

# Resettlement Due Diligence Report

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Document Stage: Draft Final  
Project Number: 50259-002  
June 2017

## UZB: Western Uzbekistan Water Supply System Development Project

Prepared by Communal Services Agency under the Ministry of Housing and Communal Services  
of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the Asian Development Bank (ADB)

## CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(As of June 15, 2017)

Currency Unit	–	Sum (UZS)
UZS 1.00	=	\$0.000256
\$1.00	=	UZS 3903.19

## ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
AP	–	Affected Person
AH	–	Affected Household
COM	–	Cabinet of Ministers of Uzbekistan
CSA	–	Communal Services Agency
DMS	–	Detailed Measurement Survey
IA	–	Implementing Agency
EA	–	Executing Agency
DLARC	–	District Land Acquisition and Resettlement Committee
DMS	–	Detailed Measurement Survey
FGD	–	Focused Group Discussion
GRM	–	Grievance Redress Mechanism
ha	–	Hectare
HH	–	Household
IA	–	Implementing Agency
LAR	–	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
LARP	–	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan
MOF	–	Ministry of Finance
MHCS	–	Ministry of Housing and Communal Services
NGO	–	Non-Governmental Organization
O&M	–	Operation and Maintenance
PCU	–	Project Coordination Unit
PMC	–	Project Management Consultant
PPTA	–	Project Preparatory Technical Assistance
RDD	–	Resettlement Due Diligence Report
RoW	–	Right-Of-Way
SCLRGCS	–	State Committee on Land Resources, Geodesy, Cartography and State Cadastre
SPS	–	Safeguard Policy Statement
ToR	–	Terms of Reference
TN	–	The Department of Operation Inter-regional Water Supply System “Tuyamuyun-Nukus” (Water Supply Company of the Republic of Karakalpakstan)
UZS	–	Uzbek Soum
WDC	–	Water Distribution Center
WUWSSDP	–	Western Uzbekistan Water Supply System Development Project

## NOTE

In this report,

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

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## GLOSSARY

<b>Affected Persons</b>	Affected persons (APs) are the members of the affected households those who experience full or partial, permanent or temporary physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) resulting from (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. Although this definition of affected person is at variance with the usage in the SPS-2009, this is how it is understood and officially used in Uzbekistan, and it is not different from 'displaced person' defined in the SPS-2009.
<b>Affected Household</b>	A household consists of one or more people who live in the same dwelling and also share at meals or living accommodation, and may consist of a single family. In the project, household is the unit for compensation and all the members in a household are considered as affected persons.
<b>Compensation</b>	Payment for an asset to be acquired or affected by a project at replacement cost.
<b>Cut-off-date</b>	The date after which people will not be considered eligible for compensation i.e. they are not included in the list of AHs as defined by the census. If the country expropriation law does not specify a cut-off date, normally, the cut-off date is the date of the detailed measurement survey which will be based on the detailed and final engineering design.
<b>Economic Displacement</b>	Loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.
<b>Entitlement</b>	The range of measures comprising cost of compensation, relocation cost, income rehabilitation assistance, transfer assistance, income substitution, and relocation which are due to /business restoration which are due to AH, depending on the type and degree nature of their losses, to restore their social and economic base. All entitlements will be given to all affected households as per the entitlement matrix.
<b>Inventory of Loss</b>	The inventory of assets getting affected by project.
<b>Illegal/Non legalizable/Non recognizable</b>	HHs that are not registered their business, agriculture, residential and orchard and those who have no recognizable rights or claims to the land that they are occupying and includes people using private or state land without permission, permit or grant i.e. those people without legal lease to land and/or structures occupied or used by them. ADB's SPS explicitly states that such people are entitled to compensation for their non-land assets.
<b>Hokimiyat</b>	Local government authority that interfaces between local communities and the government at the regional and national level. It has ultimate administrative and legal authority over local populations residing within its jurisdiction.
<b>Land acquisition</b>	The process whereby a person is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land s/he owns or possesses, to the ownership and possession of that agency, for public purposes, in return for fair compensation.

<b>Land Use rights</b>	According to Land Code (article 17) real persons (can have the land plot under the right of lifelong inheritable possession and land parcel use transferred as descent. This right is given to individual residential housing construction and collective gardening and vineyard (orchards), peasant farms. Juridical persons (enterprises, stores, and business) can possess land parcels according to the right to permanent possession, permanent use, temporary use, lease and property. In two above cases when person wants to sell the Property (land and building), he will sell the building & structure and subsequently land parcel will be sold as an attachment (right is being sold).
<b>Leaseholder</b>	Juridical person (farm) running agricultural production with the use of land parcels granted to him on a long-term lease. Lease term is limited up to fifty years but not less than for ten years. Leaseholder cannot sell - buy, mortgage, present, exchange the land
<b>Low Income</b>	Low-income households are classified as households where the monthly per capita income is less than US\$ 2 per capita per day).
<b>Makhalla</b>	Is a local level community-based organization recognized official by the GoU that serves as the interface between state and community and is responsible for facilitating a range of social support facilities and ensuring the internal social and cultural cohesiveness of its members. Mahalla leaders are elected by their local communities.
<b>Meaningful Consultation</b>	A process that (i) begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle; (ii) provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to affected people; (iii) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion; (iv) is gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; and (v) enables the incorporation of all relevant views of affected people and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues.
<b>Replacement cost</b>	Replacement cost is the principle to be complied with in compensating for lost assets. Calculation of which should include: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any. Where market conditions are absent or in a formative stage, APs and host populations will be consulted to obtain adequate information about recent land transactions, land value by types, land titles, land use, cropping patterns and crop production, availability of land in the project area and region, and other related information. Baseline data on housing, house types, and construction materials will also be collected. Qualified and experienced experts will undertake the valuation of acquired assets. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account.
<b>Severely Affected Households</b>	Severely affected households are those who lose more than 10% of their productive asset (income generating productive land) and or physically displaced
<b>Vulnerable Households</b>	Low-income households, female-headed households, the elderly headed household, households having physically challenged persons

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

i. **Project Description.** This is a draft Resettlement Due Diligence Report (RDD) which has been prepared for the "Western Uzbekistan Water Supply System Development Project (WUWSSDP)" to be financed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The project will improve water supply services in six districts of the Republic Karakalpakstan. The project's scope includes various components, such as (i) construction and reconstruction of 310.7 kilometers of trunk mains, D=110-400 mm., (ii) construction and reconstruction of 924 kilometers of water supply networks D=76-350 mm in 120 settlements including 6 urban, (iii) construction of 4 new water distribution centers, (iv) rehabilitation of 21 existing water supply facilities, (vi) upgrade of 2 existing water supply facilities located outside the project districts. Expected project implementation period is 2017 – 2022.

ii. **Background.** This draft RDD is based on a feasibility study and preliminary lines route alignment. This RDD is in its draft form at the moment as it is based on preliminary surveys. Lands for construction of new facilities have been identified and the sites have been finalized. Exact route alignments of trunk mains and distribution lines are not detailed and not final at this stage. Therefore, assessment has been done based on survey which is walkover survey. The Communal Services Agency under the Ministry of Housing and Communal Services which is the Executing Agency of the project will be responsible for finalizing the route alignment prior to construction and the RDD will be updated accordingly. This draft RDD will be updated and finalized based on results of detailed design. If any LAR impact is identified at that stage then a Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan will be prepared and implemented prior to commencement of construction works.

iii. **Impacts.** The project will have neither permanent nor temporary impact in terms of land acquisition. There will be no physical displacement. Construction of new water supply facilities will not require allocation of new lands as the new facilities will be constructed within the territories which belong to local water supply companies or territories which belong to State Land Reserve. Reconstruction and upgrade of existing water supply facilities will be carried out within perimeters of existing water supply facilities. Construction and reconstruction of trunk mains and water distribution networks will be carried out along highways and roads within right-of-ways of roads.

v. **Consultations.** Consultations were conducted with stakeholders at various stages of project preparation i.e., during preparation of draft RDD, during environment consultations and social-economic consultations. It ensured that the affected people and other stakeholders are informed, consulted and allowed to participate in project preparation and implementation. Community consultations were arranged through focused group discussions (FGDs), interviews and in-depth interviews at various locations during the social-economic consultations. Interviews with stakeholders and beneficiaries covering 1200 households had been conducted in April, 2017 where the households were informed of the project. 71 in-depth interviews were conducted in 6 project districts which involved both men and women participants. FDGs covering 121 people in 6 project districts were arranged in April, 2017. Besides, 9 public consultations in 6 project districts had been carried out in May, 2017 where the participants were informed on project design, compensation, assistance, eligibility, entitlement, grievance redress mechanism in case if there is LAR impact after detailed design or unanticipated impact during the construction. Consultations will be continued throughout the whole project cycle.

The project information will be disseminated through disclosure of resettlement due diligence report. After the approval of the draft RDD by MHCS and ADB a copy of the draft RDD will be disclosed in ADB's website (in English) and in the website of MHCS (in English and local



languages). The same procedure will also be followed during the disclosure of updated/final RDD or LARP during detailed design stage.

v. **GRM.** A grievance redress mechanism will be established at the project level by co-opting the local grievance mechanism to allow affected persons, if any identified after completion of detailed design, appealing any disagreeable decision, practice or activity arising from LAR impact, land or other assets compensation during the project implementation. Affected persons will be fully informed of their rights and procedures for addressing complaints whether verbally or in writing during consultation, survey and time of compensation. The project level grievance mechanism shall not impede an aggrieved person's access to the country's judicial or administrative remedies. The aggrieved persons can approach a court of law at any time and independently of the project level grievance redress process. The Executing Agency will ensure that grievances and complaints on any aspect of the land acquisition, compensation, and resettlement are addressed in a timely and satisfactory manner. Three level grievance redress mechanism has been proposed such as (i) Level-1 (District Branches of the Department for Operation of the Inter-Regional Water Supply "Tuyamuyun-Nukus"), (ii) Level- 2 Grievance Redress Committee under the Department for Operation of Inter-regional Water Supply "Tuyamuyun-Nukus" (TN) and (iii) Level-3 (Economic Court). MHCS and its PCU will keep records of complaints received for its use and monitoring as well as for review by ADB during regular supervision missions.

vi. **Legal Framework and Compensation Eligibility.** The RDD has been prepared in line with national laws and regulations and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 (SPS). In case of any gaps between the national law and ADB SPS 2009, for this project purpose the ADB SPS 2009 shall prevail. In case if there is LAR impact identified after completion of detailed design all affected households will be entitled to receive compensation for all losses and affected assets based on the principle of replacement cost. All compensation and assistance will be paid as per the entitlement matrix included in the LARP which will be prepared if any impact is identified. Special assistance will be provided to vulnerable and severely affected households. LARP will be fully implemented prior to commencement of any civil works. Compensation and other assistances will be paid to APs prior to commencement of civil works. Compensation eligibility will be limited by a cut-off- date which will be the start of final AP census during the detailed measurement survey, following the detailed design. The cut-off-date will be published and communicated to APs by the EA prior to the start of final AP census survey. APs who settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. They however will be given sufficient advance notice prior to construction. Land acquisition in the project does not lead to any physical displacement and therefore, relocation is not deemed required in this project.

ix. **Institutional Arrangement.** CSA as the executing agency (EA) will be responsible for implementation of the WUWSSDP with due participation and coordination from the Department for Operation of the Inter-Regional Water Supply "Tuyamuyun-Nukus" which will be acting as implementing agency related to construction. However, CSA will be responsible for the land acquisition and resettlement activities. Project Coordination Unit (PCU) already existing under the MHCS will be responsible for overall implementation including LAR activities of the project, in case if there are any. The PCU will have a designated social and resettlement specialist who will ensure that the RDD prepared under the ADB's Project Preparatory Technical Assistance (PPTA) during the feasibility study is updated after completion of detailed design and if any LAR impact is determined at that stage a LARP is prepared and implemented prior to start of civil works. The PCU will be supported by Project Management Consultant (PMC) which is international consulting firm. PMC will have international and national social safeguards and resettlement specialists in its contract to support the PCU social and resettlement specialist.

## **I. INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

### **1.1 Overview and Background of the Project**

1. This is a draft Resettlement Due Diligence Report has been prepared for the Western Uzbekistan Water Supply System Development (WUWSSDP) project to be financed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and which includes construction of new water treatment and supply facilities, trunk mains and water networks in six districts of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. It is based on draft design prepared within the feasibility study ADB PPTA 9286 UZB “Western Uzbekistan Water Supply System Development Project”. The RDD is prepared based on feasibility study findings and shall be updated after completion of detailed design.

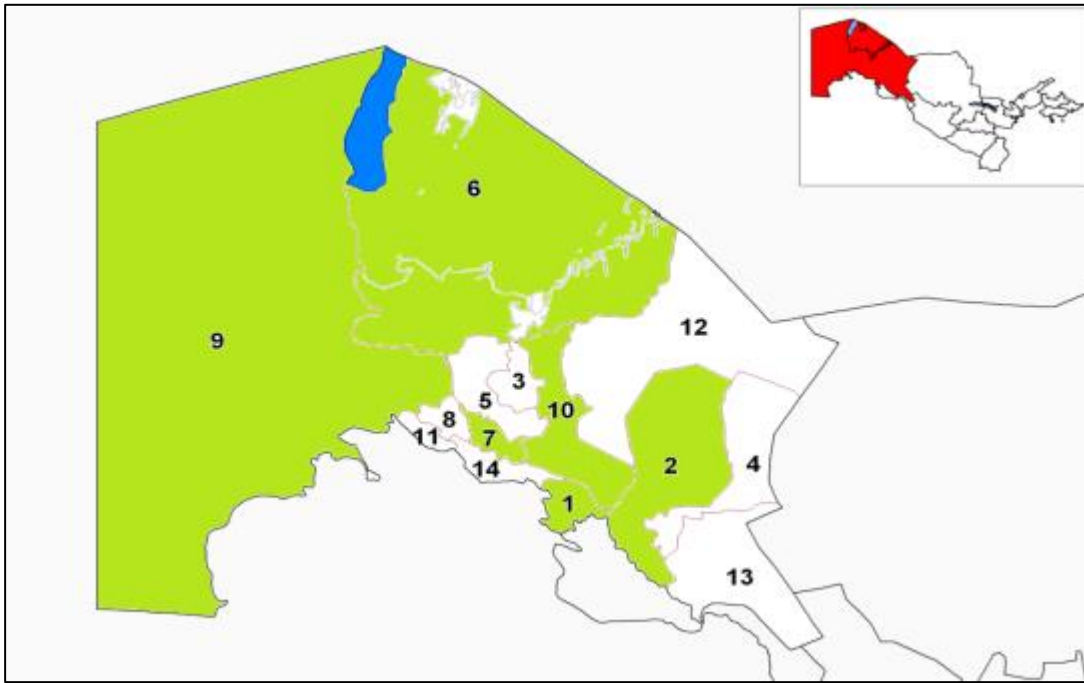
2. The proposed project is being developed in accordance with the Decree of the President of Uzbekistan No. 2731 dated 18.01.2017 “About the State Program of Development of Aral Sea Region in 2017-2021”. The project has been designed to address the water supply shortage, quality and operational maintenance issues in six districts of the Republic of Karakalpakstan such as Amudarya, Beruniy, Karauzak, Kungrad, Nukus and Muynak districts. Alternative technical options were analyzed and the optimum design solution for water supply system was identified based on the efficiency of the investment and operational expenditures and reduction of social and environmental impacts. The upgraded water supply systems will provide clean drinking water daily, sufficient to cover the projected water demand of a population of about 380 000 people living in 120 rural and 6 urban settlements up to the year 2043. A 286 km of new trunk mains ranging from 110 to 400 mm in diameter, integrated with new 900 km distribution system will secure expanded distribution of safe drinking water on a permanent basis within the service area.

3. The proposed project development technology is based on sustainable criteria with respect to both conservative use of water resource, use of materials and construction technologies. The non-revenue water (NRW) issue is addressed primarily through implementation of 100% consumer metering. Polyethylene pipes characterized by extremely low roughness coefficient will be used for the construction of the water network. The proposed technology is compatible with local conditions and capacity of TN. The project will induce improvement of hygiene and health and create opportunities for business development and therefore enhancement of local economies, therefore alleviating poverty in Amudarya, Beruniy, Karauzak, Kungrad, Nukus and Muynak districts.

4. The impact of the project will be improved living standards, environment, and public health in the Republic of Karakalpakstan which is the area of Aral Sea disaster. The outcome of the project will be improved and expanded access to reliable, sustainable and affordable water supply services in six districts of the republic. The project covers 120 settlements in six districts including: Amudarya district – 23 settlements (1 town and 22 villages), Beruniy district – 16 settlements (1 town and 15 villages), Karauzak district – 27 settlements including (1 town and 26 villages), Kungrad district – 21 settlements (1 town and 20 villages), Muynak district – 12 settlements (1 town and 11 villages) and Nukus district – 21 settlements (1 town and 20 villages).

### **1.2 Brief description of the project area**

5. Being Autonomous republic of the Republic of Uzbekistan the Republic of Karakalpakstan is located in western part of Uzbekistan with the total area of 166 600 square kilometers. The republic consists of the following 14 districts: Amudarya, Beruniy, Shimbay, Ellikkala, Kegeyli, Muynak, Nukus, Konlikul, Kungrad, Karauzak, Shumanay, Takhtakupir, Tortkul and Khodjeyli districts. Nukus city is the capital of the republic. Largest cities of the republic are Turtkul, Beruniy, Takhiatash, Hodjeyli and Kungrad which are concentrated on south-eastern part of Karakalpakstan. Karakalpakstan is located near the Aral Sea in the lowest part of the Amu Darya basin. More than 80% of territory of the republic consists of deserts. It is surrounded by the Kyzyl Kum desert on the east and the Kara Kum desert on the south. A rocky plateau Ustyurt extends west to the Caspian Sea.



**Figure 1.1: Map of the project area.** The numbers show the following districts of the republic: 1. Amudarya, 2. Beruniy, 3. Shimbay, 4. Ellikkala, 5. Kegeyli, 6. Muynak, 7. Nukus, 8. Konlikul, 9. Kungrad, 10. Karauzak, 11. Shumanay, 12. Takhtakupir, 13. Torkul and 14. Khodjeyli district. The project districts are highlighted in green.

6. As of 1 July, 2016, total number population of Karakalpakstan was 1.802 mln. people. Major ethnic groups living in Karakalpakstan are Uzbeks, Karakalpaks and Kazakhs. Average life expectancy is 72.6 years including men 74.9 years and women 70.4. Population density in the province is quite low, on average 10.4 people per square kilometer. About 50% of the population live in urban areas and remaining half in rural areas. Most of the population is concentrated in south and south-eastern part of the republic.

7. Economy of the Republic of Karakalpakstan is mostly based on industrial and services sectors. Share of agriculture in gross domestic products is the lowest compared to the previous two sectors. Structure of gross domestic product of Karakalpakstan in Jan-Sept, 2016 was as follows: services – 50.78%, industry – 34.14 and agriculture – 15%. Industrial sector of economy is represented by such productions as sodium and carbide producing factories, Urga gas processing factory and “Ustyurt” gas and chemical production factory in Kungrad district, glass producing factory in Khodjeyli district, marble and cable producing factories in Nukus district. Main sectors of agriculture are mainly represented by grain (production of wheat and raw rice), cotton growing, livestock and silk production. Services sector includes logistics, public catering, information and communication, trading etc.

8. Climate of Karakalpakstan is extreme continental. In the summer, solar radiation is high and humidity is relatively low. Maximum summer temperatures can reach 45°C, while in the open desert they can exceed 50°C. Winters are moderately cold with little snow. Minimum recorded winter temperatures can reach as low as -32°C. However the flatlands of the Amu Darya river delta are sometimes exposed to the cold winds from the Siberian Arctic so, with the wind chill effect, temperatures can often feel much colder. Precipitation varies significantly across Karakalpakstan being much lower in sandy desert regions than in irrigated areas. The wettest months are March and April, while the driest are August and September. Strong ground winds are relatively frequent in the north-western part of the river delta, which experiences storms for about 50 days per annum. Wind velocity reaches a maximum of 70 to 90 km per hour.

### 1.3 Project Components

9. The main physical components of the water supply network system are described below. Detailed description of these components is provided as **Annex 1**.

- i. **Amudarya district.**  
Project works in Amudarya district will include (i) upgrade and extension of existing treatment facility «Amudarya» in Mangit city; (ii) construction of new water distribution center in rural settlement Kuyukkupir; (iii) rehabilitation of existing ground water intake facility “Urazbay” and water distribution center “RU-1”; (iv) construction and reconstruction of 49.5 kilometers of trunk mains D=110-400 mm; (v) construction and reconstruction of 231 kilometers of water distribution networks D=76-350 mm in 22 rural settlements and 1 Mangit city which is administrative center of Amudarya district.
- ii. **Beruniy district.**  
Project works in Beruniy district will include (i) construction of new water distribution centers in rural settlements Shimom and Bodombosh; (ii) rehabilitation of existing water distribution centers RU-1, NRS-15 and NRS-18; (iii) construction and reconstruction of 43 kilometers of trunk mains D=110-400; (v) construction and reconstruction of 221.1 kilometers of small diameter water networks D=76-200 in 15 rural settlements and 1 city of Beruniy which is administrative center of Beruniy district.
- iii. **Karauzak district:**  
Project works in Karauzak district will include (i) reconstruction of water distribution centers Karauzak, Samat and Koratol; (ii) construction and reconstruction of 52 kilometers of trunk mains D=110-400 mm; (iii) construction and reconstruction of 101,5 kilometers of water networks in 26 rural settlements and 1 urban settlement of Karauzak which is administrative center of Karauzak district.
- iv. **Kungrad district.**  
Project works in Kungrad district will include (i) reconstruction of water distribution centers Kungrad, Ustyurt, Akhunbabaev, Korezm, Kanjigali and Kizil Kush; (ii) construction and reconstruction of 66 kilometers of trunk mains D=110-400 mm; (iii) construction and reconstruction of 180,5 kilometers of water networks D=76-350 mm in 20 rural settlements and 1 urban settlement of Kungrad which is administrative center of Kungrad district.
- v. **Nukus district.**  
Project works in Nukus district will include (i) reconstruction of existing water distribution centers Nukus, Madaniyet, Kerder and Abadan; (ii) construction and reconstruction of 39 kilometers of existing trunk mains D=110-400; (iii) construction and reconstruction of 123.6 kilometers of water networks D=76-250 mm in 20 rural settlements and 1 town Akmangit which is administrative center of Nukus district which is administrative center of Nukus district.
- vi. **Muynak district.**  
Project works in Muynak district will include (i) construction of 1 new water distribution center «Shagirlik»; (ii) deep upgrade of existing water distribution centers “Shege”, “Muynak” and “Uchsay”; (iii) construction and reconstruction 61 kilometers of existing trunk mains D=110-400; (iv) construction and reconstruction of 67.5 kilometers of networks D=76-250 in 10 rural settlements and 1 urban settlement of Muynak which is administrative center of Muynak district.
- vii. **Regional water treatment and supply facilities Takhiatash and Tuyamuyun**  
Upgrade of existing regional water treatment and supply facilities “Takhiatash” and “Tuyamuyun” outside the project area.

#### **1.4 Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impact**

10. This is a draft Resettlement Due Diligence Report which has been prepared for the "Western Uzbekistan Water Supply System Development Project" various physical components related to water supply such as transmission and distribution networks and associated facilities. The RDD does not contain any extent of permanent impact caused by land acquisition and temporary impacts due to construction of transmission main and distribution main lines. The RDD does not identify compensation and resettlement assistance requirements for affected persons (APs) as there are no APs. The RDD is based on a feasibility study findings and preliminary lines route alignment. Attempts have been made to minimize land acquisition and resettlement by adopting mitigation measures such as re-alignment of existing lines, selection of WDC sites in barren lands whose soil quality is very low and not suitable for agriculture, selection of line alignment away from habitat areas.

11. The line route alignment for trunk main and network routes are done subject to modification during the detailed design. Exact route alignments for trunk mains and water networks are not detailed and final at this stage. Therefore, assessment has been done based on the inventory survey which is walkover surveys. The executing agency will be responsible for finalizing the route alignment prior construction and information on scope of impacts will be updated accordingly. This draft RDD will be updated after completion of detailed design, if any impact is determined at that stage, then a LARP will be prepared and implemented prior to start of construction. The following steps will be taken by the executing agency - CSA to finalize and update the draft RDD:

- finalization of route alignment design to the detailed extent during detailed design;
- collection of land details if there is any change in the location of water supply facilities or other structures and accordingly carrying out census survey for the new affected persons, if any.
- based on the final alignment, detailed assessment on loss of crops and trees, if any, need to be enumerated and recorded.
- upon collection of all necessary data, the draft RDD needs to be updated/finalized and sent to ADB for approval and disclosure.

## II. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

### 2.1 Population profile

12. As of 1 July, 2016, total number population of six project district was 617.8 thousand people which is 34.3% of total population of Karakalpakstan of 1.802 mln. people. Major ethnic groups living in Karakalpakstan are Uzbeks, Karakalpaks and Kazakhs. The average life expectancy in the RK, including the project areas, is on average of 69.4 years including women 71.2 and men - 67.8 years. This is about 3.4 years less than in other areas of Uzbekistan where 71.2 years for women and 67.8 years for men<sup>1</sup>. Population density in the province is quite low, on average 10.4 people per square kilometer. About 50% of the population lives in urban areas and remaining half in rural areas. Most of the population is concentrated in south and south-eastern part of the republic. Total number of population to be covered by the project in six districts is 317.12 thousand people. Summary of population information is given in below **Table 2.1**.

13. As the below table shows total number of population in six project districts of the province is 617.8 thousand people including 230.2 thousand people (37.3%) living in urban areas and 387.6 thousand people (62.7%) living in rural areas. Most of the population lives in rural area. Only in Kungrad district 78.4 thnd.people (63%) from 124.4 thnd. people live in urban areas. Population of the six project districts equals to 34.3% of total population of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. Population density in project districts differs significantly from 0.8 people per square kilometer in Muynak district to 182.9 people per square kilometer in Amudarya district. About 80% of population in project districts live in three districts: Amudarya, Beruniy and Kungrad.

**Table 2.1 Summary project district population information**

District	Population as of 1 July 2016 (thnd.people)	Population living in:		Total area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Population density (people per 1 km <sup>2</sup> )	% of district population to be covered by the project
		Urban area (thn.people)	Rural area (thn.people)			
Amudarya	186.8	49.2	137.6	1 021	182.9	28%
Beruniy	178.5	64.2	114.3	3 900	45.7	53%
Kungrad	124.4	78.4	46	76 000	1.63	78%
Karauzak	51.2	15.3	35.9	5 890	8.7	46%
Nukus	46.5	9.8	36.7	943.9	49.2	61%
Muynak	30.4	13.3	17.1	37 900	0.8	79%
<b>Total</b>	<b>617.8</b>	<b>230.2</b>	<b>387.6</b>	<b>125 654.9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>52%</b>
<b>Total the province</b>	<b>1 802.4</b>	<b>888.3</b>	<b>914.1</b>	<b>166 600</b>	<b>10.4</b>	
<b>Six districts as % of the total province</b>	<b>34.3 %</b>	<b>26 %</b>	<b>42.4%</b>	<b>75.5%</b>	<b>-</b>	

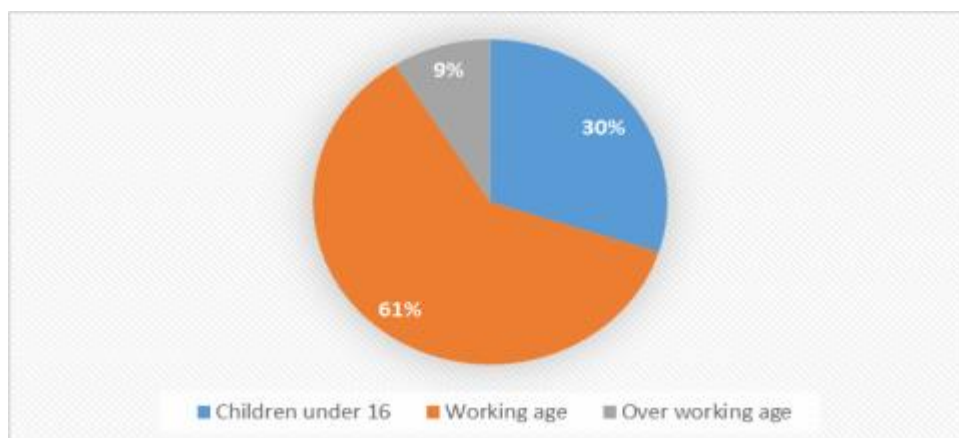
**Source:** <http://sovminrk.gov.uz>. The web site of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. <https://data.gov.uz/ru/datasets/2004> The open data portal of the Republic of Uzbekistan

14. Population of the project area is mainly concentrated in cities and urban-type settlements. As the above table shows, in total, more than 50% of total population of six districts will be covered by the project. However, this indicator varies significantly from one district to another. In Amudarya district 28 % of population will be covered by the project while in Muynak district this indicator equals to 79 %. The project will cover mostly urban population in six districts. On average, 62.5% of population covered by the project lives in urban areas and 37.5 % in rural areas. The urban trend is increasing and expected to continue to grow as a result of internal migration from rural areas to cities and cities that apply to cities, where access to education, health care, drinking water, gas and electricity is higher.

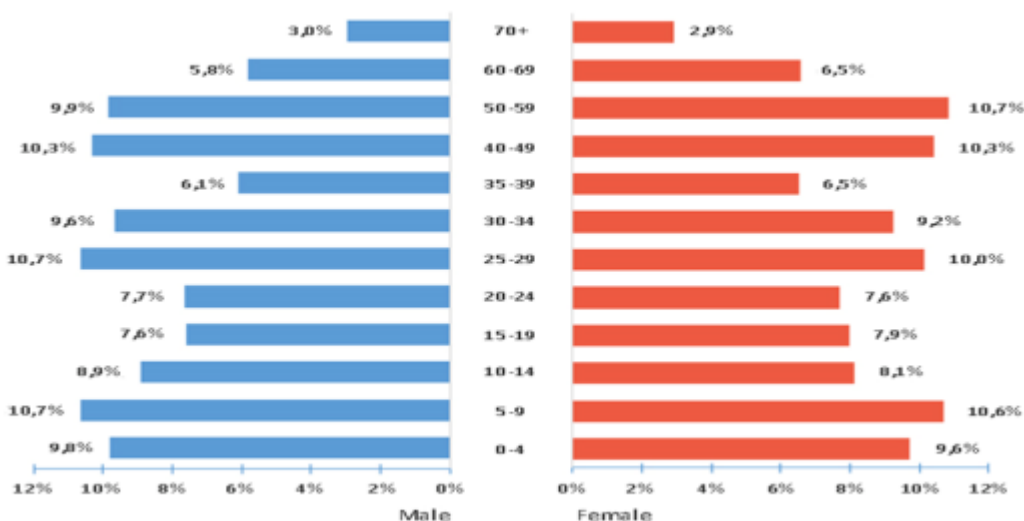
<sup>1</sup> "Strategy for socio-economic development of the Republic of Karakalpakstan". The Institute of Forecasting and Macroeconomic Research under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan. 2013. Page 13.

15. Analysis of structure of population in areas covered by the project shows that 61% of people are within working age, 30% people is under the age 16 and 9 % are pensioners. Age and gender structure diagrams are given in the below **Figures 2.1 and 2.2**.

**Figure 2.1. Population age structure**



**Figure 2.2. Gender-age pyramid of the population of the project area**



**Source:** PSA report, June, 2017

16. According to findings of PSA the survey, the major ethnic groups of the project area are uzbeks - 55%. The second and third largest ethnic groups are Karakalpaks (26%) and Kazakhs (16%). Basically, the Karakalpaks live in the northern regions (Karauzak, Muynak and Nukus). The representatives of other ethnic groups of Central Asia (Turkmens) comprise 2% and other nationalities-1%.

**Table 2.2. Ethnic profile of population in the project area (%)**

District	Uzbeks	Karakalpaks	Kazakhs	Turkmens	Other
Amudarya	97	0	2	1	0
Beruniy	76	5	13	6	0

<b>Karauzak</b>	0	79	20	0	1
<b>Kungrad</b>	47	30	22	1	0
<b>Muynak</b>	1	57	42	0	0
<b>Nukus</b>	4	80	16	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>

Source: PSA report, June 2017

## 2.2. Project Area Households Profile

17. Survey of 1,200 households carried out under the project Poverty and Social Analysis shows that there were 6,956 people in these households including women of 50%, only in the ethnic Turkmen group, women make up 44%. Average HH size is 6 people, the minimum number is 1 person, and the maximum number is 16 people. Size of a HH headed by a woman without a man aged 18 years and older, ranges from the minimum of 2 to the maximum of 6 people. Average age of a household member in the project area is 29 years old. 58% of household members are 16 years and older of which 60.4% are men and 55.3% are women. 11.7% of household members are older than the retirement age while the group of children under the age of 16 is 30%. These figures resemble the age distribution in Uzbekistan, where a part of the population over 60 is 4.7%, and the youngest age group (0-15 years) is 26.5%. Totally 62% of households are located in urban area and 38% in rural areas.

**Table 2.3. Summary information of households in the project area**

<b>Districts</b>	<b>Households in project districts</b>	<b>Percent of total</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>
Amudarya	84 80	16%	67%	33%
Beruniy	15 088	29%	62%	38%
Karauzak	4 335	7%	63%	37%
Kungrad	17 528	30%	69%	31%
Muynak	41 82	8%	54%	46%
Nukus	5 222	9%	35%	65%
<b>Total</b>	<b>54 676</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>38%</b>

Source: PSA report, June 2017

18. In the project area, the level of the population's economic activity is rather high - 66.8% (**Table 2.4**). It is household members who neither work nor seek employment (20.5%) along with students (9.8%) who comprise the economically inactive group. Unemployment rate of the surveyed household stands at a relatively low level - 5.4%: however, only one of twenty of the unemployed is officially registered with labor agencies. The largest group among employed workers is those who work in the non-public sector, accounting for 40% of all workers. Workers of public organizations make up 25% of the total employed. Entrepreneurs comprise about 23% of all employed people, and most of them are not registered entrepreneurs (84%). About 12% of the employed people do not have permanent work (temporary and seasonal workers).

**Table 2.4. Economic activity and employment of households**

	% of household members of all age		
	<b>total</b>	<b>poor</b>	<b>non-poor</b>
<b>Economically active</b>	43,96%	44,59%	42,95%
<i>Employed</i>	20,90%	17,59%	26,25%
Public sector	9,99%	7,89%	13,39%
Non-public sector	5,69%	4,63%	7,41%



Registered entrepreneurs	1,28%	0,72%	2,18%
Temporal and seasonal workers	3,94%	4,35%	3,27%
<b>Unemployed</b>	<b>23,07%</b>	<b>27,02%</b>	<b>16,70%</b>
Registered	0,01%	0,02%	0,00%
Unregistered	23,06%	27,00%	16,70%
<b>Economically inactive</b>	<b>56,04%</b>	<b>55,41%</b>	<b>57,05%</b>
Students	6,50%	6,40%	6,66%
Pensioners and the disabled	19,15%	16,22%	23,88%
Neither work nor seek employment	30,39%	32,79%	26,51%

**Source:** PSA report, June 2017

19. **Education, employment and economic activity in poor households.** There is a clear correlation between poverty status and educational levels of not only for heads but also for the rest members of households. Share of members with higher education degrees is much lower for poor households, at 7.1% in comparison with the corresponding figure for the non-poor at 17.91%. Among the heads of households with low incomes there prevail people having either complete secondary or vocational education (**Table 2.5**).

**Table 2.5. Educational levels of household members and heads**

	Total	poor	Non-poor
household members, as % of household members over 24 Years of age			
No education	0,3%	0,3%	0,4%
Basic School Education (1-4 classes)	0,6%	0,6%	0,8%
Complete School Education (5-11 classes)	20,2%	21,8%	17,7%
Secondary Vocational Education	67,4%	70,2%	63,2%
Higher education	11,5%	7,1%	17,9%
No education	0,2%	0,1%	0,2%
Basic School Education (1-5- classes))	1,2%	1,0%	1,4%
Complete School Education (5-11 classes)	19,3%	21,2%	16,6%
Secondary Vocational Education	63,4%	67,2%	58,1%
Higher education	15,9%	10,5%	23,7%
Female head	20%	22%	17%

**Source:** PSA report, June 2017

20. Unemployed people in poor households who are ready to start working immediately make up 41% in poor households and 23% in non-poor. The main barriers to the employment of the unemployed are basically the inability to find a job (profession), as 29% of households noted and lack of work places in general. This reason was stated on average by 42% of households in Amudarya and Beruniy districts, and 64% of households in Kungrad and Karauzak districts. Impossibility of doing business was indicated by 15% of all households in the project area, especially this problem is acute in Beruniy district where it was noted by 30% of households.

**Table 2.6. Profile and employment status of HH members aged 16 and over (%)**

Employment status	Total	Men	Women	Poor HH	Non-poor HH
Unemployed but willing to work	33	34	31	41	23
Unskilled worker	2	2	2	2	2
Skilled worker	11	18	4	11	11
Engineer, technician	2	3	1	1	3
Service sector employee (trade, cafes, education, medicine, etc.)	10	7	13	8	12
Hired servant, clerk	2	2	2	2	3

Specialist, manager	2	3	1	1	2
Entrepreneur	2	3	1	1	3
Student	9	9	10	10	9
Disabled	4	4	4	3	4
Retired due to age	16	12	19	12	22
Busy in HH, unwilling to work for hire	7	3	12	8	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: PSA report, June, 2017

## 2.3 Poverty Profile, Incomes and Employment of Population in the Project Area

21. **Identification of poor households.** A unified methodology for estimating a national poverty line has not yet been adopted in Uzbekistan. However, from 2003 to 2007 the Government of Uzbekistan, in coordination with international organizations, carried out an in-depth study of poverty issues in order to lay the foundation for the National Welfare Improvement Strategy/Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (WIS – Country PRSP analogue). The first Welfare Improvement Strategy (WIS) was approved by the Government in 2007; in 2013 the second WIS document was accepted.

22. In 2012 a methodology for identification of poor families was developed which is used by local authorities for the award of poverty allowances. This methodology is defined in the government regulation "On the procedure of appointment and payment of social allowances and material aid to poor families"<sup>2</sup>. The minimum threshold of income, which gives the right to an allowance, is established in the regulations. This threshold is defined as 1.5 times the minimum wage per family member per month. Along with incomes household members gain officially, additional factors are also taken into account, including availability of land, employment status of family members, and presence of persons in need of care. Given the lack of other statutory poverty criteria, the above-mentioned methodology of identifying eligibility for allowances for low-income families was used for the purposes of the PSA for calculation of the poverty level in the Project area.

23. **Poverty rates and household incomes.** The PSA analysis of households revealed the poverty rate at 59% for the project area in April 2017, i.e. in 59% of the surveyed households the average per capita income did not exceed 1.5 of minimal wage or 224,662 UZS.

**Table 2.7. Poor HHs share in project districts (% of HHs)**

District	Share of poor HHs	Urban poor HHs	Rural poor HHs	poor HHs headed by women
Amudarya	61%	60%	62%	75%
Beruniy	68%	71%	61%	86%
Karauzak	39%	39%	39%	0%
Kungrad	48%	50%	45%	63%
Muynak	59%	49%	71%	0%
Nukus	80%	86%	77%	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>76%</b>

Source: PSA report, June, 2017

24. Overall, the average per capita income in the poor households (126 thousand sums) in the project area is almost 3 times lower than that of the non-poor (366 thousand sums). It is noticeable that the average per capita expenses do not differ significantly from the average per capita incomes: expenditure is only 24% lower than incomes. Whereas in poor households expenses are 7% higher than incomes, by contrast, in non-poor households expenditure consisted of 60% of the incomes (Table 2.8). The data on the structure of incomes proves the high differentiation of the indicator for the population. It should be noted that the findings on the incomes and expenses of households

<sup>2</sup> Decree of COM RU №44 , February 15,2013

closely correlate with the data on the household size: the larger a household is, the smaller the income and expenditure per capita is shown.

**Table 2.8. Income and expenditures of poor and non-poor households**

	Average per capita income, '000 UZS	Average per capita expenditure, '000 UZS
<b>Total district</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>168</b>
<b>poor</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>135</b>
<b>non-poor</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>219</b>
Amudarya district	207	123
poor	132	102
non-poor	342	156
Beruni district	192	132
poor	120	108
non-poor	366	195
Karauzyak district	291	237
poor	147	195
non-poor	378	267
Kungrad	264	204
poor	138	171
non-poor	240	219
Muynak district	120	201
poor	426	246
non-poor	159	171
Nukus district	117	150
poor	297	288
non-poor	222	168

**Source:** PSA report, June, 2017

25. Distribution of income indicates a significant differentiation of population according to quintile income distribution indicators. 18% of all households are concentrated in the lowest income quintile (with monthly income up to 600 thousand UZS). 38% of households have incomes below the average monthly income (1,300 thousand UZS/month) of all surveyed households. As for the poor households, 39% of them fall into low-income quintile, with 79% having incomes below the average figure. It should be noted that findings on incomes and expenditures of households closely correlate with the data on the household size: the larger a household is, the smaller the income and expenditure per capita is shown.

26. By far the largest and most stable of household income source is official employment (67% of the total household incomes). Once the income from officially registered entrepreneurial activities is included, the official employment exceeds 77%. Transfers from the social protection system, especially old-age pensions which are received by 44% of the households, are of great importance as they account for 50% of the total household incomes. Yet, the social allowance for low-income families plays important role in income generation as the allowance accounts for 30% of the total household incomes. Significant portion of income for 20% of women headed households is included the remittances (54% of total income) and it is also main source of income(63%) for 10% of poor households project area. Disability pension is 49% of total income for 9% of poor households. The size and regularity of wages (cash or products and goods) fluctuate significantly (plus or minus 50% of the sizes and plus or minus 100% of the regularity) depending on the season of the year. The highest incomes are observed are from April to October and the lowest from November to March (Table 2.9).

**Table 2.9. Income of poor and non-poor households by income sources, March 2016**

	Households with incomes from, %	Average amounts of income, '000 UZS	Share of the total household incomes, where this type of income is available,%
Weighted average total income of HH (thousand UZS)	100%	1287	100%
poor	100%	766	100%
non poor	100%	1978	100%
Salaries in public institutions	67%	814	70%
poor	58%	641	75%
non poor	85%	1297	64%
Pensions and benefits by age	44%	683	50%
poor	35%	517	59%
non poor	58%	825	42%
Payments by products /goods (per month)	13%	743	49%
poor	11%	420	57%
non poor	15%	1088	42%
Income from business	10%	451	37%
poor	8%	353	50%
non poor	14%	528	27%
Income from remittances (USD)	7%	92	55%
poor	10%	82	63%
non poor	4%	132	29%
HH headed by women	20%	83	54%
Pensions and disability allowances	12%	450	38%
poor	9%	380	49%
non poor	15%	511	28%
Allowances for low-income families with children 2-14 years old	4%	204	24%
poor	4%	169	30%
non poor	4%	264	15%
Allowances for families with children under 2 years old	5%	293	27%
poor	6%	283	32%
non poor	3%	318	15%
Unemployment allowances	0,1%	149	36%
Income from 2017 sales of 2016s harvest	10%	192	17%
poor	9%	134	20%
non poor	11%	262	13%
HH headed by women	8%	50	6%
Income from the sale of livestock, poultry and products	9%	345	34%
poor	6%	197	61%
non-poor	12%	458	24%

**Source:** PSA report, June, 2017

27. Only 58% of poor households have members generating incomes from official employment; for comparison, the figure for the non-poor stands high at 85%. Moreover, the average amount of income from official employment in poor households is half as much as that of the non-poor (641,000 UZS and 1,130,000 UZS respectively). By contrast, unofficial employment (including remittances) along with unregistered entrepreneurial activities generates a smaller share of incomes of smaller sizes for non-poor households. Although the surveyed households have equal access to the pension system, the size of pensions and benefits received by the poor households is 380 less than those of the non-poor. The pensions account for 49% of incomes of poor and non-poor households. As for the makhalla allowances for low-income families and needy families with young children, both the

coverage and the size of the social aid prove unable to affect the living standards of the poor and the population. The effectiveness of the social benefits would be higher if the allowances were paid in full, without reductions.

28. Spending on water for drinking and domestic purposes (including payments to Tuymuyn-Nukus and water vendors, the purchase of bottled water, water carried from pumping stations by household members, treatment of water, the purchase of water storage containers, and construction/repair of water storage reservoirs) is rather small for all surveyed households, at 5 of the average household expenditure. A significant 85% of households, namely 60% of the poor and 100% of the non-poor, bore expenses on water in April 2017. On average, households spent as much as 67 thousand sums on water: 43 thousand sums in poor households, and 90 thousand sums in non-poor households. Whereas piped water makes up 3% of expenditure on water for households, the service of water vendors is at 4%, and bottled water and private purification points accounts for 2% of the spending<sup>3</sup>. 1% of the households reported spending on maintenance, cleansing, repair, disinfection and construction of sewerage and toilets in April 2017. The expenses average at twenty thousand sums regardless of household income status.

**Table 1.10. Expenditures of poor and non-poor households, April 2017**

	Households with expenditure on, %	Average amounts of the expenditure, '000 UZS	Share of total household expenditure, %
Weighted average total expenses	100%	974	100%
poor	100%	821	100%
non-poor	100%	1181	100%
Repairing and maintenance houses	14%	90	7%
Food inside house and outside	12%	388	34%
poor	65%	333	34%
non-poor	79%	453	35%
Gas centralized or in cylinders	88%	111	15%
poor	95%	133	16%
non-poor	77%	66	13%
Electricity	98%	43	7%
Firewood, coal, etc.	58%	211	22%
poor	51%	139	25%
non-poor	71%	296	19%
Education/training	39%	217	16%
poor	44%	191	16%
non-poor	33%	266	17%
Medicaments and healthcare services	76%	180	17%
poor	73%	150	17%
non-poor	81%	220	17%
Clothing & Footwear	9%	345	12%
poor	6%	197	12%
non-poor	12%	458	11%
Traditional family rituals and holidays	87%	69	8%
poor	84%	59	8%
non-poor	91%	83	8%
Feed for livestock and poultry	48%	142	13%

<sup>3</sup> See "Payments for water" section of the Report

poor	44%	108	13%
non-poor	54%	180	13%

**Source:** PSA report, June, 2017

## 2.4 Demographics of Poverty

29. PSA Survey results show that standard of living of a household depends on its size. Households with more than 6 people are more likely to appear among the poor. Family structure also affects the standard of living. Poor households are mostly young families where the average age is 28 years. The share of young children is high in poor households (16%); there are twice as many disability pension beneficiaries in families with low incomes. Share of people who reaches the regular retirement age is higher in non-poor households (Table 2.11).

**Table2.11. Demographic Characteristics of Poverty**

	All households	poor	Non-poor
Household size, people	5,8	6,1	5,4
Average Age of Household Members, years	29	28	32
Children under 7, %	16%	18%	14%
Children under 18, %	17%	19%	16%
Persons of Retirement age, %	12%	9%	17%
Disability pension beneficiaries, %	2%	2%	3%
Households without men of working age	100%	79%	21%

**Source:** Household survey, 2017

30. The analysis did not reveal a statistical correlation between gender of a household and the poverty status of the household: households headed by women have equal risks of getting poor in comparison with households with male heads.

### **III. SCOPE OF PROJECT WORKS AND LAND ACQUISITION AND INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT IMPACT**

#### **3.1 General**

31. The project has no land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impact, neither permanent nor temporary. New facilities in project districts will be constructed on lands belonging to local water supply companies or local state land reserve. Reconstruction works in water supply facilities will be implemented within perimeters of already existing water supply facilities and will not require allocation of land. Construction and reconstruction of trunk mains and water networks will be implemented along existing highways and roads within right-of-ways of these roads.

#### **3.2 Project Components**

##### **3.2.1 Construction of New Water Supply Facilities**

32. The project includes the components related to construction of new water supply facilities such as water distribution centers (WDCs) and water treatment plant. Water distribution center is a facility which includes the following components: (i) clean water reservoir(s); (ii) pumping station; (iii) pipeworks in the site; (iv) chlorination plant; (v) checkpoint; (vi) toilet; (vii) fences and (viii) gates. Water treatment plant includes the same components plus other components such as (i) filtering station; (ii) flocculation chamber; (iii) electrolysis unit; (iv) garage and (vi) storehouse. Components of WDCs can vary depending on capacity of water distribution center which depends on number of settlements to be serviced. Average area of one water distribution center is about 0.6 – 0.7 hectares.

33. The project will construct four new water distribution centers in three districts as follows. One water distribution center “Kuyukkupir” in Amudarya district, two water distribution centers “Shimom” and “Bodombosh” in Beruniy district and one water distribution center “Shagirlı” in Muynak district.

34. Also, the project will upgrade existing water intake facility “Amudarya” in Mangit town of Amudarya district. This facility includes two water sedimentation ponds 240 x 60 meters each and associated support facilities such as pumps and pipeworks. The new water treatment plant will be constructed adjacent to the existing water intake facility on land belonging to local water supply company. The water treatment plant will include the following components: (i) filtering station; (ii) flocculation chamber; (iii) two clean water reservoirs 3 000 m<sup>3</sup> each; (iv) electrolysis unit; (v) pumping station; (vi) repair workshop; (vii) office for operator; (viii) checkpoint; (ix) storehouse; (x) garage; (xi) toilet; (xii) transformer substation and (xiii) related communications. The area of construction of new water treatment plant belongs to local water supply company and there is no need to acquire new lands.

##### **3.2.2 Reconstruction of Existing Water Supply Facilities**

35. The project includes the component of reconstruction of existing water supply facilities in 6 project districts and upgrade of 2 water supply facilities outside the project area as follows: (i) surface water intake facility “Amudarya”, ground water intake facility “Urazbay” and water distribution center RU-1 in Amudarya district; (ii) ground water intake facility “Beruniy”, water distribution centers “Beruniy”, RU-1, NRS-17 and NRS-18 in Beruniy district; (iii) water distribution centers “Karauzak”, RU-1, “Samat” and VS-1 in Karauzak district; (iv) water distribution centers “Kungrad”, “Altinkul”, “Khorezm”, “Akhunbabaev”, “Ustyurt”, “Kanjigali”, “Kizilkush” and municipal heating plant in Kungrad district; (v) water distribution centers “Madaniyat”, “Kerder” and “Abadan” in Nukus district and (vi) water distribution centers “Muynak”, “Shege” and “Uchsay” in Muynak district. Plus upgrade of two regional water treatment and supply centers outside the project area such as water treatment facility “Takhiatash” and water treatment facility “Tuyamuyun”.

36. Reconstruction and upgrade works will be carried out within perimeters of existing facilities. Reconstruction works will mostly include such works as repair of clean water reservoirs, pumping stations including replacement of pumps, in-site pipeworks, replacement of equipment, construction of new small size buildings such as toilet, checkpoint etc. Some water distribution centers can be

completely demolished and constructed newly within existing perimeters. Decision on exact types of reconstruction works will be taken after detailed study to be carried out during detailed design stage. Details of reconstruction works are described in **Annex 1**.

37. Reconstruction works will not entail any land acquisition and resettlement impact because all the works will be implemented within perimeters of existing water facilities. However, after completion of detailed design the RDD shall be updated based on examination of water supply facilities to be reconstructed. Some sample pictures of reconstruction works in existing water distribution centers are given below.

### **3.2.3 Construction of New Water Supply Trunk Mains and Water Networks**

38. Another component of the project is construction of new trunk mains and water networks. Trunk main is a pipeline supplying water from a water supply facility to a settlement, rural or urban. Usually, along the whole route of a trunk main there are no connections. Water networks are pipelines constructed within settlements, rural or urban and which connected to trunk mains. Diameters of water networks are usually smaller than those of trunk mains. Water networks also include household connection offtakes consisting of a manhole and a number of offtakes and water meters inside manholes.

39. Findings of survey of preliminary alignments of trunk main and water networks show that trunk mains and water networks will be laid along existing roads, within right-of-ways of roads. The project works will not entail any land acquisition and resettlement impact. No lands, trees, structures will be impacted neither permanently nor temporarily. No trees will be cut. Some sample pictures on alignments of new trunk mains and water networks to be constructed are given in below sections.

### **3.2.4 Reconstruction of Existing Water Supply Trunk Mains and Water Networks**

40. Similarly to abovementioned new trunk mains and water networks, the works related to reconstruction of already existing trunk mains and water networks will be carried out along existing roads, within right-of-way of roads. Reconstruction of pipelines means replacement of old pipelines to new pipes. Old pipes of trunk mains and water networks are made of cast-iron, ductile-iron and asbestos-cement. These old pipes will be replaced with new polyethylene pipes which are corrosion resistant and whose service life is much longer.

41. Findings of survey of alignments of existing trunk mains and water networks show that trunk mains and water networks were be laid along existing roads, within right-of-ways of roads. The project works will not entail any land acquisition and resettlement impact. No lands, trees, structures will be impacted neither permanently nor temporarily. No trees will be cut. Some sample pictures of alignments of trunk mains and water networks to be reconstructed are given in below sections.

42. After completion of detailed design exact alignments of new trunk mains and water networks will be surveyed. If at that stage any impact will be determined land acquisition and resettlement planning document will be prepared and implemented prior to the start of project works.

43. Certificates of Deputy Hokims of Amudarya, Beruniy, Karauzak, Kungrad, Nukus and Muynak districts confirming that implementation of WUWSSD project components will not entail any LAR impact and their translations are provided as **Annex 2**.

## **3.3 Scope of Works in Project Areas**

### **3.3.1 Amudarya District**

44. Project works in Amudarya district will include (i) upgrade and extension of existing treatment facility «Amudarya» in Mangit city; (ii) construction of new water distribution center in rural settlement



Kuyukkupir; (iii) reconstruction of existing ground water intake facility “Urazbay”, water distribution centers RU-1 and “Kilichbay” (iv) construction and reconstruction of 49.5 kilometers of trunk mains D=110-400 mm; (v) construction and reconstruction of 231 kilometers of water distribution networks D=76-350 mm in 22 rural settlements and 1 town Mangit which is administrative center of Amudarya district.

45. The project in Amudarya district will benefit totally 15 238 households comprising 92 474 people in 22 rural and 1 urban settlement of the district (Table 3.1). The table summarizes information on water supply facilities to be constructed and reconstructed and number of settlements to be covered by each facility. New water distribution center in rural settlement Kuyukkupir will cover 14 settlements and water intake facility “Urazbay” will cover 12 settlements.

**Table 3.1. List of settlements to be covered by the project components in Amudarya district including number of households and people**

	<b>Name of settlements</b>	<b>Networks to be reconstructed and newly constructed, km</b>	<b>Number of households to be covered</b>	<b>Population to be covered by the project</b>
	<b>Water distribution center “Kuyukkupir” (new construction) and settlements to be covered by the facility</b>			
1.	Arnabuyi	1,3	475	2377
2.	Bujuk Kul	3,9	154	772
3.	Jamol Khuja	3,2	196	978
4.	Kizil Choli	8,5	650	3 248
5.	Nukus Ovul	3,3	185	923
6.	Seit Ovul	12,9	376	1878
7.	Jumurovul	4,9	514	2568
8.	Hitoy z,p	2,6	58	289
9.	Eshon Ovul	9,6	646	3229
10.	Hitoy town	10,2	540	2700
11.	Vahum	3,1	468	2339
12.	Urta Kala	1,5	222	1112
13.	Takir kala	0,5	186	928
14.	Mangit city	105,1	6 930	34652
	<b>Water distribution center RU-1 (reconstruction of existing facility)</b>			
	Will pump water to new WDC Kuyukkupir	-	-	-
	<b>Ground Water Intake facility “Urazbay” (reconstruction of existing facility)</b>			
15.	Ozodlik	1,3	38	189
16.	Birlashgan	6,4	272	1 361
17.	Yukori Tuvliga	2,4	87	437
18.	Kora Kipchok	6,1	191	957
19.	Yusuf Khodja	3,2	335	1 676
20.	Kilichboy	13,5	1042	5 209
21.	Ayokchi	10,1	801	4 004
22.	Ikkinchi Kishlok	11,8	711	3 556
23.	Koramon	5,8	161	803
	<b>Water Treatment Plant “Amudarya” (reconstruction of existing facility including extension)</b>			
	Will pump water to WDC “RU-1”	-	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>15 238</b>	<b>92 474</b>

46. Construction works of new “Amudarya” water treatment plant will include the following components: pumps stations, flocculation chamber, inlet chamber, filter stations, clean water reservoirs, reagents plant and electrolysis plant, repair workshop, checkpoints, toilets, warehouse. Total area of the facility will be about 2 ha.

47. Construction works of new water distribution center Kuyukkupir will include the following components: clean water reservoir, pump station, electrolysis plant, transformer substation, checkpoint, toilet, transformer substation. Total area of the facility will be about 1 ha.

48. Distances project components where construction works are planned to nearest settlements are as follows: from wellfield Urazbay to nearest settlement - more than 1 kilometer, from new water distribution center Kuyukkupir to the nearest settlement - more than 500 meters, from “RU-1” is more than – 450 meters and from “Amudarya” more than 100 meters.

49. Reconstruction of existing ground water intake facility Urazbay will include drilling of new 3 wells, installation of equipment, pumping station, toilet, fences and gates. The works will be implemented within existing perimeter of water supply facility. Detailed description of project works in Amudarya district is provided in **Annex 1**.

50. Subproject in Amudarya district will not entail any LAR impact. New water supply facilities will be constructed on lands belonging to water supply company. Reconstruction works will be implemented within perimeter of existing water supply facility. Construction and reconstruction of transmission mains and water networks which are of small diameters will be implemented within right-of-way of existing roads. Trees of people will not be cut. Restriction of access to livelihood sources of people and businesses is not expected in this subproject. This is also confirmed by survey of local official representatives. Related certificate of local government is attached as **Annex 2**.



***Figure 3.1 Construction sites of new WDC Kuyukkupir and new water treatment plant in Amudarya district. The lands are not appropriate for agricultural activity and belong to water supply company***

### **3.3.2 Beruniy District**

51. Project works in Beruniy district will include (i) construction of new water distribution centers in rural settlements Shimom and Bodombosh; (ii) reconstruction of existing water distribution centers RU-1, NRS-15 and NRS-18; (iii) construction and reconstruction of 43 kilometers of trunk mains D=110-400; (v) construction and reconstruction of 221.1 kilometers of small diameter water networks D=76-200 in 15 rural settlements and 1 city of Beruniy which is administrative center of Beruniy district.

52. The project in Beruniy district will benefit totally 16 776 households comprising 95 937 people in 15 rural and 1 urban settlements of the district (Table 3.2). The table summarizes information on water supply facilities to be constructed and reconstructed and number of settlements to be covered by each facility. New water distribution centers in rural settlement Shimom and Bodombosh will cover 4 rural settlements and water distribution centers RU-1, NRS-15 and NRS-17 will cover 12 settlements.

**Table 3.2 List of settlements to be covered by the project components in Beruniy district including number of households and people**

	Settlements	Networks to be reconstructed and newly constructed	Number of households to be covered	Population to be covered by the project
1.	Beruniy city	97,9	11746	58 728
	<b>Water Distribution Center RU-1 (reconstruction of existing WDC)</b>			
2.	Madaniyat	5,5	441	2 519
3.	Toza Bog	7,2	498	2 593
	<b>Water Distribution Center “Shimom” (new construction)</b>			
4.	Pakhtakor	12,2	421	2 190
5.	Ilgorlar	5,7	268	2 390
6.	Undirish	12,9	506	3 390
	<b>Water Distribution Center NRS-15 (reconstruction of existing WDC)</b>			
7.	Nayman	3,9	330	2 547
8.	Kanshartal	11	406	2 032
9.	Mehnatkash	7	196	1 511
10.	Navoiy	15	493	2 469
	<b>Water Distribution Center NRS-17 (reconstruction of existing WDC)</b>			
11.	Toza Nur	8,1	380	2 576
12.	Tinchlik	9,1	348	2 685
13.	Biybozor	6,1	271	2 092
14.	Namuna	4,7	128	988
15.	Yoshlik	6,4	344	2 654
	<b>Water Distribution Center “Bodambosh” (new construction)</b>			
16.	Bodambosh	8,4	687	4 573
	<b>Total</b>	<b>221,1</b>	<b>16 396</b>	<b>95 937</b>

53. Construction works of new water distribution centers Shimom and Bodambosh will include the following components: clean water reservoirs, pump stations, transformer substations, electrolysis plants, checkpoints, toilets, in-site pipings. Total areas of facilities will be about 1 ha each.

54. Reconstruction works on existing water distribution centers RU-1, NRS-17 and NRS-15 will be implemented within perimeters of existing water supply facilities. The following components will be reconstructed: clean water reservoirs, pump stations, transformer substations, pump stations, checkpoints, toilets, in-site pipings. Detailed description of project works in Beruniy district is provided in **Annex 1**.

55. Project components where construction works are planned to be implemented are located in a distance which will not create serious disturbances to people. The distances are as follows: from water distribution center RU-1 - more than 200 meters, from new water distribution center Shimom - more than 200 meters, from “NRS-17” - more than 150 meters, from “NRS-15” – more than 60 meters and new water distribution center “Bodombosh” – more than 100 meters.

56. Subproject in Beruniy district will not entail any LAR impact. New water supply facilities will be constructed on low soil quality lands which are not appropriate for agricultural activity and which belong to state land reserve. Reconstruction works will be implemented within perimeters of existing water distribution centers which also will not require allocation of land. Construction and reconstruction of transmission mains and water networks which are of small diameters will be implemented within right-of-way of existing roads. Trees of people will not be cut. Restriction of access to livelihood sources of people and businesses is not expected in this subproject. This is also confirmed by survey of local official representatives. Related certificate of local government is attached as **Annex 2**.



***Figure 3.2 Construction site of water distribution center “Bodombosh” in Beruniy district***



***Figure 3.3 Construction site of new water distribution center “Shimom” in Beruniy district. The lands are not appropriate for agricultural activity and belong to water supply company***





**Figure 3.4. Existing water distribution center with missing fences, broken transformer and water reservoir to be rehabilitated in Beruniy district**



**Figure 3.5 Alignment of new trunk main in Beruniy district (highlighted in yellow)**

### **3.3.3 Karauzak District**

57. Project works in Karauzak district will include (i) reconstruction of water distribution centers Karauzak, Samat and Koratol; (ii) construction and reconstruction of 52 kilometers of trunk mains D=110-400 mm; (iii) construction and reconstruction of 101,5 kilometers of water networks in 26 rural settlements and 1 urban settlement of Karauzak which is administrative center of Karauzak district.

58. The project in Karauzak district will benefit totally 6 141 households comprising 31 342 people (Table 3.3). The table summarizes information on water supply facilities to be reconstructed and number of settlements to be covered by each facility.

**Table 3.3 List of settlements to be covered by the project components in Karauzak district including number of households and people**

	Settlements	Networks to be reconstructed	Number of households to be covered	Population to be covered by the project
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		and newly constructed		
	<b>Water Distribution Center Karauzak (reconstruction of existing facility)</b>			
1.	Koramuyin	1,6	62	604
2.	Madeniyat	6,9	483	2 512
3.	Hakim	2,3	42	220
4.	Akbetli	0,6	45	234
5.	Kurbon	3	47	246
6.	Korauzak city	29,9	3018	15 091
	<b>Water Distribution Center “Samat” (reconstruction of existing facility)</b>			
7.	Akbetkey	5,2	248	1 288
8.	Koshkarbay	1,7	68	356
9.	Samat	5,5	93	483
10.	Toza Ovul	1	69	345
11.	Bugejeyli	2,9	107	558
12.	Toybergan	1,6	77	398
13.	Birdem	4,6	346	1 798
14.	Korimli	4	101	505
15.	Kostamgali	1	91	456
16.	Koramuyin	4	116	322
	<b>Water distribution center Koratol (reconstruction of existing facility)</b>			
17.	Shaykhanakuprik	5,3	150	781
18.	Saganoy	0,2	20	102
19.	Dileke Shoqay Aul	1,4	33	173
20.	Shitli	2,2	54	360
21.	Kiyat	2,7	60	312
22.	Korakul	1,8	86	429
23.	Temirkhon	2,8	346	1 798
24.	Kirik	3,7	82	424
25.	Kandekli	2,5	59	309
26.	Koratol	1,7	205	1065
27.	Kozok Jilga	1,4	33	173
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>101,5</b>	<b>6 141</b>	<b>31 342</b>

59. Reconstruction works on existing water distribution centers Karauzak, Samat and Koratol will be implemented within perimeters of existing water supply facilities and will not require allocation of land. The following components will be reconstructed: clean water reservoirs, chlorination plants, pump stations, transformer substations, checkpoints, toilets, repair workshops, warehouse, in-site pipings. Detailed description of project works in Karauzak district are provided in **Annex 1**.

60. Project components where construction works are planned to be implemented are located in a distance which will not create serious disturbances to people. The distances are as follows: from water distribution center Karauzak - more than 200 meters, from water distribution center Samat - more than 150 meters, from water distribution center Koratol - more than 150 meters.

61. Subproject in Karauzak district will not entail any LAR impact. Reconstruction works on existing water distribution centers will be implemented within perimeters of WDCs which will not require allocation of land. Construction and reconstruction of transmission mains and water networks which are of small diameters will be implemented within right-of-way of existing roads. Trees of people will not be cut. Restriction of access to livelihood sources of people and businesses is not

expected in this subproject. This is also confirmed by survey of local official representatives. Related certificate of local government is attached as **Annex 2**.



**Figure 3.6. Existing network to be reconstructed by the project in Karauzak town. Alignment of existing network to be reconstructed is highlighted in red.**

### 3.3.4 Kungrad District

62. Project works in Kungrad district will include (i) reconstruction of water distribution centers Kungrad, Ustyurt, Akhunbabaev, Korezm, Kanjigali and Kizil Kush; (ii) construction and reconstruction of 66 kilometers of trunk mains D=110-400 mm; (iii) construction and reconstruction of 180,5 kilometers of water networks D=76-350 mm in 20 rural settlements and 1 urban settlement of Kungrad which is administrative center of Kungrad district.

63. The project in Kungrad district will benefit totally 18 809 households comprising 94 876 people (Table 3.4). The table summarizes information on water supply facilities to be reconstructed and number of settlements to be covered by each facility.

**Table 3.4 List of settlements to be covered by the project components in Kungrad district including number of households and people**

	Settlements	Networks to be reconstructed and newly constructed	Number of households to be covered	Population to be covered by the project
	<b>Water Distribution Center “Kungrad” (upgrade of existing WDC)</b>			
1.	Hakke Avul	3,9	203	1 015
2.	Koris Avul	3,6	191	1 054
3.	Kungrad city	57	13344	66720
	<b>Water Distribution Center “Ustyurt” (reconstruction of existing WDC)</b>			
4.	Ustyurt	7,9	304	1670
5.	Shomanay	12,7	211	1157
6.	Jalpakti	4,2	59	294
	<b>Water Distribution Center “Akhunbabaev” (reconstruction of existing WDC)</b>			
7.	Ornek	10,6	449	2467
8.	Kitay	7,9	261	1 433

9.	Kiyot	6,2	386	2122
10.	Tirkesh	2,3	156	780
11.	Bostanlik	1,6	78	388
12.	Adabiyet	6,1	274	1371
<b>Water Distribution Center “Khorezm” (reconstruction of existing WDC)</b>				
13.	Khorezm	10,7	381	2 094
<b>Water Distribution Center “Kanjigali” (reconstruction of existing WDC)</b>				
14.	Kanjigali	4	144	574
<b>Water Distribution Center “Kizil Kush” (reconstruction of existing WDC)</b>				
15.	Kizil Kush	9,3	236	1179
16.	Kanli Avul	4,4	273	1 053
17.	Ayran Avul	2,7	244	1 344
18.	Suenli	7,7	279	1 534
19.	Nauriz	13	798	3992
20.	Shamra Avul	2	54	214
21.	Ashamayli	2,7	484	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>180,2</b>	<b>18 809</b>	<b>94 876</b>

64. Reconstruction works on existing water distribution centers Ustyurt, Akhunbabaev and Khorezm will include the following components: clean water reservoirs, pump stations with electrolysis plants, transformer substations, checkpoints, toilets, in-site pipings. Upgrade of existing water distribution center Kungrad will include installation of new pumps, electrolysis units and construction of clean water reservoirs. Works in Kanjigali and Kizil Kush water distribution centers will include reconstruction of water towers and pumping stations. Works in all WDCs will be implemented within perimeters of existing water supply facilities and will not require allocation of land. Detailed description of project works in Kungrad district is provided in **Annex 1**.

65. Project components where construction works are planned to be implemented are located in a distance which will not create serious disturbances to people. The distances are as follows: from water distribution center Kungrad - more than 100 meters, from water distribution center Ustyurt - more than 400 meters, from water distribution center Akhunbabaev - more than 900 meters, from water distribution center Khorezm – more than 100 meters, from water distribution center Kanjigali – 100 meters, from water distribution center Kizil Kush – more than 100 meters.

66. Subproject in Kungrad district will not entail any LAR impact. Reconstruction works on existing water distribution centers will be implemented within perimeters of WDCs which will not require allocation of land. Construction and reconstruction of transmission mains and water networks which are of small diameters will be implemented within right-of-way of existing roads. Trees of people will not be cut. Restriction of access to livelihood sources of people and businesses is not expected in this subproject. This is also confirmed by survey of local official representatives. Related certificate of local government is attached as **Annex 2**.



**Figure 3.7. Not operated facilities of water distribution center Ustyurt in Kungrad district to be rehabilitated by the project**



### 3.3.5 Nukus District

67. Project works in Nukus district will include (i) reconstruction of existing water distribution centers Nukus, Madaniyet, Kerder and Abadan; (ii) construction and reconstruction of 39 kilometers of existing trunk mains D=110-400; (iii) construction and reconstruction of 123.6 kilometers of water networks D=76-250 mm in 20 rural settlements and 1 town Akmangit which is administrative center of Nukus district which is administrative center of Nukus district.

68. The project in Nukus district will benefit totally 6 610 households comprising 33 052 people (Table 3.5). The table summarizes information on water supply facilities to be reconstructed and number of settlements to be covered by each facility.

**Table 3.5 List of settlements to be covered by the project components in Nukus district including number of households and people**

	Settlements	Networks to be reconstructed and newly constructed	Number of households to be covered	Population to be covered by the project
<b>Water Distribution Center “Nukus” (reconstruction of existing WDC)</b>				
1.	Okmangit town	39,4	1934	9 670
2.	Tarly	5	148	738
3.	Toktau	0,7	65	325
4.	Maksim Kala	1,6	158	789
5.	Jamansha Kutankul	5	444	2 221
6.	Tokumbet	5,5	48	240
<b>Water Distribution Center “Madaniyat” (reconstruction of existing WDC)</b>				
7.	Shoy Tas	0,9	38	188
8.	Ushagash	1,5	45	226
9.	Mamikshi	2,5	60	302
10.	Madeniyat	3,5	121	604
<b>Water Distribution Center “Kerder” (reconstruction of existing WDC)</b>				
11.	Kerder	13,8	597	2 983
<b>Water Distribution Center “Abadan” (reconstruction of existing WDC)</b>				
12.	Abadan	3,5	163	813
13.	Akmangit aul	5,3	221	1 107
14.	Paluaniyazov	0,8	74	370
15.	Shortanbay	15,5	1476	7 381
16.	Kalmen (Anna avul)	1,4	234	1 172
17.	Dosimbet	1,8	193	964
18.	Sagir	1	55	273
19.	Kazakh	0,6	111	557
20.	Kattagar	9	328	1 642
21.	Samanbay	5	97	487
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>123,6</b>	<b>6610</b>	<b>33052</b>

69. Reconstruction works on existing water distribution centers Nukus, Madaniyat, Kerder and Abadan will be implemented within perimeters of existing water supply facilities and will not require allocation of land. The following components will be reconstructed: clean water reservoirs, pump

stations, transformer substations, checkpoints, toilets, in-site pipings. Detailed description of project works in Nukus district are provided in **Annex 1**

70. Project components where construction works are planned to be implemented are located in a distance which will not to create serious disturbances to people. The distances are as follows: from water distribution center Nukus - more than 500 meters, from water distribution center Madaniyat - more than 100 meters, from water distribution center Kerder - more than 100 meters, from water distribution center Abadan – more than 150 meters.

71. Subproject in Nukus district will not entail any LAR impact. Reconstruction works on existing water distribution centers will be implemented within perimeters of WDCs which will not require allocation of land. Construction and reconstruction of transmission mains and water networks which are of small diameters will be implemented within right-of-way of existing roads. Trees of people will not be cut. Restriction of access to livelihood sources of people and businesses is not expected in this subproject. This is also confirmed by survey of local official representatives. Related certificate of local government is attached as **Annex 2**.

### 3.3.6 Muynak District

72. Project works in Muynak district will include (i) construction of 1 new water distribution center «Shagirlık»; (ii) deep upgrade of existing water distribution centers “Shege”, “Muynak” and “Uchsay”; (iii) construction and reconstruction 61 kilometers of existing trunk mains D=110-400; (iv) construction and reconstruction of 67.5 kilometers of networks D=76-250 in 10 rural settlements and 1 urban settlement of Muynak which is administrative center of Muynak district.

73. The project in Muynak district will benefit totally 4 647 households comprising 23 683 people (Table 3.6). The table summarizes information on water supply facilities to be constructed and reconstructed and number of settlements to be covered by each facility. New water distribution center Shaqirlik will cover 4 rural settlements and water distribution centers Muynak, Uchsoy and Shege will cover 7 settlements.

**Table 3.6 List of settlements to be covered by the project components in Muynak district including number of households and people**

	Settlements	Networks to be reconstructed and newly constructed	Number of households to be covered	Population to be covered by the project
	<b>Water Distribution Center “Muynak” (reconstruction of existing WDC)</b>			
1.	Muynak city	17,5	2644	13 218
	<b>Water Distribution Center “Uchsoy” (reconstruction of existing WDC)</b>			
2.	Uchsoy	2,4	185	1 109
	<b>Water Distribution Center “Shagirlık” (new)</b>			
3.	Shagirli	8,3	208	1 268
4.	Tallyk	2,5	45	222
5.	Amudarya	0,6	10	35
6.	Kipshak	4,3	186	926
	<b>Water Distribution Center “Shege” (reconstruction of existing WDC)</b>			
7.	Ali Aul	7,7	445	2 221
8.	Kizil Jar	2,1	61	368
9.	Dustlik	7,9	278	1 391
10.	Shege	6,5	340	1 698
11.	Porlitau	7,7	245	1 227
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>67,3</b>	<b>4 647</b>	<b>23 683</b>

74. Construction works of new water distribution center Shagirli will include the following components: clean water reservoirs, pump stations, transformer substations, checkpoints, toilets, in-site pipings. Total area of this facility will be about 1 ha.

75. Reconstruction works on existing water distribution centers Muynak, Uchsoy and Shege will be implemented within perimeters of existing water supply facilities. The following components will be reconstructed: clean water reservoirs, pump stations, transformer substations, checkpoints, toilets, in-site pipings. Detailed description of project works in Muynak district are provided in **Annex 1**.

76. Project components where construction works are planned to be implemented are located in a distance which will not create serious disturbances to people. The distances are as follows: from water distribution center Muynak - more than 100 meters, from water distribution center Uchsoy - more than 60 meters, from water distribution center Shagirlik - more than 500 meters, from water distribution center Shege – more than 500 meters.

77. Subproject in Muynak district will not entail any LAR impact. New water supply facility will be constructed on desert land which is not appropriate for agricultural activity and which belongs to water supply company. Reconstruction works will be implemented within perimeters of existing water distribution centers which also will not require allocation of land. Construction and reconstruction of transmission mains and water networks which are of small diameters will be implemented within right-of-way of existing roads. Trees of people will not be cut. Restriction of access to livelihood sources of people and businesses is not expected in this subproject. This is also confirmed by survey of local official representatives. Related certificate of local government is attached as **Annex 2**.

### **3.4. Conclusion**

78. Findings of study of project areas show that no impact is expected due to implementation of project works. New water supply facilities will be constructed on barren lands not suitable for agriculture which belong to water supply companies or to state land reserve. Reconstruction works will be implemented within perimeters of existing water supply facilities which will not require allocation of new. Construction and reconstruction of trunk mains and water networks, which are small diameters, will be carried out on existing roads or right-of-ways of these roads which will not entail any impact to farm enterprises, households or businesses.

79. However, anticipated impacts may occur during construction stage. These are related to construction and rehabilitation of trunk mains and distribution networks. These impacts which have temporary short term nature can consist mainly of interferences with normal road traffic, temporary occurrence of noise, disturbance to access to private and public sites during construction of pipeworks which may lead to short term loss of livelihood. Such kind of impacts will be known after completion of detailed design and/or during implementation of construction works. For this purpose, Environmental Management Plan (EMP) was developed for the project including Environmental Mitigation Measures which require contractors to provide safe access to facilities of people, businesses and the public. In this regard Site Specific Environmental Management Plans will be developed by contractors where they will describe how they will mitigate adverse impacts.

80. After completion of detailed design for the project the EA will ensure that all project components are surveyed. In case if any LAR impact is identified on that stage a LARP will be prepared. Such LARP shall include the following sections which will provide detailed information on the situation: (i) Introduction and project background, (ii) Scope of land acquisition and resettlement, (iii) Socio-economic information and profile, (iv) Information disclosure, consultation and participation, (v) Grievance redress mechanism, (vi) Policy and legal framework, (vii) Eligibility and entitlement, (viii) Relocation and income restoration, (ix) Resettlement budget and Financing Plan, (x) Institutional arrangements, (xi) Implementation schedule and (xii) Monitoring and Reporting. The LARP will be fully implemented prior to commencement of any civil works.

## IV. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

### 4.1 General

81. Consultations were carried out with stakeholders at various stages of project preparation. Informal consultations were carried out with the Communal Services Agency, the National Communal Design Institute “Uzbekkomunalloyikhakurilish” and the Department for Operation of Inter-Regional Trunk-Main “Tuyamuyun-Nukus” to discuss about the project design and to seek their guidance on various issues related to land acquisition and resettlement. Public consultations were combined with environment public consultations where local government officials, representatives of NGOs and local people from the project areas were targeted. Environment and social safeguard issues were discussed among the participants during public hearings. Also, focused group discussions, interviews and in-depth interviews were carried out in the project areas within socio-economic survey.

### 4.2 Identification of Stakeholders and Methods of Consultations

82. Various methods used for public consultation and participation with concerned stakeholders are described in **Table 4.1**.

**Table 4.1: Method of Consultations**

Stakeholders	Purpose	Method
Communal Services Agency, National Communal Design Institute “Uzbekkomunalloyikhakurilish” and the Department for Operation of Inter-Regional Trunk Main “Tuyamuyun-Nukus”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• To discuss about the potential impact of the projects on land acquisition and involuntary resettlement</li><li>• To discuss about social safeguards policy principles, eligibility and entitlements etc.</li><li>• To discuss about the institutional arrangements and to share the experience of ongoing projects being implemented by CSA</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Frequent individual meetings and presentation with the officials CSA and its existing PCU, National Design Institute and TN.</li></ul>
Local governments, NGOs and communities in project districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• To make the local governments and the people of various localities to make them aware about the social safeguards and environment issues, mitigation measures and future plan of action</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Through formal public consultations at each district Hokimiyat.</li></ul>
Local Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• For information sharing about the project</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Census and Socio Economic Survey</li><li>• Focused group discussions and informal meetings among villagers</li></ul>

### 4.3 Objectives of Consultations

83. The main objectives of the consultations are as follows:
- to make people aware about the project and let the beneficiaries know about the positive outcome of the project in terms of reliable water supply.
  - to disseminate information to the people about the project in terms of its activities and scope of work;
  - to involve people as stakeholders in project planning and further during implementation;

- to seek local peoples' views on minimizing probable adverse impacts on land acquisition and involuntary resettlement;
- to make people aware about the future plan of action;
- to seek peoples' participation and involvement during collection of actual information during the detailed surveys.
- to assess the local people's willingness to get involved with the project; and enumerate the measures to be taken during the implementation of the project.
- to make people aware about the general policy principles of national laws and ADB Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 and broad eligibility and entitlements.

#### 4.4 Community Consultations

84. Community consultations were arranged through focused group discussions (FGDs), interviews and in-depth interviews at various locations during socio-economic survey in April, 2017. Summary information on participants of these consultations is provided below in **Tables 3.2-3.4**.

**Table 4.2: Summary of interviews with stakeholders and beneficiaries**

No	Districts	Households covered	Dates of interviews
1	Amudarya district	196	12.04.2017 - 22.04.2017
2	Beruniy district	354	11.04.2017 - 22.04.2017
3	Karauzak district	89	18.04.2017 - 21.04.2017
4	Kungrad district	365	10.04.2017 - 17.04.2017
5	Muynak district	90	10.04.2017 - 17.04.2017
6	Nukus district	106	11.04.2017 - 17.04.2017
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1200</b>	

**Table 4.3: Summary of focus group discussions with stakeholders and beneficiaries**

	Total	Amudarya district	Beruniy district	Karauzak district	Kungrad district	Muynak district	Nukus district
<b>Dates</b>		<b>17 April</b>	<b>18 April</b>	<b>15 April</b>	<b>14 April</b>	<b>13 April</b>	<b>12 April</b>
<b>Total participants</b>	<b>121</b>	15	26	19	23	19	19
<b>Male</b>	<b>67</b>	15	9	10	15	6	12
<b>Female</b>	<b>54</b>		17	9	8	13	7
Water supply companies	<b>11</b>	2	3	2	1	-	3
Hokimiyats	<b>5</b>	1	1	1		1	1
Education institutions	<b>39</b>	2	7	7	8	7	8
Healthcare institutions	<b>15</b>	2	2	4	3	2	2
Mahallas	<b>42</b>	8	11	5	9	9	
Entrepreneurs union	<b>1</b>		1				
NGOs	<b>4</b>		1		2		2
District Departments for Site Improvement and Planting	<b>4</b>						4

**Table 4.4: Summary of In-depth Interviews with stakeholders and beneficiaries**

	<b>Total</b>	<b>Amudarya district</b>	<b>Beruniy district</b>	<b>Karauzak district</b>	<b>Kungrad district</b>	<b>Muynak district</b>	<b>Nukus district</b>
<b>Dates</b>	<b>14- 22 April</b>	<b>14-20 April</b>	<b>16-22 April</b>	<b>20-22 April</b>	<b>14-15 April</b>	<b>14-15 April</b>	<b>18-19 April</b>
<b>Total in-depth interviews</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Total respondents</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>
Male	<b>41</b>	8	8	8	5	8	4
Female	<b>35</b>	5	7	5	7	3	8
WS companies	<b>6</b>	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hokimiyats	<b>6</b>	1	1	1	1	1	1
Education institutions	<b>5</b>		1	1	1	1	1
Healthcare institutions	<b>6</b>	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mahallas	<b>12</b>	2	2	2	2	2	2
Entrepreneurs associations	<b>5</b>	1	1	1	1	-	1
Schools, colleges	<b>6</b>	1	1	1	1	1	1
entrepreneurs	<b>13</b>	2	2	3	2	2	2
Rural medical stations	<b>6</b>	1	1	1	1	1	1
Children gardens	<b>6</b>	1	1	1	1	1	1

85. Consultations with households during socio-economic survey showed a great interest of people in the implementation of this water supply systems development project. People are supportive about the project as they do not have good and reliable drinking water supply and the improved drinking water supply will improve their health standard, will ease the burden of people, create new opportunities for new businesses, new workplaces and etc. Moreover, considerable interest in the results of the project is demonstrated by representatives of educational and healthcare establishments, self-governance bodies, NGOs as well as the experts from Tuymuyn-Nukus and entrepreneurs.

86. The majority of consulted households (93%) are convinced that after the project implementation they will get a regularly functioning water supply system. Overall, the level of confidence in the project correlates mostly with the current access of surveyed households to centralized piped water. 7% of respondents who were sceptical about the statement that after the project implementation they will have piped water of good quality around the clock, had doubts about the ability of TN to maintain the water pipelines in good operational condition, rather than about the proposed results.

87. The participants of both the survey and the in-depth interviews made it absolutely clear that construction and rehabilitation of the water supply mains should be supported by efforts aimed at improvement of water treatment, access of population to sewerage and ensuring regular electric power supply to the pumps providing the population with water.

88. According to the population in project areas, in order to enable a comprehensive approach to resolving water and sanitation issues nowadays, the Project's efforts should be focused on first of all to laying of new pipelines in areas without any water supply pipelines; second, the improvement of water treatment; and finally, the replacement of the current water supply network. Thus, the project fully meets expectations and needs of population in the project area.

89. The main socio economic effect of the project will be creation employment opportunities for population in project area. 5% of working age of households members stated that they would start entrepreneurial activity in case of stable water delivery and 10% of household members stated that new jobs would appear in new and existing enterprises upon the project completion. 22% of households, including the poor, plan to start various types of entrepreneurial activities in the case of sustainable supply of quality water to settlements - from bread baking, clothing and cooking to opening cafes, hotels or their further development. 8% of households in Nukus district and 35% of Amudarya district households expressed their intention to open a business after the project was completed, 25% of them men and 18% of women.

#### 4.5 Public Consultations

90. Public consultations combined with environmental public consultations had been arranged during the period of 26-30 May, 2017 in six project districts. As per requirements of ADB with the aim of inform the communities in the project area about the upcoming consultations, announcements were published in national local daily newspapers “Vesti Karakalpakstana” (News of Karakalpakstan) and “Erkin Karakalpakstan” (Free Karakalpakstan) on May 23, 2017. In addition, for people living in remote areas, announcements about the planning public consultations were posted at the public places at the district centers and in the most of settlements. Copies of notices, list of participants and presentation are attached as the **Annexes 3, 4 and 5**.



**Figure 4.1. During public consultations in Karauzak district**

91. Totally 9 public consultations had been carried out during the mentioned period as follows: Amudarya district – 1, Beruniy district – 2; Karauzak district – 1; Kungrad district – 1; Nukus district – 1 and Muynak district – 3, total – 9. Almost all the public consultations were arranged in offices of district hokimiyats excluding one in Beruniy district which was arranged in local school. Totally 378 people participated in these public consultations including 102 female. Summary of participants is given in below Table 3.4.

**Table 4.5: Summary of participants of public consultations**

№	Districts	Number of participants	including:		Dates of public consultations
			male	female	
1	Amudarya district	55	39	16	30 May, 2017
2	Beruniy district	51	38	13	30 May, 2017
3	Karauzak district	54	37	17	26 May, 2017
4	Kungrad district	46	37	9	29 May, 2017



5	Muynak district	119	75	44	27, 29 May, 2017
6	Nukus district	53	50	3	26 May, 2017
	<b>Total</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>102</b>	

92. List of participants included representatives of almost all settlements to be covered by the project. Most part of participants were presented by heads of rural communities (RC), citizens, representatives of district branches of nature protection committee, land cadaster department, architecture department, local hokimiyat representatives, sanitarian epidemiological station, NGOs, schools, hospitals and etc. Representative of IA attended each meeting. List of participants is provided as **Annex 4**.



**Figure 4.2. During public consultations in Nukus district**



**Figure 4.3. During public consultations in Amudarya district**

93. During the consultations the participants were informed about main features of the project, findings of due diligence study, local legal texts regulating LAR issues, ADB SPS 2009 principles, compensations payment measures, eligibility for compensations and grievance redress



mechanisms (GRM). The information was presented using Microsoft Power Point presentation facility.

94. During the consultations the stakeholders and participants were informed that project contractors would develop an informative banner including information on project objectives, activities, implementers, schedule of construction works, deadlines, contact information and logbooks for complaints and suggestions on each construction site.

95. People were requested to give their questions, opinions and suggestions. In addition, participants were provided with contact information of focal points from district branches of TN, inter regional level and PPTA for further suggestions and questions.

96. Summary of questions received from participants and replied answers are given in the below Table.

**Table 4.6: Summary of questions received from participants and replied answers.**

	Questions	Answer
<b>Amudarya district</b>		
1.	What changes will be in Mangit town after project implementation?	The project will provide clean and reliable drinking water supply to people of Mangit town. Quality of water will be within the national standards for drinking water. Totally about 35 000 people will be covered by the project.
2.	How many kilometers of pipes will be reconstructed and constructed by the project?	Totally 110 kilometers of networks will be reconstructed and constructed in Mangit town.
3.	Some local schools in the district do not have water. Will the project also cover schools?	Yes. The project will cover not only people but also other public institutions including schools.
4.	Which settlements of the district will be covered by the project?	Detail information on requested settlements was provided.
5.	If there will be temporary impact on cotton field what will be compensations?	Currently no impact is expected to fields. However, if after detailed design or change of project design there will be impact on to field all the losses will be compensated fully at market price. The land will be restored to original condition after completion of works. The project will try to minimize the losses and implement works after crop is harvested. Also, the government does not allow to implement any construction works on cotton and wheat fields while there crop is standing. Such work are permitted only after harvesting all crops.
<b>Beruniy district</b>		
1.	What will be tariff setting principles? Tariff will be based on existing standard of consumption of liters by person per day (lpd)?	No. Each household will have water meter on house connection. Tariff will be based on actual consumption not per-capita basis.
2.	How the project will know how much water will be needed by each settlement?	The project collects information on actual population in a settlement and forecast of population growth by 2045. Based on this data volumes will be calculated.
3.	Will each household connected to new	The project will construct house connection

	pipes?	offtakes outside houses (manholes) equipped with water meters. Houses will connect to these offtakes.
4.	The project will drill new wells on water intake facility. But salinity of water in these wells is very high. Any actions will be taken to decrease salinity of water?	Official data of water test says that salinity of water satisfies national standards for drinking water. However we will pass this information to project engineers to double check and take necessary actions.
5.	How construction works will be implemented? By one contractor and step by step or by different contractors working in parallel?	There will be different contractors for different components. They will implement works in parallel. Different components must complete parallelly.
6.	During pipe laying works asphalt coating of roads will be broken. What actions will be taken to restore broken asphalt coating?	Yes. Asphalt coatings will be broken. Broken asphalts will be restored to original condition by the project. Contractors will have budget in their contracts for this purpose.
7.	Water meters for houses will be installed free of charge?	Water meters will be installed by the project and paid back by households within a fixed period by several installments.
<b>Karauzak district</b>		
1.	Scope and area of the project activities, including type of works to be implemented within the project?	Detailed information on the question was provided
2.	What is the project implementation period?	Expected project implementation period is 4 years, starting from second half of 2018 to December 2021
3.	Who will be contractor for the project? Will it be local or international company?	Contractor will be selected in accordance with ADB procurement rules and it can be both: national or international.
4.	If auxiliary structures such as barn or shelter are affected by the project will they be compensated?	Yes. If such structure is affected by the project it will be compensated at market price based on evaluation value made by licensed valuation firm. Valuation firm will evaluate real price of a structure based on used materials, type of structure and other expenditures incurred. Owner of a household will be allowed to remain the materials after demolition.
5.	What is the source of water for new pipelines?	New pipelines will be supplied with water from "Tuyamuyun-Nukus" trunk main.
<b>Kungrad district</b>		
1.	Transmission main Kungrad-Muynak is crossing our territory. Can we connect directly to it and get water directly?	No, this transmission main will supply water to Muynak district inhabitants. Kungrad city and adjacent settlements will be covered by transmission main from Takhiatash Water Treatment Plant.
2.	The project is going significantly increase coverage with water supply network. Will Takhiatash Water Treatment Plant have enough capacity to cover the increased demand?	In according with the project design capacity of Takhiatash WTP will increase two times, which means instead current 60000 m <sup>3</sup> /day 120000 m <sup>3</sup> /day will be produced. This amount

		will be enough to cover demand of whole Kungrad district
3.	Is there a risk that after project implementation and connection Muynak district to the transmission main, Kungrad city will have water shortage?	No there is no such risk. As mentioned before Kungrad city will be supplied from Takhiatash Water Treatment Plant which is a separate system. Capacity of WTP will be enough to meet demand of all Kungrad district.
4.	Who will be selected as a contractor? Local or international company?	The bidding process for the project will comply with ADB procurements procedure. Both national, international firm or consortium may participate in the bidding
5.	If ADB is a donor for the project who will be a client for contractors?	The Department for Operation of Inter-Regional Trunk Main "Tuyamuyun-Nukus" will be the client for contractors.
<b>Muynak district</b>		
1.	What is project implementation period?	Expected project implementation period is 2017 – 2021.
2.	If there is permanent impact on land what will be compensation if several families are registered in a house? Will each family receive compensation?	Due diligence study shows that there is no permanent land acquisition. If after detailed design or change of project design there will be need for land acquisition, the compensation will be provided on "land for land" basis. The same amount of land with similar soil quality will be provided to affected person in nearest locality. For example if 1 ha of land is acquired 1 ha of land will be provided. All losses related to land acquisition will be paid in cash for example loss of tree, crops, structures etc.
3.	A new trunk main is being paid from Kungrad to Muynak city, totally 101 kilometres. Is it ADB financed project? When it will be completed?	This is government financed project which will be completed in 1 July, 2017. Pipelines constructed under our project will be connected to this trunk main.
4.	There is a water desalination plant in Porlitau village which is not working properly. Will the project rehabilitate this plant?	No. The project will not rehabilitate this desalination plant. Operation of the desalination plant is very expensive and energy consuming. New water networks will be constructed in Porlitau village which will be connected to new trunk main Kungrad-Muynak. The desalination plant will remain as reserve supply source during emergency situations.
5.	How much water we will get during the day? Currently we received couple hours per day and quality is not good	The project is designed to supply 24 hours for all settlements included in the project. Reconstruction works at the WTP will ensure quality of water meeting national standards
6.	In some year we do not have water in the canal. Last several years we had more water. Is it possible to construct dam to keep water and develop fishing on surrounded areas	This question out of scope of work of this project. But you can develop this proposal for another funding agencies.

7.	Will each house be connected to new water networks?	During construction of water network the project will construct manholes near houses with connection offtakes and water meters. Houses will connect to the manhole by themselves.
8.	Will we pay for installation of water meters?	The project will install water meters for each household. Households will return cost of the meters in a fixed period of time by several instalments. This will be agreed implementation of the project.
9.	In case of cut of public trees what will compensations be paid?	Contractors will pay for cut of trees to local government. Compensation amounts will be included in to contracts of contractors.
<b>Nukus district</b>		
1.	Number of water distribution centers will be constructed within the project. But we have places where we have pipes and WDCs, but there is no water. Is there any possibility that after your project will be commissioned	Capacity of rehabilitated WTP is designed to produce amount of water efficient for supplying whole area included in the project.
2.	Can you please list – which street in Samanbay village will be included in the project?	A map indicating water supply network in Samanbay was shown and explained.
3.	Proper repairing of the roads in makhallas after completion of the civil works	After completion works all roads shall be rehabilitated at least up to condition of pre-construction stage
4.	Project implementation timing	Expected duration of the project is 4 years, starting date – second half of 2018 and completion date – December 2021
5.	Is it possible to include in the project development of sewage system in this project?	No this project doesn't include any physical works on sewage system rehabilitation. However, as part of capacity building program trainings and awareness program on sanitary, proper collection and disposal of sewage water will be implemented within the project. Moreover, purchase of 6 Sewage vehicles under the project dedicated to improve situation on this issue.
6.	It was noted about possibility of cutting trees. Could we know about in advance?	First of all, the project will try to avoid cutting trees and bushes as much as possible. However, if cutting trees would be unavoidable, local community will be informed in advance, and trees or bushes will be done after receiving permission from nature protection committee.

97. As it is seen from above table, questions of participants of public consultations were mostly related to technical and organizational aspects of the project. The participants were mostly interested in project implementation period, settlements to be covered, tariffs after project, quality of water to be supplied, contractors of the project and other questions related to project implementation and the project outcomes. Questions related to land acquisition and resettlement matters consisted only about 8% of total questions asked.

98. Public consultations were attended by representatives of water supply companies (IA),

hokimiyats, nature protection committees, district architecture departments who also helped to provide detailed answers to questions of participants.

99. During each public consultation participants emphasized importance of the project and thanked the project for the effort being taken to improve living conditions of people in project areas.

#### **4.6 Future Consultation Strategy**

100. Consultation will be continued throughout the project cycle. Additional rounds of consultations with local communities will be required after updating of the RDD during detailed design and, if any impacts are found, during LARP implementation. The next rounds of consultations will occur during detailed design and when compensation and assistance are provided. For future consultations, following steps are envisaged in the project:

#### **4.7 Disclosure**

101. The project information will be disseminated through disclosure of the Resettlement Due Diligence Report. Copy of the RDD will be disclosed in ADB's website (in English Language) and in the website of CSA (in English, and local language) upon approval. The same procedure will also be followed during the disclosure of updated/final RDD during detailed design.

## **V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM**

### **5.1 General**

102. Withdrawal of lands and involuntary resettlement of citizens is often a complex process which can be accompanied by judicial proceedings in view of complaints concerning compensation payments as well as non-fulfilment of other obligations on resettlement related assistance to citizens. To enable people to voice their questions and concern throughout the project, the grievance procedure described below was developed. This mechanism provides for the appeal of any actions and decisions violating the rights and freedoms of citizen affected by the project and it complies with the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. ZRU-378 dated 3 December 2014 “About appeals of physical and legal persons” which guarantees rights of citizens and regulates responsible parties to handle appeals from citizens. This law also clearly determines types of queries, deadlines of submitting applications, proposals and complaints. A special appeal mechanism will be managed by heads of organizations or responsible persons especially appointed for grievances arise from affected households.

103. The ADB requires the Executing Agency to establish a project related grievance redress mechanism with suitable grievance redress procedure to receive and facilitate resolution of concerns, complaints and grievances of affected persons. A grievance mechanism will be established to allow affected persons to appeal any disagreeable decision, practice or activity arising from assessment or valuation of land or other assets, acquisition and compensation in case if there is impact after completion of detailed design or any unanticipated impact during construction period. The Executing Agency will ensure that grievances and complaints on any aspect of land acquisition, compensation and resettlement are addressed in a timely and satisfactory manner. During surveys after completion of detailed design and related consultations all affected persons will be fully informed of their rights and procedures for addressing complaints whether verbally or in writing, including, if necessary resort to the courts through the Government’s grievance mechanism. All possible instruments will be made available to affected persons to resolve their grievances at the project level. In case if after completion of detailed design any impact is determined, the information on the project grievance mechanism will be disseminated to affected households on local language through mahalla or village assembly of citizens or farmers councils.

104. The grievance mechanism shall not impede access to the country’s judicial or administrative remedies. Affected persons can approach a court of law at any time and independent from the project level grievance redress process. The Executing Agency will establish appeal mechanism based on the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

### **5.2 Grievance Redress Mechanism**

105. The Project coordination unit of the Communal Services Agency will establish a simple and accessible grievance redress mechanism which shall ensure number of instruments and levels for grievance resolution and appeals process. PCU will have a Project Coordinator on the site who will be responsible for the project implementation and therefore implementation of GRM.

106. The main objective of the project specific grievance mechanism is to ensure timely and user-friendly solution of complaints received from affected persons. However, the Project Grievance Redress Mechanism shall not prevent any affected person, if any, to approach the national legal system to resolve their complaints at any stage of the grievance redress process. The affected persons can address their complaints to local courts at any time and not only after using the grievance redress mechanism of the project.

107. The below table describes the grievance redressing process of the project.

**Table 4.1: Grievance redress mechanism of the project and its levels**

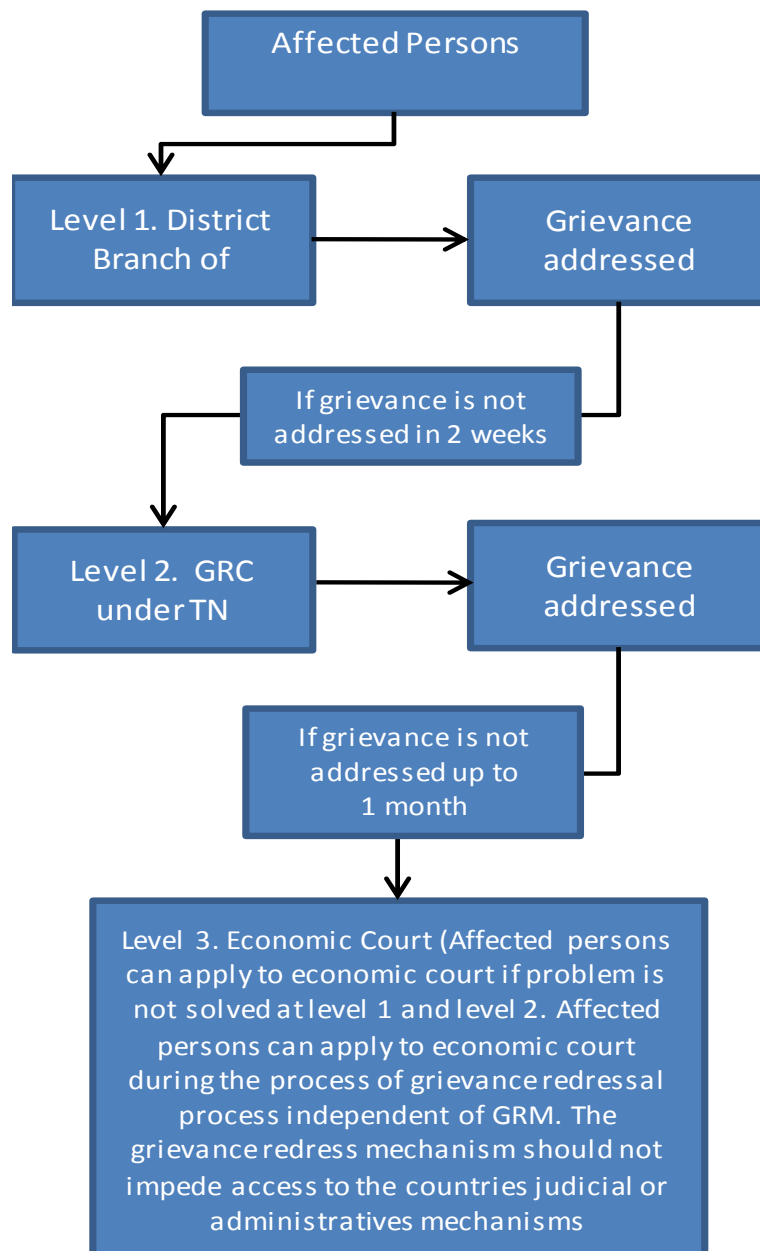
Level	Process
<b>Level-1.</b> District Branches of the Department for Operation of Inter-regional Water Supply “Tuyamuyun-Nukus” (TN).	The aggrieved person applies to relevant district branch of TN. After registration of received complaints the relevant branch of TN will review nature/specificity of the complaint and will forward it to relevant party for resolving. In parallel, the branch of TN shall inform its headquarter in Nukus city and the PCU coordinator about the received complaint. Depending on the nature of complaint it may go to project contractor, land cadastre department, mahalla or other local entity. During implementation of the GRM the branch of TN will be assisted by the Project management consultant and social safeguards specialist of PCU. At this level, the complaint should be resolved during 2 weeks. The local branch of TN will inform the aggrieved person and PCU coordinator about undertaken measures and the outcome of the submitted question or complaint. APs also may submit their appeals to TN through the following e-government web site <a href="http://www.my.gov.uz">www.my.gov.uz</a> .
<b>Level – 2.</b> Grievance Redress Committee under the Department for Operation of Inter-regional Water Supply “Tuyamuyun-Nukus” (TN)	In case if the grievance was not redressed on the first stage or an applicant is not satisfied with the decision made/solution, she/he can submit the grievance directly to Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) under Inter regional trunk main in Nukus city which will consist of officials of Hokimiyat, coordinator of PCU in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, officers of IA and PMC. The committee will review the complaint and made decision on its redress. Complaints shall 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. In case this additional time is necessary, the complainant will be informed of the additional delay in writing. In case the grievance is not related directly to the project, the further instance will be recommended to the applicant where she/he should apply for the decision making. The EA through its PCU coordinator on a regular basis will check with the TN whether any complaint is received by district branches. At this stage APs also may submit their appeals to EA through the following e-government web site <a href="http://www.my.gov.uz">www.my.gov.uz</a> .
<b>Level 3.</b> Economic Court	If the issue was not solved or the applicant is not satisfied with the decision/resolution, the aggrieved person may submit grievance to local Economic Court where decision will be made in accordance with relevant national legislation.

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

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

### 5.3 GRM Records and Documentation

110. The Communal Services Agency and its Project Coordination Unit will keep record of complaints received for its use as well as for review by ADB during regular missions. The grievance mechanism applies equally to all affected households. When reference is made to the makhalla, it is to the makhalla that the affected persons are located. The PCU will be responsible for recording the complaint, the step taken to address grievance, minutes of the meetings and preparation of a report for each complaint. The complaint handling process will be reported to ADB through project progress reports. Procedure and steps of grievance redress mechanism are shown in **Figure 5.1**.



**Figure 5.1: Grievance Redress Mechanism**



## **VI. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS**

### **6.1 General**

111. This section describes institutional arrangements for preparing, implementing, and monitoring involuntary land acquisition and resettlement activities of the project including description of organizational procedures for delivering entitlements, implementation process, including how resettlement preparation, approval, and implementation will be linked to contract awards and the start of the project's civil works.

112. The main institutions that will be involved in to LAR activities are Communal Services Agency - the executing agency (EA), PCU, Project Management Consultant (PMC), TN, Contracting Company (CC), Design Institute, local authorities, GosKomZemGeodezCadastre (State Committee on Land Resources, Geodesy, Cartography and State Cadastre (SCLRGCS) at republic and district level.

113. CSA as the executing agency will be responsible for implementation of the WUWSSDP with due participation and coordination from TN which will be acting as implementing agency related to construction. However, CSA will be responsible for the land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) activities, if any identified after completion of detailed design. A PCU already existing under CSA will be responsible for overall implementation including LAR activities of the project. The PCU will have a designated social and resettlement specialist who will be responsible for ensuring that all the activities related to involuntary land acquisition and resettlement are being followed and implemented in accordance with Uzbekistan's legislation and policies and ADB's SPS 2009 requirements. The social and resettlement specialist in the PCU will ensure that this RDD is updated after completion of detailed design. If any LAR is identified, a LARP will be prepared and implemented prior to start of the civil works. The PCU will be supported by Project Management Consultant which is international consulting firm. PMC will have international and national social safeguards and resettlement specialists in its contract to support the PCU social and resettlement specialist. There will be several other government agencies that will also be responsible for the LAR activities such as (i) hokimiyats and (ii) Goskomzemgeodezcadastre (State Committee on Land Resources, Geodesy, Cartography and State Cadastre (SCLRGCS) at district level. There will also be independent valuation firms, local self-government body representatives to be involved in to the LAR activities.

### **6.2 Executing Agency (EA)**

#### **6.2.1 Communal Services Agency “Kommunkhizmat” (CSA)**

114. As the Project EA, CSA's tasks related to LARP implementation will cover the following: (i) establishment of the PCU composed of international and domestic consultants with clear description of skills, numbers and period of recruitment, (ii) identification of subprojects; (iii) approval of adequate budgetary support upon closing of the agreement with representatives of Farming Association, Nature Conservation Inspection and the Council of Rural Citizens on land allocation, and release of funds for implementation of LAR activities by PCU prior to marking of land boundaries, (iv) facilitate coordination by PCU with the Karakalpak Republic and district offices of SCLRGCS on LAR activities; (v) assign one resettlement expert to PCU; and (vi) endorsement of LARP which will be developed after detailed design completion and which will be submitted to ADB for review and approval.

#### **6.2.2 Project Coordination Unit (PCU)**

115. As the executing arm of CSA for the project, the PCU will be headed by the national project director who will be assisted by a team of assigned staff and consultants. The PCU responsibilities include: (i) assist the CSA in identifying and processing of Project and other subprojects; (ii) contracting a Project Management Consultant – an international consulting firm with international social safeguards consultant an local resettlement specialist for preparation of final RDD (or LARP and its implementation during the whole project implementation period); (iii) advance informing of APs (in case of LARP) on land acquisition and initiating public consultations and information dissemination; (iv) filing application on land acquisitions with SCLRGCS at the Karakalpak

Republic and district levels; (v) facilitating the transfer of funds from the EA to authorized bank for payment of compensations to APs; (vi) coordination with district administrations in temporary land allocation bringing to pre project condition; (vii) design and implementation of internal monitoring for LARP implementation (if prepared based on detail design findings); (viii) submission of report to ADB upon completion of LARP implementation; (ix) assist external monitoring agent during the process of monitoring of LARP compliance; (x) coordination on the status of LARP compliance to facilitate request to ADB for release of relevant subproject loan; (xi) day to day management of the project including cross-agency coordination, and compensation and disbursement via the safeguard team (ST) for LARP implementation and monitoring.

116. The Safeguard Team (ST) of Project Management Consultant contracted by PCU will be directly involved in all LAR related activities including planning, implementation, inter-agency coordination, monitoring and reporting. The team will have enough number of staff with sufficient qualification. They will receive supports from relevant project officer and consultants and benefit from inputs from the Design Institute (DI), district/city executive authorities and SCLRGCS as appropriate.

### **6.2.3 Project Management Consultant (PMC)**

117. PCU will be supported with Project Management Consultant (PMC) which will be responsible for consultancy support EA/PCU during the project implementation period. The PMC will have social safeguards and resettlement specialist(s) in the contract. The social safeguards and resettlement specialist(s) of the PMC will work closely with the engineering team and will collect all the necessary information to update the RDD and prepare LARP if necessary based on detailed designs and will support PCU's social and resettlement specialist. The work for the social and resettlement specialist(s) under the PMC will broadly be segregated in two parts such as updating of the draft RDD or prepare a LARP based on detailed design and in case of LARP, assisting the implementation of the LARP including preparation of monitoring reports. The social safeguards and resettlement specialists of PMC will assist in the overall supervision of the project and ensure that LAR activities are implemented in a smooth and timely manner in accordance with the provisions of the LARP. They will closely work with PCU to ensure impacted persons are compensated before start of construction works, including ongoing rehabilitation measures.

### **6.3 Design Institute (DI)**

118. The Design Institute, local or international, will be contracted by PCU to elaborate the design and construction documents for the project. It will collaborate and work closely with the PCU/Safeguard Team of PMC to:

- (i) look for measures and alternatives to avoid and minimize land acquisition and resettlement impacts during detail design;
- (ii) assemble all documents required for compensation if any impact is determined during detail design;
- (iii) carry out topographic surveys of the expropriated land and replacement lands, if any;
- (iv) elaborate layouts indicating the location of worksites, permanent infrastructures and perimeter of 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 of land acquired, if any.

### **6.4 Departments of State Committee on Land Resources, Geodesy, Cartography and State Cadastre for Karakalpak Republic and relevant districts.**

119. This is a permanent committee at Karakalpak Republic and district level. 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.

### **6.5 The Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and district hokimiyats (local governments)**

120. The Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and district hokimiyats will be closely involved in the review and implementation of LARP, if prepared based on detail design. Hokimiyats are local government bodies. Their role will include but not limited to: (i) review and ratify design documents, LARP and other project documents as needed; (ii) make a decision on acquisition of land plots with indication: a. to whom, for what purposes and what terms a land plot is seized and also name of owners, users and tenants whose land plots are seized; b. total area of allocated land plots according to its owners, users and tenants and also quality of seized land plots; c. the amount of losses that should be compensated to owners, users and tenants of land plots; d. the amount of losses of agricultural and forestry production; e. necessity of reclamation of a land plot, the order of its return to owners, users and tenants whose land plots will be seized; (iii) make a decision on structures to be affected with indication: a. to whom they belong, reason, scope and during which period they will be impacted; b. total number of affected structures according to its owners; c. the amount of losses due to impact on structures; d. necessity of removing/reinstalling or rebuilding the affected structures; e. measures for compensations for affected structures and reinstalling/rebuilding affected structures; g. safety protection, environmental, fireproof, sanitary and other requirements; (iv) establish special commissions such as Commission on Land Acquisition and Evaluation Commission which will be closely involved during implementation of land acquisition and resettlement process and which include representatives of different relevant offices; (v) other roles and responsibilities deriving from nature and functions of hokimiyats.

### **6.6 Self-government representatives**

121. Self-government representatives will be involved in to resettlement activities to ensure the rights and interests of affected households. Implementation of LARP will require close coordination with the local makhallas and farmers council. This coordination will help EA in the following: (i) dissemination of information related to LARP; (ii) checking timely disbursement of compensation to affected households and (iii) obtaining early warnings on the grievances of APs, (iv) verifying as to whether the vulnerable households were identified according to requirement laid down in LARP; and (v) obtaining information regarding any unexpected impacts, if any, being incurred by affected households.

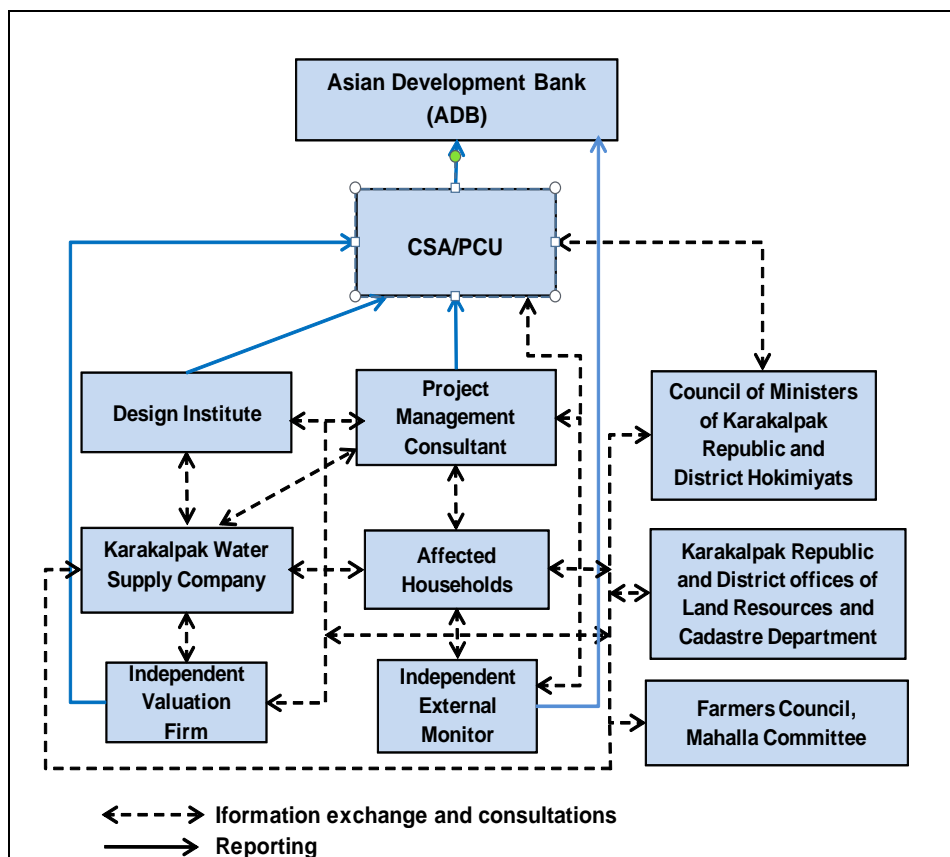
### **6.7 Independent Valuation Firms**

122. Independent Valuation Firms will comprise of an accredited private firm with valid license for valuation activities. These firms will be involved both by affected households and if required by the PCU to estimate the replacement cost of the affected assets.

### **6.8 Independent External Monitor**

123. If a LARP will be prepared based on detailed design, then implementation of the LARP will be subject to verification by independent external monitoring expert. This independent monitoring will be conducted by a qualified Resettlement Consultant to be engaged by the by PCU as per the Terms of Reference, which should be reviewed by ADB.

**Figure 6.1. Institutional arrangements**



## VII. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

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

125. A timeline for updating the draft RDD, LARP preparation if necessary, implementation of LARP and post implementation is summarized in below Table 10.1

**Table 7.1: Implementation schedule**

Step	Action	Responsibility	Timing
<b>A.</b>	<b>UPDATING OF RDD</b>		
1.	Detailed design for water treatment and supply facilities, transmission mains and networks with approval from CSA and updating of the DMS	Contractor's design group, PCU Team	January, 2019
2.	Updated impacts as a result of finalization and alignments and any changes to design	Resettlement Consultant of PMC	February, 2019
3.	Consultation with affected peoples/affected households, if any	Resettlement Consultant of PMC	February, 2019
4.	Prepare Updated RDD or LARP (if any impact is determined) and submission of updated RDD (LARP) for ADB approval	PCU	February, 2019
<b>B.</b>	<b>LARP IMPLEMENTATION (IF DURING UPDATE OF RDD ANY IMPACT IS FOUND)</b>		
5.	Preparation of plan for payment of each affected asset	PMC/PCU	March, 2019
6.	Public consultation and information sharing on LAR activities	PMC/PCU	March, 2019
7.	Detailed schedule for compensation action plan	PMC/PCU	March, 2019
8.	Disbursement of compensation payments for AH	PMC/PCU	March, 2019
9.	Independent review of LARP Implementation through submission of a compliance report	PCU in consultation with Independent Monitoring Consultant	April, 2019
10.	No objection notice from ADB if LARP implementation found to be satisfactory	ADB	April, 2019
11.	Notice to proceed for civil works is issued	ADB/CSA	April, 2019
<b>C.</b>	<b>ITERATIVE TASKS</b>		
12.	Internal monitoring. Quarterly reporting to ADB	PCU	continuous
13.	Inter-agency coordination and communication with AP	PCU-CSA	continuous

## **VIII. MONITORING AND REPORTING**

### **8.1 Overview and Objective**

126. While effective institutional arrangements can facilitate implementation, effective monitoring ensures that implementation progress continues as originally planned. Monitoring is important to ensure that unforeseen impacts related to land acquisition activities can be identified and appropriate measures to address the same can be taken in a timely manner. The below monitoring and reporting actions will be implemented if a LARP will be prepared based on detailed design findings or design changes.

127. The monitoring mechanism for the LARP shall comprise of both internal and external monitoring. While internal monitoring as a mechanism will be carried out in parallel to project implementation and at different stages respectively, external monitoring will be carried out by an external monitor to verify the effective implementation of the LARP as well as the monitoring data collected by the PCU. The specific details of internal and external monitoring are summed up below.

128. Implementation of LARP will be monitored by Resettlement Consultant of PCU in close coordination with local hokimiyats and branches of TN. The independent external resettlement consultant will verify the results of the internal monitoring.

### **8.2 Internal Monitoring**

129. Internal monitoring will be the responsibility of the resettlement consultant of the PCU. 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 Acquisition Committee. 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. These monitoring activities will continue until land acquisition is completed. Internal monitoring will need to be carried out continually after completing LARP implementation, and prepare the first semi-annual report, and the second and all subsequent semi-annual reports that will be submitted to the EA, IA management and 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;

### **8.3 Independent monitoring**

130. In order to ensure that all affected households are compensated prior to commencement of civil work, an Independent monitoring will be undertaken of the LARP. The Independent monitoring agent will undertake verification of LARP implementation and also prepare the LARP compliance report to record whether the LARP has been implemented and all affected HHs have been compensated. The expert will monitor and verify LARP implementation to determine whether resettlement goals have been achieved, livelihood and living standards have been restored. A Compliance Report will be submitted to ADB and EA. Assessment of the independent monitor on the compliance of LARP implementation will be the basis of CSA to request ADB for its "No objection" for the start of civil works under awarded contracts.

131. The independent monitoring expert will provide monitoring and evaluation report covering the following:

- Whether the resettlement activities have been completed as planned and budgeted
- The extent to which the specific objectives and the expected outcomes/results have been achieved and the factors affecting their achievement or non achievement

- The extent to which the overall objective of the LARP and the desired impact of improving living standards, income earning capacity and production levels or at least restoring them to pre-project levels, have been achieved and the reasons for achievement / non achievement.
- Major lessons learnt.
- Key risk factors.
- Recommendations.

#### **8.4 ToR for independent monitoring expert**

132. An independent monitoring expert will be involved in ongoing monitoring of the resettlement efforts by the PCU. The major tasks expected from the external monitor are:

- a. To develop specific monitoring indicators for undertaking monitoring for Resettlement;
- b. To review and verify the progress in land acquisition/resettlement implementation of project.
- c. To analyze the pre-and post-project socio-economic conditions of the affected people.
- d. Evaluate and assess the adequacy of compensation given to the APs and the livelihood opportunities and incomes as well as the quality of life of APs of project-induced changes.
- e. Ensure whether affected farmers were exempted from the land tax in case their land permanent acquired.
- f. Identify whether no residential, business structures have been affected during the construction works.
- g. Identification of the categories of impacts and evaluation of the quality and timeliness of delivering entitlements (compensation and rehabilitation measures) for each category and how the entitlements were used and their impact and adequacy to meet the specified objectives of the LARP.
- h. Review results of internal monitoring and verify claims through sampling check at the field level to assess whether land acquisition/resettlement objectives have been generally met.
- i. To monitor and assess the adequacy and effectiveness of the consultative process with affected APs, particularly those vulnerable, including the adequacy and effectiveness of grievance procedures and legal redress available to the affected parties, and dissemination of information about these.
- j. Identify, quantify, and qualify the types of conflicts and grievances reported and resolved and the consultation and participation procedures.
- k. Provide a summation of whether involuntary resettlement was implemented (a) in accordance with the LARP, and (b) in accordance with the stated policy.
- l. Describe any lessons learned that might be useful in developing the new national resettlement policy and legal/institutional framework for involuntary resettlement.

#### **8.5 Reporting**

133. CSA through its PCU will be responsible for managing and maintaining AP's database documenting the final results of the affected person census based on final design. Monitoring reports documenting progress on land acquisition and resettlement implementation and LARP completion reports will be provided by CSA through its PCU to ADB for review semi-annually. The monitoring reports will be posted to ADB website.

## **IX. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

134. As per the findings of due diligence study, neither permanent nor temporary impact is expected due to implementation of the project.

135. However, during construction there may be some temporary disturbance caused by subproject contractors when arrangement dump sites, storage areas and similar other activities. These temporary impacts will only be known during subproject implementation.

136. EA will address such issues through appropriate conditions in the civil works contract.

- i. Rent shall be agreed between contractor and the land owner based on the loss of revenue by the land owner/land user during the period of its use by the contractor;

- ii. Affected land and/or attachments on the land will be restored to its pre-subproject condition. Permanent damages to improvements/structures, if any, will be compensated in cash at replacement cost following the provisions in the entitlements matrix provided in this resettlement due diligence report and provisions made in a LARP if required.

137. Upon the completion of works, the land to be temporarily used must be restored to its pre-project condition and returned to the owner/user with mutual settlement based on the agreements for the following items, if applicable:

- i. Loss of annual crop production
- ii. Potential crop yield reduction for three years
- iii. Loss of any trees or perennial crops
- iv. Loss of use of grazing land
- v. Loss of immovable assets and land attachments.

138. One of the conditions for release of final payment to the civil works contractors is the submission of proof that all temporarily used lands have been fully restored to their pre-project conditions and that there are no pending compensation issues related to the temporary use of land.

139. The EA will be responsible for documenting monitoring reports on land acquisition and resettlement implementation and LARP completion reports will be provided by EA through its PCU to ADB for review on semi-annual basis.

140. Contractor will submit construction plan/schedule particularly for a settlement to EA and this will be notified and disseminated to the local people in advance. EA through its PCU representative and PMC's supervision consultants on the site will monitor and supervise this process. All necessary steps should be taken during construction to avoid temporary impacts like loss of access leading to impact on livelihoods or any other kinds of restrictions.

141. Any grievances by local people will be addressed through the grievance redress mechanism established under the project. EA will ensure resolution.

142. If during the project implementation any unanticipated impacts or additional impacts are identified then EA shall prepare a LARP in accordance with the Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 of ADB. As such, a LARP shall include the following sections which will provide detailed information on the situation: (i) Introduction and project background, (ii) Scope of land acquisition and resettlement, (iii) Socio-economic information and profile, (iv) Information disclosure, consultation and participation, (v) Grievance redress mechanism, (vi) Policy and legal framework, (vii) Eligibility and entitlement, (viii) Relocation and income restoration, (ix) Resettlement budget and Financing Plan, (x) Institutional arrangements, (xi) Implementation schedule and (xii) Monitoring and Reporting. Until such planning documents are formulated, disclosed and approved by ADB the Executing Agency will not proceed with implementing the specific project components for which involuntary resettlement impacts are identified.



## ANNEX-1: DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT WORKS

Name of structure or WDC	Description of project works	
	Construction	Reconstruction
<b>AMUDARYA DISTRICT</b>		
<b>Water Intake Facility "Mangit"</b>		
<b>Water Intake Facility "Mangit"</b>	Raw water PS (New WTP)	
	Pipeline from RWPS to Contact chamber	
	Contact chamber	
		Rehabilitation of 2 x 50,000 m <sup>3</sup> settlement ponds
	Inlet chamber	
	Filter station	
	Process water teservoir & PS	
	Chemical plant	
	Transformer substation	
	Internal piping	
	Landscaping and fence	
	2 Clear water reservoir 2,000 m <sup>3</sup>	
	2nd lift PS	
	Electrolysis plant	
	Transformer substation	
	Internal piping	
	Internal power supply networks, out-site power supply. Lighting	
	Water supply & sewerage network	
	Checkpoints (2 pcs)	
	Toilet	
	Housing for operators (2)	
	Landscaping, planting and fencing	
	Repair workshop including	
	Laboratory – dispatching office	
	Repair-mechanical workshop	
	Warehouse	
	Carport for 2 vehicles	
<b>WDC "Kuyukkupir" (new construction)</b>		
<b>WDC "Kuyukkupir" (new construction)</b>	2,000 m <sup>3</sup> potable water reservoir	
	Pumping station. Electrolysis unit in pumping station (basic)	
	Checkpoint	
	Toilet	
	Transformer substation	
	Internal piping	
	Internal power supply networks, out-site power supply. Lighting	
	Landscaping, planting and fencing, entrance and access road	
<b>Wellfield and WDC "Urazbaev" (reconstruction)</b>		
<b>Wellfield and WDC "Urazbaev"</b>	Drilling of 3 wells	
	3 pump stations of I lift	
	Pipeworks D=300mm, L=450 m	

Name of structure or WDC	Description of project works	
	Construction	Reconstruction
Wellfield and WDC "Urazbaev"		2 clear water reservoirs 250 m <sup>3</sup> . Installation of filter absorber, ladder and soil cover
	Checkpoint	
	Toilet	
	Transformer substation	
	Internal power supply networks. Networks of lighting	
	Fences, gates	landscaping
BERUNIY DISTRICT		
WDC "RU-1" (reconstruction)		
WDC "RU-1" (reconstruction)	Clean water reservoir 1000 m <sup>3</sup>	Clean water reservoirs 250 m <sup>3</sup> - 2 units.
		Pumping station including electrolysis plant (basic)
	Checkpoint	
	Toilet	
	Internal piping	
	Transformer substation	
	Lightings	
	Internal power supply networks	
		landscaping, planting, fencing gates and access road
WDC "Shimom" (new construction)		
WDC "Shimom" (new construction)	2 clean water reservoirs 1000 m <sup>3</sup> each	
	Pumping station. Electrolysis plant working on tank-stored liquid hypochlorite.	
	Checkpoint	
	Toilet	
	Transformer substation	
	Internal piping	
	In site power supply network. Lightings	
	Landscaping, planting and fencing, gates to driveway	
WDC NRS-15 (reconstruction)		
WDC NRS-15 (reconstruction)	2 clean water reservoirs 500 m <sup>3</sup>	2 clean water reservoirs 250 m <sup>3</sup> each. Installation of filter-absorber, ladder and soil cover
	Electrolysis plant in pumping station.	Pump station, installation of technology and load lifting equipment
		Checkpoint
	Toilet	
	Internal piping	
	Internal power supply networks, lightings	Transformer 100/5/0,4

Name of structure or WDC	Description of project works	
	Construction	Reconstruction
	Landscaping, planting and partial replacement of fencing, gates to driveway	
<b>WDC NRS-17 (reconstruction)</b>		
<b>WDC NRS-17 (reconstruction)</b>		2 clean water reservoirs 700 m <sup>3</sup> each. Installation of filter-absorber, ladder and soil cover
		Pump station, installation of technology and load lifting equipment
		Chlorination plant working on liquid chlorine
		Checkpoint
	Toilet	
	Internal piping	
	In-site and out-site power supply networks. Lightings.	
	Landscaping, planting and fencing, gates to driveway	
<b>WDC “Bodombosh (new construction)</b>		
<b>WDC “Bodombosh (new construction)</b>	2 clean water reservoirs 500 m <sup>3</sup> each.	
	Pumping station including electrolysis unit working on tinkered liquid hypochlorite	
	Checkpoint	
	Toilet	
	Transformer substation	
	Internal piping	
	Internal power supply networks, out-site power supply. Lighting	
	Landscaping, planting and fencing, gates to driveway	
<b>KARAUZAK DISTRICT</b>		
<b>WDC “Karauzak” (reconstruction)</b>		
<b>WDC “Karauzak” (reconstruction)</b>	Clean water reservoirs 2x500 m <sup>3</sup>	Clean water reservoir 500m <sup>3</sup> ; Installatino of filter absorber 2x100, ladder and soil cover
		Reconstruction of pumping station
		Chlorination plant working on liquid chlorine
	Checkpoint	
	Toilet	
	Transformer substation	Transformer substation
	Power line 10 kV, 1 km	
	Internal piping	Rehabilitation of internal piping
	Lightings	In-site and out-site power supply networks.
	Landscaping, planting, fencing and driveway	
	Repair workshop	
	Laboratory dispatching center	

Name of structure or WDC	Description of project works	
	Construction	Reconstruction
	Mechanical workshop	
	Warehouse	
	Carport for 2 vehicles	
<b>WDC “Koratal” (reconstruction)</b>		
<b>WDC “Koratal” (reconstruction)</b>		Clean water reservoirs 2x500 m <sup>3</sup> . Installation of filter absorber, ladder and rehabilitation of soil cover
	Installation of electrolysis equipment (basic) in pumping station	Pumping station
	Toilet	
	Lightings, Measurement and automation networks	
	Checkpoint	
		Transformer substation
	Internal piping	Rehabilitation of internal piping
		In-site power supply networks, out-site power supply
	Landscaping, planting and fencing	
<b>WDC “Samat” (reconstruction)</b>		
<b>WDC “Samat” (reconstruction)</b>	Clean water reservoir 300 m <sup>3</sup>	Clean water reservoirs with capacity 2x75. Installation of filter absorber, ladder and soil cover
	Pumping station. Electrolysis unit in pumping station working on tank-stored liquid hypochlorite	
	Checkpoint	
	Toilet	
	Transformer substation	
	Internal piping	
	In-site and out-site power supply networks. Lightings.	
	Landscaping, planting, fencing and driveway	
<b>KUNGRAD DISTRICT</b>		
<b>WDC “Kungrad” (reconstruction)</b>		
<b>WDC “Kungrad” (reconstruction)</b>		Pumping station including basic electrolysis. Installation of 2 group of pumps
		Installation of level and pump switch gauge in clean water reservoirs 2x3000 m <sup>3</sup> .
		In-site piping
		Landscaping
<b>Water Intake facility “Altinkul” (reconstruction)</b>		
<b>Water Intake facility “Altinkul”</b>	1,000 m <sup>3</sup> potable water reservoir (2 pces)	
	Internal piping	
	Improvement works	
<b>WDC “Akhunbabaev” (reconstruction)</b>		

Name of structure or WDC	Description of project works	
	Construction	Reconstruction
<b>WDC “Akhunbabaev” (reconstruction)</b>	500 m <sup>3</sup> 2,000 m <sup>3</sup> potable water reservoir	Clean water reservoirs 2x 250 m <sup>3</sup> . Installation of filter absorber, ladder and soil cover recovery.
		Pumping station including electrolysis unit working on tinkered liquid hypochlorite. Installation of pumping equipment.
	Checkpoint	
	Toilet	
		Transformer substation is in working condition
		Internal piping
	Lightings	In-site power supply networks, external power supply.
	Landscaping, planting, fencing and driveway	
<b>WDC “Khorezm” (reconstruction)</b>		
<b>WDC “Khorezm” (reconstruction)</b>		Clean water reservoirs 3x500 m <sup>3</sup> . Installation of filters absorbers, ladders (inside clean water reservoir)
		Pumping station. Electrolysis unit in pumping station working on tank-stored liquid hypochlorite
	Checkpoint	
	Toilet	
	Internal piping	
		Transformer substation is in working condition
	Lighting	In-site power supply networks, external power supply. In working condition
	Landscaping, planting and fencing, access road	
<b>WDC ‘Ustyurt’ (reconstruction)</b>		
<b>WDC ‘Ustyurt’ (reconstruction)</b>		Clean water reservoirs 2 x 250 m <sup>3</sup> . Installation of filters absorbers, ladder (inside clean water reservoir)
	Installation of pumping equipment in pumping station	Pumping station. Electrolysis unit in pumping station working on tank-stored liquid hypochlorite .
	Checkpoint	
		Toilet
	Transformer substation	
	Internal power supply networks, external power supply. Lighting	
	Landscaping, planting and fencing	
<b>WDC “Kanjigali” (reconstruction)</b>		

Name of structure or WDC	Description of project works	
	Construction	Reconstruction
WDC “Kanjigali” (reconstruction)		Dismantling of existing water tower 25 m <sup>3</sup> . Installation of water tower 25 m <sup>3</sup> (on existing WDC)
		Pumping station
		Checkpoint
		Toilet
		Transformer substation
		Internal piping
		In – site power supply networks.
		Landscaping, planting and fencing
WDC “Kizilkush” (reconstruction)		
WDC “Kizilkush” (reconstruction)		Dismantling of existing water tower 25 m <sup>3</sup> . Installation of water tower 25 m <sup>3</sup> (on existing WDC)
		Pumping station
		Checkpoint
		Toilet
		Traansformer substation
		Internal piping
		In-site power supply networks, external power supply. Lighting
		Landscaping, planting and fencing
MUYNAK DISTRICT		
WDC “Muynak” (reconstruction)		
WDC “Muynak” (reconstruction)		Clean water reservoirs 2x1000 m <sup>3</sup> , 1x2500. Installation of filters absorbers
		Installation of pumping equipment in pumping station
	Checkpoint	
	Toilet	
		Landscaping
		<b>Laboratory – dispatching office</b> – capital repair. New laboratory equipment
	Repair workshop	
	Warehouse shed	
	Carport for 2 vehicles	
WDC “Uchsay” (reconstruction)		
WDC “Uchsay” (reconstruction)	Clean water reservoirs 2x 100 m <sup>3</sup>	
	Pumping station including electrolysis unit	
	Checkpoint	
	Toilet	
	Traansformer substation	
	Internal piping	

Name of structure or WDC	Description of project works	
	Construction	Reconstruction
	In-site power supply networks. Out-site power supply. Lighting	
	Landscaping, planting, fencing and driveway	
<b>WDC “Shagirlik” (new construction)</b>		
<b>WDC “Shagirlik” (new construction)</b>	Clean water reservoirs 2x1000 m <sup>3</sup>	
	Pumping station including electrolysis unit (basic)	
	Checkpoint	
	Toilet	
	Transformer substation	
	Internal piping	
	In-site power supply networks. Out-site power supply. Lighting	
	Landscaping, planting, fencing and driveway	
<b>WDC “Shege” (reconstruction)</b>		
<b>WDC “Shege” (reconstruction)</b>	Clean water reservoirs 2x300 m <sup>3</sup>	
	Pumping station. Electrolysis unit in pumping station working on tank/stored liquid hypochlorite	
	Checkpoint	
	Toilet	
	Transformer substation	
	Internal piping	
	In-site power supply networks. Out-site power supply. Lighting	
		Landscaping, planting, fencing and driveway
<b>NUKUS DISTRICT</b>		
<b>WDC “Nukus” (reconstruction)</b>		
		Pumping station. Installation of two pumps. Reconstruction of internal piping with valve
		Internal piping
<b>WDC “Madaniyat” (reconstruction)</b>		
<b>WDC “Madaniyat” (reconstruction)</b>	Clean water reservoir 1000 m <sup>3</sup>	Clean water reservoir 1000 m <sup>3</sup> . Soil cover. Ladder inside reservoir. Installation of filters absorbers
	Pumping station including electrolysis unit (basic)	Dismantling of existing pump station
	Checkpoint	
	Toilet	
	Transformer substation	
	Internal piping	
	Internal power supply networks, out-site power supply. Lighting	
	Landscaping, planting, fencing and driveway	
	Repair workshop	
	Laboratory-dispatching center	

Name of structure or WDC	Description of project works	
	Construction	Reconstruction
	Mechanical workshop	
	Warehouse shed	
	Carport for 2 vehicles	
<b>WDC “Kerder” (reconstruction)</b>		
<b>WDC “Kerder” (reconstruction)</b>		Clean water reservoirs 2x 500 m <sup>3</sup> . Rehabilitation of soil cover. Installation of ladder inside reservoir. Installation of filters absorbers
		Pumping station including electrolysis unit working on tinkered liquid hypochlorite.
	Checkpoint	
	Toilet	
		Transformer substation
		Internal piping
	Internal power supply, out-site power supply. Lighting	
	Landscaping, planting, fencing and driveway	
<b>WDC “Abadan” (reconstruction)</b>		
<b>WDC “Abadan” (reconstruction)</b>	Clean water reservoir 500 m <sup>3</sup>	Clean water reservoirs 1x 500 m <sup>3</sup> . Rehabilitation of soil cover. Installation of ladder inside reservoir. Installation of filters absorbers
		Pumping station including electrolysis unit working on tinkered liquid hypochlorite.
	Checkpoint	
	Toilet	
		Transformer. Rural type transformer
		Internal piping
	Lighting	Internal power supply, out-site power supply. Lighting
	Landscaping, planting, fencing and driveway	



**ANNEX 2. COPIES OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPUTY HOKIMS OF AMUDARYA, BERUNIY, KARAUZAK, KUNGRAD, NUKUS AND MUYNAK DISTRICTS CONFIRMING THAT IMPLEMENTATION OF WUWSSD PROJECT COMPONENTS WILL NOT ENTAIL ANY LAR IMPACT AND THEIR TRANSLATIONS**

**“ТАСДИКЛАЙМАН”**  
Амударё тумани ҳоким  
биринчи ўринбосари **Ж. Наримов**

**ДАЛОЛАТНОМА**

Мангит шаҳри

Биз, қуйида имзо чекувчилар, ушбу далолатномани туздиқ шу ҳақдаки, Осиё тараққиёт банки маблаглари ҳисобидан амалга ошириладиган “Қорақалпоғистон Республикаси Амударё, Беруний, Қораўзақ, Қўнгирот, Нукус ва Мўйноқ туманлари ичимлик суви тизимини ривожлантириш” лойиҳаси доирасида реконструкция қилинадиган ва янгидан қуриладиган қуйидаги объектларни ўрганиб чиқдик.

**I. Реконструкция қилинадиган ва янгидан қуриладиган 160 – 350 мм.лик ичимлик сувини узатиш қувурлари трассалари:**

1. РУ-1 ичимлик сувини таъминлаш иншоатидан “Қуюк-қўпир” сувни тақсимлаш иншоатигача, 10,8 км.;
2. “Амударё” сув тозалаш иншоатидан РУ-1 сув тақсимлаш иншоатигача, 3,9 км.;
3. “Қуюк-қўпир” сув тақсимлаш иншоатидан Қизил чол қишлоқ аҳоли пунктигача, 6 км.;
4. “Қуюк-қўпир” сув тақсимлаш иншоатидан Сейтовул қишлоқ аҳоли пунктигача, 3,5 км.;
5. “Қуюк-қўпир” сув тақсимлаш иншоатидан Жумуровул қишлоқ аҳоли пунктигача, 3,4 км.;
6. “Қуюк-қўпир” сув тақсимлаш иншоатидан Хитой қишлоқ аҳоли пунктигача, 3,5 км.;
7. “Ўрозбоев” сув станциясидан Қиличбой қишлоқ аҳоли пунктигача, 3,5 км.;
8. “Амударё” сув тозалаш иншоатидан Юсуф Хожа қишлоқ аҳоли пунктигача, 2,4 км.

**II. Қуйидаги қишлоқ ва шаҳар аҳоли пунктларида реконструкция қилинадиган ва янгидан қуриладиган 75 – 250 мм.лик ичимлик сувини тарқатиш тармоқлари трассалари, жами 279 км.:**

Ариабўйи, Бужук қўл, Жамол хўжа, Қизил чол, Нукус овул, Сейт овул, Хитой э.п, Эшон овул, Хитой ш., Ўрта қалъа, Озидлик, Бирлашган, Юкори тувулга, Нўғай эшон, Қора қипчоқ, Шайх қалъа, Ос овул, Юсуф Хожа, Қиличбой ш., Аёкчи, Иккинчи қишлоқ, Жумураул, Қорамон, Мангит ш.

**III. Реконструкция қилинадиган “И. Ўрозбоев” сув станцияси.**

**IV. Янгидан қуриладиган қуйидаги ичимлик сувини таъминлаш объектларининг жойлашши участкалари:**

1. “Амударё” сувни тозалаш иншоати;
2. “Қуюк-қўпир” сувни тарқатиш иншоати.

Юқорида зикр этилган реконструкция қилинадиган ва янги қуриладиган ичимлик суви қувурлари трассаларини, реконструкция қилинадиган ва янги қуриладиган ичимлик сувини таъминлаш объектларини ўрганиш натижасида шуни аниқладик.

Реконструкция қилинадиган ва янги қуриладиган сув узатиш магистрал қувурлар, аҳоли пунклари ичидаги сув тарқатиш тармоқлари трассалари ва хонадонлар уламиниш учун мўлжалланган колодезлар туман ҳокимияти қарамоғида бўлган йўлларда ва шу йўлларнинг ажратилган минтақаси ҳудудида жойлашади.

Янги “Амударё” сувни тозалаш иншоати ва “Қуюк-қўпир” сувни тақсимлаш иншоати қурилиш участкалари Тўжмун-Нукус минтақаларо сув қувиридан фойдаланиш бошқармаси Амударё тумани “Сув тармоқлари филиалига тегишли ҳудудларда жойлашган.

Мазкур қурилиш ишларини амалга ошириш натижасида:

1. Фермер ва уй хўжалиқларига тегишли бўлган экин ерларига таъсир этилмайди;
2. Маҳаллий аҳолига ва тadbиркорлик субъектларига тегишли бино ва иншоатларга зарар етмайди;
3. Дарахтлар кесилмайди.
4. Тадбиркорлик субъектларининг иш олиб боришлари ҳамда оқибатлар тугдирилмайди.

**Ушбуни тўғри деб тасдиқладик:**

1. Амударё тумани ҳокимини мутахассиси
2. Амударё тумани бош архитектори
2. Амударё тумани “Ер-мулк” кадастри бошлиғи
- Амударё тумани “Сув тармоқлари” филиали бошлиғи

Ж. Наримов  
С. Муратов  
У. Юлдашев  
А. Ражапов

**Mangit city**

**22 May, 2017**

## **C E R T I F I C A T E**

We, the undersigned, prepared this certificate confirming that we surveyed the following water supply facilities to be reconstructed and newly constructed under water supply systems development project in Amudarya, Beruniy, Karauzak, Nukus and Muynak districts of Karakalpakstan funded by Asian Development Bank:

**I. Alignments of trunk mains to be reconstructed and newly constructed D=160 – 350 mm:**

1. From RU-1 water supply facility to “Kuyukkupir” water distribution center, 10,8 km.;
2. From “Amudaryo” water treatment plant to RU-1 water distribution center, 3,9 km.;
3. From “Kuyukkupir” water distribution center to Kizil Choli rural settlement, 6 km.;
4. From “Kuyukkupir” water distribution center to Seytovul rural settlement, 3,5 km.;
5. From “Kuyukkupir” water distribution center to Jumurovul rural settlement, 3,4 km.;
6. From “Kuyukkupir” water distribution center to Hitoy rural settlement, 3,5 km.;
7. From “Urozboev” water supply facility to Kilichboy rural settlement, 3,5 km.;
8. From “Amudaryo” water treatment facility to Yusuf Khodja rural settlement, 2,4 km.

**II. Alignments of water networks in rural and urban settlements to be reconstructed and newly constructed D=75 – 250 mm., total 279 km.:**

Arnabuyi, Bujuk Kul, Jamol Khuja, Kizil Choli, Nukus Ovul, Seyt Ovul, Hitoy z.p, Eshon Ovul, Hitoy town, Urta Kala, Ozidlik, Birlashgan, Yukori Tuvulga, Nugay Eshon, Kora Kipchok, Shayh Kala, Os Ovul, Yusuf Khodja, Kilichboy, Ayokchi, Ikkinchi Kishlok, Jumurovul, Koramon, Mangit city.

**III. Water facility “Urozboev” to be reconstructed.**

**IV. Construction sites of the following new water supply facilities:**

1. “Amudaryo” water treatment plant;
2. “Kuyukkupir” water distribution center.

**Based on the survey of abovementioned alignments of drinking water supply pipelines to be constructed or reconstructed, drinking water supply facilities to be reconstructed and newly constructed we found out the following.**

Alignments of trunk mains, water networks to be reconstructed and newly constructed within settlements and house connection offtake manholes will be located on roads and right-of-ways of these roads which are under management of the district hokimiyat.

Construction sites of new water treatment plant “Amudaryo” and water distribution center “Kuyukkupir” are located on territories belonging to Amudarya district branch of the Department for Operation of Tuyamuyun-Nukus Inter-Regional Trunk (TN).

These construction works will not entail:

1. Impact on to agricultural lands of farm enterprises and households;
2. Impact on to buildings and structures of people and businesses;
3. Cut of trees;
4. Difficulties for businesses to implement their activities.

**In witness whereof the undersigned:**

1. Officer of Amudarya district Hokimiyat
2. Engineer of Amudarya district architecture department
3. Chief engineer of Amudarya district land cadaster department
4. Director of Amudarya district branch of TN

J. Narimov  
S. Muratov  
U.Yuldashev  
A. Rajapov



«ТАСДИКЛАЙМАН»  
Беруний тумани ҳокими  
Ҳайбосари Г.Юлдашев

5 июнь, 2017 йил

Беруний шахри

### ДАЛОЛАТНОМА

Биз, қуйида имзо чекувчилар ушбу далолатномани туздик шу ҳақдаки, Осиё тараққиёт банки маблаглари ҳисобидан амалга ошириладиган “Қорақалпоғистон Республикаси Амударё, Беруний, Қораўзак, Қўнгирот, Нукус ва Мўйноқ туманлари ичимлик суви тизимини ривожлантириш” лойиҳаси доирасида реконструкция қилинадиган ва янгидан қуриладиган қуйидаги объектларни ўрганиб чиқдик.

**I. Реконструкция қилинадиган ва янгидан қуриладиган 160 – 350 мм.лик ичимлик сувини узатиш қувурлари трассалари:**

1. Магистрал қувурдан РУ-1 сув тақсимлаш иншоотигача, L-3,62 км.;
2. РУ-1 сув иншоотидан “Шимом” сув тақсимлаш иншоотигача (СТИ), L-9,83 км.;
3. СТИ “Саркоп” дан Бодамбош қишлоқ аҳоли пунктигача бўлган, L-4,25 км.;
4. РУ-1 сув тақсимлаш иншоотидан НРС-15 сув ҳайдаш насос станциясигача L-22,52 км.;
5. “Шимом” сув тақсимлаш иншоотидан Беруний шахригача L – 2,57 км.

**II. Қуйидаги қишлоқ ва шаҳар аҳоли пунктларида реконструкция қилинадиган ва янгидан қуриладиган 75 – 250 мм.лик ичимлик сувини тарқатиш тармоқлари трассалари:**

Маданият, Пахтакор, Тоза боғ, Ундириш, Тоза нур, Илғорлар, Бодамбош, Тинчлик, Бийбозор, Намуна, Ёшлик, Найман, Мехнаткаш, Навоний, Каншартал, Беруний ш.

**III. Реконструкция қилинадиган қуйидаги сув таъминлаш объектлари:**

1. РУ-1 “Беруний”, “Беруний” НРС-15 ва НРС-17 сув олиш ва тақсимлаш иншоотлари.

**IV. Янгидан қуриладиган қуйидаги ичимлик сувини таъминлаш объектларининг жойлашиш участкалари:** “Шимом” ва “Бодамбош” сувни тақсимлаш иншоотлари.

Юқорида зикр этилган реконструкция қилинадиган ва янги қуриладиган ичимлик суви қувурлари трассаларининг, реконструкция қилинадиган ва янги қуриладиган ичимлик сувини таъминлаш объектларининг ўрганиш натижасида шунини аниқладик.

Реконструкция қилинадиган ва янги қуриладиган сув узатиш магистрал қувурлар, аҳоли пунктари ичидаги сув тарқатиш тармоқлари трассалари ва хонадонлар уланиши учун мўлжалланган колодезлар туман ҳокимияти қарамоғида бўлган йўлларда ва шу йўлларнинг ажратилган минтақаси ҳудудларида жойлашади.

Мазкур қурилиш ишларини амалга ошириш натижасида:

1. Фермер ва уй ҳўжаликларига тегишли бўлган экин ерларига таъсир этилмайди;
2. Аҳоли ва тадбиркорлик субъектларига тегишли бино ва иншоотларга зарар етмайди;
3. Аҳолига тегишли дарахтлар кесилмайди;
4. Тадбиркорлик субъектларининг иш олиб боришлари учун ноқулайчиликлар тугдирилмайди.

Янги “Шимом” ва “Бодамбош” сувни тақсимлаш иншоотларини қуриш учун танланган ерлар қишлоқ ҳўжалиги учун ярамайди ва Беруний тумани давлат ер захираси балансига тегишли бўлиб Туямуён-Нукус минтақалараро сув қувиридан фойдаланиш бошқармаси Беруний тумани сув қувурлари филиалига ўрнатилган тартибда ажратиб берилади.

Ушбунини тўғри деб тасдиқладик:

1. Беруний тумани ҳокимлиги мутахассиси
2. Беруний тумани архитектура бошқармаси мутахассиси
3. Беруний тумани “Ер-мулк” кадастри бош муҳ. бўлими
4. Беруний тумани сув тармоқлари филиали директори

Бизнинг қўлиб  
Қ. Қўсанов  
А. Ҳ. Ваҳидов  
Қ. Ҳ. Юлдашев  
Қ. Ҳ. Юлдашев



**Beruniy city**

**5 June, 2017**

## **C E R T I F I C A T E**

We, the undersigned, prepared this certificate confirming that we surveyed the following water supply facilities to be reconstructed and newly constructed under water supply systems development project in Amudarya, Beruniy, Karauzak, Nukus and Muynak districts of Karakalpakstan funded by Asian Development Bank.

**I. Alignments of trunk mains to be reconstructed and newly constructed D=160 – 350 mm:**

1. From main transmission main to RU-1 water distribution center, L-3,62 km.;
2. From RU-1 water distribution center to “Shimom” water distribution center, L-9,83 km.;
3. From WDC “Sarkop” to rural settlement “Bodambosh”, L-4,25 km.;
4. From RU-1 water distribution center to NRS-15 pumping station, L-22,52 km.;
5. From “Shimom” water distribution center to Beruniy city, L – 2,57 km.

**II. Alignments of water networks in the following rural and urban settlements D=75-250 mm:**

Madaniyat, Pakhtakor, Toza Bog, Undirish, Toza Nur, Ilgorlar, Bodambosh, Tinchlik, Biybozor, Namuna, Yoshlik, Nayman, Mehnatkash, Navoiy, Kanshartal, Beruniy city.

**III. The following water distribution centers to be reconstructed:**

1. “RU-1 Beruniy”, “Beruniy” water intake facility, NRS-15 and NRS-17 water distribution centers.

**IV. Construction sites of the following new water supply facilities:** “Shimom” and “Bodombosh” water distribution centers.

**Based on the survey of abovementioned alignments of drinking water supply pipelines to be constructed and reconstructed, drinking water supply facilities to be reconstructed and newly constructed we found out the following.**

Alignments of trunk mains, water networks to be reconstructed and newly constructed within settlements and house connection offtake manholes will be located on roads and right-of-ways of these roads which are under management of the district hokimiyat.

The abovementioned construction works will not entail:

1. Impact on to agricultural lands of farm enterprises and households;
2. Impact on to buildings and structures of people and businesses;
3. Cut of trees of people;
4. Difficulties for businesses to implement their activities.

Lands selected for construction of new water distribution centers “Shimom” and “Bodombosh” are not suitable for agriculture and belong to Beruniy district land reserve and will be allocated to Beruniy district branch of the Department for Operation of Inter-Regional Trunk Main Tuyamuyun-Nukus (TN) as per established procedure.

**In witness whereof the undersigned:**

1. Specialist of Beruniy district hokimiyat
2. Specialist of Beruniy district architecture department
3. Chief engineer of Beruniy district land cadaster department
4. Director of Beruniy district branch of TN

Mr. K.Khusanov  
Mr. A.Yavgasharov  
Mr. S. Urinboev  
Mr. B. Kutlimuratov



Қораўзақ тумани

1 июнь 2017 йил

### ДАЛОЛАТНОМА

Биз, қуйида имзо чекувчилар ушбу далолатномани туздик шу ҳақдаки, Осиё тараққиёт банки маблағлари ҳисобидан амалга ошириладиган “Қорақалпоғистон Республикаси Амударё, Беруний, Қораўзақ, Қўнгирот, Нукус ва Мўйноқ туманлари ичимлик суви тизимини ривожлантириш” лойиҳаси доирасида реконструкция қилинадиган ва янгидан қуриладиган қуйидаги объектларни ўрганиб чиқдик.

**I. Реконструкция қилинадиган ва янгидан қуриладиган 160 – 350 мм.лик ичимлик сувини узатиш қувурлари трассалари:**

1. РУ-1 сув тақсимлаш иншоатидан “Бирдам” сув тақсим. насос станциясигача, L-24,6 км.;
2. РУ-1 сув тақсимлаш иншоатидан “Қорақўл” сув тақсимлаш иншоатигача, L-11,6 км.;
3. ВС-1 сув тақсимлаш иншоатидан “Темирхон” қишлоқ аҳоли пунктигача, L-8,9 км.;
4. РУ-1 сув иншоатидан Маданият қишлоқ аҳоли пунктигача L-6,92 км.;

**II. Қуйидаги қишлоқ ва шаҳар аҳоли пунктларида реконструкция қилинадиган ва янгидан қуриладиган 75 – 250 мм.лик ичимлик сувини тарқатиш тармоқлари трассалари:**

Ақбеткей, Қошқарбай, Самат овул, Тоза овул, Қорамўйин, Бугежейли, Тойберган, Бирдем, Қоримли, Костамғали, Шайханақўприк, Сағаной, Дилеке шоқай аул, Шитли, Қият, Қоратол, Қозоқ жилға, Ирғакли, Қорақўл, Темирхон, Қирик, Кандекли, Маденият орайи, Қорамўйин, Хаким, Ақбетли, Қурбон, Қораўзақ ш.

**III. Реконструкция қилинадиган қуйидаги сув таъминлаш объеклари:**

1. “Самат”, “Қоратол” ва “Қораўзақ” сув тақсимлаш иншоатлари.

Юқорида зикр этилган реконструкция қилинадиган ва янги қуриладиган ичимлик суви қувурлари трассаларини, реконструкция қилинадиган ва янги қуриладиган ичимлик сувини таъминлаш объекларини ўрганиш натижасида шунни аниқладик.

Реконструкция қилинадиган ва янги қуриладиган сув узатиш магистрал қувурлар, аҳоли пунктлари ичидаги сув тарқатиш тармоқлари трассалари ва хонадонлар уланиши учун мўлжалланган қолдечлар туман ҳокимияти қарамоғида бўлган йўлларда ва шу йўлларнинг ажратилган минтақаси ҳудудларида жойлашади.

Мазкур қурилиш ишларини амалга ошириш натижасида:

1. Фермер ва уй хўжаликларига тегишли бўлган экин ерларига таъсир этилмайди;
2. Маҳаллий аҳолига ва тадбиркорлик субъектларига тегишли бино ва иншоотларга зарар етмайди;
3. Дарахлар кесилмайди;
4. Тадбиркорлик субъектларининг иш олиб боришлари учун ноқулайчиликлар туғдирилмайди.

**Ушбунн тўғри деб тасдиқладик:**

1. Қораўзақ тумани ҳокимлиги мутахассиси  А.Амирханов.
2. Қораўзақ тумани архитектура ва қурилиш бошқармаси  Е.Сейтқанов.
3. Қораўзақ тумани “Ер-мулк” кадастри бошлиғи  Ж.Бекмуратов.
4. Қораўзақ тумани сув тармоқлари филиали бошлиғи  А.Абдизамиллов.

**Karauzak city**

**1 June, 2017**

### **C E R T I F I C A T E**

We, the undersigned, prepared this certificate confirming that we surveyed the following water supply facilities to be reconstructed and newly constructed under water supply systems development project in Amudarya, Beruniy, Karauzak, Nukus and Muynak districts of Karakalpakstan funded by Asian Development Bank:

**I. Alignments of trunk mains to be reconstructed and newly constructed D=160 – 350 mm:**

1. From RU-1 water distribution center to “Birdam” water distribution station, L-24,6 km.;
2. From RU-1 water distribution center to “Korakul” water distribution center, L-11,6 km.;
3. From VS-1 water distribution center to “Temirkhon” rural settlement, L-8,9 km.;
4. From RU-1 water facility to Madaniyat rural settlement, L-6,92 km.;

**II. Alignments of water networks in the following rural and urban settlements D=75-250 mm:**

Akbetkey, Koshkarbay, Samat Ovul, Toza Ovul, Kormuyin, Bugejeyli, Toybergan, Birdem, Korimli, Kostamgali, Shaykhanakuprik, Saganoy, Dileke Shoqay Aul, Shitli, Kiyat, Koratol, Kozok Jilga, Irgakli, Korakul, Temirkhon, Kirik, Kandekli, Madeniyat Orayi, Koramuyin, Hakim, Akbetli, Kurbon, Karauzak city.

**III. The following water distribution centers to be reconstructed:**

1. “Samat”, “Koratol” and “Karauzak” water distribution centers.

**Based on the survey of abovementioned alignments of drinking water supply pipelines to be constructed or reconstructed, drinking water supply facilities to be reconstructed and newly constructed we found out the following.**

Alignments of trunk mains, water networks to be reconstructed and newly constructed within settlements and house connection offtake manholes will be located on roads and right-of-ways of these roads.

These construction works will not entail:

1. Impact on to agricultural lands of farm enterprises and households;
2. Impact on to buildings and structures of people and businesses;
3. Cut of trees;
4. Difficulties for businesses to implement their activities.

**In witness whereof the undersigned:**

1. Specialist of Karauzak district Hokimiyat
2. Enigneer of Karauzak district architecture department
3. Head of Karauzak district land cadaster department
4. Director of Karauzak district branch of TN

Mr. A.Amirkhanov  
Mrs. E.Seitpanov  
Mr. J. Bekmuratov  
Mr. A. Abdijamilov





**“ТАСДИКЛАЙМАН”**  
Кўнгирот тумани ҳокими  
Ҳусниддин А.Қосымбетов

5 июнь, 2017 йил

Кўнгирот шаҳри

### ДАЛОЛАТНОМА

Биз, қуйида имзо чекувчилар ушбу далолатномани туздиқ шу ҳақдаки, Осиё тараққиёт банки маблаглари ҳисобидан амалга ошириладиган “Қорақалпоғистон Республикаси Амударё, Беруний, Қораўзак, Кўнгирот, Нукус ва Мўнок туманлари ичимлик суви тизимини ривожлантириш” лойиҳаси доирасида реконструкция қилинадиган ва янгидан қуриладиган қуйидаги ичимлик сувини таъминлаш объектларини ўрганиб чиқдик.

**А. Реконструкция қилинадиган ва янгидан қуриладиган 160 – 350 мм.лик ичимлик сувини узатиш қувурлари трассалари:**

1. “Таҳиаташ – Кўнгирот” магистрал сув қувуридан Кўнгирот шаҳригача 6,8 км.
2. “Кўнгирот – Раушан” магистрал сув қувуридан Раушан аҳоли пунктигача 7,68 км.
3. “Кўнгирот” сув тақсимлаш иншоатидан Кўнгирот шаҳри ва шаҳарга яқин жойлашган аҳоли пунктларига 20,16 км.

**Б. Қуйидаги авул аҳоли пунктларида ва Кўнгирот шаҳрида реконструкция қилинадиган ва янгидан қуриладиган 75-250 мм.лик ичимлик сувини тарқатиш тармоқлари трассалари:**

Хорезм, Ашамайлы, Суенли, Устюрт, Шоманай, Жалпактил, Орнек, Қиёт, Қитай, Тиркёш, Бостаник, Адабиёт, Наурыз, Қизил қуш, Қанжигали, Хакке авул, Қорис авул, Шамра авул, Қанлы авул, Айран авул ва Кўнгирот ш.

**С. Реконструкция қилинадиган қуйидаги ичимлик сувини таъминлаш объектлари:**

“Хоразм”, “Устюрт”, “Охунбобоев” сув тақсимлаш иншоатлари, “Қизил қуш”, “Қанжигали” сув саклаш миноралари, “Кўнгирот” сув олиш иншоати.

Юқорида зикр этилган реконструкция қилинадиган ва янги қуриладиган ичимлик суви қувурлари трассаларини, реконструкция қилинадиган ва янги қуриладиган ичимлик сувини таъминлаш объектларини ўрганиш натижасида шунини аниқладик.

Реконструкция қилинадиган ва янги қуриладиган сув узатиш магистрал қувурлари, аҳоли пунктлари ичидаги сув тарқатиш тармоқлари трассалари ва хонадонлар уланиши учун мўлжалланган колодезлар туман ҳокимияти қарамоғида бўлган йўларда ва шу йўларнинг ажратилган минтақаси ҳудудларида жойлашади.

Мазкур қурилиш ишларини амалга ошириш натижасида:

1. Фермер ва уй хўжалиқларига тегишли бўлган экин ерларига таъсир этилмайди;
2. Аҳоли ва тадбиркорлик субъектларига тегишли бино ва иншоотларга зарар етмайди;
3. Аҳолига тегишли дарахтлар кесилмайди;
4. Тадбиркорлик субъектларининг иш олиб боришлари учун ноқулайчиликлар туғдирилмайди.

**Ушбунини тўғри деб тасдиқладик:**

1. Кўнгирот тумани ҳокимлиги мутахассиси
2. Кўнгирот тумани архитектура бошқармаси
3. Кўнгирот тумани “Ер-мулк” кадастри бошқармаси
4. Кўнгирот тумани сув тармоқлари филиали директори

А.Турдышев

Ш. Сейдуллаев

П.Сентмуратов

М.Қабулов

**Kungrad city**

**5 June, 2017**

**C E R T I F I C A T E**

We, the undersigned, prepared this certificate confirming that we surveyed the following water supply facilities to be reconstructed and newly constructed under water supply systems development project in Amudarya, Beruniy, Karauzak, Nukus and Muynak districts of Karakalpakstan funded by Asian Development Bank.

**A. Alignments of trunk mains to be reconstructed and newly constructed D=160 – 350 mm:**

1. From trunk main “Takhiatash – Kungrad” to Kungrad city, 6,8 km.
2. From trunk main “Kungrad – Raushan” to settlement Raushan 7,68 km.
3. From “Kungrad” water distribution center to Kungrad city and adjacent settlements 20,16 km.

**B. Alignments of water networks in the following rural settlements and Kungrad city D=75-250 mm:**

Khorezm, Ashamayli, Suenli, Ustyurt, Shomanay, Jalpaktil, Ornek, Kiyot, Kitay, Tirkosh, Bostanlik, Adabiyot, Nauriz, Kizil Kush, Kanjigali, Hakke Avul, Koris Avul, Shamra Avul, Kanli Avul, Ayran Avul and Kungrad city.

**C. The following water distribution centers** to be reconstructed:

“Khorazm”, “Ustyurt”, “Okhunboboev” water distribution centers, “Kizil Kush”, “Kanjigali” water towers, “Kungrad” water intake facility.

**Based on the survey of abovementioned alignments of drinking water supply pipelines to be constructed or reconstructed, drinking water supply facilities to be reconstructed and newly constructed we found out the following.**

Alignments of trunk mains, water networks to be reconstructed and newly constructed within settlements and house connection offtake manholes will be located on roads and right-of-ways of these roads which are under management of the district hokimiyat.

These construction works will not entail:

1. Impact on to agricultural lands of farm enterprises and households;
2. Impact on to buildings and structures of people and businesses;
3. Cut of trees of people;
4. Difficulties for businesses to implement their activities.

**In witness whereof the undersigned:**

1. Specialist of Kungrad district hokimiyat
2. Head of Kungrad district architecture department
3. Head of Kungrad land cadaster department
4. Director of Kungrad district branch of TN

Mr. A.Turdishev  
Mr. Sh. Seydullaev  
Mr. P. Seitmuratov  
Mr. M. Kabulov



«ТАСДИҚЛАЙМАН»  
Нукус тумани ҳокими  
Ҳусниддин М.У. Ҳасанов

«2» июнь 2017 йил

Оқмангит шаҳри

## ДАЛОЛАТНОМА

Биз, қуйида имзо чекувчилар ушбу далолатномани туздик шу ҳақдаки Осиё тараққиёт банки мўблаглари ҳисобидан амалга ошириладиган «Қорақалпоғистон Республикаси Амударё, Бегуний, Қораўзақ, Қўнгирот, Нукус ва Мўйнок туманлари ичимлик суви тизимини ривожлантириш» лойиҳаси доирасида реконструкция қилинадиган ва янгидан қуриладиган қуйидаги ичимлик сувини таъминлаш объектларини ўрганиб чиқдик.

**I. Реконструкция қилинадиган ва янгидан қуриладиган 160 – 350 мм.лик ичимлик сувини узатиш қувурлари трассалари:**

1. «Нукус» сув тақсимлаш иншоатидан Оқмангит район марказигача, L-9,77 км.;
2. Оқмангит район марказидан «Маденият» сув тақсимлаш иншоатигача, L-7,3 км.;
3. «Маденият» сув тақсимлаш иншоатидан «Абадан» сув тақсимлаш иншоатигача, L-6,65 км.;
3. «Абадан» сув тақсимлаш иншоатидан Кердер киш. аҳоли пунктигача, L-6,95 км.;
4. «Оқмангит аул» қувиридан «Шортанбай» сув тақсимлаш насос станциясигача, L-3,22 км.;
5. Оқмангит район марказига узатадиган сув узатиш қувиридан «Қўтонқўл» сув тақсимлаш насос станциясигача, L-3,64 км.;
6. «Нукус» сув тақсимлаш иншоатидан Каттағар қишлоқ аҳоли пунктигача, L-2,6 км.;

**II. Қуйидаги қишлоқ ва шаҳар аҳоли пунктларида реконструкция қилинадиган ва янгидан қуриладиган 75 – 250 мм.лик ичимлик сувини тарқатиш тармоқлари трассалари:**

Тарла, Кус ферма, Токтау, Максым кала, Хожа кала, Жаманша Кутанкул, Ажим ауыл, Токумбет, Оқмангит р/м, Шой тас, Ушағаш, Мамиқши, Маденият, Абадан, Кердер, Ақмангит аул, Палуаниязов, Шортанбай, Катмен, Досимбет, Сагир, Казах, Кттағар, Узун кул, Саманбай.

**III. Реконструкция қилинадиган қуйидаги сув таъминлаш объектлари:**

1. «Маденият», «Нукус», «Абадан» ва «Кердер» сув тақсимлаш иншоатлари.

Юқорида зикр этилган реконструкция қилинадиган ва янги қуриладиган ичимлик суви қувурлари трассаларининг, реконструкция қилинадиган ва янги қуриладиган ичимлик сувини таъминлаш объектларининг ўрганиш натижасида шунини аниқладик.

Реконструкция қилинадиган ва янги қуриладиган сув узатиш магистрал қувурлар, аҳоли пунктлари ичидаги сув тарқатиш тармоқлари трассалари ва хонадонлар уланиши учун мўлжалланган колодезлар туман ҳокимияти қарамоғида бўлган йўларда ва шу йўларнинг ажратилган минтақаси ҳудудларида жойлашади.

Маъқур қурилиш ишларининг амалга ошириш натижасида:

1. Фермер ва уй хўжаликларига тегишли бўлган экин ерларига таъсир этилмайди;
2. Маҳаллий аҳолига ва тадбиркорлик субъектларига тегишли бино ва иншоотларга зарар етмайди;
3. Дарахтлар кесилмайди;
4. Тадбиркорлик субъектларининг иш олиб боришлари учун ноқулайчиликлар туғдирилмайди.

Ушбуни тўғри деб тасдиқладик:

1. Нукус тумани ҳокимлиги мутахассиси
2. Нукус тумани архитектура бошлиғи
3. Нукус тумани «Ер-мулк» кадастри бошлиғи
4. Нукус тумани сув тармоқлари филиали директори

С.Нуратдинов

Ш.Бердимбетов

Б.Аллияров

Е.Алламбергенов

**Okmangit city**

**2 June, 2017**

**C E R T I F I C A T E**

We, the undersigned, prepared this act certifying that we surveyed the following water supply facilities to be reconstructed and newly constructed under water supply systems development project in Amudarya, Beruniy, Karauzak, Nukus and Muynak districts of Karakalpakstan funded by Asian Development Bank:

**A. Alignments of trunk mains to be reconstructed and newly constructed D=160 – 350 mm:**

1. From water distribution center “Nukus” to district center Okmangit, L-9,77 km.;
2. From Okmangit district center to “Madeniyat” water distribution center, L-7,3 km.;
3. From “Madeniyat” water distribution center to “Abadan” water distribution center, L-6,65 km.;
3. From “Abadan” water distribution center to Kerder rural settlement, L-6,95 km.;
4. From “Okmangit aul” trunk main to “Shortanbay” water distribution station, L-3,22 km.;
5. From trunk main to Okmangit district center to “Kutonkul” water distribution station, L-3,64 km.;
6. From “Nukus” water distribution center to Kattagar rural settlement, L-2,6 km.;

**II. Alignments of water networks in the following villages and Muynak city D=75-250 mm:**

Tarly, Kus Ferma, Toktau, Maksim Kala, Hoja Kala, Jamansha Kutankul, Ajim Aul, Tokumbet, Okmangit d/c, Shom Tas, Ushagash, Mamikshi, Madeniyat, Abadan, Kerder, Akmangit aul, Paluaniyazov, Shortanbay, Kalmen, Dosimbet, Sagir, Kazakh, Kattagar, Uzun Kul, Samanbay.

**III. The following water distribution centers to be reconstructed:**

1. “Madaniyat”, “Nukus”, “Abadan” and “Kerder” water distribution centers.

**Based on the survey of abovementioned alignments of drinking water supply pipelines to be constructed or reconstructed, drinking water supply facilities to be reconstructed and newly constructed we found out the following.**

Alignments of trunk mains, water networks to be reconstructed and newly constructed within settlements and house connection offtake manholes will be located on roads and right-of-ways of these roads.

These construction works will not entail:

1. Impact on to agricultural lands of farm enterprises and households;
2. Impact on to buildings and structures of people and businesses;
3. Cut of trees;
4. Difficulties for businesses to implement their activities.

**In witness whereof the undersigned:**

1. Officer of Nukus district Hokimiyat
2. Officer of Nukus district architecture department
3. Chief engineer of Nukus district land cadaster department
4. Director of Nukus district branch of TN

Allambergenov

Mr. S.Nuratdinov  
Mr. Sh.Berdimbetov  
Mr. B. Alliyarov  
Mr. E.



**“ТАСДИҚЛАЙМАН”**  
Мўйноқ тумани ҳокими  
Ҳасанбой  
У.Мамбетмуратов

1 июнь, 2017 йил

### Мўйноқ шахри

Биз, қуйида имзо чекувчилар, ушбу далолатномани туздик шу ҳақдаки, Осиё тараққиёт банки маблағлари ҳисобидан амалга ошириладиган “Қорақалпоғистон Республикаси Амударё, Бериуний, Қораўзак, Қўнғирот, Нукус ва Мўноқ туманлари ичимлик суви тизимини ривожлантириш” лойиҳаси доирасида реконструкция қилинадиган ва янгидан қуриладиган қуйидаги ичимлик сувини таъминлаш объектларини ўрганиб чиқдик.

**А. Реконструкция қилинадиган ва янгидан қуриладиган 160 – 350 мм.лик ичимлик сувини узатиш қувурлари трассалари:**

1. “Қўнғирот-Мўйноқ” магистрал қувурдан Али аул қишлоқ аҳоли пунктигача 11,9 км.;
2. Али аул қишлоқ аҳоли пунктидан Қизил жар қишлоқ аҳоли пунктигача 5,24 км.;
3. “Қўнғирот - Мўйноқ” магистрал қувуридан Дўстлик қишлоқ аҳоли пунктигача 8,43 км.
4. “Қўнғирот - Мўйноқ” магистрал қувуридан Порлитау қишлоқ аҳоли пунктигача 22,4 км.
5. “Мўйноқ” сув тақсимлаш иншоатидан Учсой ОФЙ гача 8,51 км.
6. Учсой ОФЙ дан газоконденсатгача 4,4 км.

**Б. Қуйидаги қишлоқ аҳоли пунктларида ва Мўйноқ шахрида реконструкция қилинадиган ва янгидан қуриладиган 75-250 мм.лик ичимлик сувини таркатиш тармоқлари трассалари:**

Али аул, Қизил жар, Дўстлик, Шағырлы, Таллык, Амударья, Қипшақ, Шеге, Порлитау, Учсой ва Мўйноқ ш.

**С. Реконструкция қилинадиган қуйидаги ичимлик сувини тақсимлаш объектлари:**  
Мўйноқ, Учсой, Шеге.

**Д. Янгидан қуриладиган қуйидаги ичимлик сувини таъминлаш объектларининг жойлашиш участкалари:**

«Шағырлы» сув тақсимлаш иншооти

Юқорида зикр этилган реконструкция қилинадиган ва янги қуриладиган ичимлик суви қувурлари трассаларини, реконструкция қилинадиган ва янги қуриладиган ичимлик сувини таъминлаш объектларини ўрганиш натижасида шунини аниқладик.

Реконструкция қилинадиган ва янги қуриладиган сув узатиш магистрал қувурлар, аҳоли пунктлари ичидаги сув таркатиш тармоқлари трассалари ва хонадонлар уланиши учун мўлжалланган колодезлар туман ҳокимияти қарамоғида бўлган йўлларда ва шу йўлларнинг ажратилган минтақаси ҳудудларида жойлашади.

Янги “Шағырлы” сувни тақсимлаш иншооти қурилиш участкаси Туямуюн-Нукус минтақалараро сув қувуридан фойдаланиш бошқармаси Мўноқ тумани сув қувурлари филиалига тегишли ҳудудда жойлашган.

Мазкур қурилиш ишларини амалга ошириш натижасида:

1. Фермер ва уй хўжалиқларига тегишли бўлган экин ерларига таъсир этилмайди;
2. Аҳолига ва тадбиркорлик субъектларига тегишли бино ва иншоотларга зарар етмайди;
3. Аҳолига тегишли дарахтлар кесилмайди;
4. Тадбиркорлик субъектларининг иш олиб боришлари учун ноқулайчиликлар туғдирилмайди.

**Ушбуни тўғри деб тасдиқладик:**

1. Мўйноқ тумани ҳокимияти муҳассиси
2. Мўйноқ тумани бош архитектура бошлиғи
3. Мўйноқ тумани “Ер-мулк” кадастри бош муҳандиси
4. Мўйноқ тумани сув тармоқлари филиали директори



*М. Утешов*

М. Утешов

Х. Жетписова

А. Ниетуллаев

А. Тлеуов

*А. Тлеуов*

**Muynak city**

**1 June, 2017**

We, the undersigned, prepared this act certificating that we surveyed the following water supply facilities to be reconstructed and newly constructed under water supply systems development project in Amudarya, Beruniy, Karauzak, Nukus and Muynak districts of Karakalpakstan funded by Asian Development Bank:

**A. Alignments of trunk mains to be reconstructed and newly constructed D=160 – 350 mm:**

1. From trunk main “Kungrad-Muynak” to Ali Aul village 11,9 km.;
2. From Ali Aul village to Kizil Jar village 5,24 km.;
3. From “Kungrad - Muynak” trunk main to Dustlik village 8.43 km.
4. From “Kungrad - Muynak” trunk main to Porlitau village 22,4 km.
5. From “Muynak” water distribution center to Uchsoy rural community 8,51 km.
6. From Uchsoy rural community to gas processing plant 4,4 km.

**B. Alignments of water networks in the following villages and Muynak city D=75-250 mm:**

Ali Aul, Kizil Jar, Dustlik, Shagirli, Tallyk, Amudarya, Kipshak, Shege, Porlitau, Uchsoy and Muynak city.

**C. The following water distribution centers to be reconstructed:**

Muynak, Uchsoy, Shege.

**D. Construction sites of the following new water supply facilities:**

«Shagirli» water distribution center

**Based on the survey of abovementioned alignments of drinking water supply pipelines to be constructed or reconstructed, drinking water supply facilities to be reconstructed and newly constructed we found out the following.**

Alignments of trunk mains, water networks to be reconstructed and newly constructed within settlements and house connection offtake manholes will be located on roads and right-of-ways of these roads which are under management of the district hokimiyat.

Construction site of new water distribution center “Shagirli” is located on territory belonging to Muynak district branch of the Department for Operation of Tuyamuyun-Nukus Inter-Regional Trunk (TN).

These construction works will not entail:

1. Impact on to agricultural lands of farm enterprises and households;
2. Impact on to buildings and structures of people and businesses;
3. Cut of trees of people;
4. Difficulties for businesses to implement their activities.

**In witness whereof the undersigned:**

1. Officer of Muynak district Hokimiyat
2. Officer of Muynak district architecture department
3. Chief engineer of Muynak district land cadaster department
4. Director of Muynak district branch of TN

Mr. M.Uteshov  
Mrs. Kh.Jetpisova  
Mr. A.Nietullaev  
Mr. A.Tleuov



# ANNEX 3. COPIES OF NOTICES PUBLISHED IN LOCAL NEWSPAPERS

1. Scanned copies of notices for public consultations published on Vesti Karakalpakstana (News of Karakalpakstan) and Erkin Qaraqalpaqstan (Free Karakalpakstan) newspapers on 23 May, 2017

## Вести Каракалпакстана

23 МАЙ 2017 г. №42 (18238)

### Объявление

**УВАЖАЕМЫЕ ЖИТЕЛИ НУКУСКОГО, БЕРУНИЙСКОГО, МУЙНАКСКОГО, КУНГРАДСКОГО, АМУДАРЬСКОГО И КАРАКУЗЬСКОГО РАЙОНОВ!**

В рамках реализации Постановления Президента Республики Узбекистан №ПТ-2731 от 18.01.2017 "О государственной программе по развитию региона Приарала на 2017-2021 годы" проводится работа по подготовке Темеко-экономического обоснования проекта "Развитие и модернизация систем водоснабжения Нукусского, Берунийского, Муйнакского, Кунградского, Амударьинского и Каракузского районов" при финансовой поддержке Азиатского Банка Развития.

В рамках проведения экологической оценки планируется проведение общественных слушаний с участием всех заинтересованных сторон. На слушаниях будут рассмотрены основные результаты проведенной экологической оценки водохозяйственного проекта на текущую среду в проектных районах. Также на слушаниях будут обсуждены вопросы социальной защиты, связанные с выкупом земельным участком земли и переселением.

Общественные слушания будут проводиться по следующему графику:

- 25 мая 2017 г. в 9:00 – для жителей Нукусского района в зале районного хакимата.
- 26 мая 2017 г. в 15:00 – для жителей Каракузского района в зале хакимата.
- 27 мая 2017 г. в 10:00 – для жителей г. Муйнак и поселка Уч-Али Муйнакского района в зале хакимата.
- 27 мая 2017 г. в 18:00 – для жителей ССГ Бозтау (и/л Таллык, Кыпшах, Шеге), ССГ Мадели (и/л Шеге, Портытуз) Муйнакского района в здании школы №10 Кыпшахдары аулы ССГ Бозтау.
- 29 мая 2017 г. в 10:00 – для ССГ Хаким ата (и/л Али аул, Кызыл жер, Дослык аул) Муйнакского района в здании школы №17 Али аул.
- 29 мая 2017 г. в 15:00 – для жителей Кунградского района в зале хакимата.
- 30 мая 2017 г. в 10:00 – для жителей Амударьинского района в зале хакимата.
- 30 мая 2017 г. в 15:00 – для жителей Берунийского района в зале хакимата.

Для участия в общественных слушаниях приглашаются все заинтересованные лица. Администрация Межрегионального водопровода "ТУЙМОЙ-НУКУС".

**ООО "QORAQALPOQ MULK MARKAZI" приглашает на открытые аукционные торги, которые состоятся 7 июня 2017 года в 12.00 в зале заседаний ООО "Каракалпак Мүлк Маркази" при участии аукционной комиссии. В порядке последовательного роста начальных цен повторно выставляются нижеследующие имущество:**

- 1. На основании исполнительного письма Хозяйственного суда Республики Каракалпакстан от 16.02.2015 года и от 23.11.2015 года арестованные Ходжаййевский районный отдел по исполнению судебных решений, принадлежащий на праве собственности ООО "Каракалпак Мүлк Маркази" автомобиль марки "ТТЗ-100", 1997 года выпуска, заводской №000724. Начальная цена: 36014685 сумов.
- 2. Автомобиль марки "ТТЗ-100", 1997 года выпуска, заводской №78-73 КУ. Начальная цена: 42017133 сумов.
- 3. На основании исполнительного письма Хозяйственного суда Республики Каракалпакстан от 23.02.2016 года арестованные Берунийский районный отдел по исполнению судебных решений, принадлежащий на праве собственности ООО "Каракалпак Мүлк Маркази" автомобиль марки "МАЗ-5449", 1988 года выпуска, госномер 23АМ330. Начальная цена: 2884295 сумов 98 т.
- 4. Автомобиль марки "КамАЗ-5208", 1997 года выпуска, госномер 23АМ 765. Начальная цена: 2582726 сумов 76 т.
- 5. На основании исполнительного письма Хозяйственного суда Республики Каракалпакстан от 13.07.2009 года за №23-0905/3961 арестованный Берунийский районный отдел по исполнению судебных решений, принадлежащий МТП "Нисон" Берунийского района автомобиль марки "АТ-М320А3-52", 1995 года выпуска, госномер 23АД 830. Начальная цена: 887732 сумов 76 т.
- 6. На основании исполнительного письма Хозяйственного суда Республики Каракалпакстан от 13.07.2009 года за №23-0905/3961 арестованный Берунийский районный отдел по исполнению судебных решений, принадлежащий МТП "Нисон" Берунийского района автомобиль марки "КАМАЗ-685", 1983 года выпуска, госномер 23АМ653. Начальная цена: 417478 сумов 84 т.
- 7. Автомобиль марки "КАМАЗ-685", 1984 года выпуска, госномер 23АД 193. Начальная цена: 417478 сумов 84 т.
- 8. Автомобиль марки "ТТЗ-100", 1997 года выпуска, заводской №000724. Начальная цена: 36014685 сумов 85 т.
- 9. Автомобиль марки "ТТЗ-100", 1997 года выпуска, заводской №78-73 КУ. Начальная цена: 42017133 сумов 21 т.
- 10. На основании исполнительного письма Хозяйственного суда Республики Каракалпакстан от 11.12.2009 года за №23-0907/11767 арестованный Берунийский районный отдел по исполнению судебных решений, принадлежащий ООО "Олтинсой МТП" Берунийского района и временно хранящийся на этом же предприятии:

- 1. Трактор марки "Т-4А", 1986 года выпуска. Начальная цена: 3450155 сумов 44 т.
- 2. Трактор марки "Т-4А", 1993 года выпуска. Начальная цена: 4546049 сумов 44 т.
- 3. На основании исполнительного письма Хозяйственного суда Республики Каракалпакстан от 24.03.2009 года за №23-0905/3941 арестованный Берунийский районный отдел по исполнению судебных решений, принадлежащий ООО "Беруний-аралсууртмич" Берунийского района и временно хранящийся на этом же предприятии трактор марки "Т-701", 1991 года выпуска, заводской №8509107. Начальная цена: 4525330 сумов 35 т.
- 4. На основании исполнительного письма Хозяйственного суда Республики Каракалпакстан от 13.12.2009 года за №23-0907/11767 арестованный Берунийский районный отдел по исполнению судебных решений, принадлежащий МТП "Беруний" Берунийского района и временно хранящийся на этом же предприятии трактор марки "ТТЗ-100К-11", 1997 года выпуска, заводской №002117. Начальная цена: 2504481 сумов 68 т.
- 5. Трактор марки "ТТЗ-100К-11", 1997 года выпуска, заводской №000409. Начальная цена: 2622929 сумов 84 т.
- 6. На основании исполнительного письма Хозяйственного суда Республики Каракалпакстан от 23.02.2010 года арестованный Берунийский районный отдел по исполнению судебных решений арестован трактор марки "КУТТЕР МК-33-42", 2008 года выпуска. Начальная цена: 8335063 сумов 29 т.

Заявки на участие в аукционных торгах принимаются во все дни, кроме субботы и воскресенья, с 10.00 до 18.00 по адресу: г. Нукус, ул. А. Шамуратова, д. №117 "С". За дополнительной информацией можно обратиться по вышеуказанному адресу. Телефон: 222-84-44.

Принимая заявку для участия в аукционных торгах, кредитор 5 июня 2017 года в 18.00. Покупатели имеют право в размере не менее 10 процентов от первоначальной стоимости заявленного имущества в указанном номере и даты исполнительного документа и с 08.00 часов утра 6 июня 2017 года в 18.00 часов утра в офисе ООО "QORAQALPOQ MULK MARKAZI" в Нукусской филиал "Туран банка", МФО 00585, ИНН: 302129374, ОКОНХ: 84200. Свидетельство №2508

## Эркин Қарақалпақстан

Елдің бірлігі хам ыбаданлығы

№65 (10995) 23 МАЙ 2017 ЖЫЛ ШИШШЕБЕЙ

ТАБЕТА 104 ЖЫЛ НОН-ДЕН ШЫҒА БАСЛАДЫ

КАРАКАЛПАКСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ ХОҚУҚ ИЕЛЕРІ ХАМ МИНИСТЕРЛЕР КЕҢЕСХАНАСЫ

http://www.erkinkarakalpakstan.kg

ТАБЕТА 104 ЖЫЛ НОН-ДЕН ШЫҒА БАСЛАДЫ

## Эркин Қарақалпақстан

Елдің бірлігі хам ыбаданлығы

229-25-23, 229-26-91.

### Хұрметли Нөкис, Беруний, Мойнак, Қоңырат, Эмударья хам Қараөзек районлары турғынлары!

Өзбекистан Республикасы Президентинин 18.01.2017-жылғы №ПТ-2731 «Арал теңизин аймағын 2017-2021-жылдарда рауажданлырыу бойынша мәмлекетлик бағдарлама-сы ҳаққында»-ғы қарарына тийкарланып, «Нөкис, Беруний, Мойнак, Қоңырат, Эмударья хам Қараөзек районларында суў тәмийнаты системасын рауажданлырыу хам модернизациялы» жойбарын техникалық-экономикалық тийкарлау (ТЭО) ҳужжетлерин таярлау жұмыслары Азия Рауажданлырыу Банки тәрепинен қаржыланлырыу жолы менен әмелге асырылмақта.

Экологиялық хам социаллық бахалау тийкарында қызғышын тәреплер қатнасыуында жәмийетлик тыңлаулар өткерилдиун жобаластырылып атыр.

Жәмийетлик тыңлауларда өткерилген экологиялық хам социаллық тәсирлер ҳаққындағы тийкарғы нәтижелер усынылады. Сондай-ақ, тыңлауларда социаллық қорғау бери-сында жер майданларын ажыратыу хам мажбүрий қоны-ру барысындағы мәселелер талқыланды.

Жәмийетлик тыңлаулар төмендеги мүддетлерде өткериледи.

- 26-май 2017-жыл саат 9.00 де-Нөкис районы турғын-лары үшін район ҳакимияты мәжлислер залында,
- 26-май 2017-жыл саат 15.00 де-Қараөзек районы ҳақ-

229-25-23, 229-26-91.

### Хұрметли Нөкис, Беруний, Мойнак, Қоңырат, Эмударья хам Қараөзек районлары турғынлары!

мәжлислер залында,

- 27-май 2017-жыл саат 10.00 де-Мойнак районы хам «Уч-сай» елаты турғынлары үшін ҳакимият залында,
- 27-май 2017-жыл саат 15.00 де-Мойнак районы «Боз-тау» АПЖ (Таллык, Кыпшах, Шағырлы ауыллары), «Мадели» АПЖ (Шеге, Портытуз ауыллары) турғынлары үшін «Бозтау» АПЖ, «Кыпшахдары» ауылы №10 мектеп имаратында,
- 29-май 2017-жыл саат 10.00 де-«Хажим-ата» АПЖ (Али ауыл, Кызыл жер, Дослык ауыл) турғынлары үшін Али ауылы №17 орта мектеп имаратында,
- 29-май 2017-жыл саат 15.00 де-Қоңырат районы ҳақ-имияты мәжлислер залында,
- 30-май 2017-жыл саат 10.00 де-Эмударья районы ҳақ-имияты мәжлислер залында,
- 30-май 2017-жыл саат 15.00 де-Беруний районы ҳақ-имияты мәжлислер залында.

Жәмийетлик тыңлауларға хамме қызғышымлар-ды қатнасыуға шақырамыз.

«ТУЙМОЙЫН-НӨКИС» регионаралық суў кубырынан пайдаланыу басқармасы администрациясы.

### КАЗИ ЖШЖ «Ким-зият» саудасына мирәт етеди:

итан, Беруний районы, «Янгнабал-дан МТП» да ўақтынша сақлау-дан.

1983-жылы ислеп шығарылган, м/б 23АД олган «КАВ3-685» маркалы автомаш-

### ЛИЦЕНЗИЯ ЎАҚТЫНША ТОҚТАТЫЛАДЫ

ўақтынша сақлауа турган:

- 1985-жылы ислеп шығарылган, м/б 08-22 КПМ болган «310/1-130 КС-2561» марка-лы автотран. Дәжсетки баҳасы 4 393 439 сум 14 тийин

**DEAR CITIZEN OF NUKUS, BERUNIY, MUNAK, KUNGRAD, AMUDARYA AND KARAUZAK DISTRICTS!**

A feasibility study of ADB funded “Nukus, Beruniy, Muynak, Kungrad, Amudarya and Karauzak districts water supply system development” project is being carried out under the Decree of the President of Uzbekistan No.PP-2731 dated 18.01.2017 “About the Government Program on Development of the Aral Sea Region During the Period of 2017-2021”.

It is planned to conduct public consultations with participation of all interested parties within the environmental examination being carried out. Main findings of environmental examination in project districts will be presented during the public consultations.

Also, social-safeguards related to land acquisition and involuntary resettlement will be discussed during public consultation.

Time and venue of public consultations:

**26 May, 2017 at 9.00 – public consultations with citizen of Nukus district in the meetings room of district hokimiyat office**

**26 May, 2017 at 15.00 – public consultations with citizen of Karauzak district in the meetings room of district hokimiyat office**

**27 May, 2017 at 10.00 – public consultations with citizen of Muynak city and Uchsay village of Muynak district in the meeting room of district hokimiyat office**

**27 May, 2017 at 15.00 – public consultations with citizen of rural community Bozatau (including villages Tallik, Kipshak, Shege), rural community Madeli (including villages Shege, Porlitau) of Muynak district in the meetings room of school No.10 of Kipshakdarya village**

**29 May, 2017 at 10.00 – public consultations with citizen of rural community Hakimata (including villages Ali Aul, Kizil Jar) of Muynak district in the meetings room of school No.17 of Ali Aul village.**

**29 May, 2017 at 15.00 – public consultations with citizen of Kungrad district in the meetings room of district hokimiyat**

**30 May, 2017 at 10.00 – public consultations with citizen of Amudarya district in the meetings room of district hokimiyat**

**30 May, 2017 at 15.00 – public consultations for citizen of Beruniy district in the meetings room of district hokimiyat**

All interested persons people are invited for participation in public consultations.

**ADIMINISTRATION OF THE DEPARTMENT FOR OPERATION  
THE INTER-REGIONAL TRUNK MAIN “TUYAMUYUN-NUKUS”**



# ANNEX 4. LISTS OF PARTICIPANTS OF PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS

## List of participants of public consultations in Amudarya district

<div> <div>ADB</div> <div> <div>Регистрационный лист</div> <div>Общественные слушания по проекту: «Развитие и модернизация систем водоснабжения Нукусского, Муйнакского, Кунградского, Берунийского, Амударьинского и Караульского районов, а также модернизация насосной станции 2-го подъема «Туямуно».</div> <div>Май 30, 2017</div> </div> <div>ADB</div> </div>				
Amudarya district / Амударьинский район				
No.	Full Name / Ф. И. О.	Worked place / Наименование места работы	Address / Адрес (КФР, МОУ)	Signature / Подпись
1	Тулганбаева С.	Надземная насосная станция, п.Амударья	Ташкентский район	
2	Тулганбаева Н.	Надземная насосная станция, п.Амударья	Ташкентский район	
3	Бегимбаева Т.	Областная А.О.П.	Областная А.О.П.	
4	Исмаилов А.	56-соединение насосной	Берунийский район	
5	Алиев Н.	Канализационная станция, п.Амударья	Канализационная станция, п.Амударья	
6	Алиев Н.	Канализационная станция, п.Амударья	Канализационная станция, п.Амударья	
7	Алиев Н.	Канализационная станция, п.Амударья	Канализационная станция, п.Амударья	
8	Алиев Н.	Канализационная станция, п.Амударья	Канализационная станция, п.Амударья	
9	Алиев Н.	Канализационная станция, п.Амударья	Канализационная станция, п.Амударья	
10	Алиев Н.	Канализационная станция, п.Амударья	Канализационная станция, п.Амударья	
11	Алиев Н.	Канализационная станция, п.Амударья	Канализационная станция, п.Амударья	
12	Алиев Н.	Канализационная станция, п.Амударья	Канализационная станция, п.Амударья	
13	Алиев Н.	Канализационная станция, п.Амударья	Канализационная станция, п.Амударья	
14	Алиев Н.	Канализационная станция, п.Амударья	Канализационная станция, п.Амударья	
15	Алиев Н.	Канализационная станция, п.Амударья	Канализационная станция, п.Амударья	
16	Алиев Н.	Канализационная станция, п.Амударья	Канализационная станция, п.Амударья	
17	Алиев Н.	Канализационная станция, п.Амударья	Канализационная станция, п.Амударья	
18	Алиев Н.	Канализационная станция, п.Амударья	Канализационная станция, п.Амударья	
19	Алиев Н.	Канализационная станция, п.Амударья	Канализационная станция, п.Амударья	
20	Алиев Н.	Канализационная станция, п.Амударья	Канализационная станция, п.Амударья	
21	Алиев Н.	Канализационная станция, п.Амударья	Канализационная станция, п.Амударья	
22	Алиев Н.	Канализационная станция, п.Амударья	Канализационная станция, п.Амударья	
23	Алиев Н.	Канализационная станция, п.Амударья	Канализационная станция, п.Амударья	
24	Алиев Н.	Канализационная станция, п.Амударья	Канализационная станция, п.Амударья	
25	Алиев Н.	Канализационная станция, п.Амударья	Канализационная станция, п.Амударья	

<div> <div>ADB</div> <div> <div>Регистрационный лист</div> <div>Общественные слушания по проекту: «Развитие и модернизация систем водоснабжения Нукусского, Муйнакского, Кунградского, Берунийского, Амударьинского и Караульского районов, а также модернизация насосной станции 2-го подъема «Туямуно».</div> <div>Май 30, 2017</div> </div> <div>ADB</div> </div>				
Amudarya district / Амударьинский район				
No.	Full Name / Ф. И. О.	Worked place / Наименование места работы	Address / Адрес (КФР, МОУ)	Signature / Подпись
26	Сибирова К.	Бой-объект МРП район	Бой-объект МРП район	
27	Алиев Н.	Берунийский район	Берунийский район	
28	Алиев Н.	Берунийский район	Берунийский район	
29	Алиев Н.	Берунийский район	Берунийский район	
30	Алиев Н.	Берунийский район	Берунийский район	
31	Алиев Н.	Берунийский район	Берунийский район	
32	Алиев Н.	Берунийский район	Берунийский район	
33	Алиев Н.	Берунийский район	Берунийский район	
34	Алиев Н.	Берунийский район	Берунийский район	
35	Алиев Н.	Берунийский район	Берунийский район	
36	Алиев Н.	Берунийский район	Берунийский район	
37	Алиев Н.	Берунийский район	Берунийский район	
38	Алиев Н.	Берунийский район	Берунийский район	
39	Алиев Н.	Берунийский район	Берунийский район	
40	Алиев Н.	Берунийский район	Берунийский район	
41	Алиев Н.	Берунийский район	Берунийский район	
42	Алиев Н.	Берунийский район	Берунийский район	
43	Алиев Н.	Берунийский район	Берунийский район	
44	Алиев Н.	Берунийский район	Берунийский район	
45	Алиев Н.	Берунийский район	Берунийский район	
46	Алиев Н.	Берунийский район	Берунийский район	
47	Алиев Н.	Берунийский район	Берунийский район	
48	Алиев Н.	Берунийский район	Берунийский район	
49	Алиев Н.	Берунийский район	Берунийский район	
50	Алиев Н.	Берунийский район	Берунийский район	

No.	Full Name / Ф. И. О	Worked place / Наименование места работы	Address / Адрес (КФР, МФР)	Signature / Подпись
51	Толванов Чирбек	Туман Кокинчи	МФР Душанбе	Ч. Толванов
52	Сайтмазарова Гулнора	Ф. И. Т. А.	МФР Душанбе	Г. Сайтмазарова
53	Умаров Абдулло	ФСНМ	Кунградский район	А. Умаров
54	Тобунов Имом	ФСНМ	Кунградский район	И. Тобунов
55	Валиев Имом	Таскен МФР Ойбек	Ойбек МФР	И. Валиев
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# List of participants of public consultations in Beruniy district

Регистрационный лист Общественные слушания по проекту: «Развитие и модернизация систем водоснабжения Нукусского, Муйнакского, Кунградского, Берунийского, Амударьинского и Караульского районов, а также модернизация насосной станции 2-го подъёма «Тугмун»». Май _____, 2017 Beruni district / Берунийский район				
No.	Full Name / Ф. И. О.	Worked place / Наименование места работы	Address / Адрес (КФР, МОУ)	Signature / Подпись
1	Касимбаев	Аждина марн район	Беруний марн	
2	Рейимбаев И	Анет марн район	Анет марн	
3	Бурбаев С	Маркван марн район	Маркван марн	
4	Юсупов И	Пектасар марн район	Пектасар марн	
5	Алимов И	Шаббаз марн район	Шаббаз марн	
6	Исраилов Б	Бирсан марн район	Бирсан марн	
7	Юсупов О	Бирсан марн район	Бирсан марн	
8	Ибрагимов Ч	А.Теймур марн район	А.Теймур марн	
9	Ураганов Г	Беруний ГСНД район	Беруний ГСНД №3	
10	Рашидов Ф	Ноймар марн район	Н.А.Теймур №3	
11	Исмаилов Р	Беруний ГСНД район	Н.А.Теймур №3	
12	Ураганов Б	Маймар марн район	М.А.Теймур №3	
13	Сейитов Абдул	Токтогул марн район	Т.А.Теймур №3	
14	Абдуллаев	Хариз марн район	Х.А.Теймур №3	
15	Исмаилов Р	Шаббаз ОФН район	Шаббаз ОФН район	
16	Султанов Т	Исмаилов ОФН район	Беруний туман	
17	Турсунбаев	Бурсан ОФН район	Бурсан ОФН район	
18	Султанов Бибар	Надирбайт ОФН район	Надирбайт ОФН район	
19	Султанов Бибар	Саркент ОФН район	Саркент ОФН район	
20	Махмудов Умар	Тиктик ОФН район	Абдуллаев Батмир	
21	Давлатов Н	Исмаилов ОФН район	Исмаилов ОФН район	
22	Султанов Т	Бирсан ОФН район	Бирсан ОФН район	
23	Султанов Т	Бирсан ОФН район	Бирсан ОФН район	
24	Султанов К	Бирсан ОФН район	Бирсан ОФН район	
25	Султанов Т	Бирсан ОФН район	Бирсан ОФН район	

Регистрационный лист Общественные слушания по проекту: «Развитие и модернизация систем водоснабжения Нукусского, Муйнакского, Кунградского, Берунийского, Амударьинского и Караульского районов, а также модернизация насосной станции 2-го подъёма «Тугмун»». Май _____, 2017 Beruni district / Берунийский район				
No.	Full Name / Ф. И. О.	Worked place / Наименование места работы	Address / Адрес (КФР, МОУ)	Signature / Подпись
26	Исмаилов Р	Исмаилов ОФН район	Исмаилов ОФН район	
27	Исмаилов И	Шаббаз ОФН район	Шаббаз ОФН район	
28	Калимуллоев Абдул	ОФН район	ОФН район	
29	Бекимов Арай	Исмаилов ОФН район	Исмаилов ОФН район	
30	Калимуллоев	Калимуллоев ОФН район	Калимуллоев ОФН район	
31	Исмаилов Б.И	Шаббаз ОФН район	Шаббаз ОФН район	
32	Исмаилов Б.И	Беруний ГСНД район	Беруний ГСНД район	
33	Исмаилов Б.И	Беруний ГСНД район	Беруний ГСНД район	
34	Исмаилов Б.И	Беруний ГСНД район	Беруний ГСНД район	
35	Исмаилов Б.И	Беруний ГСНД район	Беруний ГСНД район	
36	Исмаилов Б.И	Беруний ГСНД район	Беруний ГСНД район	
37	Исмаилов Б.И	Беруний ГСНД район	Беруний ГСНД район	
38	Исмаилов Б.И	Беруний ГСНД район	Беруний ГСНД район	
39	Исмаилов Б.И	Беруний ГСНД район	Беруний ГСНД район	
40	Исмаилов Б.И	Беруний ГСНД район	Беруний ГСНД район	
41	Исмаилов Б.И	Беруний ГСНД район	Беруний ГСНД район	
42	Исмаилов Б.И	Беруний ГСНД район	Беруний ГСНД район	
43	Исмаилов Б.И	Беруний ГСНД район	Беруний ГСНД район	
44	Исмаилов Б.И	Беруний ГСНД район	Беруний ГСНД район	
45	Исмаилов Б.И	Беруний ГСНД район	Беруний ГСНД район	
46	Исмаилов Б.И	Беруний ГСНД район	Беруний ГСНД район	
47	Исмаилов Б.И	Беруний ГСНД район	Беруний ГСНД район	
48	Исмаилов Б.И	Беруний ГСНД район	Беруний ГСНД район	
49	Исмаилов Б.И	Беруний ГСНД район	Беруний ГСНД район	
50	Исмаилов Б.И	Беруний ГСНД район	Беруний ГСНД район	
51	Исмаилов Б.И	Беруний ГСНД район	Беруний ГСНД район	
52	Исмаилов Б.И	Беруний ГСНД район	Беруний ГСНД район	



## List of participants of public consultations in Karauzak district

<div> <div>ADB</div> <div> <div>Регистрационный лист</div> <div>Общественные слушания по проекту: «Развитие и модернизация систем водоснабжения Нукусского, Мунайского, Кунградского, Берунийского, Амударьинского и Караузакского районов, а также модернизация насосной станции 2-го подъёма «Тузукун».</div> <div>Май _____, 2017</div> </div> <div>ADB</div> </div>				
Karauzak district / Караузакский район				
No.	Full Name / Ф. И. О.	Worked place / Наименование места работы	Address / Адрес (КФР, МФР)	Signature / Подпись
1	Заренкова З	Царица АПМ 6-сентябрь	Царица АПМ район	Заренкова
2	Васильева З	Демидов АПМ 7-механик	Демидов АПМ район	Васильева
3	Тамирбергенов	Кушлы макан 2-МПМ	райцентр Наурзы 3	Тамирбергенов
4	Бекмуратова С	"Республика Караул 3-МПК 2-механик	Бекмуратова АПМ	Бекмуратова
5	Масляева З	АПМ Магистраль 8-механик	АПМ Магистраль	Масляева
6	Мамедов З	Магистраль ОПМ 2-механик	ОПМ Магистраль	Мамедов
7	Мамедов С	Караул 2-механик	Караул район	Мамедов
8	Байрамов Б	Байраков АПМ 10-механик	Байраков АПМ	Байрамов
9	Байрамов Б	Караул 2-механик	Караул район	Байрамов
10	Байрамов Б	Караул 2-механик	Караул район	Байрамов
11	Байрамов Б	Караул 2-механик	Караул район	Байрамов
12	Байрамов Б	Караул 2-механик	Караул район	Байрамов
13	Байрамов Б	Караул 2-механик	Караул район	Байрамов
14	Байрамов Б	Караул 2-механик	Караул район	Байрамов
15	Байрамов Б	Караул 2-механик	Караул район	Байрамов
16	Байрамов Б	Караул 2-механик	Караул район	Байрамов
17	Байрамов Б	Караул 2-механик	Караул район	Байрамов
18	Байрамов Б	Караул 2-механик	Караул район	Байрамов
19	Байрамов Б	Караул 2-механик	Караул район	Байрамов
20	Байрамов Б	Караул 2-механик	Караул район	Байрамов
21	Байрамов Б	Караул 2-механик	Караул район	Байрамов
22	Байрамов Б	Караул 2-механик	Караул район	Байрамов
23	Байрамов Б	Караул 2-механик	Караул район	Байрамов
24	Байрамов Б	Караул 2-механик	Караул район	Байрамов
25	Байрамов Б	Караул 2-механик	Караул район	Байрамов

<div> <div>ADB</div> <div> <div>Регистрационный лист</div> <div>Общественные слушания по проекту: «Развитие и модернизация систем водоснабжения Нукусского, Мунайского, Кунградского, Берунийского, Амударьинского и Караузакского районов, а также модернизация насосной станции 2-го подъёма «Тузукун».</div> <div>Май _____, 2017</div> </div> <div>ADB</div> </div>				
Karauzak district / Караузакский район				
No.	Full Name / Ф. И. О.	Worked place / Наименование места работы	Address / Адрес (КФР, МФР)	Signature / Подпись
26	Тамирханов А	Караул 2-механик	41-й мекен б/а	Тамирханов
27	Хамитов Б	А.Баскаков АПМ 2-механик	А.Баскаков АПМ	Хамитов
28	Мамедов К	Байраков АПМ 2-механик	Байраков АПМ	Мамедов
29	Мамедов К	А.Баскаков АПМ 32-механик	32-механик директор	Мамедов
30	Байрамов М	А.Баскаков АПМ 2-механик	А.Баскаков АПМ район	Байрамов
31	Тамирханов П	А.Баскаков АПМ 2-механик	А.Баскаков АПМ район	Тамирханов
32	А.Баскаков Б	Караул 2-механик	Караул район	А.Баскаков
33	Мамедов Б	Караул 2-механик	Караул район	Мамедов
34	Мамедов Б	Караул 2-механик	Караул район	Мамедов
35	Мамедов Б	Караул 2-механик	Караул район	Мамедов
36	Мамедов Б	Караул 2-механик	Караул район	Мамедов
37	Мамедов Б	Караул 2-механик	Караул район	Мамедов
38	Мамедов Б	Караул 2-механик	Караул район	Мамедов
39	Мамедов Б	Караул 2-механик	Караул район	Мамедов
40	Мамедов Б	Караул 2-механик	Караул район	Мамедов
41	Мамедов Б	Караул 2-механик	Караул район	Мамедов
42	Мамедов Б	Караул 2-механик	Караул район	Мамедов
43	Мамедов Б	Караул 2-механик	Караул район	Мамедов
44	Мамедов Б	Караул 2-механик	Караул район	Мамедов
45	Мамедов Б	Караул 2-механик	Караул район	Мамедов
46	Мамедов Б	Караул 2-механик	Караул район	Мамедов
47	Мамедов Б	Караул 2-механик	Караул район	Мамедов
48	Мамедов Б	Караул 2-механик	Караул район	Мамедов
49	Мамедов Б	Караул 2-механик	Караул район	Мамедов
50	Мамедов Б	Караул 2-механик	Караул район	Мамедов



Регистрационный лист  
Общественные слушания по проекту: «Развитие и модернизация систем водоснабжения Нукусского, Муйнакского, Кунградского,  
Берунийского, Амударьинского и Караульского районов, а также модернизация насосной станции 2-го подъёма «Тувумуло»».  
Май \_\_\_\_\_, 2017



Karauzyak district / Караульский район

No.	Full Name / Ф. И. О	Worked place / Наименование места работы	Address / Адрес (КФЙ, МБЙ)	Signature/ Подпись
51	Назирова Б	Караульский район	пос. центр К.Рзаев 2/к	Назирова Б
52	Абдураманов Д	—	—	Абдураманов Д
53	Абдураманов С	—	—	Абдураманов С
54	Абдураманов М	—	—	Абдураманов М
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# List of participants of public consultations in Kungrad district

Регистрационный лист Общественные слушания по проекту: «Развитие и модернизация систем водоснабжения Нукусского, Муйнакского, Кунградского, Берунийского, Амударьинского и Караузьянского районов, а также модернизация насосной станции 2-го подъема «Тумулюк». Май 19, 2017				
Kungrad district / Кунградский район				
No.	Full Name / Ф. И. О.	Worked place / Наименование места работы	Address / Адрес (КФР, МФЙ)	Signature / Подпись
1	Умарбаева Т.	«Нукусское» АПНХ хаткери	Коргов-и №1	
2	Файзуллаева Т.	«Бинабар» АПНХ хаткери	Бинабар посёлкаси	
3	Кулиманова Ч.	«Ганьба» АПНХ хаткери	Ганьба аймаки	
4	Алимова Ф.Ф.	«Натаи» АПНХ хаткери	Натаи АПНХ хаткери-и №1	
5	Абдулхамидов Т.	«Аракан» АПНХ хаткери	Аракан-и №1	
6	Алимов С.	«Аракан» АПНХ хаткери	Аракан-и №1	
7	Файзуллаева А.	«Аракан» АПНХ хаткери	Аракан-и №1	
8	Алимов М.	«Кулиманов» АПНХ хаткери	С. Арсланов Б-и	
9	Кулиманов Ч.	«Беруни» АПНХ хаткери	С. Арсланов Б-и	
10	Алимов С.	«Аракан» АПНХ хаткери	К. Араканов	
11	Алимов С.	«Аракан» АПНХ хаткери	АПНХ Коргов-и №3	
12	Алимов Ч.	«Аракан» АПНХ хаткери	Аракан хаткери №1	
13	Алимов П.	«Аракан» АПНХ хаткери	Бабура хаткери №1	
14	Алимов Р.	«Аракан» АПНХ хаткери	Беруни хаткери №1	
15	Алимов Р.	«Аракан» АПНХ хаткери	К. Араканов №1	
16	Алимов Р.	«Аракан» АПНХ хаткери	С. Арсланов 44	
17	Алимов Р.	«Аракан» АПНХ хаткери	А. Беруни Б-и	
18	Алимов Р.	«Аракан» АПНХ хаткери	С. Арсланов МОС	
19	Алимов Р.	«Аракан» АПНХ хаткери	Калиманов №1	
20	Алимов Р.	«Аракан» АПНХ хаткери	Аракан хаткери №1	
21	Алимов Р.	«Аракан» АПНХ хаткери	А. Алимов хаткери №3	
22	Алимов Р.	«Аракан» АПНХ хаткери	Беруни хаткери 23	
23	Алимов Р.	«Аракан» АПНХ хаткери	Алимов Р. хаткери	
24	Алимов Р.	«Аракан» АПНХ хаткери	Алимов Р. хаткери	
25	Алимов Р.	«Аракан» АПНХ хаткери	«Аракан» АПНХ хаткери	

Регистрационный лист Общественные слушания по проекту: «Развитие и модернизация систем водоснабжения Нукусского, Муйнакского, Кунградского, Берунийского, Амударьинского и Караузьянского районов, а также модернизация насосной станции 2-го подъема «Тумулюк». Май 19, 2017				
Kungrad district / Кунградский район				
No.	Full Name / Ф. И. О.	Worked place / Наименование места работы	Address / Адрес (КФР, МФЙ)	Signature / Подпись
26	Алимов Р.	«Аракан» АПНХ хаткери	Аракан хаткери-и №1	
27	Алимов Р.	«Аракан» АПНХ хаткери	Беруни	
28	Алимов Р.	«Аракан» АПНХ хаткери	Аракан	
29	Алимов Р.	«Аракан» АПНХ хаткери	Тех. хаткери	
30	Алимов Р.	«Аракан» АПНХ хаткери	Тех. хаткери	
31	Алимов Р.	«Аракан» АПНХ хаткери	Калиманов АПНХ	
32	Алимов Р.	«Аракан» АПНХ хаткери	«Аракан» АПНХ	
33	Алимов Р.	«Аракан» АПНХ хаткери	«Аракан» АПНХ	
34	Алимов Р.	«Аракан» АПНХ хаткери	«Аракан» АПНХ	
35	Алимов Р.	«Аракан» АПНХ хаткери	«Аракан» АПНХ	
36	Алимов Р.	«Аракан» АПНХ хаткери	«Аракан» АПНХ	
37	Алимов Р.	«Аракан» АПНХ хаткери	«Аракан» АПНХ	
38	Алимов Р.	«Аракан» АПНХ хаткери	«Аракан» АПНХ	
39	Алимов Р.	«Аракан» АПНХ хаткери	«Аракан» АПНХ	
40	Алимов Р.	«Аракан» АПНХ хаткери	«Аракан» АПНХ	
41	Алимов Р.	«Аракан» АПНХ хаткери	«Аракан» АПНХ	
42	Алимов Р.	«Аракан» АПНХ хаткери	«Аракан» АПНХ	
43	Алимов Р.	«Аракан» АПНХ хаткери	«Аракан» АПНХ	
44	Алимов Р.	«Аракан» АПНХ хаткери	«Аракан» АПНХ	
45	Алимов Р.	«Аракан» АПНХ хаткери	«Аракан» АПНХ	
46	Алимов Р.	«Аракан» АПНХ хаткери	«Аракан» АПНХ	
47	Алимов Р.	«Аракан» АПНХ хаткери	«Аракан» АПНХ	
48	Алимов Р.	«Аракан» АПНХ хаткери	«Аракан» АПНХ	
49	Алимов Р.	«Аракан» АПНХ хаткери	«Аракан» АПНХ	
50	Алимов Р.	«Аракан» АПНХ хаткери	«Аракан» АПНХ	



## List of participants of public consultations in Muynak district

<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div> <p style="font-size: 0.8em;">Общественные слушания по проекту: «Развитие и модернизация систем водоснабжения Нукусского, Муинакского, Кунградского, Берунийского, Амударьинского и Караульского районов, а также модернизация насосной станции 2-го подъёма «Тунгуюн».</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Май _____, 2017</p> </div> <div style="text-align: right;"> </div> </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 5px;"> <p style="font-size: 0.8em;">Регистрационный лист</p> <p style="font-size: 0.8em;">Amudarya district / Амударьинский район <b>Муинак</b></p> </div> </div>				
No.	Full Name / Ф. И. О.	Worked place / Наименование места работы	Address / Адрес (KOR, MOY)	Signature / Подпись
1	Кирьбаева К.	Бозатау ани кнпсау	Книгадаров	[Signature]
2	Ростомова Э	Бозатау ани кнпсау	Книгадаров	[Signature]
3	Уронова М	" "	" "	[Signature]
4	Керимовна Шахид	" "	" "	[Signature]
5	Гуламатова Нуруза	Бозатау АПЖ	Кунградский район	[Signature]
6	Потенциалов Нурман	Мадам	Шере ари	[Signature]
7	Абдуллаев Сали	Бозатау АПЖ	Кунградский район	[Signature]
8	Ширинбеков Курат	Бозатау АПЖ	Кунградский район	[Signature]
9	Ширинбеков Сали	Бозатау АПЖ	Кунградский район	[Signature]
10	Ширинбеков С.	Мадам	Шере ари	[Signature]
11	Сапарбаева М	Мадам АПЖ	Шере ари	[Signature]
12	Султанов М	Мадам АПЖ	Шере ари	[Signature]
13	Керимовна	Бозатау АПЖ	Кунградский район	[Signature]
14	Бозатау АПЖ	Бозатау АПЖ	Кунградский район	[Signature]
15	Оманов М	Мадам АПЖ	Шере ари	[Signature]
16	Хотамов С	Мадам АПЖ	Шере ари	[Signature]
17	Абдул Н.	Бозатау АПЖ	Кунградский район	[Signature]
18	Абдуллаев Б	Мадам АПЖ	Шере ари	[Signature]
19	Назранов А	Бозатау АПЖ	Кунградский район	[Signature]
20	Бозатау АПЖ	Бозатау АПЖ	Кунградский район	[Signature]
21	Ширинбеков А	Бозатау АПЖ	Кунградский район	[Signature]
22	Ширинбеков С	Бозатау АПЖ	Кунградский район	[Signature]
23	Ширинбеков М	Бозатау АПЖ	Кунградский район	[Signature]
24	Керимовна	Бозатау АПЖ	Кунградский район	[Signature]
25	Ахмедов Т	Бозатау АПЖ	Кунградский район	[Signature]

<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div> <p style="font-size: 0.8em;">Общественные слушания по проекту: «Развитие и модернизация систем водоснабжения Нукусского, Муинакского, Кунградского, Берунийского, Амударьинского и Караульского районов, а также модернизация насосной станции 2-го подъёма «Тунгуюн».</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Май _____, 2017</p> </div> <div style="text-align: right;"> </div> </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 5px;"> <p style="font-size: 0.8em;">Регистрационный лист</p> <p style="font-size: 0.8em;">Amudarya district / Амударьинский район <b>Муинак</b></p> </div> </div>				
No.	Full Name / Ф. И. О.	Worked place / Наименование места работы	Address / Адрес (KOR, MOY)	Signature / Подпись
26	Озгалиева М	Бозатау АПЖ	Кунградский район	[Signature]
27	Ширинбеков Т	Бозатау АПЖ	Кунградский район	[Signature]
28	Кунградский район	Бозатау АПЖ	Кунградский район	[Signature]
29	Ахмедов С	Бозатау АПЖ	Кунградский район	[Signature]
30	Ширинбеков М	Бозатау АПЖ	Кунградский район	[Signature]
31	Ширинбеков С	Бозатау АПЖ	Кунградский район	[Signature]
32	Ширинбеков М	Бозатау АПЖ	Кунградский район	[Signature]
33	Ширинбеков М	Бозатау АПЖ	Кунградский район	[Signature]
34	Ширинбеков М	Бозатау АПЖ	Кунградский район	[Signature]
35	Ширинбеков М	Бозатау АПЖ	Кунградский район	[Signature]
36	Ширинбеков М	Бозатау АПЖ	Кунградский район	[Signature]
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## List of participants of public consultations in Nukus district

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Общественные слушания по проекту: «Развитие и модернизация систем водоснабжения Нукусского, Муьинакского, Кунградского, Берунийского, Амударьинского и Караузинского районов, а также модернизация насосной станции 2-го подъёма «Тулмуз»».

Регистрационный лист

Май 26, 2017

Nukus district / Нукусский район

No.	Full Name / Ф. И. О.	Worked place / Наименование места работы	Address / Адрес (КФР, МОИ)	Signature/ Подпись
1	Султанмуратов Б.А.	Канцелярия С.С.Г.	прудуктан	Б.А. Султанмуратов
2	Мухомедов У.А.	Канцелярия ОФУ	жизель / мидур оот	У.А. Мухомедов
3	Султанов О.А.	А.А. Мамитов	жизель / мидур оот	О.А. Султанов
4	Султанов О.А.	А.А. Мамитов	жизель / мидур оот	О.А. Султанов
5	Бермиев А.А.	Самовод ОФУ	жизель / мидур оот	А.А. Бермиев
6	Абдуллаев Б.А.	А.А. Мамитов	жизель / мидур оот	Б.А. Абдуллаев
7	Султанов О.А.	А.А. Мамитов	жизель / мидур оот	О.А. Султанов
8	Султанов О.А.	А.А. Мамитов	жизель / мидур оот	О.А. Султанов
9	Султанов О.А.	А.А. Мамитов	жизель / мидур оот	О.А. Султанов
10	Султанов О.А.	А.А. Мамитов	жизель / мидур оот	О.А. Султанов
11	Султанов О.А.	А.А. Мамитов	жизель / мидур оот	О.А. Султанов
12	Султанов О.А.	А.А. Мамитов	жизель / мидур оот	О.А. Султанов
13	Султанов О.А.	А.А. Мамитов	жизель / мидур оот	О.А. Султанов
14	Султанов О.А.	А.А. Мамитов	жизель / мидур оот	О.А. Султанов
15	Султанов О.А.	А.А. Мамитов	жизель / мидур оот	О.А. Султанов
16	Султанов О.А.	А.А. Мамитов	жизель / мидур оот	О.А. Султанов
17	Султанов О.А.	А.А. Мамитов	жизель / мидур оот	О.А. Султанов
18	Султанов О.А.	А.А. Мамитов	жизель / мидур оот	О.А. Султанов
19	Султанов О.А.	А.А. Мамитов	жизель / мидур оот	О.А. Султанов
20	Султанов О.А.	А.А. Мамитов	жизель / мидур оот	О.А. Султанов
21	Султанов О.А.	А.А. Мамитов	жизель / мидур оот	О.А. Султанов
22	Султанов О.А.	А.А. Мамитов	жизель / мидур оот	О.А. Султанов
23	Султанов О.А.	А.А. Мамитов	жизель / мидур оот	О.А. Султанов
24	Султанов О.А.	А.А. Мамитов	жизель / мидур оот	О.А. Султанов
25	Султанов О.А.	А.А. Мамитов	жизель / мидур оот	О.А. Султанов

ADB

Общественные слушания по проекту: «Развитие и модернизация систем водоснабжения Нукусского, Муьинакского, Кунградского, Берунийского, Амударьинского и Караузинского районов, а также модернизация насосной станции 2-го подъёма «Тулмуз»».

Регистрационный лист

Май 26, 2017

Nukus district / Нукусский район

No.	Full Name / Ф. И. О.	Worked place / Наименование места работы	Address / Адрес (КФР, МОИ)	Signature/ Подпись
26	Султанов О.А.	А.А. Мамитов	жизель / мидур оот	О.А. Султанов
27	Султанов О.А.	А.А. Мамитов	жизель / мидур оот	О.А. Султанов
28	Султанов О.А.	А.А. Мамитов	жизель / мидур оот	О.А. Султанов
29	Султанов О.А.	А.А. Мамитов	жизель / мидур оот	О.А. Султанов
30	Султанов О.А.	А.А. Мамитов	жизель / мидур оот	О.А. Султанов
31	Султанов О.А.	А.А. Мамитов	жизель / мидур оот	О.А. Султанов
32	Султанов О.А.	А.А. Мамитов	жизель / мидур оот	О.А. Султанов
33	Султанов О.А.	А.А. Мамитов	жизель / мидур оот	О.А. Султанов
34	Султанов О.А.	А.А. Мамитов	жизель / мидур оот	О.А. Султанов
35	Султанов О.А.	А.А. Мамитов	жизель / мидур оот	О.А. Султанов
36	Султанов О.А.	А.А. Мамитов	жизель / мидур оот	О.А. Султанов
37	Султанов О.А.	А.А. Мамитов	жизель / мидур оот	О.А. Султанов
38	Султанов О.А.	А.А. Мамитов	жизель / мидур оот	О.А. Султанов
39	Султанов О.А.	А.А. Мамитов	жизель / мидур оот	О.А. Султанов
40	Султанов О.А.	А.А. Мамитов	жизель / мидур оот	О.А. Султанов
41	Султанов О.А.	А.А. Мамитов	жизель / мидур оот	О.А. Султанов
42	Султанов О.А.	А.А. Мамитов	жизель / мидур оот	О.А. Султанов
43	Султанов О.А.	А.А. Мамитов	жизель / мидур оот	О.А. Султанов
44	Султанов О.А.	А.А. Мамитов	жизель / мидур оот	О.А. Султанов
45	Султанов О.А.	А.А. Мамитов	жизель / мидур оот	О.А. Султанов
46	Султанов О.А.	А.А. Мамитов	жизель / мидур оот	О.А. Султанов
47	Султанов О.А.	А.А. Мамитов	жизель / мидур оот	О.А. Султанов
48	Султанов О.А.	А.А. Мамитов	жизель / мидур оот	О.А. Султанов
49	Султанов О.А.	А.А. Мамитов	жизель / мидур оот	О.А. Султанов
50	Султанов О.А.	А.А. Мамитов	жизель / мидур оот	О.А. Султанов

Nukus district / Нукусский район				
No.	Full Name / Ф. И. О	Worked place / Наименование места работы	Address / Адрес (КФР, МФР)	Signature / Подпись
51	М. Бержанбетов	архитектор	насел. п/н Дарсан 32	М.Б.
52	Алиджаров	инженер ППТ	аул Аксарал	А.А.
53	Рустамов, Б.	таксирка АТЭС	АКСАРА	Б.Р.
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# TRANSLATION OF LISTS OF PARTICIPANTS OF PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS

## AMUDARYA DISTRICT

### List of participants of public consultations in Amudarya district, 30 May 2017

(10.00 a.m., Venue: Office of District Hokimiyat)

	Name	Workplace	Name of settlement	Signature
1.	Gulmonova K.	Rural policlinic	Choykul	signed
2.	Narimov J.	Hokimiyat of Amudarya district	Urta Kala	signed
3.	Beshimova G.	Rural obstetric center	Ok-Oltin	signed
4.	Khudaybergenova A	School No.56	Beruniy	signed
5.	Yuldashev A.	Rural policlinic – 7	Klichboy	signed
6.	Boboyiyazova M.	Mahalla committee, Women affairs	Urtakala	signed
7.	Rakhimov O.	Mahalla committee, Chairman	Urtakala	signed
8.	Gulmonov B.	Water supply company, Engineer	Choykul	signed
9.	Alloyarov G.	Rural obstetric center	Bobur	signed
10.	Aripov D.	School – 55	Oybek	signed
11.	Saidov I.	District education department	Chordara	signed
12.	Usanov S.	Mahalla committee, Chairman	Buston	signed
13.	Nurimbetov R.	Mahalla committee, Chairman	Olmazor	signed
14.	Ermetov G.	Mahalla committee, Chairman	Gulzor	signed
15.	Azimboeva G.	Mahalla committee, Women affairs	Choykul	signed
16.	Fayzullaev Z	Musical school-9	Uzumzor	signed
17.	Sultanov D.	School-30, Deputy director	Beruniy	signed
18.	Shukirillaeva B.	Mahalla committee, Women affairs	Ok Oltin	signed
19.	Zarlikov K.	Mahalla committee, Chairman	Bozsuv	signed
20.	Urazmetova Kh	N/A	Chordara	signed
21.	Matmuratov K.	Mahalla committee, Chairman	Ok Oltin	signed
22.	Djumaniyazov Sh.	School-16	Boyovul	signed
23.	Nurimbetova M.	School – 1	Navoi	signed
24.	Saburov A.	Mahalla committee, Chairman	Dustlik	signed
25.	Radjapova Z.	Mahalla committee, Chairman	Yangiobod	signed
26.	Sabirov K.	Mahalla committee, Chairman	Boyovul	signed
27.	Djabbarov M.	Mahalla committee, Chairman	Beruniy	signed
28.	Dusmanova Sh.	Childergarden-43	Yangiobod	signed
29.	Atajanov B.	Mahalla committee, Chairman	Durunki	signed
30.	Kalandarov A.	Mahalla committee, Chairman	Ayokchi	signed
31.	Khujamuratova S.	School-40	Yangiobod	signed
32.	Giajimuratov U.	Children sport school	Mangit town	signed
33.	Kalandarov I.	Mahalla committee, Chairman	Jumur	signed
34.	Yangiboev U.	Academic lyceum-3	Chordara	signed
35.	Madrakhimov I.	School 38	Gulzor	signed
36.	Matchonova M.	School-4	Amir-Timur	signed
37.	Serinbaev T.	Mahalla committee, Chairman	Chordarya	signed
38.	Esamuradov K.	Police	Navoi	signed
39.	Dosbekov M.	Water supply company, engineer	Firdovsiy	signed
40.	Rakhimova Yu.	Mahalla committee, Women affairs	Jumurovul	signed
41.	Tojiev Kh.	District health department	Khitoy	signed
42.	Matkarimova S.	Childergarden-3	Chordarya	signed
43.	Abdullaeva V.	Childergarden-6	Yangiobod	signed



44.	Karimov I.	Architecture department	Durunki	signed
45.	Rasulov O.	Economic college	Buston	signed
46.	Kenjaev M	Children sport school, Dep. director	Choykul	signed
47.	Zarifboev I.	Childergarden-40	Durinka	signed
48.	Khojanova N.	Childergarden-1	Navoi	signed
49.	Iskandarov G.	Nature protection department	Khitoy	signed
50.	Khalimbetova D.	Childergarden-8	Turkiston	signed
51.	Polvanov U.	District Hokimiyat	Yangiobod	signed
52.	Saytnazarova G.	Childergarden-7	Dustlik	signed
53.	Urazmetova A.	Sanitary epidemiological service	Klichboy	signed
54.	Yusupov I.	Sanitary epidemiological service	Kizilcholi	signed
55.	Sabirov I.	Police	Oybek	signed

## BERUNIY DISTRICT

### List of participants of public consultations in Beruniy district, 30 May 2017 (3.00 p.m., Venue: Palace of culture)

	Name	Workplace	Name of settlement	Signature
1.	Kesimbetov	Mahalla committee, Chairman	Beruniy town	signed
2.	Reyimboev I.	Mahalla committee, Chairman	Kiyot	signed
3.	Buaboev S.	Mahalla committee	Markaziy	signed
4.	Yusupov B.	Mahalla committee, Chairman	Pakhtakor	signed
5.	Alimov I.	Mahalla committee, Chairman	Shabboz	signed
6.	Murotov B.	Mahalla committee	Birlik	signed
7.	Yusupov O.	Mahalla committee, Chairman	Bunyodkor	signed
8.	Ibragimov I.	Mahalla committee, Chairman	A. Temur	signed
9.	Khafizova G.	Hygiene – sanitation survey center	Beruniy town	signed
10.	Rajapov A.	Mahalla committee, Chairman	Beruniy town	signed
11.	Eshimbetov Kh.	Hygiene – sanitation survey center	Beruniy town	signed
12.	Kazakov B.	Mahalla committee, Chairman	Istiklol	signed
13.	Sobirov A.	Nature protection department	Beurniy town	signed
14.	Abdullaev	Mahalla committee, Chairman	Korezm	signed
15.	Shoniyozov R.	Mahalla committee, Chairman	Shabboz	signed
16.	Eshmuratova G.	Mahalla committee, Chairman	Beruniy	signed
17.	Alloyarov K.	Mahalla committee	Buston	signed
18.	Ishanov B.	Cultural Department	Jaykhun	signed
19.	Yusupova M.	Mahalla committee	Sarkop	signed
20.	Makhsudova U.	Mahalla committee, Secretary	Beruniy town	signed
21.	Davlatboev A.	Shimom	Beruniy town	signed
22.	Nurunbetov B.	District water supply company	Beruniy town	signed
23.	Samanov B.	Mahalla committee	Beruniy town	signed
24.	Saburov K.	District architecture department	Beruniy town	signed
25.	Rakhimova Z.	Mahalla committee, Chairman	Beruniy town	signed
26.	Ibragimova R.	Mahalla committee	Shimonon	signed
27.	Shukurlaeva M.	Mahalla committee, Secretary	Shaboz	signed
28.	Kalandarov O.	Mahalla committee	Ozod	signed
29.	Bekimov A.	Mahalla committee	Bakhodur	signed
30.	Kozieva S.	Women's Committee	G.Gulom	signed
31.	Kutlimurotov B.	Farm worker	Shabboz	signed

32.	Kutlimurotov B.	District SGF, head	Beruniy town	signed
33.	Khaitboev K.	Mahalla committee, Chairman	Biybozor	signed
34.	Nurimbetov M.	N/A	Mustakillik	signed

**List of participants of public consultations in Beruniy district, 30 May 2017  
(5.00 p.m., Venue: School-31)**

1.	Kuchkarov S.	Pensioner	Beruniy town	signed
2.	Khamroev I.	Pensioner	Beruniy town	signed
3.	Khalliev E.	Farm worker	Beruniy town	signed
4.	Khaitboev R.	Farm worker	Beruniy town	signed
5.	Bekniyazov O.	School -31, Teacher	Beruniy town	signed
6.	Kalandarova E.	Farm worker	Beruniy town	signed
7.	Nurimova G.	Farm worker	Beruniy town	signed
8.	Boltaeva O.	Farm worker	Beruniy town	signed
9.	Yuldashev I.	Policlinic, Doctor	Beruniy town	signed
10.	Matsapoev S.	Mahalla committee, Chairman	Beruniy town	signed
11.	Kenjaev S.	Farm mechanic	Beruniy town	signed
12.	Egambergenov M.	Farm worker	Beruniy town	signed
13.	Urazimbetova G.	Water supply company, operator	Beruniy town	signed
14.	Alimova Z.	Pensioner	Beruniy town	signed
15.	Sherakhov O.	School-31	Beruniy town	signed
16.	Nurimov S.	Farm worker	Beruniy town	signed
17.	Bazarbaev N.	Pensioner	Beruniy town	signed

**KARAUZAK DISTRICT**

**List of participants of public consultations in Karauzak district, 26 May 2017  
(10.00 a.m., Venue: Office of District Hokimiyat)**

	<b>Name</b>	<b>Workplace</b>	<b>Name of settlement</b>	<b>Signature</b>
1.	Erejepova Z.	School-6	Karakol	signed
2.	Begjanova P.	School-7	Dosnazarov	signed
3.	Tanirbergenova	Mahalla committee,	Nauriz	signed
4.	Bekmuratova S.	School-2	Esim	signed
5.	Jaksimova Z.	School-8, Director	Madaniyat	signed
6.	Utemuratova Z.	Childrengarden-8, Director	Madaniyat	signed
7.	Jaybergenova S.	Childrengarden-2, Director	Karauzek	signed
8.	Bauetdinova B.	School-10, Director	Berdakh	signed
9.	Abdiganieva G.	Childrengarden -5	Karauzak	signed
10.	Boranbaeva G.	Childrengarden - 8	Gerbish	signed
11.	Turdimova G.	School-23	Korakol	signed
12.	Saburova S.	School – 4	Dosnazarov	signed
13.	Urazbaeva E.	Mahalla committee	Dosnazarov	signed
14.	Erejepova S.	School-30, Director	Akpalat	signed
15.	Tursinova A.	School-11, Director	Akbetkey	signed
16.	Aymuratova A.	School-25, Director	Koramoyin	signed
17.	Amanjолоv H.	School-13, Director	Karauzek	signed
18.	Emjarov T.	Rural community, Secretary	Karauzek	signed
19.	Sharibaev T.	Mahalla fund,	Artikova	signed

20.	Ataniyazov E.	Combatant	Korimli	signed
21.	Jilmuratov B.	Combatant	Madaniyet	signed
22.	Sarsenov G.	School-27	Karakol	signed
23.	Bekniyazov A.	School-29	Karakol	signed
24.	Aytmuratov O.	School-19	Kuralash	signed
25.	Shashidov K.	School-20	Algabas	signed
26.	Temirhanov A.	Resident	Karauzak town	signed
27.	Hamitov D.	Rural community, Secretary	Dosnazarov	signed
28.	Matniyazov K.	Rural community, Secretary	Berdakh	signed
29.	Madreimov Kh.	School-32	Dosnazarov	signed
30.	Baymanov T.	Policeman	Algabas	signed
31.	Tleumuratov P.	Mahalla committee	Karauzek	signed
32.	Ajiniyazov B.	Karauzek RMB, Engineer	Karauzak town	signed
33.	Ibraimov T.	Karauzek RMB, Coordinator	Karakol	signed
34.	Inyatov S.	School-1, Director	Karakol	signed
35.	Kallibekov T.	Mahalla committee, Chairman	Karauzak town	signed
36.	Bayjanov O.	School-21, Director	Algabas	signed
37.	Toksonboev K.	School-5, Director	Karakol	signed
38.	Amaniyazov T.	School-9, Director	Madaniyat	signed
39.	Sarkitbaev	Young generation fund, Dep.direct	Karauzak town	signed
40.	Tleumuratov A.	School-9, Director	Berdakh	signed
41.	Jabborbegrenov B.	School-14, Director	Dosnazarov	signed
42.	Bekmuratov H.	School-15, Director	Dosnazarov	signed
43.	Nagmetullaev N.	School-22, Director	Algabas	signed
44.	Jubanova B.	Mahalla committee	Karauzak town	signed
45.	Salihov M.	Resident	Karauzak town	signed
46.	Kalilaev A.	District education department	Karauzak town	signed
47.	Sadikov J.	Chief architect of the district	Karauzak town	signed
48.	Kosibaev I.	School-28, Director	Kutlimakon	signed
49.	Bayniyazov R.	Cadaster department	Karauzak town	signed
50.	Davletiyarov B.	Water supply company	Karauzak town	signed
51.	Niyetullaev B.	Water supply company	Karauzak town	signed
52.	Abdujalilov A.	Water supply company	Karauzak town	signed
53.	Begdullaev S.	Water supply company	Karauzak town	signed
54.	Nurillaev M.	Water supply company	Karauzak town	signed

### KUNGRAD DISTRICT

#### List of participants of public consultations in Karauzak district, 29 May 2017 (2.00 p.m., Venue: Office of District Hokimiyat)

	Name	Workplace	Name of settlement	Signature
1.	Utepbergenova U.	Mahalla community, secretary	Temirkhan	signed
2.	Kulmuratova G.	Mahalla community, secretary	Elabad	signed
3.	Nurjanova K.	Mahalla community, secretary	Kanli	signed
4.	Erisheva R.	Mahalla community, secretary	Navoi	signed
5.	Aytpagambetova K.	"Mahalla" Fund, secretary	Kungrad town	signed
6.	Mamaniyazov B.	Mahalla community, secretary	Kungrad town	signed
7.	Mamaniyazov B.	Mahalla community, secretary	Kungrad town	signed
8.	Reyimbaev M.	Mahalla community, secretary	Berdakh	signed
9.	Kojamuratov U.	Mahalla community, secretary	S.Arslanov	signed
10.	Allayarov K.	Mahalla community, secretary	Hakikat	signed

11.	Jakabaev S.	Mahalla community, secretary	Kirik Kiz	signed
12.	Spanov K.	Mahalla community, secretary	Ajiniyaz	signed
13.	Yusupbaev P.	Mahalla community, secretary	Bobur	signed
14.	Motenov R.	Mahalla community, secretary	Beruniy	signed
15.	Aldekov D.	Mahalla community, secretary	Sanoat	signed
16.	Kazakbaev P.	Mahalla community, secretary	Tallik	signed
17.	Esov R.	Mahalla community, secretary	Kunirat	signed
18.	Sarsenbaev O.	Mahalla community, secretary	Almazar	signed
19.	Esenkulov A.	Mahalla community, secretary	Tarakli	signed
20.	Sahimaev J.	Mahalla community, secretary	Bostan	signed
21.	Abdirajapov D.	District health department	Kungrad town	signed
22.	Kutlumuratova D.	Mahalla community, secretary	Kungrad town	signed
23.	Izimbetova A.	Rural community, secretary	Ajiniyaz	signed
24.	Saliev A.	Rural community, secretary	Miinatobod	signed
25.	Nurdavaetov M.	Rural community, secretary	Raushan	signed
26.	Ermanova G.	District sanitary-epidemiology	Miinetabad	signed
27.	Kabulov M.	Water supply company	Kungrad town	signed
28.	Turganbaev U.	Water supply company	Kungrad town	signed
29.	Inaev A.	Water supply company	Kungrad town	signed
30.	Sh.Seydullaev	Chief architect of the district	Kungrad town	signed
31.	Esenklichev I.	Internal affairs officer	Kipshak	signed
32.	Bayjanov R.	Rural community, secretary	Ustyurt	signed
33.	Baltabaev U.	Rural community, secretary	Suenli	signed
34.	Tortkaraev H.	Rural community, secretary	Kokdarya	signed
35.	Panjiev K.	Rural community, secretary	Konirat	signed
36.	Atamuratov R.	Rural community, secretary	Ornek	signed
37.	Ohimakov B.	Mahalla committee, secretary	Manjakli	signed
38.	Jiemuratov K.	Mahalla committee, secretary	Kungrad town	signed
39.	Kamchiev R.	Mahalla committee, Secretary	Kungrad town	signed
40.	Allamberganov A.	Nature protection department	Kungrad town	signed
41.	Yusupov A.	Rural community, secretary	Khorezm	signed
42.	Ametova J.	Deputy hokim of the district	Kungrad town	signed
43.	Ametova J.	Women's association	Kungrad town	signed
44.	Kosimbetov A.	Deputy hokim of the district	Kungrad town	signed
45.	Klichev R.	District housing construction department	Kungrad town	signed
46.	Allanov T.	Chief specialist of district hokimiyat	Hakim ota	signed

## MUYNAC DISTRICT

### List of participants of public consultations in Muynak district (27 May 2017, 10.00 A.M. Venue: Office of Muynak District Hokimiyat)

	Name	Workplace	Name of settlement	Signature
1.	Erjanova B.	Mahall committee	Uchsay	signed
2.	Kulmamatova F.	Resident	Uchsay	signed
3.	Eshmuratova Z.	Resident	Uchsay	signed
4.	Bektemidova B.		Uchsay	signed
5.	Muhanbetirova A.	Resident	Uchsay	signed
6.	Sagitbaeva T.	Rural community, Secretary	Uchsay	signed

7.	Jaldasova Z.	Resident	Uchsay	signed
8.	Ramatova K.	Mahalla committee	Uchsay	signed
9.	Raimbergenova J.	Resident	Uchsay	signed
10.	Aymurzaeva G.	Resident	Uchsay	signed
11.	Meteev T.	Rural community, Chairman	Uchsay	signed
12.	Nagmetullaev J.	Pensioner	Uchsay	signed
13.	Bigeldiev J.	Pensioner	Uchsay	signed
14.	Utegenov S.	Pensioner	Uchsay	signed
15.	Kelmagambetov E.	Resident	Uchsay	signed
16.	Serkulov K.	Resident	Uchsay	signed
17.	Jiemuratov T.	Nature protection department	Uchsay	signed
18.				signed
19.	Jusupaliev S.	Internal affairs	Uchsay	signed
20.	Temirbaev K.	Mahalla committee, Secretary	Uchsay	signed
21.	Kullibaev U.	Resident	Uchsay	signed
22.	Mahambetov D.	Pensioner	Uchsay	signed
23.	Kuatbeb M.	Pensioner	Uchsay	signed
24.	Sarkulov B.	Hospital	Uchsay	signed
25.	Jumamuratov S.	Newspaper editorial office	Muyank town	signed
26.	Umbetov F.	District sanitary epidemiologic surveillance center, Chief physician	Muynak town	signed
27.	Begeldiev G.	Pensioner	Uchsay	signed
28.	Kuatbaev A.	Pensioner	Uchsay	signed
29.	Jamalova B.	Mahalla committee, women affairs	Muynak town	signed
30.	Utegenova Z.	Women's Committee, Head	Muynak town	signed
31.	Umetpisova K.	Chief architect of the district	Muynak town	signed
32.	Utemuratova B.	Resident	Muynak town	signed
33.	Boymanova R.	Resident	Muynak town	signed
34.	Demesimova J.	Resident	Muynak town	signed
35.	Sugirbaeva G.	Resident	Muynak town	signed
36.	Sadullaeva V.	Resident	Muynak town	signed
37.	Umurzokova A.	Resident	Muynak town	
38.	Allambergenov J.	Resident	Muynak town	
39.	Uzakova G.	Teacher	Muynak town	
40.	Aripov T.	Resident	Muynak town	
41.	Kallikorozov K.	Resident	Muynak town	

**List of participants of public consultations in Muynak district  
(27 May 2017, 15.00 P.M. Venue: School No.10, Kipshakdarya village)**

	<b>Name</b>	<b>Workplace</b>	<b>Name of settlement</b>	<b>Signature</b>
1.	Kirkboeva K.	Resident	Kipshakdarya	signed
2.	Bostanova N.	Resident	Kipshakdarya	signed
3.	Urazbaeva T.	Resident	Kipshakdarya	signed
4.	Kerimullaeva Sh.	Resident	Kipshakdarya	signed
5.	Karakulova P.	Resident	Kipshakdarya	signed
6.	Tajetdilov N.	Resident	Madeli	signed
7.	Abdullaev S	Pensioner	Kipshakdarya	signed
8.	Turaev K.	Resident	Kipshakdarya	signed
9.	Jaiskulova S.	Pensioner	Kipshakdarya	signed
10.	Aimuratov B.	Pensioner	Madeli	signed

11.	Saparbaev T.	Resident	Madeli	signed
12.	Saitbekov J.	Resident	Shege	signed
13.	Karimullaev K.	Resident	Kipshakdarya	signed
14.	Boatanov J.	Resident	Kipshakdarya	signed
15.	Ormanov J.	Resident	Shege	signed
16.	Hojamatov S.	Resident	Shege	signed
17.	Avezov N.	Resident	Kipshakdarya	signed
18.	Tabildiev B.	Resident	Shege	signed
19.	Pahratdinov A.	Resident	Kipshakdarya	signed
20.	Bostabov A.	Resident	Kipshakdarya	signed
21.	Ibragimov A.	Resident	Kipshakdarya	signed
22.	Pirmanov S.	Resident	Kipshakdarya	signed
23.	Nurjauov M.	Resident	Kipshakdarya	signed
24.	Kemalov A.	Resident	Kipshakdarya	signed
25.	Ahmetov G.	Resident	Kipshakdarya	signed
26.	Orazgalieva J.	Resident	Kipshakdarya	signed
27.	Saitova R.	Resident	Kipshakdarya	signed
28.	Nurimbetov J.	Resident	Kipshakdarya	signed
29.	Alloyarova D.	Resident	Kipshakdarya	signed
30.	Uteniyazova Sh.	Resident	Shagirli	signed
31.	Jumabaev B.	Resident	Porltau	signed
32.	Utbiyazov M.	Resident	Shagirli	signed
33.	Abutoshirov M.	Resident	Shege	signed
34.	Utsiniyazov B.	Resident	Porltau	signed
35.	Utemisova b.	Resident	Kipshakdarya	signed

**List of participants of public consultations in Muynak district,  
(29 May 2017, 10.00 A.M. Venue: School-17, Ali- Aul village)**

	<b>Name</b>	<b>Workplace</b>	<b>Name of settlement</b>	<b>Signature</b>
1.	Dogimuratov B.	Pensioner	Ali-Aul	signed
2.	Aytenov A.	Pensioner	Ali-Aul	signed
3.	Urkinbaev B.	Pensioner	Ali-Aul	signed
4.	Sadikov H.	YHEC	Ali-Aul	signed
5.	Nurimbetov M.	School-16, Director	Ali-Aul	signed
6.	Daretaliev S.	Pensioner	Ali-Aul	signed
7.	Azamatdinov O.	Pensioner	Ali-Aul	signed
8.	Sherniyazov M.	School-17, Director	Ali-Aul	signed
9.	Suyundikov G.	School-17	Ali-Aul	signed
10.	Nurmuratov J.	Resident	Ali-Aul	signed
11.	Sharapiev D.	School-18, Teacher	Doslik	signed
12.	Tajikulov J.	Pensioner	Doslik	signed
13.	Tyaganov I.	School-18, Director	Doslik	signed
14.	Aliev O.	School-17, Teacher	Ali-Aul	signed
15.	Esimakhonov N.	School-17, Teacher	Ali-Aul	signed
16.	Nigmatov P.	School-17, Supply manager	Ali-Aul	signed
17.	Komekbaev A.	School-17, Teacher	Ali-Aul	signed
18.	Esmikhanova A.	School-17, Teacher	Ali-Aul	signed
19.	Asanbaeva K.	School-17	Ali-Aul	signed
20.	Jaldenova A.	School-17, Teacher	Ali-Aul	signed
21.	Selagambetova A.	School-17, Teacher	Ali-Aul	signed
22.	Nurjanova F.	Mahalla committee	Ali-Aul	signed

23.	Passieva T.	School-17	Ali-Aul	signed
24.	Shergenbaeva K.	School-17	Ali-Aul	signed
25.	Bekturieva U.	School-17	Ali-Aul	signed
26.	Polatova U.	School-17	Ali-Aul	signed
27.	Sarieva L.	School-17	Ali-Aul	signed
28.	Bilbaeva K.	School-17	Ali-Aul	signed
29.	Ungarova P.	School-17	Ali-Aul	signed
30.	Matniyazova Z.	Pensioner	Doslik	signed
31.	Kurbaniyazova Z.	Resident	Doslik	signed
32.	Kapjanov Z.	Mahalla committee	Ali-Aul	signed
33.	Kayupov O.	Resident	Ali-Aul	signed
34.	Mustafaev B.	Rural policlinic, Doctor	Ali-Aul	signed
35.	Julihanov K.	Rural policlinic, Medical assistant	Ali-Aul	signed
36.	Umarov E.	School-16	Kizil Jar	signed
37.	Bakirov O.	Resident	Kizil Jar	signed
38.	Pirmagambaev B.	Resident	Kizil Jar	signed
39.	Madatbaev A.	Pensioner	Kizil Jar	signed
40.	Ranitullaeva R.	Resident	Doslik	signed
41.	Titirbaev O.	Resident	Doslik	signed
42.	Oralova K.	Resident	Doslik	signed
43.	Umarova G.	School-17, Teacher	Ali-Aul	signed

### NUKUS DISTRICT

#### List of participants of public consultations in Nukus district, 26 May 2017 (9.00 a.m., Venue: office of District Hokimiyat)

	Name	Workplace	Name of settlement	Signature
1.	Berdimuratov B.	Rural community, Chairman	Krantaу	signed
2.	Jumaniyazov U.	Resident	Krantaу	signed
3.	Ormashev S.	Resident	Akmangit town	signed
4.	Tirimbetov M.	Resident	Samanbay	signed
5.	Berdimbetov A.	Resident	Samanbay	signed
6.	Abdullaev B.	Resident	Akmangit town	signed
7.	Kutlimuratov O.	Pensioner	Akmangit town	signed
8.	Izboskanov T.	Pensioner	Akmangit town	signed
9.	Yusupov S.	Mahall committee, Chairman	Kerder	signed
10.	Nurjanov T.	Resident	Bakanshakli	signed
11.	Amaniyazov N.	Rural community, Shairman	Kerder	signed
12.	Turekeev S.	Rural community, Shairman	Shortanbay	signed
13.	Usiatdinov A.	Pensioner	Bakanshakli	signed
14.	Rametov M.	Pensioner	Nukus city	signed
15.	Kudaynazarov I.	Power supply company, electrician	Nukus city	signed
16.	Aliev A.	Gardener	Bakanshakli	signed
17.	Berdineev T.	Resident	Bakanshakli	signed
18.	Turekaev S.	Rural community, Chairman	Bakanshakli	signed
19.	Alliyarov K.	Resident	Bakanshakli	signed
20.	Serjanov K.	Mahalla community, Chairman	Akterak	signed
21.	Muratov D.	Pensioner	Akterak	signed
22.	Berdimuratov D.	Resident	Akterak	signed
23.	Jimuratov U.	School-30, Deputy Director	Shortanbay	signed
24.	Kaytnazarov	Pensioner	Toktagay	signed
25.	Berdigdullaev I.	Mahalla community, Chairman	Samanbay	signed

26.	Uzokov B.	Pensioner	N/A	signed
27.	Pirniyazov P.	District architecture department	Kanige	signed
28.	Darmeov B.	Mahalla community, Chairman	Tagtau	signed
29.	Ikmatova G.	Resident	Tagtau	signed
30.	Otaniyazova D.	Resident	Tagtau	signed
31.	Allabergenov E.	Water supply company	Nukus city	signed
32.	Nizashov R.	District Hokimiyat	Akmangit town	signed
33.	Gobenov A.	District Hokimiyat	Tagtau	signed
34.	Nuratdinov S.	District Hokimiyat	Akmangit town	signed
35.	Utekov N.	District Hokimiyat	Akmangit town	signed
36.	Atamuratov A.	Mahalla committee	Bakanshakli	signed
37.	Hodiyarov V.	Mahalla committee	Tagtau	signed
38.	Allabergenov D.	Mahalla committee	Akmangit town	signed
39.	Jamalov D.	Mahalla committee	Tagtau	signed
40.	Jakabaev R.	Newspaper editorial office	Akmangit town	signed
41.	Abdujabbarov T.	"Nuroni" Fund, Chairman	Akmangit town	signed
42.	Kazakov A.	Pensioner	Akmangit town	signed
43.	Aytambaev B.	Mahalla committee	Bakanshakli	signed
44.	Mazinov M.	Pensioner	Akmangit town	signed
45.	Orazimbetov K.	Resident	Akmangit town	signed
46.	Saytbaev P.	District architecture department	Akmangit town	signed
47.	Kabaev J.	District Hokimiyat	Akmangit town	signed
48.	Abdurasulov B.			signed
49.	Duysenbaev E.			signed
50.	Jumamuratov U.			signed
51.	Berdimbetov Sh.	District architecture department	Akmangit town	signed
52.	Aknazarov	Rural community, Chairman	Kutankul	signed
53.	Doetanov B.	Rural community, Chairma	Tahirkop	Signed



## ANNEX 5. COPIES OF SLIDES PRESENTED DURING PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS



### ОПИСАНИЕ ПРОЕКТА И ЕГО ЦЕЛИ

- ▶ Основной целью Проекта является улучшение здоровья и жизненных условий людей, в основном проживающих в сельской местности Республики Каракалпакстан путем развития питьевого водоснабжения, строительства безопасных, доступных и надежных систем водоснабжения
- ▶ Проектом предполагается улучшение жизненного уровня и здоровья около **377 000 человек в 124 сельских населенных пунктах и 6 городах**, расположенных в шести районах Каракалпакстана таких как: Амударьинский, Берунийский, Караузякский, Муйнакский, Нукусский и Кунградский район
- ▶ Общая стоимость проекта около **160 млн.долларов США**
- ▶ Период реализации проекта **2017 – 2022 гг.**

### ЭТАПЫ РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ ПРОЕКТА

- ▶ Завершение подготовки технико-экономического обоснования (ТЭО) проекта, 3 кв.2017 г.
- ▶ Согласование ТЭО узбекской стороной и АБР, 4 кв. 2017 г.
- ▶ Подписание заемного соглашения, 4 кв. 2017 г.
- ▶ Завершение детального проектирования, 1 кв. 2019 г.
- ▶ Наем подрядчиков, 3 кв. 2019 г.
- ▶ **Строительство и реконструкция систем водоснабжения в районах:**
  - Муйнакский район, 2 кв.2020 г.
  - Амударьинский район, 1 кв. 2021 г.
  - Берунийский район, 2 кв. 2021 г.
  - Нукусский район, 3 кв. 2021 г.
  - Караузякский район, 4 кв. 2021 г.
  - Кунградский район, 1 кв. 2022 г.



## ОБЪЕМ РАБОТ ПО ПРОЕКТУ

- ▶ Проектом предусматривается реконструкция и строительство 286 километров трубопроводов в 6 районах Республики Каракалпакстан диаметром от 110 мм до 340 мм;
- ▶ Реконструкция и строительство 850 километров сетей внутри населенных пунктов диаметром от 75 до 400 мм;
- ▶ Всего проектом будут охвачены 130 населенных пунктов, из которых 124 являются сельскими населенными пунктами;
- ▶ Строительство 4 насосных станций в Амударьинском, Берунийском и Муйнакском районе;
- ▶ Реконструкция 23 существующих объектов водоснабжения в проектных районах;
- ▶ Реконструкция и расширение 1 очистного сооружения в г.Мангит;

## ПЛАНИРУЕМЫЕ РАБОТЫ В ПРОЕКТНЫХ РАЙОНАХ

В шести проектных районах будут выполнены следующие работы:

1. **Амударьинский район:** (i) реконструкция и расширение существующего очистного сооружения «Амударья» в г.Мангит; (ii) строительство узла распределения воды (УРВ) в населенном пункте Куюккупир; (iii) реконструкция существующего водозаборного сооружения «Уразбай»; (iv) строительство 37,1 километров новых водоводов Д=110-400 мм.; (v) строительство 240 км. сетей распределения Д=76-250 мм. в 24 сельских населенных пунктах, из которых 23 сельские.
2. **Берунийский район:** (i) строительство УРВ в населенных пунктах Шимом и Бодомбош; (ii) реконструкция существующих УРВ РУ-1, НРС-17, НРС-18 и Беруний; (iii) реконструкция водозаборного сооружения Беруний, расположенной на правом берегу Амударьи; (iv) строительство 38 километров новых водоводов Д=110-400 мм.; (v) строительство 134 километров и реконструкция 68 километров старых сетей распределения Д=76-250 мм. Всего проектом будут охвачены 11 населенных пунктов, из которых 10 сельские.
3. **Караузьякский район:** (i) реконструкция УРВ РУ-1, ВЗС-1, Самат и Караузьяк; (ii) строительство 52 километров и реконструкция 12 километров водоводов Д=110-400 мм.; (iii) строительство 37 км. и реконструкция 59 км. сетей водоснабжения. Всего проектом будут охвачены 22 населенных пунктов, из которых 21 сельские.

## ПЛАНИРУЕМЫЕ РАБОТЫ В ПРОЕКТНЫХ РАЙОНАХ

4. **Кунградский район.** (i) Строительство 29 км. новых и реконструкция 28 км. водоводов Д=110-400; (ii) реконструкция 81 километров существующих водоводов; (iii) строительство 114 км. и реконструкция 38 км. существующих сетей распределения Д=76-250 мм. (iv) реконструкция 7 существующих узлов распределения воды (УРВ). Проектом будут охвачены 17 населенных пунктов, из которых 16 сельские.

5. **Нукусский район.** (i) 2 узлов распределения воды в сельских населенных пунктах Кердер и Абадан; (ii) строительство 9 километров новых и реконструкция 25 км. существующих водоводов Д=110-400; (iii) строительство 59 км. и реконструкция 39 км. существующих сетей распределения Д=76-250 мм. (iv) реконструкция существующих УРВ Маданият, Кердер и Шортанбай. Всего проектом будут охвачены 13 населенных пунктов, из которых 12 сельские.

6. **Муйнакский район.** (i) строительство 1 УРВ Шагырык; (ii) реконструкция существующих насосных станций Муйнак, Учсай и Шеги; (iii) строительство 51,2 км. новых и реконструкция 8,5 км существующих водоводов Д=110-400; (iv) строительство 56 км и реконструкция 17 км. Существующих сетей распределения воды Д=76-250 мм. Проектом будут охвачены 12 населенных пунктов, из которых 11 сельские.

### Пример схемы развития системы водоснабжения, г.Караузяк



### Пример схемы развития системы водоснабжения, г.Кунград



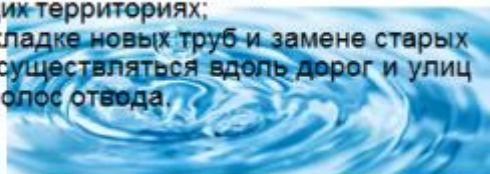
### НЕОБХОДИМОСТЬ ПРОВЕДЕНИЯ ОБЩЕСТВЕННЫХ СЛУШАНИЙ

- ▶ Информирование населения о проекте;
- ▶ Привлечение их в качестве заинтересованных сторон в процесс планирования и дальнейшей реализации проекта;
- ▶ Получение мнения местного населения о возможных неблагоприятных воздействиях в результате реализации проекта;
- ▶ Информирование людей о масштабах воздействия;
- ▶ Информирование населения о местных законах и правилах Азиатского банка развития, касающихся вопросов отвода земель и переселения



### МАСШТАБ ВОЗДЕЙСТВИЯ ПО ПРОЕКТУ

- ▶ Проект не имеет негативного воздействия для людей, проживающих в проектной зоне;
- ▶ Новые объекты водоснабжения будут построены на несельскохозяйственных землях/неплодородных землях;
- ▶ Реконструкция существующих объектов водоснабжения будет осуществляться на существующих территориях;
- ▶ Работы по укладке новых труб и замене старых труб будут осуществляться вдоль дорог и улиц в пределах полос отвода.



### УЧАСТОК СТРОИТЕЛЬСТВА НОВОГО УЗЛА РАСПРЕДЕЛЕНИЯ ВОДЫ В БЕРУНИЙСКОМ РАЙОНЕ



### УЧАСТОК СТРОИТЕЛЬСТВА НОВОГО УЗЛА РАСПРЕДЕЛЕНИЯ ВОДЫ В АМУДАРЬИНСКОМ РАЙОНЕ



**РЕКОНСТРУКЦИЯ ОБЪЕКТОВ  
СУЩЕСТВУЮЩЕГО УЗЛА РАСПРЕДЕЛЕНИЯ  
ВОДЫ В ПРОЕКТНОЙ ЗОНЕ**



**РЕКОНСТРУКЦИЯ ОБЪЕКТОВ  
СУЩЕСТВУЮЩЕГО УЗЛА РАСПРЕДЕЛЕНИЯ  
ВОДЫ В ПРОЕКТНОЙ ЗОНЕ**



**РЕКОНСТРУКЦИЯ ОБЪЕКТОВ  
СУЩЕСТВУЮЩЕГО УЗЛА РАСПРЕДЕЛЕНИЯ  
ВОДЫ В ПРОЕКТНОЙ ЗОНЕ**



## ОСНОВНЫЕ ЗАКОНЫ РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН, РЕГУЛИРУЮЩИЕ ВОПРОСЫ ВЫНУЖДЕННОГО ОТВОДА ЗЕМЕЛЬ И ПЕРЕСЕЛЕНИЯ

- ▶ Земельный кодекс Республики Узбекистан
- ▶ Гражданский кодекс Республики Узбекистан
- ▶ Постановление Кабинета Министров Республики Узбекистан № 97 от 29 мая 2006 года «О порядке возмещения убытков гражданам и юридическим лицам в связи с изъятием земельных участков для государственных и общественных нужд»
- ▶ Постановление Кабинета министров Республики Узбекистан №146 от 25 мая 2011 года «О мерах по совершенствованию порядка предоставления земельных участков для осуществления градостроительной деятельности и других несельскохозяйственных нужд»

## ОСНОВНЫЕ ПРИНЦИПЫ ПОЛИТИКИ АЗИАТСКОГО БАНКА РАЗВИТИЯ ПО ЗАЩИТНЫМ МЕРАМ ОТ 2009 ГОДА

### Цели:

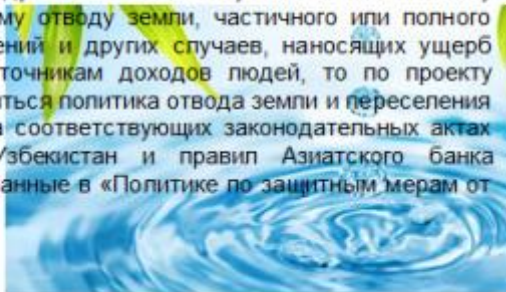
- ▶ Предотвращение вынужденного отвода земель и переселения, где это возможно;
- ▶ Минимизация масштаба вынужденного отвода земель и переселения путем изучения проекта и альтернативных вариантов;
- ▶ Улучшение или хотя бы восстановление жизнедеятельности всех перемещенных лиц в реальном выражении до предпроектного уровня, повышение уровня жизни перемещенных малоимущих лиц и других уязвимых групп.

### Сфера действия

- ▶ Вынужденный отвод земли и переселение охватывает физическое перемещение (переселение, потеря жилого фонда или потери крова) и экономическое перемещение (потеря земли, имущества, доступа к имуществу, источникам дохода или средств к существованию) в результате (i) вынужденного отвода земли, или (ii) вынужденного ограничения на землепользование или доступа к паркам и охраняемым районам.
- ▶ Масштаб воздействия может быть полным или частичным, постоянным или временным.

## МЕРОПРИЯТИЯ ПО ВЫПЛАТЕ КОМПЕНСАЦИЙ

- ▶ После завершения детального проектирования отчет по оценке масштаба воздействия будет обновлен. Если на этом этапе будут иметь место случаи по постоянному или временному отводу земли, частичного или полного сноса сооружений и других случаев, наносящих ущерб активам и источникам доходов людей, то по проекту будет применяться политика отвода земли и переселения основанная на соответствующих законодательных актах Республики Узбекистан и правил Азиатского банка развития (указанные в «Политике по защитным мерам от 2009 года»).



## МЕРОПРИЯТИЯ ПО ВЫПЛАТЕ КОМПЕНСАЦИЙ

- ▶ ЕСЛИ ПОСЛЕ ЗАВЕРШЕНИЯ ДЕТАЛЬНОГО ПРОЕКТИРОВАНИЯ БУДЕТ ОБНАРУЖЕНО, ЧТО ПРОЕКТ БУДЕТ ИМЕТЬ НЕГАТИВНОЕ ВОЗДЕЙСТВИЕ ИЛИ НЕПРЕДВИДЕННЫЕ ВОЗДЕЙСТВИЯ ВО ВРЕМЯ СТРОИТЕЛЬСТВА:
- ▶ постоянная потеря земельных участков будет компенсирована предоставлением равноценного земельного участка;
- ▶ компенсации будут выплачены за снос сооружений и зданий;
- ▶ компенсации будут выплачены за ущерб сельхоз.культурам в результате временного воздействия и за вырубку деревьев;
- ▶ компенсации будут выплачены за потерю дохода и/или средств к существованию;
- ▶ компенсации будут основаны на рыночной стоимости и будут определены в результате подробного изучения и оценки.

## МЕРОПРИЯТИЯ ПО ВЫПЛАТЕ КОМПЕНСАЦИЙ

- ▶ ЕСЛИ ПОСЛЕ ЗАВЕРШЕНИЯ ДЕТАЛЬНОГО ПРОЕКТИРОВАНИЯ БУДЕТ ОБНАРУЖЕНО, ЧТО ПРОЕКТ БУДЕТ ИМЕТЬ НЕГАТИВНОЕ ВОЗДЕЙСТВИЕ ИЛИ НЕПРЕДВИДЕННЫЕ ВОЗДЕЙСТВИЯ ВО ВРЕМЯ СТРОИТЕЛЬСТВА:
- ▶ Денежные пособия будут выплачены для перемещения материалов для строительства зданий и сооружений;
- ▶ Дополнительные пособия будут выплачены для уязвимых групп населения (домохозяйств, возглавляемых женщинами, малоимущим семьям);
- ▶ Сильно пострадавшим домохозяйствам (домохозяйствам, потерявшим более 10% своих производственных активов)
- ▶ Компенсация за временное воздействие во время строительства будет выплачена на основе оценки.

## КТО ИМЕЕТ ПРАВО НА КОМПЕНСАЦИЮ?

- ▶ Все затронутые люди, которые теряют землю и которые имеют официальную регистрацию, которые могут получить официальную регистрацию или без официальной регистрации;
- ▶ Арендаторы и издольщики с официальной регистрацией или без;
- ▶ Владельцы зданий, сельхозкультур, насаждений или других объектов, связанных с землей; и
- ▶ Затронутые люди, которые теряют свой бизнес, доходы и заработные платы.



## МЕХАНИЗМ РАССМОТРЕНИЯ И РЕШЕНИЯ ЖАЛОБ

- ▶ **Уровень 1.** В случае возникновения жалоб со стороны жителей проектных районов по отношению к подрядчикам они могут обратиться с жалобой в районное отделение предприятия водоснабжения или республиканское предприятие водоснабжения, находящееся в городе Нукус. Или же затронутые лица могут обратиться в **районный хокимият**.
- ▶ **Уровень 2.** В случае не – решения жалоб на уровне 1 с жалобой можно будет обратиться в **Группу реализации проекта** при Министерстве жилищного-коммунального хозяйства по адресу: **г.Ташкент, Юнус-Абадский район, улица Ниязбек Иули, 1. Тел: 235-26-78, 234-05-59.**
- ▶ **Уровень 3.** Если жалоба не будет решена на уровнях 1 и 2 затронутые лица могут обратиться в **Представительство Азиатского банка развития в Республике Узбекистан** по адресу: г.Ташкент, Шайхантаурский район, улица Коратош, 1. Тел.: 140-19-20
- ▶ Жалобы на уровне 1 и 2 могут быть направлены онлайн через интернет сайт электронного правительства: [www.mv.gov.uz](http://www.mv.gov.uz)

**СПАСИБО ЗА ВНИМАНИЕ!**



## TRANSLATION OF PRESENTATION SLIDES

**ADB PPTA «WESTERN UZBEKISTAN WATER  
SUPPLY SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT»**

### **SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS**

#### **INVOLUNTARY LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT**

#### **BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND OBJECTIVES**

- Main objective of the project is to improve health and living conditions of people living mostly in rural areas of the Republic of Karakalpakstan through development of drinking water supply systems, construction of safe, accessible and reliable systems of water supply
- The project plans to improve living conditions and health of about **377 000 families** in **124 rural settlements** and **6 towns** located in the following six districts of Karakalpakstan: Amudarya, Beruniy, Karauzak, Muynak, Nukus and Kungrad
- Total cost of the project is about **160 mln. USD**.
- Project implementation period **2017 – 2022**.

## STAGES OF PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

- Completion of feasibility study III qtr, 2017
- Agreement the feasibility study by ADB and the Government of Uzbekistan, IV qtr, 2017
- Signing of a loan agreement, IV qtr, 2017
- Completion of detailed design, I qtr, 2019
- Engagement of construction contractors, II qtr, 2019
- **Completion of construction and reconstruction of water supply systems in:**
  - Muynak district, II qtr, 2020
  - Amudarya district, I qtr, 2021
  - Beruniy district, II qtr, 2021
  - Nukus district, III qtr, 2021
  - Karauzak district, IV qtr, 2021
  - Kungrad district, I qtr, 2022

## SCOPE OF PROJECT WORKS

- The project will reconstruct and construct 286 kilometers of pipelines in 6 districts of Karakalpakstan with diameter from 110 mm to 340 mm.;
- The project will construct 850 kilometers of water networks in settlements with diameters of 75 to 400 mm.;
- Totally the project will cover 130 settlements including 124 rural;
- Construction of 4 pumping stations in Amudarya, Beruniy and Muynak district;
- Reconstruction of 23 existing water supply facilities in project district;
- Reconstruction and extension of 1 treatment facility in Mangit city.

## PLANNED SCOPE OF WORKS IN PROJECT DISTRICTS

The following works will be carried out in six project districts:

1. **Amudarya district:** (i) upgrade and extension of existing treatment facility «Amudarya» in Mangit city; (ii) construction of new pumping station in rural settlement Kuyukkipir; (iii) reconstruction of existing ground water intake facility "Urazbay" (iv) construction of 37.1 kilometers of new trunk mains D=110-400 mm; (v) construction of 240 kilometers of water distribution pipelines D=76-250 mm. in 24 settlements including 23 rural.
2. **Beruniy district:** (i) construction of new pumping stations in rural settlements Shimom and Bodbosh; (ii) reconstruction of existing pumping stations RU-1, NRS-17, NRS-18 and Beruniy; (iii) reconstruction of ground water intake facility Beruniy located on the right bank of Amudarya river; (iv) construction of 38 kilometers of new trunk mains D=110-400; (v) construction of 134 kilometers and reconstruction of 68 kilometers water distribution pipelines D=76-250. Totally, the project will cover 11 settlements including 10 rural.
3. **Karauzak district:** (i) reconstruction of water distribution centers RU-1, VZS-1, Samat and Karauzak; (ii) construction of 52 kilometers and reconstruction of 12 kilometers of trunk mains D=110-400 mm; (iii) construction of 37 new and reconstruction of 59 kilometers existing old water distribution pipelines. The project will cover 22 settlements including 21 rural.

## PLANNED SCOPE OF WORKS IN PROJECT DISTRICTS

4. **Kungrad district.** (i) Construction of 29 kilometers and reconstruction of 28 kilometers of trunk mains D=110-400; (ii) Reconstruction of 81 kilometers of existing water pipelines; (iii) construction of 114 and reconstruction of 38 kilometers of existing water distribution pipelines D=76-250; (iv) reconstruction and repair works on 7 existing pump stations. The project will cover 17 settlements including 16 rural.
5. **Nukus district.** (i) reconstruction of 2 water distribution centers in rural settlements Kerder and Abadan; (ii) construction of 9 kilometers new and reconstruction of 25 kilometers of existing trunk mains D=110-400; (iii) construction of 59 kilometers and reconstruction of 39 kilometers of existing pipelines D=76-250 mm. (iv) reconstruction of existing pump stations Madaniyet, Kerder and Shortanbay. Totally the project will cover 13 settlements including 12 rural.
6. **Muynak district.** (i) construction of 1 new water distribution center «Shagirluk»; (ii) repair existing pump stations Muynak and Uhsay; (iii) construction of 51.2 kilometers of new and reconstruction 8,5 kilometers of existing trunk mains D=110-400; (iii) construction of 56 kilometers and reconstruction of 17 kilometers of existing water distribution pipelines D=76-250. The project will cover 12 settlements including 11 rural.

## **Karauzak city water supply system development layout**

- PICTURE

## **Kungrad city water supply system development layout**

- PICTURE

### **SCOPE OF PROJECT IMPACT**

- The project living in project areas will have no adverse impact on people in project areas;
- New water supply facilities will be constructed on non-agricultural/barren lands;
- Reconstruction of existing water supply facilities will be carried out within existing perimeters;
- New pipe-laying works and old pipe replacement works will be carried out along highways and streets within right-of-ways.

### **The site of construction of new water distribution center in Beruniy district**

- PICTURE

### **NEED FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION**

- To make people aware about the project;
- to involve them as stakeholders in project planning and further project implementation;
- To seek local peoples' views on minimizing probable adverse impacts on land acquisition and resettlement during project implementation;
- To make people aware about scope of impacts;
- To make people aware of local laws and rules of Asian Development Bank regarding involuntary land acquisition and resettlement.

## SCOPE OF PROJECT IMPACT

- The project living in project areas will have no adverse impact on people in project areas;
- New water supply facilities will be constructed on non-agricultural/barren lands;
- Reconstruction of existing water supply facilities will be carried out within existing perimeters;
- New pipe-laying works and old pipe replacement works will be carried out along highways and streets within right-of-ways.

## MAIN LAWS REGULATING INVOLUNTARY LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT ISSUES

- Land Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan
- Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan
- Resolution of the Cabinet Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan № 97 dated 29 May, 2006 «**About approval of the regulations on procedure of compensations payments to citizens and legal entities for withdrawal of land plots for the state and public needs**»
- Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan №146 dated 25 May, 2011 «**About the measures of improvement the order of provision of land plots for implementation of urban development activity and for other non-agricultural needs**»

## **CORE PRINCIPLES ON INVOLUNTARY LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT OF ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK'S SAFEGUARD POLICY STATEMENT, 2009**

### **Objectives:**

- To avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible;
- To minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives;
- To enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

### **Scope and Triggers**

- Involuntary land acquisition and resettlement safeguards covers physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.
- It covers them whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary.

## **COMPENSATIONS MEASURES**

- After completion of detailed design the Resettlement Due Diligence report will be updated. If at that stage any unanticipated permanent or temporary impact on land, partial or full destruction of buildings or other cases of impact on to assets and livelihood sources will be identified the project will apply land acquisition and resettlement policy based on existing legal texts of the Republic of Uzbekistan and rules of ADB (described in Safeguards Policy Statement, 2009»).

## **COMPENSATION MEASURES**

- **IF AFTER COMPLETION OF DETAILED DESIGN IT WILL BE FOUND THAT PROJECT WILL HAVE IMPACT OR UNANTICIPATED IMPACT DURING CONSTRUCTION:**
- permanent loss of land will be compensated by providing equal value land;
- demolished facilities and buildings will be compensated;
- crops and trees lost will be compensated;
- compensations will be paid for loss of revenues and/or livelihoods;
- compensations will be based on market cost and determined as per detailed assessment and valuation.

## **COMPENSATION MEASURES**

- **IF AFTER COMPLETION OF DETAILED DESIGN IT WILL BE FOUND THAT PROJECT WILL HAVE IMPACT OR UNANTICIPATED IMPACT DURING CONSTRUCTION :**
- relocation and shifting allowances will be provided for buildings and structures;
- additional allowances will be provided for vulnerable groups (low-income households, female-headed households, elderly headed household, households having physically challenged persons etc.);
- severely affected households (households losing more than 10% of their productive assets);



## WHO IS ELIGIBLE FOR COMPENSATION?

- All affected persons losing land either covered by legal land rights, legalizable or without legal status;
- Tenants and sharecroppers whether registered or not;
- Owners of buildings, crops, plants, or other objects attached to the land; and
- Affected persons losing business, income, and salaries.

## GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

- **Level 1.** In case of grievances affected persons in project districts can apply to district water supply company or national water supply company located in Nukus city which will be implementing agency of the project. Or affected persons can apply to **district Hokimiyat (local government)**
- **Level 2.** If grievance is not solved at level 1 APs can apply to ADB Project Coordination Unit under the Ministry of Housing and Communal Services in Tashkent located at the address: **Tashkent city, Yunus-Abad district, Niyozbek Yuli str., 1. Tel: 235-26-78, 234-05-59.**
- **Level 3.** If grievance is not solved at level 1 and 2 APs can apply to **ADB Uzbekistan Resident Mission in Uzbekistan.** Address: Tashkent, Shaykhantaur district, Koratosh str., 1. Tel.: 140-19-20
- Grievances can be applied at level 1 and 2 online through the following e-government web site: [www.my.gov.uz](http://www.my.gov.uz)

THANK YOU FOR ATTENTION!

## **ANNEX 6. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK**

### **1. General**

1. This chapter presents the review of legal texts of the Republic of Uzbekistan regulating resettlement and compensation issues and provisions of ADB Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 (SPS). These documents provide guarantee of the rights of the project affected persons and the order of compensation payments to these persons in case if their assets are under impact. Based on the analysis of the national applicable laws and policies and ADB's Policy requirement, project related LAR principles have been adopted.

### **2. Laws, Regulation and Provision relating to LAR in Uzbekistan**

#### **2.2.1 The Land Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan**

2. The Land Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan was adopted on 30.04.1998 with amendments as for 30.08.2003 and 03.12.2004. The code regulates the issues of withdrawal and provision of land plots for non-agricultural needs, compensation of losses of agricultural production, defines ownership and rights on land. It describes responsibilities of different state authorities of Uzbekistan related to 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 Land Code also defines the terms of rights termination on land plot, seizure and land acquisition of land plot for state and public needs, and terms of seizure of land plot in violation of land legislation.

3. According to the Land Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, all land in Uzbekistan is state property and permits for use of land are granted and monitored by the State through the district and province administrations. National legislation envisages the following types of land transfers: for use, lease, or ownership by legal entities (only with objects of trade and services infrastructure), and for lifelong inheritable ownership (with housing), use, or lease by individuals. While all land transactions are subject to state regulation some transactions occur with special permission of the state. The laws and procedures for expropriating agricultural and urban land are treated differently under Uzbek Law. While agricultural land issues are covered and treated under the Land Code, urban land issues are covered under the Civil Code, the Housing Code, and the Urban Construction Code.

4. The Land Code identifies several categories of land users, who are eligible for compensation for losses and damages in connection with land acquisition:

- Land tenants – citizens who were allocated land plots for individual housing construction and/or dehqan farming on the basis of life-long tenure
- Lessees (leaseholders) – farmers, who were allocated land plots for agricultural production purposes, on the basis of a long-term lease
- Land owners – users of land plots occupied by trade and services infrastructure, which are used as private property. Land, occupied by trade and services infrastructure, however, may not be sold separately from the latter
- Land users – all other enterprises, organizations and institutions, which are entitled to use non-agricultural lands. This is the largest category, which includes enterprises and institutions of all types (private and public). Examples include hospitals, schools, private enterprises, and factories.

5. Legislation envisages compensation for damages to land users in full, including lost profits, in the following instances: (a) seizure, purchase or temporary occupation of land; (b) limitation of the rights of users; (c) deterioration of land quality due to the effects of construction works, servicing, and other activities that lead to reductions in the quantity or quality of agricultural products. According to the legislation, compensation for loss of agricultural production is not provided if: (i) land is

acquired for the construction and servicing of individual housing; (ii) land is acquired for the construction of schools, boarding-schools, orphanages, preschool and healthcare establishments; and (iii) land was allocated for water management purposes and for the construction of irrigation and water related facilities.

## **2.2.2 Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan**

6. The Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan was approved by the Laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan No.163-I dated 21.12.1995 and No.256-I dated 29.08.1996 with the last amendments No. ZRU-260 dated 22.09.2010. The Civil Code provides definition of the property, main concepts to property objects, basics of termination of the property rights and the right for compensation payments in view of the property right loss, rights on intellectual property, regulates the contractual and other obligations, as well as other property and related personal non-property relations. The Code defines general rules of property seizure, determination of property cost and rights for compensation, terms of rights termination.

7. The Code provides that: person whose right has been violated may demand full compensation for damages, unless the law or the contract provides compensation for losses in a smaller size (Article 14, Clause 1). The Civil Code (Article 14, Clause 2) also specifies that losses are understood as:

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

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

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

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

## **2.2.3 The Resolution of the Cabinet Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "About approval of the regulations on procedure of compensations payments to citizens and legal entities for withdrawal of land plots for the state and public needs"**

11. The resolution with the reference number 97 was adopted on 29 May, 2006. This resolution sets out the procedures for the compensation individuals and legal entities in the event that the urban land they occupy or use is needed to be acquired for state and public needs. This regulation is mainly dealing with land plots, houses, building and structures of individuals and legal entities.

12. The following are the general principles and procedures of the resolution that will be carried out for acquiring a land plot or portion of it and compensating individuals and legal entities for

residential, manufacturing, or other special purpose buildings, facilities, and plantings subject to demolition in connection with land withdrawal for government or public needs.

(a) Withdrawal (or acquisition) of a land plot for public needs shall be carried out with landowner's consent or upon agreement with the land-user/tenant, by a resolution of the Hokim of a particular jurisdiction (district, town, city, province), or by the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

(b) If the landowner, land-user, or landholder disagrees with the resolution of the Hokim of the relevant jurisdiction or the Cabinet of Ministers on withdrawal of a land plot, then the resolution may be appealed in a court.

(c) A resolution on the withdrawal of a land plot and demolition of residential, manufacturing, or other assets (that is, buildings, facilities, and plantings) shall be made in accordance with the general layouts, as well as the detailed plans for the development of residential areas and neighborhoods in cities and settlements.

(d) Unjustified demolition of residential, manufacturing, or other buildings, facilities, or plantings shall be prevented.

(e) Based on a resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers, the Hokims of the respective districts/towns shall adopt their own resolutions on withdrawing a land plot and demolishing residential, manufacturing, and other buildings, facilities, and plantings.

(f) The Hokimiyats of the respective districts/towns shall notify the owners of relevant residential, manufacturing and other buildings, facilities, and plantings in writing and against a receipt about the resolution at least six months before the targeted demolition date. The notification shall be supported by copies of the respective resolutions on withdrawal of the land plot and demolition of residential, manufacturing, and other buildings, facilities, and plantings located on the land plot.

(g) Landowners may appeal the Resolution of the respective District/Town Hokim on demolition and approval of the value of residential, manufacturing, and other-purpose buildings, facilities, and plantings subject to demolition in the Hokimiyats of the Provinces as well as in the court system.

(h) The value of residential, manufacturing, or other-purpose buildings and facilities built without proper authorization shall not be reimbursed.

(i) If the withdrawn lands are allocated to enterprises, institutions, or agencies, those entities will be responsible for the payment of compensation, provision of houses or apartments, and temporary housing, as well as the reimbursement of all relocation costs based on the decision of the respective District/Town Hokim.

13. The following are the specific procedures and terms for compensating individuals and legal entities for houses, buildings, facilities, and plantings to be demolished.

(a) The respective Hokimiyats shall establish commissions (hereafter referred to as the "Commission") to determine the size and type of compensation. The Commission will be headed by the Deputy Hokim of the district/town and include the representatives of financial and other departments of Hokimiyats, the State Inspector for Supervision over Land Use and Protection, local authorities, landowner (that is, land-user or landholder) in charge of the land plot to be withdrawn, representative of the enterprise, institution, or agency to which the land plot is to be allocated, as well as representatives of other relevant authorities at the discretion of Hokimiyats.

(b) The technical condition of houses or apartments, buildings, and facilities are appraised, and the value of plantings to be withdrawn will be determined by the District/Town Land Resource and State Cadaster Departments at the expense of the applicant. In case of

disagreement with the results of the appraisal by the District/Town Land Resource and State Cadastre Departments, the owner has the right to contract independent licensed appraisers which will be paid for by the applicant. The appraisal materials are to be submitted to the Commission.

(c) If the land plot to be withdrawn is owned by an individual who has acquired a lifetime ownership with the right of inheritance through an auction, the individual will be provided with lifetime ownership to an equivalent new land plot with the right of inheritance. The appraisal will be performed by the licensed appraisers of the District/Town Land Resource and State Cadastre Departments in current prices at the expense of the applicant.

(d) Any materials resulting from the dismantlement of houses or apartments, other buildings, and facilities (except unauthorized constructions) shall remain at the disposal of the developer or landowner (land-user, landholder) who pays full-scale compensation to the owner. In specific cases, at the request of the owner of the demolished property or plantings, and by the decision of the respective Hokim, the materials resulting from the dismantling of the property may be transferred to the owner. In this case, the Commission shall determine the value of the materials transferred to the owner at current market prices, taking into account wear-and-tear.

(e) The specific timing and procedures of monetary compensation payment shall be set forth by resolutions of the relevant jurisdiction. However, monetary compensation is to be paid prior to commencement of demolition process.

#### 14. Procedure and Terms for the Provision of Housing to the Owners of Houses to be demolished.

(a) If privately owned are to be demolished, the individuals, members of their families, as well as the individuals permanently residing in these houses or apartments at their own choice and subject to agreement of the parties, will be provided with an equivalent suitable dwelling with the floor space meeting the public norms on an ownership basis, and will receive compensation for the value of the plantings, or will get compensated for the value of demolished houses or apartments, other buildings, facilities, and plantings. Equivalence is determined as being an amount equal to the value of the house or apartment to be demolished. If the value of the house or apartment to be demolished is higher than the value of the housing provided, the owner will be compensated for the difference.

(b) The respective District/Town Hokimiyats will be responsible for providing housing and/or paying other types of compensations to the owners of the demolished houses or apartments out of the funds from local budget revenues.

(c) In order to get living quarters, the owner of the residential house or apartment to be demolished after receipt of a notification about the upcoming demolition shall, within a month's time, file an application agreed with family members and other people residing (registered) in the house or apartment to the respective District/Town Hokimiyat requesting assignment of living quarters in exchange for the housing to be demolished, specifying family members, number of permanently residing persons, as well as any available benefits which entitle them to extra housing floor space in addition to the public norm.

(d) After the respective District/Town Hokimiyats approve the Commission resolution on the size and type of compensation, assignment of living quarters in exchange for the demolished residential house or apartment, or, at the request of the owner, on provision of monetary compensation, the owner shall file with the Hokimiyat a letter providing a guarantee to vacate the residential house (apartment) subject to demolition.

(e) A house or apartment may only be demolished subject to agreement of the parties and after the owner was provided with living quarters in exchange for the house or apartment to be demolished.



(f) In specific cases, subject to agreement of the owner of the house or apartment to be demolished, the District/Town Hokimiyat may provide living quarters in houses, which are in the course of construction, specifying in the resolutions the exact timing when the house is to be commissioned. If the living quarters in the houses being constructed are not provided by the established date, the Hokimiyat shall be responsible for providing the living quarters within a month's time.

(g) Belongings of the owner of the residential house (apartment) to be demolished shall be moved to a new location at the expense of the developer or landowner (land-user, landholder) to whom the plot was allocated.

(h) The respective District/Town Hokimiyats will compensate the owner of the house to be demolished due to the withdrawal of the land plot.

15. Procedure and terms for provision of land plots for private housing construction to individuals in exchange for residential houses (apartments) to be demolished.

(a) In case of demolition of privately owned residential houses or apartments in connection with a land plot acquisition for public purposes, the owners of the properties, their family members, as well as individuals permanently residing in these houses or apartments at their request could be provided with a land plot for private housing construction within the established norms. Here, temporary housing under the terms of a lease shall be provided for the development period of up to two years along with full-scale compensation for the value of the houses or apartments, buildings, facilities, and plantings to be demolished.

(b) A land plot for private housing construction and monetary compensation shall be provided to the owner of the demolished houses or apartments by the respective District/Town Hokimiyat. If the withdrawn land plots are to be allocated to enterprises, institutions, or agencies, these entities will be responsible for providing compensation land plots for private housing construction and compensation payments to the owners of the demolished residences.

(c) To obtain a land plot, the owner of a house or apartment to be demolished after receipt of notification on the upcoming demolition shall, within a month's time, file with the respective District/Town Hokimiyat an application for assignment of a land plot for private housing construction specifying the family members, number of permanently residing persons, and the need for temporary housing.

(d) After the respective District/Town Hokimiyat approves the Commission resolution on the size and type of compensation, the owner shall file with the Hokimiyat a letter providing a guarantee to vacate the house (apartment) subject to demolition within the term specified by the respective District/Town Hokimiyats.

(e) A house or apartment may be demolished only after the owner is provided with a land plot for private housing construction and with temporary housing on terms of a lease for the period of development of the land plot of up to two years.

16. Procedure for compensating legal entities for damages resulting from land withdrawal for government and public needs.

(a) In the case of withdrawal of a land plot that accommodates residential, manufacturing, or other buildings, facilities, or plantings owned by a legal entity, the legal entity is to be provided with equivalent property and is fully compensated for all damages due to the withdrawal of land plot for public needs.

(b) Land-owners/users/tenants/proprietors of land plots in urban areas shall be compensated for the damages in agriculture and forestry-based production in accordance with the land laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

(c) Legal entities shall be compensated for damages resulting from withdrawal of land plots by the respective district/Town Hokimiyat. If the withdrawn land plots are to be allocated to enterprises, institutions, or agencies, then payment of compensation, provision of living quarter and temporary housing, as well as moving the property to the new location shall be carried out at the expense of such enterprises, institutions, and agencies according to the resolution of the respective District/Town Hokimiyat.

(d) To be compensated for the withdrawal of a land plot, the legal entity following the receipt of notification of the upcoming demolition shall, with a month's time, file an application specifying the type of compensation with the respective District/Town Hokimiyat.

(e) After the respective District/Town Hokimiyat approve the resolution of the Commission, the legal entity shall file with the Hokimiyat a letter providing a guarantee to vacate the residential house, other buildings, and facilities subject to demolition within the term specified by the respective District/Town Hokimiyats.

(f) Residential, manufacturing, and other special purpose buildings as well as facilities belonging to a legal entity may be demolished only after the type and size of compensation and timing of payment thereof are agreed to with the owner.

17. Procedure and terms of movement and restoration in a new location of residential houses, buildings, and facilities subject to demolition.

(a) At the request of individuals and legal entities, the residential, manufacturing, and other purpose

buildings and facilities owned by them, which are subject to demolition may be moved and restored in a new location in accordance with a resolution of the respective District/Town Hokimiyats, and shall be funded out of local budget revenues. The individuals and legal entities who own the housing shall be provided with temporary housing under a lease for the period of land plot development up to two years.

(b) The property will be moved and restored within the limits of a given locality on land plots assigned in accordance with the established norms, subject to a condition that the technical state of houses, buildings, and facilities allows for their movement, i.e. the condition of the engineering structures and structural components must be able to withstand disassembly, transport, and reassembly in a new location. The Commission will determine the feasibility of moving the houses, buildings, and facilities based on a feasibility study and design estimates developed by specialized design agencies at the expense of the developer to whom the withdrawn land plot is allotted. The movement of residential, industrial, or other buildings and facilities and their restoration in a new location shall be carried out within the timeframe set forth by the respective District/Town Hokimiyats. However, the term should not exceed a period of one year.

(c) All costs associated with the movement of residential, manufacturing, and other buildings and facilities and restoration thereof in a new location, rent of temporary housing, movement of property of individuals or legal entities to the temporary housing and from there to the restored buildings/facilities based on the decision of the respective District/Town Hokimiyats shall be borne by the developer or land owner (land-user, landholder) to whom the plot was allocated.

(d) Relocation of equivalent residential, manufacturing, or other-purpose buildings and facilities owned by a legal entity shall be carried out only after the type, the size, and the timing of payment of compensation are agreed to with the owner.

18. Procedure and terms of settlement in cases of construction of houses and buildings in a new location for individuals and legal entities whose residential houses (apartments) are subject to demolition.

(a) At the request of individuals and legal entities whose houses or apartments are subject to demolition, residential houses and buildings may be constructed in a new location and transferred to their ownership. In this case, no monetary compensation for the demolished residential houses or apartments is paid.

(b) Construction of residential houses and buildings in a new location and their transfer to the ownership of individuals and legal entities whose residential houses or apartments are subject to demolition shall be carried out by the respective District/Town Hokimiyats.

(c) If the withdrawn land plots are to be allocated to enterprises, institutions, or agencies, then the construction of residential houses and buildings in a new location and transfer thereof to the ownership of individuals and legal entities, whose residential houses or apartments are subject to demolition, will be carried out at the expense of such enterprises, institutions, or agencies.

(d) Construction of residential houses and buildings in a new location for individuals and legal entities, whose residential houses or apartments are subject to demolition shall be carried out within the limits of a given locality (population center). Here, for the period of construction of residential house/building at the new location, the respective District/Town Hokimiyats will provide the individuals and legal entities concerned with temporary housing on terms of a lease.

(e) All costs related to the leasing of temporary housing, movement of property of the individuals and legal entities to the temporary housing, and from there to the residential houses built in a new location based on the decision of the respective District/Town Hokimiyats, shall be borne by the developer or land owner (that is, land-user, landholder) to whom the withdrawn land plot was allocated.

(f) In order to get the residential house/building constructed in the new location in exchange for the house or apartment to be demolished, the individuals and legal entities, owning houses or apartments subject to demolition shall, within one month after receipt of notification about demolition, file an application specifying the family members, number of permanently residing persons, as well as the available housing benefits with the respective District/Town Hokimiyats.

#### **2.2.4 Resolution of Cabinet of Ministers “About the measures of improvement the order of provision of land plots for implementation of urban development activity and for other non-agricultural needs”**

19. Being adopted on 25 May 2011 with the reference number 146 the resolution is aimed to improve the procedure of providing land plots, protect the rights of legal entities and individuals on land, improve the architecture of settlements and the efficient use of their land for construction in accordance with the land code and the town planning code. This resolution has approved two regulations: (i) regulation on the procedure for providing land plots 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:

20. The *Regulation on the procedure for providing land plots for urban development* and other non-agricultural purposes contains the following provisions:

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

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

- Compensation for losses of owners, users, tenants and land owners;
- Compensation for losses of agriculture and forestry;
- cost of irrigation and developing equal new land plot in return for seized irrigated agricultural land;
- Cost of fundamental improvement of grassland and pasture;
- Scheme for determination of losses of land possessors, users, tenants and owners, as well as losses of agriculture and forestry;
- Coefficients on location of seized land plots.

22. The losses of land possessors, users, tenants and owners, as well as losses of agriculture and forestry should be compensated before granting of documents certifying rights on land plot. The regulation also orders that demolition of house, or building shall be done only after agreeing on compensation and providing replacement premises. The regulation orders that compensation has to be paid before starting any construction work. The land possessors, users, tenants and owners, whose land plots are seized and to whom land plots are granted, in case of disagreement with defined amount of losses, can appeal to court. In case of acquisition and temporary occupation of land plot or part thereof, the following would be subject to compensation:

- Cost of land plot, owned by individuals and legal entities;
- Cost of residential houses, constructions and installations, including incomplete constructions, and also located outside of allocated plot, if its further utilization is impossible due to seize of land plot.
- Cost of fruits and berries, protection and other perennial plants;
- Cost of incomplete agricultural production;
- Lost profit.

23. Above described Laws and Regulations mention that non-titled and squatters on land and building/structures are ineligible for any compensation.

24. Collectively, these regulations provide a sound basis for acquiring land for public purposes and for compensating land users according to the registered use of the land in Uzbekistan

### **2.2.5 Additional procedures or principles relating to expropriation of urban land**

25. Based on the Civil Code, the Housing Code, and the Urban Construction Code, the real estate value and corresponding compensation are determined on the basis of the registered price in the Cadastre. However, this price may be an underestimation of the real price of the property. In some cases, the registered price can be several times below a real estate's actual market value. The real estate owner is given a choice between cash compensation or the provision of real estate of equal value on a different plot of land. Given that all land in Uzbekistan is state owned, loss of land is not compensated in cash. Enterprises or businesses that are expropriated will be compensated by a new plot of land and building, thus allowing affected people to pursue their activities.

26. There is no provision for compensation for loss of income or profits. This is in contrast to the Land Code, according to which farmers are compensated for lost income. It is important to note that because of State ownership of lands in Uzbekistan, land use is only possible with the permission of local authorities on the basis of a lease or on other terms. Accordingly, land use issues are fully covered by land legislation and are not governed by provisions of customary law, traditional practices, or neighborhood relationships, etc. Thus, according to Uzbek laws, those who use or occupy land without a lease or other type of official permission will not be entitled to legal compensation. The State will have the right to seize the land from those "illegal land users".

27. Within implementation of this project the order of compensations payment to these persons in case of loss of property and other objects of property is also governed by the following standard and legal documents:

- i. Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Evaluation Activity" as for 19.08.1999. No. 811-I;
- ii. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On further improvement of activity of evaluation companies and increases of their responsibility for the quality of rendered services" (No. PP-843 as for 24.04.2008).

## **2.2.6 Construction standard and rules No. KMK 2.10.03-97**

28. The KMK Instruction that regulates construction norms for temporary and permanent allocation of land plot to magestrial water and sewerage pipelines. This construction norm is issued by State Committee on Architecture and Construction of Uzbekistan which is the controlling authority for all type of constructions within Uzbekistan. According to this KMK permanent land acquisition will be allowed for on ground pipelines only and in case there will be underground pipeline laying down then temporary land acquisition will be applied only.

## **2.2.7 Resolution of Cabinet of Ministers “On approval of the Regulations on the procedure of assignment and payment of social benefits and material assistance to low-income families”**

29. This resolution with reference number 44 dated 15 February 2013 determines the procedure for the appointment and payment by Makhalla allowances for families with children under the age of 14 years, allowances for child care until the age of two years and allowance for low income families. According to this resolution the following types of families are entitled for allowances:

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

30. The Uzbekistan’s legislation does not define compensation as targeting the rehabilitation of the APs livelihood. It instead focuses on the mere compensation of directly measurable physical impacts or incomes. This may create some reconciliation problem with ADB requirements especially for what concerns the compensation of indirectly affected items that become unusable after impacts or for the provision of severe impacts, vulnerable APs and relocation allowances. The legislation, however, has enough span (for instance indicates that the poor, the disadvantaged and the people leaving in frontier areas require special attention during LAR) to allow an interpretation of its mandates to cover ADB requirements without the need of legal reform.

## **3 ADB Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard Policy review**

31. ADB adopted its Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) in 2009 including safeguard requirements for environment, involuntary resettlement and indigenous people. The objectives of the involuntary resettlement safeguard policy is to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible;

to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

32. The involuntary resettlement safeguards cover physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. It covers them whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary. The three important elements of ADB's SPS are: (i) compensation at replacement cost for lost assets, livelihood, and income prior to displacement; (ii) assistance for relocation, including provision of relocation sites with appropriate facilities and services; and (iii) assistance for rehabilitation to achieve at least the same level of well-being with the project as without it. The SPS gives special attention to poor and vulnerable households to ensure their improved well-being as a result of project interventions

33. As per SPS, the rate of compensation for acquired housing, land and other assets will be calculated at full replacement costs. The calculation of full replacement cost will be based on the following elements: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any. Where market conditions are absent or in a formative stage, the borrower/client will consult with the displaced persons and host populations to obtain adequate information about recent land transactions, land value by types, land titles, land use, cropping patterns and crop production, availability of land in the project area and region, and other related information.

34. The borrower/client will also collect baseline data on housing, house types, and construction materials. Qualified and experienced experts will undertake the valuation of acquired assets. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account. The following are the basic policy principle of ADB's SPS, 2009:

- (i) Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.
- (ii) Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned non-government organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.
- (iii) Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.



- (iv) Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
- (v) Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.
- (vi) Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.
- (vii) Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.
- (viii) Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
- (ix) Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders.
- (x) Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.
- (xi) Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.
- (xii) Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

#### **4 Comparison of Policies**

35. The legislation of Uzbekistan and involuntary resettlement safeguards policy of ADB provide for compensations to affected persons who have losses because of land/assets acquisition under a public interest project. However, both differ substantially on how the matter is conceptualized and resolved in practice. ADB policy compounds the matter as an income rehabilitation issue and thus requires that the actual income lost by affected persons is fully reimbursed to them. This approach covers temporary and permanent losses and is generally implemented through an allowance providing the affected persons their declared monthly salary (what should be substantiated by the supporting documents) for the number of months of business stoppage up to a maximum of 12 months which is the benchmark for permanent job loss. For informal permanent jobs without declared salaries the approach is the same but based on national minimum salary. To guarantee proper policy application the payment of the job loss allowances are to be directly disbursed to the APs by the project proponent.

36. The national legislation, instead, limits the matter to the payment as mandated by the Labor Code of fixed employment termination indemnities due by an employer to his employees and to the obligation of the project proponent to reimburse the employer of the cost of those indemnities mandate by the Civil Code. Such an approach excludes from job loss compensation informal employees without a declared salary, applies only to permanently affected jobs and does not automatically guarantee that the APs receive their job termination dues. Based on the Labor Code of 1996, last amended on 2015 (Article 67) loss of employment is to be compensated with 2 months average salary plus a severance pay of a maximum of 1 month average salary depending on the length of the employment lost. Also according to the Civil Code (Article 14) all losses (including real damage, lost profits) are to be compensated.

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

38. A policy comparison between ADB's SPS and Uzbekistan's national legislation is presented in the below Table.

#### Comparison of LAR provisions between ADB Policy and National Legislation

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

			through a special decree for ADB projects or through inclusion of additional safeguard covenants into the loan agreements which are equivalent of the international treaty or agreement.
	B. Replacement of leased land. Based on replacement of lost income through cash compensation of gross income x the remaining lease years or through a replacement land lease	B. Replacement of leased land. Based on lease replacement and compensation in cash all losses including lost profit.	B. Same in principle. Application to be further improved. <u>No reconciliation needed.</u> <i>To be reflected through an instruction for ADB projects.</i>
	C. Loss of structures/buildings. Cash compensation at replacement cost for lost item free of depreciation, transaction costs, and other deductions.	C. Loss of structures/buildings. Cash compensation at replacement cost for lost item free of depreciation, transaction costs, and other deductions.	C. <u>No reconciliation of principles and application needed.</u> However, it is required the establishment of a protocol allowing the compensation of structures/ building at replacement cost, when the salvaged materials remain with the developer or landowner provides full reimbursement to the owner. It is hoped that this can be formalized without legal reform but only a Decree for ADB projects or through inclusion of additional safeguard covenants into the loan agreements which are equivalent of the international treaty or agreement.
	D. Loss of indirectly affected items. Non affected parts of an asset no longer usable after impact will have to be compensated as well.	D. Loss of indirectly affected assets. Law requires that all losses including lost profits is to be compensated to all legal APs	D. <u>No reconciliation of principles and application needed.</u>
	E. Business losses. Reimbursement of actual losses + business re-establishment costs. For application based on tax declared income for period of business stoppage. In absence of tax declaration based on maximum non-taxable salary.	E. Loss of business. Cash compensation at market value for all damages/opportunity costs incurred. Burden of proving opportunity costs rest on the AP based on recognized documented evidence but no clear methodology.	E. Same in principle but ADB does not consider opportunity cost. <u>Application reconciliation needed</u> to define a clear methodology and distinguish short- and long- term losses.
	F. Loss of trees: i) Unproductive. Irrespective of legal land occupancy status compensation at market rate. Application based on tree type/wood volume or other methods ensuring AP rehabilitation. ii) Productive. Compensation at replacement cost based for	F. Loss of unproductive and productive trees. Unproductive as well as productive trees affected by a public project are to be compensated. There are different approaches using in evaluation of unproductive and productive trees but they are in general comparable to the tree valuation methods allowed under the SPS 2009.	F. Same in principle, different in application. Already adjusted for previous ADB projects but <u>Application reconciliation is needed</u> through a decree for ADB projects ensuring systematic law implementation and also cash compensation is provided by default, ensuring and use of valuation standards fitting SPS.

	application on various methods: tree reproduction cost, income lost (x tree type x market value of 1 year income x full production years lost).	Compensation for the lost trees is a separated from compensation for lost profits.	
	G. Loss of crops. Compensation of crop in cash at market price.	G. Loss of crops. Loss of crops to be compensated. There are two forms of compensation of loss of crops: i) compensation of uncompleted agriculture production and ii) compensation of lost profit as average income for the last three years.	G. <u>No reconciliation for policy is needed but reconciliation of policy application is necessary</u> to ensure that crops are compensated at the moment close as much as possible to the date of calculation lost profit.
	H. Loss of jobs. Indemnity for lost income ensuring AP rehabilitation. Based for application on stoppage period up to a maximum of 12 months of declared salary (formal employees) or minimum salary (informal employees.) Compensation directly disbursed to APs.	H. Loss of jobs. Loss of employment is to be compensated with 2 months average salary plus a severance pay of a maximum of 1 month average salary depending on the length of the employment lost. All losses (including real damage, lost profits) are to be compensated.	H. <u>No reconciliation is needed for principles. Application reconciliation is however needed</u> to: a) ensure the rehabilitation of both formal and informal permanent employees; b) provide compensation parameters ensuring the compensation of actual income losses of both temporarily and permanently affected employees and c) guarantee that the APs automatically receive their compensation. Application has been already reconciled on a case by case basis for previous projects but needs to be mainstreamed through a relevant Decree for ADB projects.
4. LAR Planning, assessment and valuation of impacts	A. Resettlement Plan (LARP). LARP preparation includes: a) impacts assessment/AP census; b) definition of entitlements, income/livelihood restoration strategy, compliance & grievance mechanisms, institutional arrangements; c) consultation results; d) monitoring schemes; e) budget and implementation schedule. RP requires the following surveys: i. Measurement survey. Measures all affected items. ii. AP Census. Identifies all APs and establishes legitimate beneficiaries based on legal status. iii. Socio-economic survey. Provides background information on AP' socio-economic features. iv. Valuation survey	A. Resettlement Plan. There are no requirements to prepare integrated and stand-alone LARPs. LAR planning entails similar but less extensive/simpler assessment/survey efforts than ADB Policy, as detailed below: i. Measurement survey. Land and buildings impacts measured. Other impacts identified but not measured. ii. APs Identification. Identifies only legal APs iii. Socio-economic survey. <u>No comparable requirements exist.</u> iv. Valuation survey a) Land: valued at market rate based on a transactions survey. Valuation includes transaction costs/third party liabilities. b) Buildings and	A. Partly different in principle and application. No reconciliation needed as law/regulation is silent on this matter and SPS requirements have been already applied in previous ADB projects. Still, clear instructions regarding ADB projects ensuring the measurement of all impacts and the counting of all AP are needed for mainstreaming purposes. i. Detailed Measurement Surveys to be mainstreamed for all impacts. ii. Detailed count of individuals to be mainstreamed. iii. The execution of the survey is to be mainstreamed. iv. Valuation survey a) Land is not valued because of compensation land to land; there is only

	<p>a) Land: If land market exist based on a survey of recent transactions; without land market based on land productivity/ income;</p> <p>b) Buildings and structures. Replacement cost of materials, labor and transport and special features of building/structure without discounting depreciation, salvaged materials and transaction costs;</p> <p>c) Trees/crops. Based on the methodology detailed in section 2.</p>	<p>structures. Replacement cost but the salvaged materials remain with the developer or landowner provides full reimbursement to the owner;</p> <p>c) Trees/crops. If compensated is provided based on the methodology detailed in section 3.F. and 3.G. or based on an agreed lump sum.</p>	<p>measuring land area and valuation of land quality (productivity/soil quality) in order to compensate land to equal land.</p> <p>b) Already reconciled for previous ADB projects but <u>Formal reconciliation needed.</u></p> <p>c) Already reconciled for previous ADB projects but <u>Formal reconciliation needed</u> (See 3.F. and 3.G. above.) Detailed valuation for each tree based on SPS requirements to be mainstreamed.</p>
5. Procedural mechanisms	A. Information disclosure. Resettlement-related documents to be timely disclosed in the AP language.	A. Information disclosure. No disclosure requirement exists.	A. Different in principle and application. <u>Already reconciled for adb projects.</u>
	B. Public consultation. Meaningful public consultations are to be held with the APs. APs should be informed about their entitlements and options, as well as resettlement alternatives	B. Public consultation. Matters of local importance to be publicly discussed with local authorities. But no requirement to consult directly the APs	B. Same in principle but different in application. Already reconciled for ADB projects. <u>Better application needed.</u>
	C. Grievance procedure. A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is to be established for each project. Information on GRM to be communicated to the APs	C. Grievance Procedures. Each state agency/ministry must follow to detail instructions (approved by government) on registering and reviewing the concerns and claims from citizens.	<u>C. No reconciliation is needed</u>
	D. Asset acquisition conditions. Property can be acquired only after full compensation is paid to the APs	D. Asset acquisition conditions. Property can be acquired only after full compensation is paid to APs	D. Same in principle, but unsystematic in application. <u>Application to be improved.</u>
6. Assistance to vulnerable and severely affected AP	A. These APs are to be identified and special assistance is provided to restore/ improve their pre-project level of livelihoods.	<p>A. There are no special laws or regulations for livelihood restoration due to land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impact. However, there are a number of legislative documents related to social support and livelihood improvement measures considered by the government of Uzbekistan to consider social allowances and needy families through two Cabinet of Ministers resolutions (#350, 12 December 2012 and #44, 15 December 2013) and to consider disabled people through the Law on social protection of disabled people (#422-XII, 18 November 1991).</p> <p>Thus, support of vulnerable</p>	<p>A. Critically different in application. <u>Formal reconciliation of the application mechanisms details may be needed.</u> To be elaborated in a Decree for ADB projects.</p>

		segments of the population is provided on the regular base by the Government on central and local levels and does not require additional payments in connection with the project implementation.	
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## 6 Core LAR Policy Principle for the Project

39. Based on the above and in case if after completion of detailed design any LAR impact is found, the core involuntary resettlement principles to be applied to the project are as follows:

- land acquisition, and other involuntary resettlement impacts will be avoided or minimized through all viable alternative project designs;
- construction schedule shall be matched with off-the agricultural season for construction of water pipeline so that loss of crops can be avoided
- land for land compensation will be opted for permanent land acquisition
- consultation with APs on compensation, disclosure of resettlement information to APs, and participation of APs in planning and implementing sub-projects will be ensured;
- vulnerable and severely affected APs will be provided special assistance;
- non-titled APs (e.g., informal dwellers or squatters, or APs without registration details) will receive a livelihood allowance in lieu of land compensation and will be fully compensated for losses other than land;
- Draft RDD needs to be finalized and updated following the detailed design;
- LARP will be prepared if any LAR impact is found after completion of detailed design;
- Relevant information from the LARP will be disclosed to the APs in the local language;
- Payment of compensation, resettlement assistance and rehabilitation measures will be fully provided prior to the contractor taking physical acquisition of the land and prior to the commencement of any construction activities on a particular package;
- All compensation will be paid and other resettlement entitlements will be provided before physical or economic displacement. However, transmission and distribution subprojects, being liner in nature, will adopt, phase wise approach for construction and the contractor can start the construction on that particular stretch where compensation has been paid. This is only applicable for transmission and network pipeline.
- Appropriate grievance redresses mechanisms will be established to resolve APs' grievances, if they occur.
- The land needs to be restored to previous use and the farmers shall be allowed to continue their cultivation prior to start of civil work;
- People moving in the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to any assistance.



## **ANNEX 7. ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENT**

### **1. Eligibility**

1. APs, if such are found after completion of detailed design or if there is unanticipated impact during construction, eligible for compensation or at least assistance provisions under the project are:

- owners of land who lose all or part of their land, building or property owned by them;
- persons who are not owners of land or property, however livelihood funds of which directly depend on the land or property, but this land or property is necessary for project implementation (for example, private land plots);
- owners of land.
- informal users of land
- owners of informal structures impacted by the project

### **2. Cut-off-Date**

2. Compensation eligibility will be limited by a cut-off- date which will be the start of final AP census following the detailed design. The cut-off-date will be published and communicated to APs by the CSA prior to the start of final AP census survey during detailed design exercise. Consultations will be carried out at each Hokimiyat office with prior notice so that affected people can participate in the consultation to know about the land acquisition and resettlement process and procedure including the broad eligibility and entitlement. The project's final design and alignment will be shared with the people and the tentative date of carrying out final DMS and final AP census surveys will be communicated where the cut-off-date will be declared as the end of AP census surveys. APs who settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. They however will be given sufficient advance notice prior to construction.

### **3. Compensation and Valuation of Assets**

#### **3.3.1 Valuation of Assets**

3. The valuation of assets, including real estate property, business etc., shall be carried out on the basis of the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 811-I dated 19 August, 1999 "On valuation activity", decrees and resolutions of the President and the government state standards, departmental regulations and other provisions of national legislation.

#### **3.3.2 Compensation for Land**

4. Land in the country is owned by the State. Compensation for agriculture land will be on a "land for land" basis, with land being provided to land user by the District Hokimiyat following assessment by the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Committee (LARC). Land development cost will also be included for example; such land will be of equal value/productivity in a nearby location and with comparable associated services/ facilities, or compensation to provide such services. The project will pay the cost to the local Hokimiyat. In addition to this, the APs will be provided with transitional allowance in terms of loss of income equivalent to 4 years of net average income. Transaction costs, registration fees, if any, will be borne by the project. In cases where in all or parts of the lease holding become unviable, unaffected portions of a plot will also be compensated.

5. Alternatively, cash compensation for agricultural land at replacement cost will also be provided in case the AHs refuses land to land compensation. 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). In cases where in all or parts of lease holding become unviable, unaffected portions of a plot will also be compensated.

6. In the case of severe impact, where 10% or more of a productive asset (leased and unleased land) is to be acquired, a severe impact allowance will be paid. This will be equal to the net income

from an annual crop production (inclusive of winter and summer crop in addition to standing crop compensation). This is in addition to the land to land compensation.

7. Alternatively, monetary compensation for residential, commercial and agricultural land at replacement cost will also be provided to those AHs losing a small proportion of land holding and not wanting replacement land in lieu for the same.

### **3.3.3 Compensation for structures**

8. Buildings will be compensated at replacement cost irrespective of the title. For partial impacts (structure wall, fences etc), cash compensation at replacement rates will be paid to restore the remaining structure to its original state. Unaffected portions of a structure will also be compensated if they become unlivable after impact occurs.

### **3.3.4 Compensation for Crops and Trees**

9. Loss of income from crops planted on the affected land will be compensated at replacement cost based on 1 year of production cost (inputs) plus an allowance equivalent to 1 year average net income computed based on the average income over the past 3 years. Loss of income from fruits trees will be compensated based on the average annual income for the past 3 years multiplied by 4 times to reflect the duration from planting to reach the productive stage. 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.

### **3.3.5 Loss of Income/Livelihood**

10. No loss of business has been reported during the survey carried out during feasibility study. However, for the future eventuality, affected household losing business will be compensated for the period of business interruption up to 6 months, or 6 months compensation in case of permanent closure of business. This will be calculated based on the estimated average monthly income in the past 3 years multiplied by the number of months of business interruption. Workers from the affected businesses will be paid for lost wages for the duration of business interruption up to 3 months. In case of agricultural workers/labourers losing their employment as a result of land acquisition, compensation corresponding to their salary for the remaining part of the agricultural year or contractual period whichever is higher, will be paid. Based on the Labor Code of 1996, last amended on 2015 (Article 67) loss of employment is to be compensated with 2 months average salary plus a severance pay of a maximum of 1 month average salary depending on the length of the employment lost. Also according to the Civil Code (Article 14) all losses (including real damage, lost profits) are to be compensated.

### **3.3.6 Shifting and Relocation Allowances**

11. As mentioned earlier, the project will not cause any physical displacement. However, during the detailed and final design, if this becomes unavoidable then shifting and relocation allowances will be paid by the project to the affected household. Affected households losing structures/ buildings who need to relocate will each be provided with a relocation allowance and shifting allowance.

12. According to clause 8 of the Regulations approved by the governmental resolution #97 dated 29.05.2006 provision to the citizens of a land plot for individual housing construction within the limits of stipulated norms with the provision of temporary housing on the conditions of lease agreement for the period of land plot utilization for up to two years with compensation, in full volume, the cost of demolished houses (apartments), buildings, structures and plantings;

13. According to clause 19 of the Regulations approved by the governmental resolution #97 dated 29.05.2006 transportation of belongings of the owner of the demolished residential house (apartment) to the new apartment shall be done for the account of a property developer or land owner (land user, leaseholder) to whom withdrawn land plot is allocated. All costs connected with relocation and restoration at a new place of residential, production and other buildings and

structures, lease of temporary dwellings, transportation of belongings of citizens and legal persons to the temporary dwellings and also from the temporary dwellings to the restored at a new place a residential house, building and structure shall be done by decision of Khokimiats of relevant districts (towns) at the expense of land developer or land owner (land user, leaseholder), to whom withdrawn land plot is allocated. Relocation to a new place of equal residential, production and other buildings and structures beneficially owned by a legal person, shall be done only after reaching agreement on type of compensation, amount and period of reimbursement.

### 3.3.7 Allowance for vulnerable households

14. Vulnerable households will be provided with a one-time additional allowance equivalent to 3 month minimum wage income in accordance with proof provided by Makhalla. In addition, willing members of vulnerable households will also be prioritized in project related employment. The Makhallas and district government have a record of all households in the communities and will be tapped in identifying and certifying vulnerable households. Vulnerable households include those belong to women headed household, poor household, household headed by elderly with no support and household having physically challenged people.

### 3.3.8 Common properties

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

### 3.3.9 Loss of crops due to temporary land acquisition along the Right of Way of Trunk Main and Water Networks pipeline

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

## 3.4 Entitlement Matrix

17. Based on the above, a detailed entitlement matrix is presented in Table 7.1. The entitlement matrix is broad and all the likely losses as mentioned in the entitlement matrix shall be applied in order to address any future unanticipated impacts during detailed design, the same may be triggered.

**Table 6.1: Entitlements Matrix**

TYPE	SPECIFICATIONS	ENTITLED PERSONS	ENTITLEMENT
<b>IMPACT ON LAND (PERMANENT LAND ACQUISITION)</b>			
1. Agricultural land/Orchard Land	All land losses independent of impact severity (due to construction of WTP, WDC and any other primary structures, etc)	Concerned Government Agency responsible for land development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land for land compensation with plots of equal value/productivity class, comparable location, and agricultural support services which includes land development cost to be paid to develop new lands or through irrigation and agro-irrigation activities to raise the productivity of existing lands in accordance with the unit rate set by Cabinet of Minister Resolution # 146.</li> </ul>

TYPE	SPECIFICATIONS	ENTITLED PERSONS	ENTITLEMENT
		Leaseholders/Land user having user permit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land for land compensation with plots of equal value/productivity class, comparable location and agricultural support services (or compensation to provide such services);</li> <li>Compensation for loss of land in terms of loss of income equivalent to 4 years of net average income of the affected crops from the affected agricultural land.</li> <li>Unaffected portions of an affected arable plot will also be compensated, if the same becomes unviable after impact.</li> <li>Transaction cost, registration fee, related to new plot allotted, to be will be borne by CSA.</li> </ul>
	Additional provision in case of severe impacts (10% or more loss of productive assets)	Leaseholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Severe impact allowance equal to the net income from annual crop production (inclusive of winter and summer crop in addition to standing crop compensation)</li> </ul>
2. Unregistered agricultural land	Land loss	Unregistered lessee but willing to pay unpaid land taxes and become a leaseholder.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All entitlements for agricultural land losses as stated above for lease holder.</li> </ul>
3. Unregistered agricultural land	Land loss	Non titled or non-legalizable affected household	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Non legalizable affected households will be entitled for compensation for non-land assets</li> </ul>
4. Residential land	Land loss	APs who has right on lifelong inheritable possession/permanent possession	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land for land compensation through provision of a plot comparable in value/location to the plot lost including services (or compensation to provide such services) to plots lost</li> <li>Transaction cost, registration fee, related to new plot allotted, to be will be borne by CSA</li> <li>Unaffected portions of an affected arable plot will also be compensated, if the same becomes unviable after impact.</li> </ul>
5. Commercial land	Loss of place to rent	Tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New lease by landlord or 3 months cash equivalent of existing lease to allow for a new lease to be found and signed.</li> <li>Compensation for lost rent paid in advance. The time is to be established by the independent valuer.</li> <li>Tenant who has lost the rent and need to relocate will each be provided with shifting allowances to hire vehicle for transportation of the family members, goods and chattels to new lease sites.</li> <li>Tenant without formal notarized lease to show proof or evidence in order to claim compensation.</li> </ul>
<b>IMPACT ON LAND (TEMPORARY LAND ACQUISITION)</b>			
1. Agricultural land/Orchard Land	All land losses independent of impact severity (due to construction of	Concerned Government Agency responsible for land development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land development cost for restoring the existing facilities and providing required services</li> </ul>

TYPE	SPECIFICATIONS	ENTITLED PERSONS	ENTITLEMENT
	Trunk Mains and Water Networks along the Right of Way)	(in case there is damage to associated services such as irrigation facilities and other existing services)	
<b>IMPACT ON STRUCTURES</b>			
Structures	Full or partial loss of structures if to be displaced	All affected households irrespective of title and irrespective of nature of impact whether permanent land acquisition or temporary acquisition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation at full replacement cost for affected structure/fixed assets free of depreciation and transaction cost</li> <li>• APs must have right to salvage materials</li> <li>• Household losing structures/buildings who need to relocate will each be provided with a relocation allowance while the new house or building is being erected and Shifting allowances to hire vehicle for transportation of the family members, goods and chattels to temporary and permanent relocation sites.</li> <li>• In case of partial impacts on structures (structure wall, fences etc), cash compensation at replacement rates to restore the remaining structure.</li> <li>• Household losing structures/buildings who need to relocate will each be provided with a temporary housing on the conditions of lease agreement or rental allowance in cash for the period of land plot utilization for up to two years while the new house or building is being erected.</li> </ul>
<b>D. IMPACT ON CROPS AND TREES</b>			
Agriculture land, orchard, within residential complex	Loss of crops for permanent land acquisition	All affected Households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Advance notice to harvest the crops</li> <li>• Schedule of construction to avoid crop season</li> </ul>
	Loss of standing crops along the right of way of transmission and distribution networks	All affected Households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Advance notice to harvest the crops</li> <li>• Schedule of construction to avoid crop season</li> <li>• Restoration of land to previous use and farmers will be allowed to continue their cultivation post the construction</li> <li>• Duration of construction shall not exceed more than one crop season at that particular stretch.</li> </ul>

TYPE	SPECIFICATIONS	ENTITLED PERSONS	ENTITLEMENT
	Loss of fruit Trees	All Affected Households (including non-leased land owner)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation for fruit trees will be based on the average annual income for past 3 years multiplied by 4 times (years) to reflect the duration from planting to reach the productive stage</li> <li>• Felled fruit trees will be kept by the AHs.</li> </ul>
	Loss of timber trees	All Affected Households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation for timber trees will be compensated based on market value of dry wood volume.</li> <li>• Felled trees will be kept by the AHs.</li> </ul>
<b>IMPACT ON INCOME AND LIVELIHOOD</b>			
1. Employment from affected agricultural land	Loss of employment from affected agricultural land	Agricultural workers losing their contract	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation corresponding to their salary (in monetary terms or in kind) for the remaining part of the agricultural year/or contractual period whichever is higher in monetary value</li> <li>• In case of informal agricultural workers those work without any agreement will be paid an allowance equivalent to 3 months of minimum wage.</li> </ul>
<b>VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS</b>			
1. Vulnerable Affected Households	All Impacts	Women headed household, Low Income household, household headed by elderly with no support and household having physically challenged people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One-time additional allowance equivalent to 3-month minimum wage income</li> <li>• Priority for employment in project-related jobs, training opportunities, self-employment and wage employment assistance.</li> </ul>
<b>IMPACT ON COMMUNITY STRUCTURES AND ASSETS</b>			
1. Community Structures and Assets	Loss or damage to public infrastructure and utility	Community owned Assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation/replacement of affected structures/utilities (i.e. roads, pavements, pipelines) to pre-Project level.</li> </ul>
<b>TEMPORARY IMPACTS DURING CONSTRUCTION</b>			
1. Temporary impact on private or public Land, assets and/or Income	Due to construction	All affected households and assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CSA will ensure that any kind of temporary impact on private and public assets during project implementation for civil work purposes will be compensated by contractor based on replacement value for structures, rentals for land use, replacement value for crop and tree loss as stated above in the entitlement matrix.</li> </ul>
<b>I. ANY UNANTICIPATED IMPACTS</b>			
Any unanticipated impacts identified during Project implementation will be compensated in full at replacement cost and the entitlement matrix shall be revised if required in case major unanticipated impacts occur during detailed and final design.			