

Draft Resettlement Plan

February 2017

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

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10.02.17 № ГПН-Э/Э - 264

**Head of the ADB Uzbekistan
Representative Mission, Mr.
Takeo Kanishi**

Herewith we would like to extend our appreciation to You and to Your colleagues for the assistance provided within the preparation of the Project “Electrification of railway line Pap-Namangan-Andijan”.

Pleas, find enclosed the following reports for review and publication on the web-site of ADB:

1. Initial environmental examination;
2. Land acquisition and resettlement plan;
3. Social due diligence report for the bypass line 6.7 km Uichi-Uchkurgan.

In our turn we would like to inform You that these reports will be also published on the web-site of the JSC Uzbekiston Temir Yullari.

Head of PIU-E

Djuraev A.M.

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 3 February 2017)

Currency unit	–	Uzbekistan sum (UZS)
UZS1.00	=	0.000304854
\$1.00	=	UZS3,280.25

ABBREVIATIONS

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

NOTE

In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars.

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GLOSSARY

Affected Persons	Affected persons (APs) are the members of the affected households those who experience full or partial, permanent or temporary physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) resulting from (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. APs could be of three types: (i) persons with formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part; (ii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have no formal legal rights to such land, but who have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national laws; and (iii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land. In the project, affected persons are similar to the economic displaced persons as per ADB's SPS.
Affected Household	A household consists of one or more people who live in the same dwelling and also share at meals or living accommodation, and may consist of a single family. In the project, household is the unit for compensation and all the members in a household are considered as affected persons.
Compensation	Payment for an asset to be acquired or affected by a project at replacement cost.
Cut-off-date	The date after which people will not be considered eligible for compensation i.e. they are not included in the list of AHs as defined by the census. Normally, the cut-off date is the date of the detailed measurement survey which will be based on the detailed and final engineering design.
Displaced Persons (DPs)	In the context of involuntary resettlement, displaced persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. In the project, physical displacement is not anticipated.
Economic Displacement	Loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.
Entitlement	The range of measures comprising cost of compensation, relocation cost, income rehabilitation assistance, transfer assistance, income substitution, and relocation which are due to /business restoration which are due to AH, depending on the type and degree nature of their losses, to restore their social and economic base. All entitlements will be given to all affected households as per the entitlement matrix.
Inventory of Loss	The inventory of assets getting affected by project.
Illegal/Non legalizable/Non recognizable	HHs that are not registered their business, agriculture, residential and orchard and those who have no recognizable rights or claims to the land that they are occupying and includes people using private or state land without permission, permit or grant i.e. those people without legal lease to land and/or structures occupied or used by them. ADB's SPS explicitly states that such people are entitled to compensation for their non-land assets.
Kokimiyat	Local government authority that interfaces between local communities and the government at the regional and national level. It has ultimate administrative and legal authority over local populations residing within its jurisdiction.
Land acquisition	The process whereby a person is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land s/he owns or possesses, to the ownership and possession of that agency, for public purposes, in return for fair compensation.
Land Use rights	According to Land Code (article 17) real persons (can have the land plot under the right of lifelong inheritable possession and land parcel use transferred as descent. This right

is given to individual residential housing construction and collective gardening and vineyard (orchards), peasant farms. Juridical persons (enterprises, stores, and business) can possess land parcels according to the right to permanent possession, permanent use, temporary use, lease and property. In the above case when person wants to sell the Property (land and building), he will sell the building & structure and subsequently land parcel will be sold as an attachment (right is being sold).

Leaseholder	Juridical person (farm) running agricultural production with the use of land parcels granted to him on a long-term lease. Lease term is limited up to fifty years but not less than for ten years. Leaseholder cannot sell - buy, mortgage, present, exchange the land
Low Income	According to the GoU low-income households are classified as households where the monthly per capita income is less than the equivalent of UZS 144,157 (approximately US\$ 2.1 per capita per day), which is close to the internationally accepted income poverty line of approximately US\$2.0 per capita, per day for developing countries. According to WB (UNDP Human Development Index) poverty data in 2013 the number of people living in poverty in Uzbekistan constitutes 14.1% of the population.
Makhalla	Is a local level community-based organization recognized official by the GoU that serves as the interface between state and community and is responsible for facilitating a range of social support facilities and ensuring the internal social and cultural cohesiveness of its members. Mahalla leaders are elected by their local communities.
Meaningful Consultation	A process that (i) begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle; (ii) provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to affected people; (iii) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion; (iv) is gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; and (v) enables the incorporation of all relevant views of affected people and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues.
Replacement cost	Replacement cost is the principle to be complied with in compensating for lost assets. Calculation of which should include: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any. Where market conditions are absent or in a formative stage, APs and host populations will be consulted to obtain adequate information about recent land transactions, land value by types, land titles, land use, cropping patterns and crop production, availability of land in the project area and region, and other related information. Baseline data on housing, house types, and construction materials will also be collected. Qualified and experienced experts will undertake the valuation of acquired assets. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account.
Severely Affected Households	Severely affected households are those who lose 10% or more of their productive asset (income generating productive land) and or physically displaced
Significant impact	200 persons or more will experience major impacts, which are defined as; (i) being physically displaced from housing, or (ii) losing 10% or more of their productive assets (income generating).
Vulnerable Households	Low-income households, female-headed households, the elderly headed household, households having physically challenged persons.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. **Project Description.** The Central Asia Regional Economic Corridor 2 (Pap-Namangan-Andijan) Railway Electrification Project (the project) aims to electrify the missing 148.6 kilometers (km) of non-electrified track linking major cities in the populous Fergana Valley with Tashkent. This will facilitate direct and efficient operation of both freight and passenger train services and thereby promotes economic and social development of the Fergana Valley.¹ The Project will be aligned with the following impacts: (i) stimulated economic growth in the Fergana Valley, and (ii) increased regional trade along CAREC Corridor 2. The outcome will be the level of passenger and freight service on the Pap-Namangan-Andijan railway line improved.
2. **Background.** This draft Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) has been prepared for the project, to be financed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB), to assess the possible land acquisition and resettlement impacts of the project based on the preliminary (feasibility) design. This draft LARP complies with requirements of relevant Uzbek laws and regulations and ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS) of 2009, it shall be updated and an implementation-ready LARP shall be prepared upon the finalization and approval of detailed design which will allow to assess the project's actual impact through census and detailed measurement survey (DMS).
3. The draft LARP is based on a feasibility study and preliminary route alignments. This LARP is in its draft form as it is based on preliminary impact assessment surveys. Land for permanent and temporary acquisition has been identified based on selected locations of two new traction substations, preliminary alignment of transmission lines (TLs) and defined RoW norms. The preliminary location of suspension/tension towers has been identified by modeling and the locations of metal anchor-angular towers have been defined by the preliminary design. Exact route alignment of transmission lines, as well as the exact locations of TL towers should be finalized during the detailed design. The list of affected assets/parcels was developed based on google map and the basic data on ownership status, type of lands (agricultural/ non-agricultural) and structures (residential/non-residential) was collected through consultations with the khokimiyats (local government) and local cadastral offices in the field. The additional information about the affected crops/trees or other losses was also collected through the consultations. Taking into account the non-availability of exact route alignment and locations of TLs, no census/SES/DMS was implemented for all Project components in this stage, besides the 2 traction substations. The preliminary census was carried out only for the AHs permanently affected due to construction of 2 traction substations, thus for this component of the project the census/SES data presented in this draft LARP is the actual. For the other Project components, the estimation/extrapolation of socio-economic profile of AHs/APS was made based on socio-economic data collected within social survey carried out for preparing the "Poverty and Social Assessment" under the PPTA.
4. The preliminary estimation of compensation rates of land plots, structures and other losses (crops, trees) was made based on sample unit rates for several types of assets provided by a qualified valuator, as well as based on average rates informally available through the

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

consultations. Other related costs such as transaction cost, registration fee, related to new plot to be allotted; LARP implementation cost, cost for monitoring have been estimated based on average data from similar projects. Preliminary estimation of compensation rates aimed to provide an initial cost estimate for the LARP based on the proposed entitlement matrix.

5. The executing agency will be responsible for finalizing the route alignment prior the construction and the impacts will be updated accordingly prior to the LARP implementation and the start of civil works.
6. **Impacts.** The impact of the project in terms of land acquisition is limited to five districts of Namangan, Norin, Turakurgan, Uchkurgan and Uychi, including 14 massives. The project will have both permanent and temporary impacts in terms of land acquisition. Permanent land acquisition includes loss of land permanently required for the construction of proposed two new traction substations and for the installation of TL towers. Temporary land acquisition includes loss of land required temporarily during construction of TLs within the defined RoW. Construction of transmission lines will cause loss of crops for one season. There will be permanent loss of trees due to the project's permanent and temporary land acquisition.
7. The preliminary impact assessment survey was carried out based on the feasibility study and preliminary lines route alignment. A total of 10.841 ha of land (116 land parcels) will be acquired permanently for the project of which 10.3554 ha (95.5%) is arable/crop cultivation land and 0.4958ha (4.5%) of land is classified as orchard/garden land. Namangan and Norin are the most affected districts with 5.9 ha and 4.4 ha accordingly. The most permanent land acquisition is needed for the construction of two new traction substations (10.3 ha). There are only 3 land plots permanently affected within the RoW of main railway track which are severely affected by the project (83.3%). Similarly, 10.3554ha (114 land parcels) of land is likely to be impacted temporarily due to the construction of transmission lines, of which 97.3016 ha (89.8%) is arable/crop land and 10.9719 ha (10.1%) of land is classified as orchard/garden land. The mostly affected districts are Turakurgan (45.681ha), Norin (22.5929ha) and Uychi (20.2799ha).
8. Currently, according to the preliminary impact assessment, the project in total will permanently affect 24 structures, from which 21 are residential houses, 2 are walls and 1 is a mosque. From the total affected structures 23 located within the RoW of main track (148.6 km) and 1 structure is located within the RoW of the 3.5 km spur line from Blok Post 136.1 to Uchkurgan. The affected structures have been identified within the standard RoW of 5 meters from axis to each site (width of corridor is 10m). From the total affected houses, 5 are also small shops adjacent to residential houses. Thereby, in total 24 AHs will be physically displaced under the project.
9. The project will have impact in terms of loss of trees and loss of crops. The total number of trees being affected is 4587 (199 due to permanent and 4388 due to temporary land acquisition) mainly located in Norin and Namangan districts. In this stage, all affected trees have been considered as fruit trees. The main types of affected trees are apple, apricot and cherry. It is found that there are various types of crops being cultivated which may be affected for a period of one season during construction of transmission lines. These crops are: wheat, vegetables, cotton and alfa alfa.

10. **Affected Households and Persons:** The estimated total number of AHs is 145 (without double counting) based on the number of identified permanent and temporary affected land parcels, as well as permanently affected structures, of which 139 are permanent affected households (due to permanent land acquisition of 116 land parcels and permanent acquisition of 24 structures), and 114 are temporary affected households.² The number of affected persons (AH members) estimated is 725. According to estimation, from the total AHs, 15 AHs (10%) are vulnerable³.

11. The summary details on various impacts are shown in Table ES below.

² From the 114 temporary affected households 109 are also permanently losing their lands.

³ The number of vulnerable AHs was extrapolated based on secondary data and shall be verified through actual census/SES survey during the finalization of LARP.

Table ES: Summary of impacts per Project components

#	Impacts	Permanent Land Acquisition per project components						Temporary Land Acquisition per project components					
		Total for permanent impact	Two substations	External power supply (110kV)	External power supply (220kV)	Main Railway Track (148.6km)	3.5 km line from block post 136.1 to Uchkurgan	Total for temporary impact	Two substations	External power supply (110kV)	External power supply (220kV)	Main Railway Track (148.6km)	3.5 km line from block post 136.1 to Uchkurgan
1	Number of affected Villages	13						14					
2	Number of land parcels (with double counting)	116	4	75	34	3	0	114	0	78	36	0	0
3	Affected land area (ha)	10.8408	10.3	0.323	0.216	0.003	0	108.274	0	61.56	46.71	0	0
4	Arable/Crop land area (ha)	10.3554	9.87	0.2936	0.1918	0	0	97.3016	0	56.99	40.32	0	0
5	Orchard/ Garden land area (ha)	0.4958	0.43	0.0288	0.034	0.003	0	10.9719	0	4.58	6.39	0	0
6	Number of severely AHs	24 ⁴	0	0	0	23	1	N/A ⁵					
7	Number of vulnerable AHs		15 ⁶										
8	Number of Trees	199	172	12	14	1 ⁷	0	4388	0	1832	2556	0	0
9	Number of affected residential structures	21	0	0	0	20	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Number of affected non-residential structures	8	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Number of affected businesses	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Number of AHs	140	4	75	34	26	1	114	0	78	36	0	0
13	Number of total AHs and APs (without double counting)	145 AHs/ 725 APs ⁸											

⁴ Includes the permanent impact on 3 gardens with 83.3% severity impact, as well as the 21 AHs to be physically relocated due to permanent acquisition of residential houses and businesses (shops).

⁵ Impact in terms of loss of crops for one season which does not lead to any permanent land acquisition, therefore, these households will not be severely affected as they will be allowed to continue their agricultural activities after the construction and they will also be compensated for the loss of crops and income for the entire duration of damage during the construction of pipe line.

⁶ The number of affected vulnerable households was extrapolated based on total number of AHs and secondary data from social survey (see Chapter 3, para 3.8).

⁷ The number of tree was calculated in example of 1 ha tree planting as 400 trees in 1 ha area.

⁸ The number of AHs and APs are presented without double counting, as from the 114 temporary affected households 109 are also permanently losing their lands. The number of APs is extrapolated based on average HH size of 5 members.

12. In case of the one of project components-the electrification of the new alignment (6.7 km), the land allocation for the construction of new alignment (6.7km) is not within the scope of the ADB-financed project and was considered as an associated facility (not in project scope but needed for the project) and is not included in this draft LARP. However, as part of Project's social safeguards component, for this component the ADB carried out a due diligence assessment of the implemented social safeguards/LAR activities and has provided recommendations and proposed actions in the prepared Social Due Diligence Report (SDDR) such that ADB's reputation is not compromised vis-à-vis the associated facility. In the scope of country regulations on LAR, the first stage of LAR implementation is the adoption of District (Khokim) decision on allocation of land plots for construction of residential houses and social facilities belonging to natural and legal persons that were subjected to demolition which already have been issued by the District Decisions by Uychi and Uchkurgan Khokims. According to these Decisions, there are in total 24 residential and 2 non-residential buildings to be demolished due to construction of new bypass (for details see the SDDR attached in Appendix 1).
13. **Consultations.** Consultations were carried out with stakeholders at early stages of project preparation i.e., during feasibility study especially during preparation of draft LARP and during the joint consultations on environment and LAR-related issues carried out in 6 project covered regions (including the regions of 6.7km bypass) during November 22-24, 2016. It ensured that the affected people and other stakeholders are informed, consulted and allowed to participate in project preparation and implementation.
14. The total number of participants is 182, which included 142 (79%) male and 40 (21%) female participants. Most of the people are aware about of the project and supported the project. Consultation will be continued throughout the project cycle. The project information will be disseminated through disclosure of resettlement planning documents. Resettlement information leaflet containing information on project design, compensation, assistance, eligibility, entitlement, grievance redress mechanism, implementation schedule etc. will be translated into the local languages (Russian and Uzbek) and will be distributed to the affected persons upon the approval of the draft LARP by UTY and ADB. Copies of the draft LARP will be disclosed in ADB's website (in English) and in the website of UTY (in English, Russian and Uzbek language) upon approval. The same procedure will also be followed during the disclosure of updated/final LARP during detailed design.
15. **GRM.** A grievance redress mechanism will be established at the project level by co-opting the local grievance mechanism to allow affected persons appealing any disagreeable decision, practice or activity arising from land or other assets compensation. APs will be fully informed of their rights and of the procedures for addressing complaints whether verbally or in writing during consultation, survey, and time of compensation. The project level grievance mechanism shall not impede an aggrieved person's access to the country's judicial or administrative remedies. The aggrieved persons can approach a court of law at any time and independent of the project level grievance redress process. UTY will ensure that grievances and complaints on any aspect of the land acquisition, compensation, and resettlement are addressed in a timely and satisfactory manner. Three level grievance redress mechanism has been proposed namely (i) Level-1 (any railway station of Pap-Namangan-Andijan section and/or local Kokimiyat), (ii) Level- 2 (UTY's secretariat in Tashkent), and (iii) Level - 3 (Economic court). UTY and its PIU will keep records of complaints received for its use and monitoring as well as for review by ADB during regular supervision missions.

16. **Legal Framework and Compensation Eligibility.** The legal and policy framework of the project is based on national laws and legislations related to land acquisition and compensation policy in Uzbekistan, and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 (SPS). Based on the analysis of applicable laws and policies and ADB's Policy requirements, project related land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) principles have been adopted. APs entitled for compensation or at least assistance provisions under the project are (i) All APs losing land either covered by legal title/traditional land rights, legalizable, or without legal status; (ii) Tenants and sharecroppers whether registered or not; (iii) Owners of buildings (as and when applicable), crops, plants, or other objects attached to the land; and (iv) APs losing business, income, and salaries. Compensation eligibility 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 UTY 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. All the compensation will be based on replacement cost.
17. **Budget.** The land acquisition and resettlement cost estimate for the project includes eligible compensation, assistance and support cost for LARP implementation as per the entitlement matrix. Compensation by the project will include land development cost to make the replaced land usable, compensation for trees and crops and other associated assets, if any. The estimated cost in this budget is indicative which needs further updating upon the detailed design and final DMS/census. Total Indicative cost land acquisition and resettlement is **7,151,639,525 UZS** equivalent to **2,264,969 USD**. This includes 20% of contingency to meet LARP implementation expenses and any additional cost to be incurred in the future. UTY will ensure that necessary fund allocation is done in advance in the overall project budget so that compensation is paid in a timely matter.
18. **Institutional Arrangement.** The O'zbekiston Temir Yo'llari (UTY) will be executing agency (EA) responsible for implementation of the project. A Project Implementation Unit (PIU) is created in UTY which will be responsible for the overall land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) activities. The PIU has a designated safeguards specialist who is specialized in safeguards activities and will be responsible for ensuring that all the activities related to land acquisition and involuntary are being followed and implemented in accordance with Uzbekistan's legislation and policies and ADB's SPS. The safeguards specialist in the PIU, with assistance of ADB's PPTA national and international resettlement consultants will ensure that the draft LARP prepared under the project Preparatory Technical Assistance (PPTA) during the feasibility study is finalized/updated during detailed design and implemented prior to start of the civil works. There will be several other government agencies that will also be responsible for the LAR activities such as (i) Provincial/District Governments (Khokimyat) and (ii) Goskomzemgeodezcadastre (State Committee on Land Resources, Geodesy, Cartography and State Cadaster (SCLRGCS) at district level. There will also be independent valuation firms, local self-government body representatives of APs to be involved in to the LARP preparation. The UTY (PIU) will perform systematic coordination with Uzbekenergo, design institutes and local authorities.
19. **Implementation Schedule and Monitoring:** The time for implementation of LARP will be scheduled as per the overall project implementation schedule. It is foreseen, that the finalization of detailed design for External Power Supply TLs will be done by Uzbekenergo later than the final design for the other components of the project, therefore, it was suggested that two separate implementation-ready LARPs are prepared upon finalization of

detailed design: one for the External Power Supply TLs (52km) and the separate one for other project components (construction of two substations, electrification of main railway track of 148.6km). All activities related to the land acquisition and resettlement are planned to ensure that compensation is paid prior to displacement and commencement of civil works. Public consultation, monitoring and grievance redress will be undertaken intermittently throughout the project duration. The construction can only start once all the compensation and resettlement is done. The implementation of LARP will be closely monitored, which will be the responsibility of UTY. The PIU will provide ADB with an effective basis for assessing land acquisition and resettlement progress and identifying potential difficulties and problems. UTY will submit semiannual social monitoring reports to ADB which will broadly include; setting up of relevant institutions, status on land for land compensation especially finding the alternate land, land development in the alternate site, status on disbursement of compensation and assistance, number of consultations carried out, number of grievance recorded and redressed, status on progress of physical construction, difficulties (if any) found during the implementation of LARP and further mitigation measures etc.

1. INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT BACKGROUND

1.1 Overview and Background of the Project

1. The project aims to electrify the missing 148.6 kilometers (km) of non-electrified track linking major cities in the populous Fergana Valley with Tashkent. This will facilitate direct and efficient operation of both freight and passenger train services, and thereby promote economic and social development of the Fergana Valley.⁹
2. The Project will be aligned with the following impacts: (i) stimulated economic growth in the Fergana Valley, and (ii) increased regional trade along CAREC Corridor 2. The outcome will be the level of passenger and freight service on the Pap-Namangan-Andijan railway line improved.
3. The project will produce two outputs. First, railway infrastructure along the Pap-Namangan-Andijan railway line will be upgraded. This includes electrification of 145.1 km of the main railway line to 27.5 kilovolts alternating current (including the 3.5 km line from Blok Post 136.1 to Uchkurgan), construction of 2 traction substations and dispatcher points, modernization of the locomotive depot in Andijan for it to be able to handle electric locomotives, purchase of maintenance equipment and machinery, modernization of signaling and communications facilities, and construction of external power supply facilities which will transmit electricity from the main grid to the traction substations. Six kilometers of the railway line will be realigned to bypass a section of the line that currently traverses the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic to be also electrified under the project. Second, UTY's institutional capacity will be strengthened, especially with regards to multimodal logistics. The intention is to equip UTY with improved capacity to handle the large anticipated volume of freight through customer-friendly interfaces, cooperation with the trucking industry for last-mile connectivity, and improved design of logistics centers.
4. Currently works for feasibility study are being conducted by the local design institute. Parallel to this work, a team of consultants are working under the project preparatory technical assistance (PPTA) to support UTY in conducting the necessary due diligence and to prepare the project to the full satisfaction of government requirements as well as those of the ADB.
5. This draft Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) has been prepared for the "CAREC Corridor 2 (Pap-Namangan-Andijan) Railway Electrification Project", to be financed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to assess the possible land acquisition and resettlement impacts of the project based on the preliminary (feasibility) design.
6. This draft LARP complies with requirements of relevant Uzbek laws and regulations and ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS) of 2009 and is based on the data obtained from secondary sources, therefore it shall be updated and an implementation-ready LARP shall be prepared upon the finalization and approval of detailed design which will allow to assess the project's actual impact through census and detailed measurement survey (DMS).

⁹ The Asian Development Bank (ADB) provided project preparatory technical assistance for Preparation of Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation Corridor 2 (Pap-Namangan-Andijan) Railway Electrification Project (TA 8706-UZB).

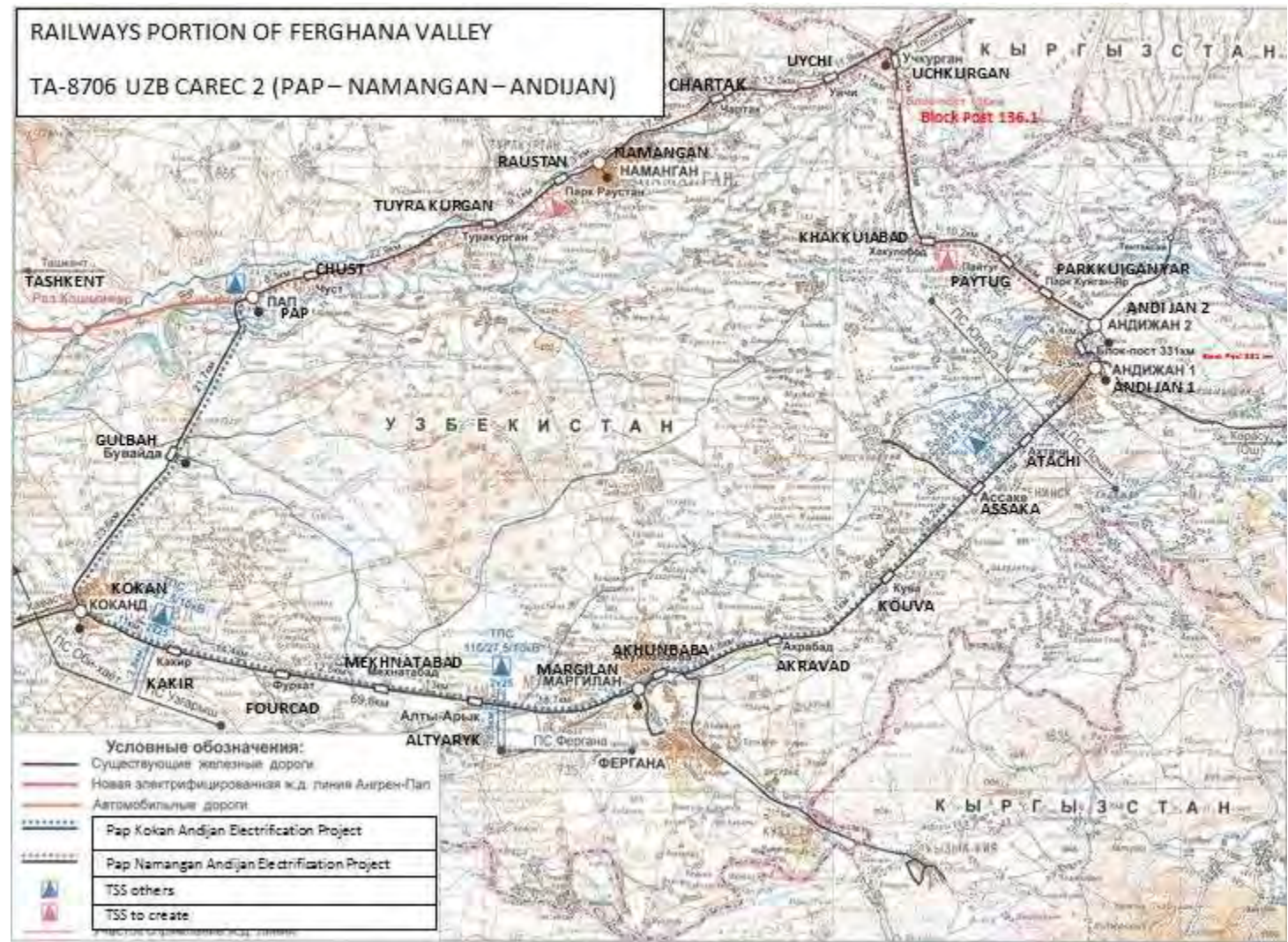
1.2 Project Components

7. The main technical features of Project components are described below and the map of Project location is presented in Figure 1.1. Some maps of relevant project components are provided in **Annex 1**.
8. The Project includes the following components:
 - 1) Electrification of the main track (148.6 km), including the 3.5 km line from Blok Post 136.1 to Uchkurgan- *Voltage of transmission lines will be 27.5 kV*
 - 2) Electrification of the new alignment (6.7 km)-*Voltage of transmission lines will be 27.5 kV*
 - 3) Construction of two new traction substations in Namangan (Raustan) and Khakulabad
 - 4) External power supply transmission line (TL) of 52km to transmit electricity to two new substations to be constructed as follows:
 - 110 kV TL for Khakulabad (12 km)
 - 220 kV TL for Namangan/Raustan (40 km)

1.3 Project's General Impact

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

Figure 1.1: Map of the project location



1.4 Overall objectives of the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP)

10. The purpose of the LARP is to identify all persons and entities who will be affected by the construction of the project, to estimate the extent of the impact (i.e., what type of loss they will suffer and their value), and how they will be compensated or their incomes restored, to ensure that they are not worse off than in a “without project” situation. In all cases, the overall aim is to at least, restore the livelihoods and quality of life of the affected persons (Aps). The primary objective of the LARP is to provide necessary details for compensation, relocation and rehabilitation, including: i) preliminary identification of the extent of losses and impact of the project; ii) information disclosure, consultation and participation; iii) policy and framework for compensation payments and rehabilitation; (iv) rehabilitation program for severely affected and vulnerable households; v) complaints and grievance redress mechanism; vi) resettlement budget and financing plan including the estimated compensation for lost assets, relocation, and rehabilitation; vii) the institutional framework and implementation schedule of resettlement plan; and viii) monitoring of LARP implementation.
11. This draft Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) has been prepared for the “CAREC Corridor 2 (Pap-Namangan-Andijan) Railway Electrification Project”, to be financed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and based on the feasibility study and preliminary transmission lines route alignment for the main track and external power supply, as well as preliminary selected location of two new traction substations.

1.5 Current status of the LARP

12. The LARP contains the extent of permanent impact to be caused by the proposed land acquisition and temporary impacts due to construction of transmission lines. Attempts have been made to minimize land acquisition and resettlement by adopting mitigation measures such as the choice of sites for the construction of two new substations in agricultural land which are free from residential habitats, selection of line alignment away from habitat areas and minimizing the right of way (RoW) in the populated area. The draft LARP:
 - Defines the legal framework of land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) for the project,
 - Presents the main types of possible permanent and temporary impacts of the project (land, structures, crops, trees etc.) based on preliminary impact assessment,
 - Clarifies the entitlement matrix and valuation principles in frame of LAR,
 - Describes the groups of possible affected persons,
 - Presents the phases of LAR implementation and institutional arrangements,
 - Describes the grievance redress process in different levels,
 - Presents the requirements of monitoring of LAR activities,
 - Describes the process of public consultation and information disclosure during the LAR activities
13. Land for permanent acquisition was identified and the sites for various components requiring permanent land acquisition have been identified based on the preliminary design. Similarly, the line route alignment for the transmission route is not final at this stage and is also subject to possible modifications during the detailed design. The exact locations of suspension, tensions of TLs are not identified within this preliminary design, and the locations of anchor-angular towers for external power supply TLs are preliminarily identified at this stage. Therefore, preliminary impact assessment has been done based on the preliminary alignment, as well as through the modeling of TL tower's locations to be able to assess the possible permanent and temporary land acquisition impacts, as well as some assumption has been made to calculate the overall impact which is generic at this stage for

the right of way. This draft LARP will be finalized and updated prior to the implementation and construction.

14. The executing agency will be responsible for finalizing the route alignment prior the construction and the impacts will be updated accordingly. Temporary land acquisition will be required in terms of loss of crops along the right of way (RoW) during construction of transmission and distribution lines and the impacts will be actually known during the final survey and prior to construction. The following steps will be taken by the executing agency (UTY) to finalize and update the draft LARP:
 - finalization of route alignment design to the detailed extent during detailed design in order to identify the actual owners to be permanent and temporarily affected for loss of lands, structures, crops and other assets,
 - Collection of land details including ownership and a list containing the quantum of land being affected for each plot,
 - Collection of land details if there is any change in the location TLs or other components of the project and accordingly carrying out census survey for all affected persons.
 - Based on the final alignment, detailed assessment on loss of crops and trees need to be enumerated and recorded.
 - Upon collection of all necessary data, the draft LARP needs to be updated/finalized and the updated/finalized will be sent to ADB for approval and disclosure.
15. At the same time, the land allocation for the construction of new alignment (6.7km) has been already initiated by UTY and khokimiyats (local government) and the land allocation procedures have already been applied according to the national legal requirements. This component is not within the scope of the ADB-financed project and was considered as an associated facility (not in project scope but needed for the project). No mandatory social safeguards requirements are defined for such cases in ADB's SPS 2009. However, as part of Project's social safeguards component, for these component the ADB carried out a due diligence assessment of the implemented social safeguards/LAR activities and has provided recommendations and proposed corrective actions in the prepared Social Due Diligence Report (SDDR), such that ADB's reputation is not compromised vis-à-vis the associated facility. In the scope of country regulations on LAR, the first stage of LAR implementation is the adoption of District (Khokim) decision on allocation of land plots for construction of residential houses and social facilities belonging to natural and legal persons that were subjected to demolition. According to the District Decisions by Uychi and Uchkurgan Khokims, there are in total 24 residential and 2 non-residential buildings to be demolished. There is no information included in District Decisions regarding the affected agricultural lands; meanwhile, according to the Act on land selection for new railway line between the stations Uychi and Khakkulabod which are located in Uychi and Uchkurgan districts in Namangan province of UTY for 6.7 km bypass provided by UTY, the total affected land surface is 33 ha. This will be additionally verified by UTY. The details on LAR impacts, status of implemented works, identified issues and suggested corrective measures can be found in SDDR prepared under the proposed Project (see Appendix 1).

1.6 LARP and related conditionalities of project implementation

16. According to the requirements of the SPS 2009 and established operational practice, the project approval/implementation will be based on the following conditions:
 - **Approval of Loan:** Conditional to preparation/disclosure of a draft LARP acceptable to ADB and Government of Uzbekistan;
 - **Project implementation clearance:** Conditional to the finalization of the LARP as an implementation-ready document and its disclosure.

- **Start of Physical Civil Works:** Conditional on full implementation of the final LARP (full compensation/rehabilitation delivery) to be vouched by a Compliance Report prepared by UTY and acceptable to ADB.

2. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT

2.1 General

17. The impacts on land acquisition and involuntary resettlement are categorized into two parts such as permanent impacts and temporary impacts in terms of land acquisition.

- 1) **Permanent impacts:** Permanent land acquisition includes loss of land permanently required along with its associated assets for the proposed construction of suspension, anchor-angular and tension towers of transmission lines (TLs); for the construction of two new traction substations; as well as permanent impacts on buildings/structures within the safety zone of the ROW.

The sites for suspension and tension towers of transmission lines (TLs) for the main railway track (148.6km) and 3.5 km line from Blok Post 136.1 to Uchkurgan, as well as for the new alignment (6.7km) haven't been identified yet and will be defined during the detailed design exercise. The sites for the construction of two new traction substations are selected within the preliminary design. The preliminary alignment for external power supply TLs (52km) are also defined for this stage together with the preliminary sites of anchor-angular towers' installation.

- 2) **Temporary impacts:** Temporary land acquisition with the ROW includes loss of land required temporarily during construction of the suspension, tension and anchor-angular foundation towers which will cause loss of crops/trees due to the construction process, but this will revert to existing occupiers of the land once construction has been completed.

2.2 Impact Assessment Approach and Methodology

18. The preliminary impact assessment survey for this draft LARP was carried out based on the preliminary alignment of TLs for the main track (148.6km) and 3.5 km line from Blok Post 136.1 to Uchkurgan and EPS TLs and initially identified sites for suspension, anchor-angular and tension towers which will further be updated during the detailed design and serve as a basis for the preparation of implementation-ready LARP and as the basis for the civil works.

19. The preliminary impact assessment of for the permanent and temporary land acquisition was done in accordance the UZB regulations and norms for construction and operation of TLs, particularly:

- The Government KMK 2.10.08-97 provides standard and guidance for design, construction, and operation of transmission line particularly having a voltage of 0.4-500 kV with its requirement for permanent and temporary land acquisition for transmission line.
- Resolution of COB № 93 on "Rules of protection of transmission facilities" (17 May, 2010) provides safety rules for TL protection, and
- The Government requirement "СанПин РУз" N 0236-07 (2007) provides sanitary norms and safety regulations for the population living near the high voltage transmission lines.

20. The required land for transmission towers, safety zone, and temporary land required during construction for TLs of different type and voltage are calculated in compliance with the requirements as described in the preceding paragraph, particularly:
- (i) The TL requires a temporary alignment corridor in defined widths for stringing the conductor cables of different voltage.
 - (ii) For construction of suspension, anchor-angular and tension towers permanent land acquisition based on defined surfaces for their installation and temporary land is required for the construction period depending from the type of towers and voltage of TL.
 - (iii) Post-erection of the transmission towers and stringing of the conductor cables different distance from each side of the outer conductor cable is required as a safety zone.
 - (iv) For the safe operation of TLs sanitary-safety zone is required for the population living near the high voltage transmission lines.
21. The norms for permanent and temporarily land acquisition applied for the preliminary impact assessment under this draft LARP are summarized below in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1. Norms of permanent and temporarily land acquisition per Uzbek regulations

Project component	The width of corridor/RoW (m)*	Temporary land acquisition (m ²)**	Permanent land acquisition (m ²)	Safety zone (m) ***	Sanitary -safety zone (m)****
- TLs of 27 kV for the main track (145.1 km) and new alignment (6.7 km)	10	-	----	15	5
- External power supply of 12 km TL of 110 kV for Khakulabad	14	- 560 m ² for suspension towers - 800 m ² for anchor-angular towers -250 m ² for reinforced concrete towers	Land needed only for installation of towers: anchor-angular – 40m ² ; suspension metal - 30m ² reinforced concrete - 13m ²	20	10
- External power supply of 40 km TL of 220 kV for Namangan (Raustan)	18	- 560 m ² for suspension towers - 700 m ² for anchor-angular towers -400 m ² for reinforced concrete towers		25	15
- Two traction substations in Namangan (Raustan) and Khakulabad	-	-	All land permanently needed for construction	-	-
<p>* Government requirement KMK 2.10.08-97, 1997, Table 1</p> <p>** Government requirement KMK 2.10.08-97, 1997, Table 2</p> <p>*** Resolution of COB № 93 on "Rules of protection of transmission facilities" from 17 May, 2010</p> <p>**** Government requirement "СанПиН РУз" N 0236-07, 2007</p>					

22. As per the current technical details and technical layout available during the feasibility study, preliminary impact assessment survey (inventory of potential impacts) was carried out for Project components having permanent and/or temporary land acquisition. For the suspensions and tension towers, which locations have not been defined yet during the feasibility study, the modeling was done based on estimated average installation distance, which allowed to come up with the possible number of towers to be installed. Assessment

on loss of crops and trees along the RoW of transmission has also been calculated based on the RoW.

23. In order to accurately assess the possible impacts of land acquisition and other losses, the following activities have been undertaken at this stage:

- 1) The feasibility schemas have been superimposed on google maps in order to identify the number of land parcels and their demarcation including the quantification within the defined RoW.
- 2) The preliminary places metal and concrete towers have been put by modeling: the survey team has drawn them on google map based on estimated average installation distance of every 150m (depends from the type of towers and TL) to come up with the possible number of towers. The surface of towers' foundations to be installed was taken based on EIA prepared within the UTY for feasibility study¹⁰. This allowed identifying the preliminary areas of permanent acquisition for transmission towers.
- 3) The list of affected assets/parcels was developed based on google map and the basic data on ownership status, type of lands (agricultural/ non-agricultural) and structures (residential/non-residential) was collected through consultations with the khokimiyats (local government) and local cadastral offices in the field. The additional information about the affected crops/trees or other losses was also collected through the consultations.
- 4) No census/SES/DMS was implemented for all Project components in this stage, besides the 2 traction substations. The preliminary census was carried out only for the AHs permanently affected due to construction of 2 traction substations, thus for this component of the project the census/SES data presented in this chapter is the actual. For the other Project components, the estimation/extrapolation of socio-economic profile of AHs/APs was made based on socio-economic data collected within social survey carried out for preparing the "Poverty and Social Assessment" under the PPTA.
- 5) The preliminary estimation of compensation rates of land plots, structures and other losses (crops, trees) was made based on sample unit rates for several types of assets provided by a qualified valuator, as well as based on average rates informally available through the consultations. Other related costs such as transaction cost, registration fee, related to new plot to be allotted; LARP implementation cost, cost for monitoring have been estimated based on average data from similar projects. Preliminary estimation of compensation rates aimed to provide an initial cost estimate for the LARP based on the proposed entitlement matrix.

2.3 PERMANENT LAND ACQUISITION

24. The following section describes the findings of the preliminary impact assessment survey (inventory of potential impacts). As per the survey, the total number of affected parcels is 116. As, no actual census was implemented in this stage¹¹, the number of affected land parcels was considered as equal to number of land users and AHs, thus it can be assumed the number affected land users/AHs due to loss of permanent land acquisition is 116¹². The details on affected AHs and APs are provided in table 3.3, subchapter 3.3).

¹⁰ See "Проекта 3БОО", page 21 dated 07.09.2016.

¹¹ Census survey was conducted only among 4 land users permanently affected due to construction of two new substations.

¹² From the 116 permanent affected households 109 are also temporary losing their lands.

2.3.1 Affected Massives

25. There are 5 districts and 13 massives¹³ which will be affected due to permanent land acquisition. Turakurgan district has the highest number of affected massives (4). A list of the affected massives in each district is shown in Table 2.2.

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

#	Name of the District	Name of the Massive	Total number of Massives
1	Namangan	K.Soliev	1
2	Norin	Toshkent Galaba Boston	3
3	Turakurgan	Ibrat I.Nabiev Tezkor Navruz Shohidon Nurli Diyor	4
4	Uchkurgan	Ulugbek Madatkori MMTP Ijodkor Tehservis	2
5	Uychi	A.Egamberdiev MMTP Sh.Rashidov Kizil Ravot Irrigator SIUT	3
Total number of affected Massives			13

Source: Preliminary Impact Assessment Survey, October 2016

2.3.2 Affected Land Parcels

26. There are a total of 116 land parcels with total area of **10.841** ha being affected by land acquisition, of which Namangan and Norin are the most affected districts with 5.9 ha and 4.4 ha accordingly. The most permanent land acquisition is needed for the construction of two new traction substations (10.3 ha). District wise break up of affected land parcel is shown in Table 2.3. There are only 3 land plots permanently affected within the RoW of main railway track which are severely affected by the project (83.3%).

Table 2.3: Affected Land Parcel (permanent)

#	Name of the District/Project component	Number of Affected Land Parcel	Number of Affected Land User	Total Land holdings (ha)	Total affected land (ha)	Impacts of permanent acquisitions (%)
Two substations						
1	Namangan	2	2	114.30	5.90	5.16
2	Norin	2	2	51.04	4.40	8.62
Subtotal for substations		4	4	165.34	10.30	6.20
External power supply (110kV)						
1	Uchkurgan	20	20	932.10	0.086	0.009
2	Norin	26	26	1423.04	0.119	0.008

¹³ It is a local level community-based agricultural unit of farmers.

#	Name of the District/Project component	Number of Affected Land Parcel	Number of Affected Land User	Total Land holdings (ha)	Total affected land (ha)	Impacts of permanent acquisitions (%)
3	Uychi	29	29	911.30	0.118	0.012
External power supply (220kV)						
1	Namangan	1	1	34.10	0.004	0.011
2	Turakurgan	33	33	1188.20	0.212	0.018
	Subtotal for EPS	109	109	4531.44	0.538	0.012
Main Railway Track (148.6km)						
1	Namangan City	3	3	0.004	0.003	83.30
	Subtotal for Main Track	3	3	0.004	0.003	83.30
	Total	116	116	4,696.783	10.841	0.231

Source: Preliminary Impact Assessment Survey, October 2016

2.3.3 Affected Land Area

27. A total of 10.8408 hectares of land will be acquired permanently for the project. Land is categorized in to two parts, such as, arable/crop cultivation land and orchard/garden land. Out of the total 10.8408 ha of affected land, 10.3554 ha (95.5%) is arable/crop cultivation land and 0.4958ha (4.5%) of land is classified as orchard/garden land. District wise break up of each category of affected land area is shown in Table 2.4.

Table 2.4: Affected Agricultural Land per type (permanent)

#	Name of the District/Project component	Permanent land acquisition (ha)		
		Total affected land	Arable/Crop Cultivation	Orchard/ Garden
Two substations				
1	Namangan	5.90	5.90	0.0
2	Norin	4.40	3.97	0.43
Subtotal for substations		10.30	9.87	0.43
External power supply (110kV)				
1	Uchkurgan	0.0861	0.0835	0.0026
2	Norin	0.1187	0.1187	0.00
3	Uychi	0.1176	0.0914	0.0262
External power supply (220kV)				
1	Namangan	0.0039	0.0039	0.0
2	Turakurgan	0.2115	0.1879	0.034
Subtotal for EPS		0.5378	0.4854	0.0628
Main Railway Track (148.6km)				
1	Namangan City	0.0036	0.0	0.003
Subtotal for Main track		0.0036	0.0	0.003
Total		10.8408	10.3554	0.4958

Source: Preliminary Impact Assessment Survey, October 2016

2.3.4 Severity of Impact

28. Severity of impact occurs when 10% or more of the total productive asset (income generating) such as land, in this case, is affected. Data on the total land holding size of the affected households has been collected and accordingly, the severity of impact has been calculated. As per the preliminary impact assessment survey, there are only 3 lands (AHs) who will be severely affected (83.3%) in Namangan city due to permanent acquisition of their gardens within the RoW of main railway track. Details are shown in Table 2.5.

Table 2.5: Severity of Impact

#	Name of the District/Project component	Number of Affected Land Parcel	Number of Affected Land User	Total Land holdings (ha)	Total affected land (ha)	Impacts of permanent acquisitions (%)
1	Namangan City	3	3	0.0036	0.003	83.30

Source: Preliminary Impact Assessment Survey, October 2016

2.3.5 Loss of Crops due to Land Acquisition

29. As per the census survey, it is found that there are various types of crops being cultivated which will be affected due to land acquisition. These crops are wheat, vegetables, cotton and alfa alfa. Details on the affected crop area along with types of crops and the average net profit are shown in Table 2.6.

Table 2.6: Loss of Crops due to Permanent Land Acquisition

#	Name of the District/Project component	Permanent land acquisition			Type of main
		Total affected cultivated area, ha	Average net profit from 1 ha, UZS	Loss profit from affected land, UZS	cultivated crops
Two substations					
1	Namangan	5.90	539,038.0	12,721,285.0	Cotton/Wheat
2	Norin	3.97	4,967,937.0	78,890,850.0	Alfa-alfa
Subtotal for substations		9.87	5,506,975.0	91,612,135.0	
External power supply (110kV)					
1	Uchkurgan	0.0835	1,005,238.0	70,860.0	Cotton/Wheat/ Vegetable/
					Alfa-alfa
2	Norin	0.1187	709,379.0	98,529.0	Cotton/Wheat/Vegetable/
					Alfa-alfa
3	Uychi	0.0914	1,031,000.0	158,734.0	Cotton/Wheat/Vegetable/
					Alfa-alfa
External power supply (220kV)					

#	Name of the District/Project component	Permanent land acquisition			Type of main
		Total affected cultivated area, ha	Average net profit from 1 ha, UZS	Loss profit from affected land, UZS	cultivated crops
1	Namangan	0.0039	539,038.0	2,100.0	Cotton/Wheat
2	Turakurgan	0.1879	1,681,568.0	282,545.0	Cotton/Wheat/Vegetable/ Alfa-alfa
Subtotal for EPS		0.4854	4,966,223.0	612,768.0	
Main Railway Track (148.6km)					
1	Namangan City	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Subtotal for Main track		0.0	0.0	0.0	
Total		10.3554	10,473,198.0	92,224,903.0	

Source: Preliminary Impact Assessment Survey, October 2016

2.3.6 Loss of Trees

30. Loss of trees has been reported due to land acquisition based on the surface of affected orchards/gardens. The number of trees was calculated based on average number of trees in 1 ha of orchard/garden. According to the estimation, a total of 199 numbers of trees will be affected due to permanent acquisition of orchards/gardens. In this stage, all affected trees have been considered as fruit trees. The 86.4% of trees are affected in Norin district. The main types of affected trees are apple, apricot and cherry. Details on the loss of trees are shown in Table 2.7.

Table 2.7: Loss of Trees due to Permanent Land Acquisition

#	Name of the District/Project component	Permanent land acquisition			Type of main affected fruit trees
		Total affected orchards, ha	Average number of trees in 1 ha	Number of affected trees	
Two substations					
1	Namangan	0	0	0	0
2	Norin	0.43	400	172	Apple, Apricots, Cherry
Subtotal for substations		0.43		172	0
External power supply (110kV)					
1	Uchkurgan	0.0026	400	1	Apple, Apricots, Cherry
2	Norin	0	0	0	Apple, Apricots, Cherry
3	Uychi	0.0262	400	11	Apple, Apricots, Cherry

#	Name of the District/Project component	Permanent land acquisition			Type of main affected fruit trees
		Total affected orchards, ha	Average number of trees in 1 ha	Number of affected trees	
External power supply (220kV)					
1	Namangan	0	0	0	0
2	Turakurgan	0.034	400	14	Apple, Apricots, Cherry
Subtotal for EPS		0.0628		26	
Main Railway Track					
1	Namangan City	0.003	400	1	Apple, Apricots, Cherry
Subtotal for Main Track		0.003		1	
Total		0.4958		199	

Source: Preliminary Impact Assessment Survey, October 2016

2.4 TEMPORARY LAND ACQUISITION

2.4.1 General Impact

31. This section deals with the impacts which are likely to occur during the time of construction of transmission lines. The impacts are of two types such as loss of trees to be felled permanently along the right of way and loss of crops for one season during the construction period. Land will be restored to its previous use and the users will be allowed to cultivate their land after the construction. Careful scheduling of the construction activities may further reduce the impact in terms of loss of crops. It is proposed that the construction schedule may follow the agricultural off-season where no cultivation or standing crops are there. However, it may happen that the loss of crop may become unavoidable; therefore, an assessment was done through preliminary impact assessment survey. The length of the main transmission line is 148.6 km (145.1km main track and 3.5 km line to Uchkurgan station) and the standard right of way is 5 meters from axis to each side (width of corridor is 10m). The length of ESP line is 52 km, for which the standard right of way is 7 meters from axis to each side (width of corridor is 14m) applied for 12 km of 110kV line and 9 meters right of way (width of corridor is 18m) was applied for 40 km of 220 kV line. The estimate number of temporary affected households is 114 (570 APs), which is extrapolated based on the number of identified temporary affected land parcels¹⁴. The details on affected AHs and APs are provided in table 3.3, subchapter 3.3). The following section describes various temporary impacts likely to occur during the construction.

2.4.2 Affected Villages (Temporary Impact)

32. The affected districts and massives which will be affected due to temporary land acquisition are almost the same as for permanent impact (5 and 14 accordingly). Turakurgan

¹⁴ From the 114 temporary affected households 109 are also permanently losing their lands.

district has the highest number of affected massives (5). A list of the affected massives in each district is shown in Table 2.8.

Table 2.8: List of Affected Districts and Massives (temporary impact)

#	Name of the District	Name of the Massive	Total number of Massives
1	Namangan	K.Soliev	1
2	Norin	Toshkent Galaba Boston	3
3	Turakurgan	Ibrat I.Nabiev Tezkor Navruz Shohidon Nurli Diyor Obod Namuna Diyori	5
4	Uchkurgan	Ulugbek Madatkori MMTP Ijodkor Tehservis	2
5	Uychi	A.Egamberdiev MMTP Sh.Rashidov Kizil Ravot Irrigator SIUT	3
Total number of affected Massives			14

Source: Preliminary Impact Assessment Survey, October 2016

2.4.3 Affected Land Parcels (Temporary)

33. There are a total of 114 land parcels being affected temporarily, of which mostly affected districts are Turakurgan (45.681ha), Norin (22.5929ha) and Uychi (20.2799ha). District-wise break up of affected land parcel is shown in Table 2.9.

Table 2.9: Affected Land Parcel (temporary)

#	Name of the District/Project component	Number of Affected Land Parcel	Number of Affected Land User	Total Land holdings (ha)	Total affected land (ha)	Impacts of temporary restrictions (%)
External power supply (110kV)						
1	Uchkurgan	21	21	962.60	18.6881	1.94
2	Norin	27	27	1,463.54	22.5929	1.54
3	Uychi	30	30	936.80	20.2799	2.16
External power supply (220kV)						
1	Namangan	1	1	34.10	1.03	3.02
2	Turakurgan	35	35	1,242.50	45.681	3.68
Subtotal for EPS		114	114	4,639.54	108.274	2.33

Source: Preliminary Impact Assessment Survey, October 2016

2.4.4 Affected Area Considered for Temporary Land Acquisition

34. A total of 108.274 hectares of land is likely to be impacted temporarily due to construction of the transmission lines. Land is categorized into two parts, such as, arable/crop

land and orchard/garden land. Out of the total 108.274 ha of temporarily affected land, 97.3016 ha (89.8%) is arable/crop land and 10.9719 ha (10.1%) of land is classified as orchard/garden land. These lands will not be acquired permanently. However, there will be one season crop loss (if unavoidable) and loss of trees which will be affected and will be compensated accordingly. District wise break of each category of affected land area is shown in Table 2.10.

Table 2.10: Affected Agricultural Land per type (temporary)

#	Name of the District/Project component	Temporary land acquisition (ha)		
		Total affected land	Arable/Crop Cultivation	Orchard/
				Garden
External power supply (110kV)				
1	Uchkurgan	18.6881	18.3962	0.2919
2	Norin	22.5929	22.5929	0.0
3	Uychi	20.2799	15.9924	4.2875
External power supply (220kV)				
1	Namangan	1.03164	1.03164	0.0
2	Turakurgan	45.681	39.2886	6.39242
Total		108.274	97.3016	10.9719

Source: Preliminary Impact Assessment Survey, October 2016

2.4.5 Loss of Crops Likely to Occur during the Construction of Transmission Lines

35. As per the preliminary impact assessment survey, it is found that there are various types of crops being cultivated which may be affected in terms of loss of crops for a period of one season during construction of transmission lines. These crops are; wheat, vegetables, cotton and alfa alfa. The information about crops was collected through the consultations with local cadaster. However, these are not necessarily to be affected if these crops are not found during construction. Details on crops which are likely to be affected are shown in Table 2.11.

Table 2.11: Loss of Crops due to Temporary Land Acquisition

#	Name of the District/Project component	Temporary land acquisition			Type of main cultivated crops
		Total affected cultivated area, ha	Average net profit from 1 ha, UZS	Loss profit from affected land, UZS	
External power supply (110kV)					
1	Uchkurgan	18.3962	1,005,238.0	14,267,082.0	Cotton/Wheat/ Vegetable/
					Alfa-alfa
2	Norin	22.5929	709,379.0	18,912,109.0	Cotton/Wheat/Vegetable/
					Alfa-alfa
3	Uychi	15.9924	1,031,000.0	13,505,558.0	Cotton/Wheat/Vegetable/
					Alfa-alfa

#	Name of the District/Project component	Temporary land acquisition			Type of main cultivated crops
		Total affected cultivated area, ha	Average net profit from 1 ha, UZS	Loss profit from affected land, UZS	
External power supply (220kV)					
1	Namangan	1.03164	539,038.0	556,092.0	Cotton/Wheat
2	Turakurgan	39.2886	1,681,568.0	38,123,620.0	Cotton/Wheat/Vegetable/
					Alfa-alfa
Total		97.30174	4,966,223.0	85,364,461.0	

Source: Preliminary Impact Assessment Survey, October 2016

2.4.6 Loss of Trees due to Temporary Land Acquisition (Construction of Transmission Lines)

36. Loss of trees has been reported due to temporary land acquisition based on the surface of affected orchards/gardens. These trees exist along the right of way of transmission lines. The number of trees was calculated based on average number of trees in 1 ha of orchard/garden. According to the estimation, a total of 4,388 numbers of trees will be affected due to temporary acquisition of orchards/gardens. In this stage, all affected trees have been considered as fruit trees. 58.2 % of trees are affected in Namangan district. The main types of affected trees are apple, apricot and cherry. Details on the loss of trees are shown in Table 2.12.

Table 2.12: Details on Loss of Trees along the Right of Way (Transmission Line)

#	Name of the District/Project component	Temporary land acquisition			Type of main affected fruit trees
		Total affected orchards, ha	Average number of trees in 1 ha	Number of affected trees	
External power supply (110kV)					
1	Uchkurgan	0.2919	400	117	Apple, Apricots, Cherry
2	Norin	0.0	400	0.0	Apple, Apricots, Cherry
3	Uychi	4.2875	400	1,715	Apple, Apricots, Cherry
External power supply (220kV)					
1	Turakurgan	6.39242	400	2,556	Apple, Apricots, Cherry
Total		10.97182	0.0	4,388	

Source: Preliminary Impact Assessment Survey, October 2016

2.5 AFFECTED STRUCTURES

37. According to the preliminary impact assessment, the project in total will permanently affect 24 structures, from which 21 are residential houses, 2 are walls and 1 is a mosque. From the total affected structures 23 located within the existing RoW of main track (148.6 km) and 1 structure is located within the RoW of 3.5 km line from Blok Post 136.1 to Uchkurgan. The affected structures have been identified within the standard RoW of 5 meters from axis to each site (width of corridor is 10m)¹⁵. It should be noted that, according to the preliminary assessment carried out in the field, in case of widening of right of way (more than 5m), the number of affected structures will increase almost more than 10 times which may affect the LAR categorization of the project.
38. The majority of the total number of affected structures is located on the UTY-owned lands and consequently is illegal (non-titled)¹⁶. From the total number of affected houses, 5 are also small shops adjacent to residential houses. The actual affected area of structures within the RoW couldn't be identified at this stage, which means that in some cases only part of these structures can be affected by the project. However, in the scope of this draft LARP, all structures within the RoW have been considered as fully affected. Details on the affected structures are shown in Table 2.13 and the detailed list of affected structures with locations is presented in Annex 4.

Table 2.13: Details on affected structures along the RoW (Transmission Line)

#	Type of structure	Main railway track (145.1 km)	3.5 km line from Blok Post 136.1 to Uchkurgan	Total
Residential				
1	Residential house	20	1	21
Subtotal (residential)		20	1	21
Non-residential				
1	Shop/store	5	-	5
2	Wall	2	-	2
3	Mosque	1	-	1
Subtotal (non-residential)		8	-	8
Total (without double counting)*		23	1	24
<i>* Five affected shops are adjacent to the affected residential houses and are included in total number of affected residential houses (21).</i>				

Source: Preliminary Impact Assessment Survey, October 2016

39. Under the prepared IEE of the Project, several mitigation measures have been proposed in order to ensure compliance of expecting railway noise level with standards, particularly, it is proposed that the project will construct noise barrier instead of the walls of affected structures to be demolished. It is expected that this measure will ensure noise level from electrified railway within background level (83-85 dB)¹⁷. The construction of this noise barrier will not cause additional impacts, besides those already included in this draft LARP, as they shall be constructed within the defined 5m RoW. UTY will take over the construction of this

¹⁵ The structures located within a 5.5m from axis also have been included in the affected list.

¹⁶ The users of houses have no legal cadastral document, only technical document is available to pay the taxes.

¹⁷ See IEE of the Project, section 3.6, para 298.

noise barrier in order to ensure noise standard. Taking into account that some of structures may be demolished partly, and the structure owners make get the compensation, but may not use that for construction of walls or construct inefficient for noise protection walls, therefore it is proposed that UTY will take over the construction of this new walls instead of demolished walls in order to ensure noise standard. Thus, during the finalization of the LARP, as a result of DMS survey, the affected houses/structures will be identified to be wholly or partly demolished. Then, in case of partly affected structures (if only the walls have to be demolished), the UTY (the Contractor) will take over the construction of the noise barrier instead of the demolished walls in order to ensure noise standard. Meantime, in case of restoration of demolished wall in UTY Contractor's cost, the calculated compensation for that demolished wall will not be paid to the AP to avoid double expencies.

2.6 AFFECTED BUSINESSES

40. Based on the number of identified permanently affected 5 small shops adjacent to residential houses, it can be assumed that 5 businesses will be permanently affected by the project. However, taking into account that the presented data is based on the preliminary analysis of google map and limited field visits without detailed inventory, the non-residential shops cannot be actually operating businesses, therefore the actual number of affected businesses will be verified at the LARP finalization stage through DMS and census. The number and details on affected employees also will be determined during the finalization of the LARP.

2.7 PUBLIC UTILITIES

41. According to the preliminary impact assessment, the project will permanently affect one big mosque in exit of Namangan city within the RoW of main railway track (Km 95-9-10, right site). The photo of mosque is presented in Annex 7.

2.8 SUMMARY IMPACT

42. The Project will have various impacts in terms of loss of land, crops, trees, structures, income, etc. Summary details on various impacts per Project components are shown in Table 2.14.

Table 2.14: Summary Impacts

#	Impacts	Permanent Land Acquisition per project components						Temporary Land Acquisition per project components					
		Total for permanent impact	Two substations	External power supply (110kV)	External power supply (220kV)	Main Railway Track (148.6km)	3.5 km line from block post 136.1 to Uchkurgan	Total for temporary impact	Two substations	External power supply (110kV)	External power supply (220kV)	Main Railway Track (148.6km)	3.5 km line from block post 136.1 to Uchkurgan
1	Number of affected Villages	13						14					
2	Number of land parcels (with double counting)	116	4	75	34	3	0	114	0	78	36	0	0
3	Affected land area (ha)	10.8408	10.3	0.323	0.216	0.003	0	108.274	0	61.56	46.71	0	0
4	Arable/Crop land area (ha)	10.3554	9.87	0.2936	0.1918	0	0	97.3016	0	56.99	40.32	0	0
5	Orchard/ Garden land area (ha)	0.4958	0.43	0.0288	0.034	0.003	0	10.9719	0	4.58	6.39	0	0
6	Number of severely AHs	24 ¹⁸	0	0	0	23	1	N/A ¹⁹					
7	Number of vulnerable AHs		15 ²⁰										
8	Number of Trees	199	172	12	14	1 ²¹	0	4388	0	1832	2556	0	0
9	Number of affected residential structures	21	0	0	0	20	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Number of	8	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

¹⁸ Includes the permanent impact on 3 gardens with 83.3% severity impact, as well as the 21 AHs to be physically relocated due to permanent acquisition of residential houses and businesses (shops).

¹⁹ Impact in terms of loss of crops for one season which does not lead to any permanent land acquisition, therefore, these households will not be severely affected as they will be allowed to continue their agricultural activities after the construction and they will also be compensated for the loss of crops and income for the entire duration of damage during the construction of pipe line.

²⁰ The number of affected vulnerable households was extrapolated based on total number of AHs and secondary data from social survey (see Chapter 3, para 3.8).

²¹ The number of tree was calculated in example of 1 ha tree planting as 400 trees in 1 ha area.

#	Impacts	Permanent Land Acquisition per project components						Temporary Land Acquisition per project components					
		Total for permanent impact	Two substations	External power supply (110kV)	External power supply (220kV)	Main Railway Track (148.6km)	3.5 km line from block post 136.1 to Uchkurgan	Total for temporary impact	Two substations	External power supply (110kV)	External power supply (220kV)	Main Railway Track (148.6km)	3.5 km line from block post 136.1 to Uchkurgan
	affected non-residential structures												
11	Number of affected businesses	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Number of AHs	140	4	75	34	26	1	114	0	78	36	0	0
13	Number of total AHs and APs (without double counting)	145 AHs/ 725 APs ²²											

²² The number of AHs and APs are presented without double counting, as from the 114 temporary affected households 109 are also permanently losing their lands. The number of APs is extrapolated based on average HH size of 5 members.

3 SOCIO ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

3.1 General

43. The main objective of the Socio-Economic Survey (SES) is to provide a description of the key socio-economic features of the affected population and communities, such as education levels, modes of livelihood, sources of income, poverty/income levels as well as house type. This will increase the understanding of potential impacts of land loss on affected households and identify options for rehabilitation.
44. In this draft LARP, the socio-economic profile is presented not for the actual affected people, but for the total population/HHs of affected communities, as no census/SES was implemented per AHs for all Project components in this stage, besides the 2 traction substations. The preliminary census was carried out only for the AHs permanently affected due to construction of 2 traction substations, thus for this component of the project the census/SES data presented in this chapter is the actual. For the other Project components, the estimation/extrapolation of socio-economic profile of AHs/APs was made based on socio-economic data collected within the preparation of "Poverty and Social Assessment" under the PPTA. .
45. In the frame of "Poverty and Social Assessment" (PSA) preparation, both desk and field surveys have been carried out such as follows²³:
- 1) Baseline research and analysis of** the available official quantitative indicators at the level of Andijan and Namangan regions, describing the current situation and changes such as demographic situation, labor development (employment), economic activity, living standards, education and infrastructure (especially transport), health conditions. The official statistic information and available sociological data was used to determine the important social impacts related to the project implementation.
- 2) Qualitative HH survey** with 192 HHs sampling. For the household survey two-stage random sampling was used so that all the settlements in the project area along the railway road section had an equal probability of being surveyed. The city / urban settlements and RCC, covering the entire territory of the project area along the railway road section were considered as primary territorial units. At stage I, settlements / communities along the railway road section as part of RCC were sampling units. In RCC list of communities for sampling was formed taking into account the location of the settlements so that the survey covered only those communities located within the boundaries of the project area. Then, 13 communities were selected by equal probable sample for the survey located along the railway stations covered by the project. At stage II, HH were sampling units. Random sample from self-government bodies lists of HH so that each family had an equal chance to be interviewed was applied for selection of households. For HH survey random probability sample was formed, ensuring the representativeness of 95% at the level of the regions of the project area. The total number of HHs surveyed in each community was 14-15 HHs.

3.2 Overview of the project Regions

46. Andijan and Namangan regions are located in Fergana Valley. Fergana valley is a valley in Central Asia spread across eastern Uzbekistan, southern Kyrgyzstan and northern Tajikistan. Fergana valley consists of three regions Fergana, Andijan and Namangan. This component of the project covers only Andijan and Namangan regions.
47. Andijan region is the largest agro-industrial region of Uzbekistan. From the northeast and south the region borders with the Republic of Kyrgyzstan, in the west – with Fergana region and the north-west - with Namangan region of Uzbekistan. The climate is continental. The

²³ For the detailed methodology see Annex 2 of "Poverty and Social Assessment" of the Project.

total area of the region is 4.3 thousand square kilometers (see table 3.1). The region consists of 14 administrative districts: Altinkul, Andijan, Asaka, Balykchy, Boz, Bulakbashi, Jalakuduk, Izbaskan, Kurgantepa, Markhamat, Pakhtaabad, Ulugnor, Hodjaabad and Shahrikhan; and 3 cities Andijan, Asaka, Khanabad. Andijan is known in Central Asia as one of the oldest cultural and shopping centers of Ferghana Valley and is currently the fastest growing center of industry and agricultural production. The city is located 450 meters above the sea level and its area is 74.3 square kilometers.

48. Namangan region is located in the foothills of Chatkal and Kurashin ranges. From the north and north-east the region borders with Jalalabad region of Kyrgyzstan, in the north-west and west with Tashkent region and Hodjent region of the Republic of Tajikistan, in the south and south-east with Fergana and Andijan regions. The relief of Namangan region has a mountain-lowland nature. The territory of Namangan region is located at an altitude of 350-380 meters above the sea level. The total area of the region is 7.4 square kilometers. The region includes Namangan city, 11 districts (Mingbulak, Kasansay, Namangan, Naryn, Pap, Uychi, Chartak, Chust, Turakurgan, Uchkurgan, Yangikurgan).
49. **Production:** Oil and gas, textile, chemical, silk, energy, fat-and-oil, as well as building materials production are more developed sectors of industry in these regions. Such industrial outputs as equipment for petroleum-refining, gas, textile industry, silk and cotton fabrics, clothes and footwear manufactured in region. Number of thermo-power stations is operated. Factory on manufacture the national ceramic ware working in Rishtan town. Fergana valley is the fastest agricultural and industrial region of Uzbekistan.
50. **Healthcare sector:** According to the Statistics Committee of Uzbekistan, in 2015, there were 117 hospitals and 527 clinics in the Andijan region, and 97 and 378 in Namangan region respectively.
51. **Education sector:** As of January 1, 2015, according to Statistics Committee, in Andijan and Namangan regions there are 1432 schools and 247 lyceums and professional colleges as well as 7 Higher Educational Institutions.
52. The general socio-economic findings of "Poverty and Social Assessment" survey²⁴ carried out within PPTA, as well as statistical data are presented below which serve as a basis for the extrapolation of main socio-economic characteristics of affected households identified during the preliminary impact assessment survey.

Table 3.1. Demographic indicators in Project area, 2015

Name of regions	Number of population	Population density per km ²	Area thousands km ²	Gender		Population growth, %	The average age of the population, years
				Male	Female		
Andijan	2,853.30	664.50	4.30	1,441.80 (50.50%)	1415.50 (49.50%)	18.90	28
Namangan	2,554.20	343.30	7.40	1,293.70 (48.50%)	1260.20 (51.50%)	20	28

Source: State committee of statistics of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2015

²⁴ 192 households were interviewed during the survey. The survey covered the residents of the nearby communities among 13 railway stations of 145.1 km of the main railway line. The social survey was conducted on November 1- 14, 2016.

Table 3.2. Share of labor forces in project area, 2015

Region	Number of population, mln. people	Number of labor forces, thousand persons	Number of unemployment, %	Level of economically active population, %	The level of employment, %	Number of employed in the rural area, %
Andijan	2,857.30	1,668.0	5.60	75	71	42
Namangan	2,554.20	989.0	5.30	63	59	29

Source: State committee of statistics of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2015

53. Employment: According to the survey results the employment in project area is characterized by the following:

- Only third of the residents has permanent employment (30%).
- Every sixth resident has temporary part-time employment (16%).
- 22% of the residents are pensioners and 18% are housewives;
- 7% of the residents are unemployed;
- 7% of residents have permanent part-time employment or temporary full time employment.

The key sector of employment is public sector (24%). 18% are engaged in private sector and 13% - in agricultural sector. Only 2% are engaged in construction sector. There are no respondents employed in transport sector.

54. Income, expenditures and poverty: According to the survey results the main sectors of obtaining income for the third of the households are public (31% HHs) and private sectors (31%), including the small business and entrepreneurial activity. Third of the residents receives the key income from the pensions, benefits and other state social allowances (29%). There is no household engaged in transport sector to obtain the income. Usually households in Uzbekistan are male-headed families. According to the survey results, head of the household in the project area brings the main income in 69% HHs. Children of the HH's head bring the main income in 18% HHs. Women bring the main income in the family in 11% HHs. According to the social survey results there is no household below the poverty line in the project area (income less than US\$ 79 per month). The average daily income of each forth HH in the project area is US\$ 4.7- 7.9 per capita (twice more than poverty line). The average daily income of each fifth HH is US\$ 7.9 – 10.6 per capita. 43% HHs have the average daily income above 10.6 per capita that is 4.5 times above the poverty line. The total average monthly household expenditure is more than UZS 1 000 000 or US\$ 318. People spend the highest amount of money on food and clothing. For the majority of the households in the project area, minimal expenditures on food per month make 100 000 UZS or US\$ 32 per month (53% HHs). Maximal amount of expenditures on food per month is 1 000 000 UZS or US\$ 318 (41% HHs).

55. Welfare of HHs: Household assets: Possession of durable goods differs from household to household depending on the nature of the durable goods. At a minimum, absolute majority of the households possess television set – 99%. Refrigerators, soft furniture and bicycle are owned by more than half of the households. A very small number of households have vehicles such as car.

56. Living standards: According to the self-assessment of the residents (87%) in the project area, the key social group of the population is middle class (the social group between the upper and working classes, including professional and business people and their families). 10% of the residents consider themselves as low-income families (poor class). The key problem in the project area is unemployment and problems in job placement – 33%. This is

caused by the fact that only 30% of the residents have permanent full-time employment. 7% of the residents are unemployed. 11% of the residents noted the problem with low incomes because they have temporary part-time employment, permanent part-time employment or temporary full time employment. The type of employment does not allow them to obtain high income for their families. Third of the residents (31%) in the project area is also concerned about the future of their children.

57. **Access to social infrastructure:** The availability of social infrastructure in the project area is acceptable. There are 10 schools, 5 colleges, 3 institutes, 5 medical facilities, 7 markets and 5 children's playgrounds in 13 surveyed communities.

3.3 Affected Households (AHs) and Affected Persons (APs)

58. The preliminary census was carried out only for the AHs permanently affected due to construction of 2 traction substations, thus for this component of the project the census/SES data presented in this section is the actual, and for the other Project components, the numbers are estimated/ extrapolated. Thus, the estimate number of AHs is 145, extrapolated based on the number of identified permanent and temporary affected land parcels, as well as permanently affected structures, from which 139 are permanently affected households (due to permanent land acquisition of 116 land parcels and permanent acquisition of 24 structures), and 114 are temporarily affected households.²⁵
59. The average household size of 5 persons resulted from the "Poverty and Social Assessment" social survey was taken for calculation of number of APs. Thus, applying this average to the number of identified 145 AHs, the number of affected persons (AH members) can be estimated as 725 (145*5). The actual number of AHs and APs will be identified and verified via census survey during the LARP finalization stage. Component wise details on affected households are shown in Table 3.3.

Table 3.3. Affected Households and Affected Persons

Project component	Number of AHs (Permanent Impact)	Number of AHs (Temporary Impact)	Total Number of AHs (without double counting)	Total Number of APs (without double counting)	Total Percentage (project component)
Two substations	4	-	4	20	2.76
External Power Supply (52km)	109	114	114	570	78.62
Main railway track (145.1 km) and 3.5 km line to Uchkurgan	27	-	27	135	18.62
Total	140	114	145	725	100

3.4 Gender distribution of APs

60. Gender distribution of APs was estimated based on average demographic data on population of Namangan and Andijan regions obtained from statistical service (see tables 3.4).

²⁵ From the 114 temporary affected households 109 are also permanently losing their lands.

Table 3.4. Gender distribution of Affected Persons

Age	Average % of gender distribution in affected regions*	Number of APs under the project	Number of APs per gender distribution
Male	49.5%		358.9
Female	50.5%		366.1
Total	100%	725	725
<i>* Source: State committee of statistics of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2015</i>			

3.5 Age and Marital status of APs

61. The APs have an average age of 35.5 years (26-45 age group). Majority of APs (118) are married. The details are presented in tables 3.5 and 3.6.

Table 3.5. Age of Affected Persons

Age	% of age distribution per surveyed respondents*	Number of APs under the project	Number of APs per age distribution
18-25	5%		36.25
26-45	46%		333.50
46-55	23%		166.75
56 and older	26%		188.50
Total	100%	725	725
<i>* Source: Social survey</i>			

Table 3.6. Marital status of Affected Persons

Marital status	% of surveyed respondents distribution per marital status *	Number of APs under the project	Number of APs per distribution of marital status
Not married	2%		14.5
Married	82%		594.5
Divorced	7%		50.75
Widower / widow	9%		65.25
Total	100%	725	725
<i>* Source: Social survey</i>			

3.6 Education level

62. More than half of respondents interviewed in the project area have secondary (55%) and specialized secondary education (21%), thus as a result of estimated, 79.2 APs have secondary and 30.24 APs have specialized secondary education. For details see table 3.7.

Table 3.7. Indicators of educational level of Affected Persons

Educational level	% of surveyed respondents distribution per educational level *	Number of APs under the project	Number of APs per educational level
Elementary education	2%		14.5
Secondary education	55%		398.75
Vocational education	21%		152.25
Collage	13%		94.25
University	9%		65.25
Total	100%	725	725
<i>* Source: Social survey</i>			

3.7 Employment Status

63. The distribution of APs per employment status is presented in table 3.8. According to the survey results and consequently estimation for APs, only third of the APs has permanent employment (30%) as shown below.

Table 3.8. Employment status of Affected Persons

Employment Status	% of surveyed respondents distribution per employment status *	Number of APs under the project	Number of APs per employment status
Permanent (full time)	30%		217.5
Permanent (part time)	2%		14.5
Temporary (full time)	3%		21.75
Temporary (part time)	16%		116
Student	2%		14.5
Retired	22%		159.5
Unemployed	7%		50.75
Housewife	18%		130.5
Total	100%	725	725
<i>* Source: Social survey</i>			

3.8 Vulnerable Households

64. Vulnerable Households include women headed households, low income households, households having physically challenged persons and households headed by elderly persons (above 65 years). The category mentioned under the vulnerability is generally based on ADB's general parameter.

65. According to the self-assessment of the residents (87%) surveyed in the frame of "Poverty and Social Assessment" social survey in the project area, the key social group of the

population is middle class (the social group between the upper and working classes, including professional and business people and their families). 10% of the residents consider themselves as low-income families (poor class). Thus, this percentage was taken as basis for estimation of number of affected households that fall under the category of vulnerability. This amounts to 15 AHs ($145 \times 10 / 100 = 14.5$) and includes only low income households under the categorization of vulnerability.²⁶

66. The actual number of affected vulnerable AHs will be identified and verified during the LARP finalization stage when the census survey will be initiated for each AH and information will be received from respective government bodies. The Makhallas and district government have a record of all households in the communities and will be tapped in identifying and certifying vulnerable households.
67. The requirements of ADB for vulnerable segments of the population agree with category of residents, determined by the Government. According to the Uzbek law (Uzbek Law #415, adopted on 26.12.2016), the socially vulnerable groups of the population are persons who are recognized in accordance with the legislation in need of social services, including: the lonely and the elderly living alone, in need of constant care; invalids I and II groups, disabled children; incapacitated and limited in capability citizens; persons with socially significant diseases; orphans and children left without parental care.
68. Considering aspects of development of the country, the Government developed range of activities, aimed to support vulnerable segments of the population. There are a big number of legal acts regulating the social safeguard policy including law, Presidential Degrees, Governmental Resolutions and other under law acts. Regional administrations provide financial support to certain category of people as follows:
 - (i) lonely women, left without wage-earner;
 - (ii) families, where there is disabled member of family;
 - (iii) lonely elderly people;
 - (iv) mothers for children until they reach the age of 2 years;
 - (v) poor families whose incomes below the subsistence level.
69. The details of local legal regulations for each of the above mentioned categories are provided in section 7.3.7.
70. According to the Law "On Citizen's Self-Governance Bodies" (Art. 11) "The Assembly of the citizens of the settlement, village (kishlak, aul) and city's mahalla, inter alia, implementing measures to support socially vulnerable segments of the population, provides targeted and effective use of centrally allocated public funds for these purposes in the manner prescribed by the legislation".
71. Thereby, requirements of ADB for vulnerable segments of the population agree with category of residents, determined by the Government. However, to meet the ADB SPS principle to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups at least national minimum standards, the vulnerable households will be provided with a one-time additional allowance equivalent to 3 months of minimum wage in connection with the project implementation. In addition willing members of vulnerable households will also be prioritized²⁷ in project related employment. Vulnerable households include those belong to women headed household, poor household, household headed by elderly with no support and household having physically challenged people.

²⁶ According to the GoU low-income households are classified as households where the monthly per capita income is less than the equivalent of UZS 144,157 (approximately US\$ 2.1 per capita per day), which is close to the internationally accepted income poverty line of approximately US\$2.0 per capita, per day for developing countries. According to WB (UNDP Human Development Index) poverty data in 2013, the number of people living in poverty in Uzbekistan constitutes 14.1% of the population.

²⁷ Applicants should meet eligibility requirements in terms of qualification and skills.

4 INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

4.1 General

72. This chapter describes the process of Public Consultation (hereinafter referred to as PC) with the affected communities and APs.
73. The main objectives of the public 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 electrification of the railway,
 - to disseminate information to the people about the project in terms of its activities and scope of work; and understand the views and perceptions of the people affected and local communities with reference to acquisition of land or loss of property and its due compensation,
 - to involve them 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 understand views of affected people on resettlement options and generate idea regarding the expected demand of the affected people,
 - to seek peoples' participation and involvement during collection of actual information during the detailed measurement surveys,
 - to discuss about the general policy principles of national laws and ADB Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 and to make them aware about the broad eligibility and entitlements,
 - to discuss about the nature of impacts, such as, permanent and temporary in terms of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement for the permanent facilities and transmission lines.
74. Consultations were carried out with stakeholders at early stages of project preparation. Informal consultations were carried out with UTY and its relevant officials to discuss about the project and to seek their guidance on various issues related to land acquisition and resettlement planning activities. Officials of cadastral department were consulted to collect maps and parcel details of the project affected area. Public hearings were formally done jointly with environment team and Khokimiyats and the local people from the project areas were targeted. Environment and social issues were discussed among the participants as part of public hearing.
75. In compliance with ADB requirements with the aim of informing the communities in the project area about the upcoming consultations, the announcements have been published in the local newspapers of Namangan and Andijan provinces: "Namanganskaya pravda" dated November 19, 2016 (#48) in Russian language (in Uzbek – "Namangan haqiqati" #92 dated November 16, 2016), and "Andijanskaya pravda" dated November 18, 2016 (#95) in Russian language (in Uzbek – "Andijonnoma" #96 dated November 19, 2016).
76. Almost all public consultations in Namangan province were held in administrative buildings of Pap, Chartak (Chartak and Uychi districts together) and Uchkurgan (Naryn and Uchkurgan districts together) districts' Khokimiyats on November 22 and 23, 2016. Public consultations of Chust, Turakurgan districts and Namangan city were conducted in Urban Branch of Public Education in Namangan city on November 22, 2016.
77. As to the public consultations in Andijan province, they were held for the population of Andijan city, Andijan district and Paytug and Kuygan-Yar districts of Andijan province in administrative building of Kokimiyat in Andijan city on November 24, 2016.

78. In total, almost 182 people from local communities have been participated in PCs, from which 142 (79%) were male and 40 (21%) female.
79. Affected persons due to permanent and temporary land acquisition will be consulted at individual household basis during census and socio economic survey during the LARP finalization stage.
80. The key issues discussed, questions raised during the meeting are presented in the table below (for details, see Appendix 2: Records of Public Consultations).

Table 4.1. Summary of Public Consultations

No	Venue of PC	Name of covered Regions	Date of Consultations
1	Pap region khokimiyats	Chust, Pap	22.11.2016
2	Namangan city "Yoshlar markazi"	Turakurgan, Namangan, Namangan city	22.11.2016
3	Chratak region khokimiyat	Chartak, Uychi	23.11.2016
4	Uchqurgon region khokimiyat	Norin, Uchqurgon	23.11.2016
5	Andijan city khokimiyat	Andijan city, Paytug, Kuygan-Yar	24.11.2016

81. The following LAR related topics have been presented to the community members:
- Introduction on Project background and components
 - Expected project LAR impact (permanent and temporary)
 - The aim of preparation of draft LARP
 - Main phases of LARP preparation, implementation and approval (including the start of civil works)
 - The content of draft LARP
 - Types of losses subject for compensation under the project LARP
 - Groups of APs eligible for compensation
 - Main stages of LARP finalization and approval
 - GRM proposed for the project
82. Besides the presented topics, also the preliminary impact data was presented to the community representatives indicating that this is very estimate picture and should be verified/updated based on cadastral data and DMS.

4.2 Findings of the Community Consultations

83. Most of the project affected people are aware about of the project in general terms; however, a few sections of the people are not aware about the project. People are supportive about the project as it will improve the railway transport system in the region. APs losing their land and assets expect fair and adequate compensation. People want that advance notice be provided prior to the construction activities. All the compensation related issues shall be fairly and clearly discussed with the affected people. Major findings of the consultations held at various locations are summarized below in Table 4.2. Details on consultations and List of participants are presented in Annex 2.

Table 4.2: LAR-related Issues discussed during the PCs

#	District/ Region	Issues	Summary Response Participant's Opinion, Comments and Suggestions
1	Namangan city	The question was raised by the men if the compensation for illegally built houses/structures to be demolished under the project will be paid.	The clarification was given by the consultants that in accordance with local legislation; only affected legal houses/structures are subject for compensation, however, as the project will be financed by ADB, the ADB's SPS requirements are applied for the project LAR-related activities. According to the suggested entitlement matrix of the project such illegal houses/structures also will be compensated at replacement cost.
2	Uychi	The issue was raised by several people (2 men and 1 woman) regarding the compensation for demolishing of their houses affected due to construction of 6.7km new railway section. The woman insisted that she was asked to remove from her house to the provided temporary house, which has no sufficient conditions for leaving. Also she insisted that she verbally was told that 6ha of land will be given to her instead of affected 12 ha. However, people mention that they haven't been officially notified on land allocation and compensation.	The representative of UTY noted the contacts of the affected persons and ensured them to discuss the issue with the khokimiyats. In the meantime, the consultants clarified to APs that without prior notification and decree from khokimiyats no one can push them to be removed from their houses without provision of relevant compensation.
3	All communities	How big will be buffer zone? You noted that it will be 5 meters, but I was told that it should up 25 meters.	Taking into consideration the requirements stated in government regulation, the buffer zone was defined as 5 meters. For newly constructed railway it may be 25 and more, depending from different factors defined by government regulation.

4.3 Future Consultation Strategy

84. Consultation will be continued throughout the project cycle. Additional rounds of consultations with APs will be required while updating the LARP after the detailed design exercise and during LARP implementation. The next rounds of consultations will occur after the detailed design and when compensation and assistance are provided. For future consultations, following steps are envisaged in the project:

- UTY will organize public meetings and will apprise the communities about the progress in the updating of LARP.
- UTY will organize public meetings to inform the community about the compensation and assistance to be paid.
- Key features of the entitlements will be disclosed along the project corridor.
- All monitoring and evaluation reports of the LARP components of the project will be disclosed in the same manner as that of the LARP.
- Attempts will be made to ensure that vulnerable groups understand the process and to take their specific needs into account.

4.4 Disclosure

85. The project information will be disseminated through disclosure of resettlement planning documents. Resettlement information leaflet (Annex 3) containing information on project design, compensation, eligibility, entitlement, grievance redress mechanism, and further implementation plan etc. will be translated in to local language (Russian and Uzbek) and will be distributed to affected persons upon the approval of draft LARP by UTU and ADB. Copy of the draft LARP (full report) will also be translated to local language and will be made available at district level especially in the Khokimyat upon approval. The draft LARP will be disclosed on ADB's website (in English Language) and in the website of UTU (in English, Russian and Uzbek) upon approval. The same procedure will also be followed during the disclosure of updated/final LARP during the detailed design.

5 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS

5.1 Objectives

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

5.2 Grievance Redress Mechanism

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

88. The APs will have the right to file complaints and queries on any aspect of land acquisition compensation and resettlement. PIU (UTY) will be responsible for establishment of GRM after the project effectivity and act as the GRM secretary to make sure that the GRM is operational to effectively handle environmental and social concerns of project affected persons. The proposing GRM was discussed PIU's manager and safeguard specialist and it was presented during the public consultations. PIU will ensure that grievances and complaints on any aspect of the land acquisition, compensation, and resettlement are addressed in a timely and satisfactory manner. All possible avenues are made available to the APs to resolve their grievances at the project level. Under the proposed project level grievance mechanism, affected households may appeal any decision, practice or activity connected with the assessment or valuation of land or other assets, acquisition and compensation. APs will be made aware of the procedures they can follow to seek redress, including, if necessary resort to the courts through the Government's grievance mechanism. The project grievance mechanism will be disseminated via the final LARP leaflet that will be distributed to affected households through the makhalla or village assembly of citizens or farmers councils during the disclosure consultations.

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

Table 5.1: Grievance Redress Mechanism and Levels

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

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

5.3 GRC Records and Documentation

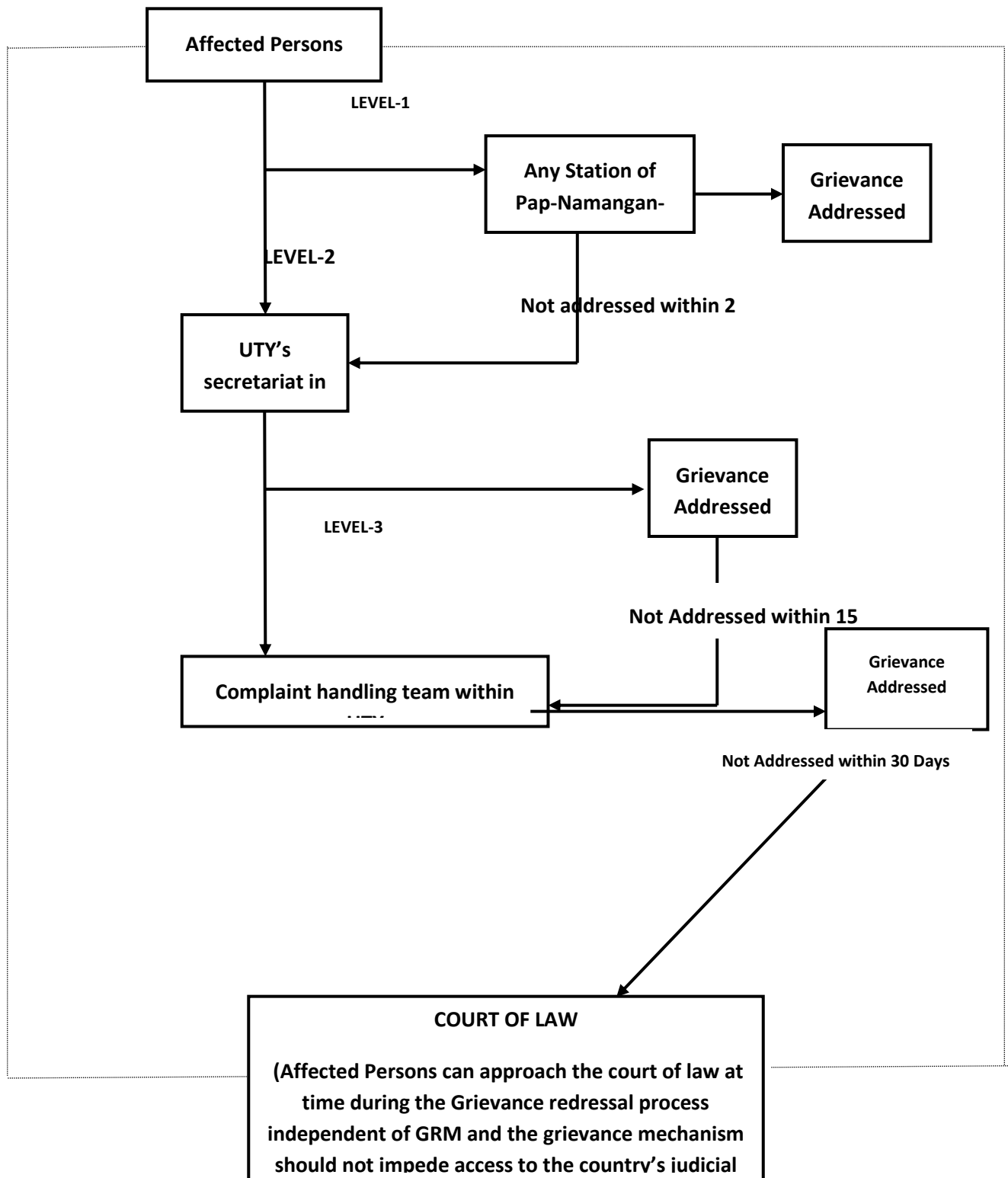
90. Most of grievances on land acquisition and resettlement issues are redressed at 1-2 levels. All grievances received from the population will be registered in a logbook which should be available at all levels: at the site office of Contractor, each station of railway Pap-Namangan-Andijan. Besides, there are also logbooks in the khokimiyats where the grievances from the population are usually registered. Even so, the information on received by Contractor grievances and applications from the aggregated persons, and undertook measures should be submitted to the representatives of PIU on the project site for the accounting all grievances. Thereafter the information on all received grievances will be collected at the PIU.

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

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

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

Figure 5.1: Grievance Redress Mechanism



6 POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

6.1 General

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

6.2 Laws, Regulation and Provision relating to LAR in Uzbekistan

6.2.1 Constitution

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

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

6.2.2 Land code (30 April 1998)

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

- Withdrawal of the land or part thereof for state and public needs is made by agreement with land user and tenant by decision respectively khokim of district, city, region or by decision of the Cabinet of Ministers (Article 37, Clause 1). In case of disagreement the land user or tenant of the land with a decision of district (city, region) khokim, or the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers to withdraw the land, this decision may be appealed in court (Article 37, Clause 2);
- Losses caused by violation of the rights of land users, tenants and land owners (including lost profits), shall be reimbursed in full (Article 41, Clause 3);

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

100. This resolution regulates compensation for losses to individuals and legal entities due to seizure of land plots for state and public needs. This regulation is mainly dealing with land plots, houses, building and structures of individuals and legal entities.

101. The resolution determines the procedure for seizure of land or part thereof, as well as the procedure for calculating the amount of compensation to individuals and legal entities for the demolished residential, industrial and other buildings, structures and plantings in due to seizure of land for state and public needs. The Resolution contains:

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

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

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

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

104. According to the Clause 11 evaluation of residential houses (apartments), buildings, structures, and determination of plantings costs, located at acquired land plots, shall be done by appraisal companies at the expense of an applicant. Property evaluation approaches vary from one executing agency to another but engaging independent appraisers (private companies) has become common practice. For the calculation of losses in the form of demolitions of buildings and structures is determined by their market value. Only evaluation of the losses of agricultural and forestry production is carried by the self-financing State Enterprises for Land Surveying and Real Estate Cadastre subordinated to Goscomzemgeodescadastre. In case of land acquisition

the evaluation of losses of agricultural and forestry production carries out in accordance to clear methodology described in the regulations approved by the governmental resolution²⁸. Period to restore lost products was adopted as four years.

105. The results of the assessment can be challenged by the customer²⁹. In case of need, to validate the evaluation report in accordance with the legislation, it can be an examination of the evaluation report by another appraisal organization. Appraisal organization conducting the examination, expresses an impartial judgment on the reliability of the valuation report, without a new (self) evaluation and without making its own conclusions, containing a project cost estimate. In case of disagreement of the customer with examination of the evaluation report such a dispute is subject to consideration by the court. In contentious situations at the request of the judiciary an Expert Commission created for examination of appraisal materials. Regulations on the organization of work of the Expert Commission and its composition approved by the above mentioned governmental resolution #161.

106. It is important to note that according to the Clause 11 all materials appeared in the result of dismantling of demolished residential houses (apartments), other buildings and structures (except for unauthorized construction), located at the land plot to be acquired, shall be retained at the disposal of property developer or land owner (land user, leaseholder) who shall make full compensation to the owner. In specific cases, at will of the owner of demolished residential house (apartment), buildings, structures and plantings, materials appeared in the result of dismantling, based on the decision of hokims of relevant districts (towns), may be handed over to the owner. In this case the committee shall determine the cost of materials to be handed over to the owner at the market prices actual at the moment of demolition taking into account amortization

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

6.2.4 Civil Code (29 August 1996)

108. The Civil Code (CC) defines the legal status of participants of civil relations, the grounds and procedure of implementation of property rights and other proprietary rights, rights on intellectual property, regulates the contractual and other obligations, as well as other property and related personal non-property relations. The CC defines general rules of property seizure, determination of property cost and rights for compensation, terms of rights termination.

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

- expenses that the person whose right is violated, made or must make to restore the violated right;
- the loss of or damage to property (real damage);

²⁸ Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan #146 dated 25 May, 2011, annex 2

²⁹ Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan #161 dated 28 July, 2008

- the revenues that this person would have received under normal conditions of civil turnover if his right had not been violated (lost profits).

110. 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”.

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

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

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

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

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

114. 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.

115. 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.

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

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

6.2.6 Tax code

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

6.2.7 Labor code and employment law

119. These two documents are main legislations regulating labor relations of individuals employed with labor contract by enterprises, institutions, organizations of all type ownership forms, including contracted by individuals. These legislations are considering interests of employees and employers provide efficient function of labor market, just and secure labor conditions, protection of labor rights and employees health, promote to growth of labor productivity, increase of work quality, raising on this matter welfare and social livelihood level of the population.

120. Both ADB policy and the Uzbek law provide for the indemnification of APs who lose a job because of land/assets acquisition under a public interest project. The two, however, differ substantially on how the matter is conceptualized and resolved in practice. ADB policy compounds the matter as an income rehabilitation issue and thus requires that the actual job income lost by the APs is fully reimbursed to them. This approach covers temporary and permanent job losses and is generally implemented through an allowance providing the APs their declared monthly salary (what should be substantiated by the supporting documents) for the number of months of business stoppage up to a maximum of 12 months which is the benchmark for permanent job loss. For informal permanent jobs without declared salaries the

approach is the same but based on national minimum salary. To guarantee proper policy application the payment of the job loss allowances are to be directly disbursed to the APs by the project proponent.

121. 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 dues³⁰.

6.2.8 KMK 2.10.08-97

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

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

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

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

124. 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

³⁰ 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.

need of legal reform and does not require additional payments in connection with the project implementation.

6.3 ADB Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009

125. 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.

126. 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.

127. The rate of compensation for acquired housing, land and other assets will be calculated at full replacement costs. The calculation of full replacement cost will be based on the following elements: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any. Where market conditions are absent or in a formative stage, the borrower/client will consult with the displaced persons and host populations to obtain adequate information about recent land transactions, land value by types, land titles, land use, cropping patterns and crop production, availability of land in the project area and region, and other related information. The borrower/client will also collect baseline data on housing, house types, and construction materials. Qualified and experienced experts will undertake the valuation of acquired assets. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account. The following are the basic policy principle of ADB's SPS, 2009:

- (i) Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.
- (ii) Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned non-government organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population. Where involuntary

- resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.
- (iii) Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.
 - (iv) Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
 - (v) Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.
 - (vi) Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.
 - (vii) Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.
 - (viii) Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
 - (ix) Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders.
 - (x) Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.
 - (xi) Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.
 - (xii) Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

6.4 Policy comparison

128. Comparison of the Uzbekistan LAR Policy with the ADB Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard Policy indicates that key elements of the ADB Policy are present - particularly those related to valuation of immovable property. The ADB's principle of avoidance or minimization of resettlement is reflected in the Uzbekistan legislation (Civil and Land codes, related governmental resolutions). The key policy difference relate to AP's without title, or registration (businesses and structures. However, the LARP ensures that: (a) compensation is provided at replacement cost for market value for all items, (b) non-titled APs are eligible for compensation for non land assets, provision for additional assistance especially severe impacted households and APs who are vulnerable. A policy comparison between ADB's SPS and Uzbekistan's national legislation is presented in Table 6.1

Table 6.1: Comparison of LAR Provisions between ADB Policy and National Legislation

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

Issues	ADB's SPS (2009) and ADB practice for application*	Republic of Uzbekistan	Reconciliation Needs
			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. <i>No reconciliation needed. 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	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	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.

Issues	ADB's SPS (2009) and ADB practice for application*	Republic of Uzbekistan	Reconciliation Needs
	<p>absence of tax declaration based on maximum non-taxable salary.</p> <p>F. Loss of trees:</p> <p>i) Unproductive. Irrespective of legal land occupancy status compensation at market rate. Application based on tree type/wood volume or other methods ensuring AP rehabilitation.</p> <p>ii) Productive. Compensation at replacement cost based for application on various methods: tree reproduction cost, income lost (x tree type x market value of 1 year income x full production years lost).</p> <p>G. Loss of crops. Compensation of crop in cash at market price.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>documented evidence but no clear methodology.</p> <p>F. Loss of unproductive and productive trees. Unproductive as well as productive trees affected by a public project are to be compensated. 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. Compensation for the lost trees is a separated from compensation for lost profits.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

Issues	ADB's SPS (2009) and ADB practice for application*	Republic of Uzbekistan	Reconciliation Needs
4. LAR Planning, assessment and valuation of impacts	<p>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:</p> <p>i. Measurement survey. Measures all affected items.</p> <p>ii. AP Census. Identifies all APs and establishes legitimate beneficiaries based on legal status.</p> <p>iii. Socio-economic survey. Provides background information on AP' socio-economic features.</p> <p>iv. Valuation survey</p> <p>a) Land: If land market exist based on a survey of recent transactions; without land market based on land productivity/ income;</p> <p>b) Buildings and structures. Replacement cost of materials, labor and transport and special features of building/structure without discounting depreciation, salvaged materials and transaction costs;</p> <p>c) Trees/crops. Based on the methodology detailed in section 2.</p>	<p>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:</p> <p>i. Measurement survey. Land and buildings impacts measured. Other impacts identified but not measured.</p> <p>ii. APs Identification. Identifies only legal APs</p> <p>iii. Socio-economic survey. <u>No comparable requirements exist.</u></p> <p>iv. Valuation survey</p> <p>a) Land: valued at market rate based on a transactions survey. Valuation includes transaction costs/third party liabilities.</p> <p>b) Buildings and structures. Replacement cost but the salvaged materials remain with the developer or landowner provides full reimbursement to the owner;</p> <p>c) Trees/crops. 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>A. Partly different in principle and application. <u>No reconciliation needed</u> as law/regulation is silent on this matter and SPS requirements have been already applied in previous ADB projects. Still, clear instructions regarding ADB projects ensuring the measurement of all impacts and the counting of all AP are needed for mainstreaming purposes.</p> <p>i. Detailed Measurement Surveys to be mainstreamed for all impacts.</p> <p>ii. Detailed count of individuals to be mainstreamed.</p> <p>iii. The execution of the survey is to be mainstreamed.</p> <p>iv. Valuation survey</p> <p>a) Land is not valued because of compensation land to land; there is only measuring land area and valuation of land quality (productivity/soil quality) in order to compensate land to equal land.</p> <p>b) Already reconciled for previous 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	<p>A. Information disclosure. Resettlement-related documents to be timely disclosed in the AP language.</p>	<p>A. Information disclosure. No disclosure requirement exists.</p>	<p>A. Different in principle and application. <u>Already reconciled for ADB projects.</u></p>

Issues	ADB's SPS (2009) and ADB practice for application*	Republic of Uzbekistan	Reconciliation Needs
	<p>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</p> <p>C. Grievance procedure. A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is to be established for each project. Information on GRM to be communicated to the APs</p> <p>D. Asset acquisition conditions. Property can be acquired only after full compensation is paid to the APs</p>	<p>B. Public consultation. Matters of local importance to be publicly discussed with local authorities. But no requirement to consult directly the APs</p> <p>C. Grievance Procedures. Each state agency/ministry must follow to detail instructions (approved by government) on registering and reviewing the concerns and claims from citizens.</p> <p>D. Asset acquisition conditions. Property can be acquired only after full compensation is paid to APs</p>	<p>B. Same in principle but different in application. Already reconciled for ADB projects. <u>Better application needed.</u></p> <p>C. <u>No reconciliation is needed.</u></p> <p>D. Same in principle, but unsystematic in application. <u>Application to be improved.</u></p>
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). Thus, support of vulnerable segments of the population is provided on the regular base by the Government on central and local levels and does not require additional payments in connection with the project implementation.</p>	A. Critically different in application. <u>Formal reconciliation of the application mechanisms details may be needed.</u> To be elaborated in a Decree for ADB projects.

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

6.5 Core LAR Policy Principle for the project

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

- Land acquisition, and other involuntary resettlement impacts will be avoided or minimized through all viable alternative project designs;
- Construction schedule shall be matched with off-the agricultural season 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 applicable rehabilitation allowances defined by Entitlement matrix in lieu of land compensation and will be fully compensated for losses other than land;
- Draft LARP needs to be finalized and updated following the 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.
- Appropriate grievance redresses mechanisms will be established to resolve APs' grievances, if they occur.
- The temporarily affected land needs to be restored to previous use and the farmers shall be allowed to continue their cultivation after the completion of civil works;
- People moving in the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to any assistance.
- All common property resources (CPR) lost due to the project will be replaced or compensated by the project and UTY will ensure that replacement of all utilities and CPRs are also undertaken consistent with ADB SPS, 2009.

7 ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENT

7.1 Eligibility

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

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

7.2 Cut-off-Date

131. 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 UTY prior to the start of final AP census survey during detailed design exercise. Consultations will be carried out at each Khomiyat 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.

7.3 Compensation and Valuation of Assets

7.3.1. Valuation of Assets

132. The valuation of the assets, including real estate property, business etc., is carried out on the basis of the Law "On Valuation Activity", decrees and resolutions of the President and the government state standards, departmental regulations and other provisions of national legislation

133. Among the legal acts related to the evaluation of real estate and used in determining compensation for alienated land, demolition and resettlement, should be highlighted:

- Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers dated 29.05.2006, №97 "On Approval of the procedure of damages to citizens and legal persons in connection with the withdrawal of land plots for state and public needs";
- Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers dated 25.05.2011, №146 "On measures to improve the procedure for granting land plots for urban development activities and other non-agricultural purposes" (annex 2 – Regulations on the indemnification of possessors, users, tenants and land owners, as well as losses of agricultural and forestry production);
- National property valuation standards of Uzbekistan (IF) N 10 "Valuation of real estate" (registered by the Ministry of Justice of 18.11.2009, N 2044);

- Decision of the Khokim of the city of Tashkent dated 21.11.2014, №953 “On approval the Regulations on the damages to businesses and individuals, whose non-residential buildings were demolished in connection with withdrawal of land plots in the city of Tashkent for state and public needs”;
- Resolution of the Board of the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Approval of the Procedure of valuation the right to lease the land plot” (Registered 8.04.2004 by Ministry of Justice, reg. №1336);

134. Sequencing of legal acts and their contents characterize the state and public understanding of the theory and practice of market valuation. This confirms by a number of definitions and norms declared in the Law “On valuation activity”. For example:

- “Valuation activities are the activities of appraisal organization, aimed at determining the value of the assessment”³¹
- “Appraisal organization - a legal entity licensed to carry out valuation activities. Appraisal organization in its activity is independent. No interference consumer services (hereinafter - Customer), or other interested parties in the evaluation activities of the organization. Creation of the appraisal organization and realization of valuation activities by public authorities and administrations are prohibited, unless otherwise provided by law”³².

135. While the evaluation activities carried out by independent organizations (private companies having certified valuers), the state plays an important role in the regulation of evaluation activities. The State Committee for State Property Management and Development of Competition (Goskomkonkurentsii) is responsible for: i) developing and approving regulations, including standards for the valuation of the property; ii) licensing of valuation activity; iii) certification of experts-appraisers, as well as organize their training and professional development. The Society of Appraisers of Uzbekistan shall protect the rights of appraisers, increase their capacity, provides an independent expert opinion, when requested, to validate findings of valuation report, etc.

136. According to the UNECE publication “Land Administration Guidelines with Special Reference to Countries in Transition” (1996), “In countries of east and central Europe currently in transition the cadastral system was based on the Russian model, and focused on land use. Land was “valued” in terms of its agricultural potential based on soil types, climate, rainfall, etc. and the farmers were then instructed to grow appropriate crops. This concept of the term “value” is only indirectly connected with the sort of valuations that are needed to manage land in a market economy”³³. This principle may explain why the Land Code has no information on land valuation.

7.3.2. Compensation for Land

137. 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 Khokimiyat following assessment by the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Committee (LARC). Such land will be of equal value/productivity in a nearby location and with comparable associated services/ facilities,

³¹ Law “On Valuation Activity”, Article 3, Clause 1, dated 19 August 1999, last amended 14 May 2014

³² Law “On Valuation Activity”, Article 4-1, Clause 1,2,5, dated 19 August 1999, last amended 14 May 2014

³³ Available at: http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/hlm/documents/Publications/land_administration_guidelines_e.pdf

or compensation to provide such services. In addition to this, the APs will be provided with transitional allowance in terms of loss of income equivalent to 4 years of net average income. Transaction costs, registration fees, if any, will be borne by the EA. In cases where in all or parts of the lease holding become unviable, unaffected portions of a plot will also be compensated. In case of unregistered agricultural land, the assistance will be provided by UTY in acquiring required legal documents for registration at no cost for APs.

138. Land development cost to be paid to develop new lands or through irrigation and agro-irrigation activities to raise the productivity of existing lands in accordance with the unit rate set by Cabinet of Minister Resolution # 146 and in case of absence such value category of agricultural land such as pasture, reserve land and others will be calculated by application of special unit rate set by this Resolution. The period for rehabilitation of under-received products shall be considered as being equal to four years, during which the land plot shall be selected for development of new lands or for irrigation improvement of existing irrigated lands. UTY will pay the cost to the local Khomiyat.

139. In the case of severe impact, where 10% or more of a productive asset (leased and unleased land) is to be acquired, a severe impact allowance will be paid. This will be equal to the net income from an annual crop production (inclusive of winter and summer crop in addition to standing crop compensation). This is in addition to the compensation for land loss as land to land compensation.

140. Residential land will also be compensated on a land-for-land basis. Land replacement has to be in the immediate vicinity of the affected land (if such land is available) or another location agreeable to the AHs. Each affected residential land plot will be allocated a replacement plot of 600 m².³⁴ The land allocated for housing will have the following terms: (i) right for lifelong inheritable possession, and (ii) house has to be built within two years. For affected land that was used for business purpose (commercial land), land for land compensation will be applied in proportion with the business requirement. The first option would be to provide land at same location but away from the ROW in line with the road design location. The second option would be to provide land at the nearest available location agreeable to AH.

7.3.3. Compensation for Structures

141. Buildings will be compensated at replacement cost irrespective of the legal title. For partial impacts (structure wall, fences etc.), cash compensation at replacement rates will be paid to restore the remaining structure to its original state. Structures and buildings will be valued through calculating the replacement cost based on cost of materials, type of construction, labor, transport and other construction costs as on date. No deductions will be applied for depreciation or transaction costs. In case of partial impacts on structures (structure wall, fences etc), cash compensation at replacement rates will be provided to restore the remaining structure. Salvaged materials will be allowed to be taken away by the APs prior to demolition at no charge. Unaffected portions of a structure will also be compensated if they become unlivable after impact occurs. The access to similar or better levels of infrastructure will be provided to displaced households (water, gas and electricity connections, access to social infrastructure etc. Assessment of the affected structures will be done by a certified valuation expert requested directly by the AHs. Fees paid for valuation service will be paid by UTY to AHs.

³⁴ Resolution of Cabinet of Ministers 272 (30.12.2006) stipulated that for individual housing 600 m² is to be allocated.

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

7.3.4. Compensation for Crops and Trees

143. Loss of income from crops planted on the affected land will be compensated at replacement cost based on 1 year of production cost (inputs) plus an allowance equivalent to 1 year average net income computed based on the average income over the past 3 years. Loss of income from fruits trees will be compensated based on the average annual income for the past 3 years multiplied by 4 times to reflect the duration from planting to reach the productive stage (including the cost of saplings)³⁵. In the case of loss of timber trees, compensation will be based on the market value of their dry wood volume. The compensation for trees will be free of deduction for the value of the wood left to the AH.

7.3.5. Loss of Income/Livelihood

144. Affected household losing business will be compensated for the period of business interruption³⁶ up to 6 months, or 6 months cash compensation in case of permanent closure of business. This will be calculated based on the estimated average monthly income in the past 3 years multiplied by the number of months of business interruption. Workers from the affected businesses will be paid for lost wages for the duration of business interruption up to 6 months. In case of affected non-titled business, the rehabilitation allowance equivalent to 3 months of minimum wage will be paid to the AH. The workers from the affected non-titled businesses also will be paid with a rehabilitation allowance equivalent to 3 months of minimum wage. It is noted that there can be agricultural laborers being affected due to land acquisition. In case of agricultural workers/laborers losing their employment as a result of land acquisition, compensation corresponding to their salary for the remaining part of the agricultural year or contractual period whichever is higher, will be paid. It is noted that there can be affected households losing livelihood/employment due to physical displacement. In such cases these AHs will get a rehabilitation allowance equivalent to 3 months of average monthly income in case of provision of relevant grounds of such loss.

7.3.6. Shifting and Relocation Allowances

145. The project may cause physical displacement due to permanent acquisition of residential buildings, thus shifting and relocation allowances will be paid by UTY to the affected household. Affected household losing structures/ buildings who need to relocate will each be provided with a relocation allowance and shifting allowance.

146. According to clause 8 of the Regulations approved by the governmental resolution #97 dated 29.05.2006 defined provision to the citizens of a land plot for individual housing construction within the limits of stipulated norms with the provision of temporary housing on the conditions of lease agreement for the period of land plot utilization for up to two years with

³⁵ According to the Clause 12 of Resolution #146, Annex 2, the 4 years is defined to compensate the lost profit for the period when the land development works and planting are done on the newly allocated land plot to reach the productive stage.

³⁶ Business interruption includes the time for receiving a new land plot, and designing/building of a new commercial structure.

compensation, in full volume, the cost of demolished houses (apartments), buildings, structures and plantings;

147. 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.

7.3.7 Allowance for Vulnerable Household

148. There are a big number of legal acts regulating the social safeguard policy including law, Presidential Degrees, Governmental Resolutions and other under law acts. Regional administrations provide financial support to certain categories of vulnerable people such as lonely women, left without wage-earner; families, where there is disabled member of family; lonely elderly people; mothers for children until they reach the age of 2 years; poor families whose incomes below the subsistence level. The details of legal regulations for each of the mentioned categories are provided below.

149. Payments for Vulnerable households are paid on the basis of the Resolution of Cabinet Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan #44 on 15.02.2013 "On Approval of the order of appointment and payment of social allowances and material (financial) assistance to low-income families". The Resolution defined 3 categories of families which can receive a social allowances and/or material assistance as follows:

- 1) Families with children under the age of 14 years (hereinafter - the allowance for families with children),
- 2) Families who receive allowance for child care until the age of two years (hereinafter - the allowance for child care), and
- 3) Material assistance to low-income (poor) families (hereinafter - material assistance).

150. The Resolution (Clause #9) defines that the preemptive right to receive allowances for families with children, allowance for child care and material assistance are the following categories of families:

- families who have lost both parents, and the raising of child (children) is done by relatives;
- families where one or both parents are disabled persons;
- widow (er) who are raising two or more children under the age of 14 years, living separately from other family members;
- Family with disabled child (ren);
- Mothers (fathers) who are raising a child (children) in single-parent family. At the same time the fact of raising a child by the mother (father) in a single-parent family sets by the local self-government body;
- families in which one or both parents are unemployed, registered in the centers of employment promotion and social protection as job seekers;
- single pensioners (lonely elderly people)

151. The categorization of the families is done by a detailed methodology which is based on several factors such as owned real estate and other property (including the agricultural land and agricultural income from 1 ha), monthly income of each member of family etc. According to this resolution, family recognized by Assembly of the citizens in one of those categories, is entitled to receive only one type of allowance or material assistance at the same time (Clause #6).

152. According to the Law "On Citizen's Self-Governance Bodies" (Art. 11) "The Assembly of the citizens of the settlement, village (kishlak, aul) and city's mahalla, inter alia, implementing measures to support socially vulnerable segments of the population, provides targeted and effective use of centrally allocated public funds for these purposes in the manner prescribed by the legislation".

153. Besides the Resolution of Cabinet Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan #44 on 15.02.2013 “On Approval of the order of appointment and payment of social allowances and material (financial) assistance to low-income families”, the new Law was adopted in Uzbekistan on 26.12.2016 “On social services for the elderly, disabled and other socially vulnerable categories of population”. According to this Law (article#6), the socially vulnerable categories of population who need social services are as follows:

- the lonely and the elderly people living alone, in need of constant care;
- invalids of I and II groups, disabled children;
- incapacitated and limited in capability citizens;
- persons with socially significant diseases;
- orphans and children left without parental care.

154. The Law (clause #13) defines the following forms of social services to be provided to the above mentioned socially vulnerable categories:

- social support services, and consulting services;
- social services at home (home care);
- social services in the institutions on daytime and (or) on a short stay;
- social services in residential institutions.

155. Meantime, Decision of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan has been also adopted on 28.12.2017 “On additional measures to further improvement of the system of state support to the elderly and disabled persons”. The Decision defines a set of complex measures and action plan to further improvement of the system of state support to the elderly and disabled persons for the 2017 - 2020 years.

156. Thereby, requirements of ADB for vulnerable segments of the population mainly agree with category of residents, determined by the Government. However, to ensure the provision of the ADB SPS principle to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups at least national minimum standards, the vulnerable households will be provided with a one-time additional allowance equivalent to 3 months of minimum wage in connection with the project implementation. In addition willing members of vulnerable households will also be prioritized³⁷ 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.

7.3.8 Common Property Resources

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

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

158. Affected households will be compensated at replacement cost for primary (and secondary crops if any) on affected land based on 1 year of production costs (inputs) plus an allowance equivalent to 1 year average net income based on the average income over the past 3 years. Advance notice will be served to the APs to harvest the crops if possible prior to construction. Where feasible, the schedule of construction will be adjusted to avoid the crop

³⁷ Applicants should meet eligibility requirements in terms of qualification and skills.

season. Restoration of land will be done by the contractor to previous use and farmers will be allowed to continue their cultivation post the construction. Duration of construction shall not exceed more than one crop season at that particular stretch.

7.3.10. Addressing Gender Issues

159. The LARP includes the following specific actions to address gender issues in the project:

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

7.4 Entitlement Matrix

160. 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 may not be applied currently; however, in order to address any future unanticipated impact during detailed design, the same may be triggered.

Table 7.1: Entitlements Matrix

TYPE	SPECIFICATIONS	ENTITLED PERSONS	ENTITLEMENT
A. IMPACT ON LAND (PERMANENT LAND ACQUISITION)			
A.1. Agriculture land/Orchard Land	All land losses independent of impact severity (due to construction of substation and towers of TLs, and any other primary structures, if any)	Concerned Government Agency responsible for land development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land development cost to be paid to develop new lands or through irrigation and agro-irrigation activities to raise the productivity of existing lands in accordance with the unit rate set by Cabinet of Minister Resolution # 146 and in case of absence such value category of agricultural land such as pasture, reserve land and others will be calculated by application of special unit rate set by this Resolution. The period for rehabilitation of under-received products shall be considered as being equal to four years, during which the land plot shall be selected for development of new lands or for irrigation improvement of existing irrigated lands.
		Leaseholders/Land user having user permit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land for land compensation with plots of equal value/productivity class, comparable location and agricultural support services (or compensation to provide such services); Compensation for loss of land in terms of loss of income equivalent to 4 years of net average income of the affected crops from the affected agricultural land. Unaffected portions of an affected arable plot will also be compensated, if the same becomes unviable after impact. Transaction cost, registration fee, related to new plot allotted, to be will be borne by UTY.
	Additional provision in case of severe impacts (10% or more loss of productive assets)	Leaseholders with lease agreement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Severe impact allowance equal to the net income from annual crop production (inclusive of winter and summer crop in addition to standing crop compensation) will be paid in addition to the compensation for land loss.
A.2. Residential land/ Commercial land	Land loss	APs who has right on lifelong inheritable possession/ permanent possession	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land for land compensation through provision of a plot comparable in value/location to the plot lost including services (or compensation to provide such services) to plots lost Cash Compensation at market replacement cost to be determined by the Independent

			<p>Valuator.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transaction cost, registration fee, related to new plot allotted, to be will be borne by UTY Unaffected portions of an affected arable plot will also be compensated, if the same becomes unviable after impact.
A3. Unregistered agricultural land	Land loss	Unregistered lessee who initiated to pay unpaid land taxes ³⁸ and become a leaseholder.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All entitlements for agricultural land losses as stated above for lease holder, however, they will be entitled for compensation for non land assets regardless of tax payments and registration. Assistance in acquiring required legal documents for registration at no cost for APs.
A4. Unregistered agricultural land	Land loss	Non titled or non-legalizable affected household	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non legalizable affected households will be entitled for compensation for non land assets only.
B. IMPACT ON LAND (TEMPORARY LAND ACQUISITION)			
B.1. Agriculture land/Orchard Land	All land losses independent of impact severity (due to construction of Transmission Lines along the Right of Way)	Concerned Government Agency responsible for land development (in case there is damage to associated services such as irrigation facilities and other existing services)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land development cost for restoring the existing facilities and providing required services.
C. IMPACT ON STRUCTURES			
Residential/ Commercial Structures	Full or partial loss of structures if to be displaced	All affected households irrespective of legal title and irrespective of nature of impact whether permanent land acquisition or temporary acquisition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation at full replacement cost³⁹ for affected structure/fixed assets free of depreciation and transaction cost APs must have right to salvage materials with no deduction from the compensation. Household losing structures/buildings who need to relocate will each be provided with a relocation allowance (equal to 3 months of minimum salary) while the new house or building is being erected. In case of partial impacts on structures (structure wall, fences etc), cash compensation at replacement rates to restore the remaining structure. Household losing structures/buildings who need to relocate will each be provided with a temporary housing on the conditions of lease agreement or rental allowance in cash for the period of land plot utilization for up to two years while the new house or building is being erected.

³⁸ Such taxes are different from all transaction-costs related to the processing of compensation which will be shouldered by the project.

³⁹ The replacement cost is the principle to be complied with in compensating for all types of lost assets. Calculation of which should include: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household losing structures/buildings who need to relocate will each be provided with shifting allowances to hire vehicle for transportation of the family members, goods and chattels to temporary and permanent relocation sites. The access to similar or better levels of infrastructure will be provided to displaced households (water, gas and electricity connections, access to social infrastructure etc.”
	Loss of place to rent	Tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New lease by landlord or 3 months cash equivalent of existing lease to allow for a new lease to be found and signed. Compensation for lost rent paid in advance. The time is to be established by the independent valuer. Tenant who has lost the rent and need to relocate will each be provided with shifting allowances to hire vehicle for transportation of the family members, goods and chattels to new lease sites. Tenant without formal notarized lease to show proof or evidence in order to claim compensation.
	Additional provision of severe impact allowance in case of physical displacement	All physically displaced households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household losing structures/buildings who need to physically relocate will each be provided with a severe impacts allowance (equal to 3 months of minimum salary).
D. IMPACT ON CROPS AND TREES			
Agriculture land/ orchard land	Loss of crops for permanent land acquisition	All affected Households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation at full replacement cost for primary (and secondary crops if any) on affected land based on 1 year of production costs (inputs) plus an allowance equivalent to 1 year average net income based on the average income over the past 3 years. Advance notice to harvest the crops Schedule of construction to avoid crop season
	Loss of standing crops along the right of way of transmission line (temporary land acquisition)	All affected Households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation at full replacement cost for primary (and secondary crops if any) on affected land based on 1 year of production costs (inputs) plus an allowance equivalent to 1 year average net income based on the average income over the past 3 years. Advance notice to harvest the crops Schedule of construction to avoid crop season Restoration of land to previous use and farmers will be allowed to continue their cultivation post the construction Duration of construction shall not exceed more than one crop season at that particular stretch.
	Loss of fruit Trees (permanent and temporary land	All Affected Households (including non leased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation for fruit trees will be based on the average annual income for past 3 years multiplied by 4 times (years) to reflect the

	acquisition)	land owner)	<p>duration from planting to reach the productive stage (including the cost of saplings).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Felled fruit trees will be kept by the AHs with no deduction from the compensation.
	Loss of timber trees (permanent and temporary land acquisition)	All Affected Households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation for timber trees will be compensated based on market value of dry wood volume. Felled trees will be kept by the AHs with no deduction from the compensation.
E. IMPACT ON INCOME AND LIVELIHOOD			
E1. Employment from affected agricultural land	Loss of employment from affected agricultural land	Agricultural workers losing their contract	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation corresponding to their salary (in monetary terms or in kind) for the remaining part of the agricultural year/or contractual period whichever is higher in monetary value In case of informal agricultural workers those work without any agreement will be paid an allowance equivalent to 3 months of minimum wage.
E2. Business and involved workers	Loss of business and employment (permanent or temporary interruption of business and employment)	Affected household losing business and involved workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affected household losing business will be compensated for the period of business interruption⁴⁰ up to 6 months, or 6 months cash compensation in case of permanent closure of business based on the estimated average monthly income in the past 3 years multiplied by the number of months of business interruption. Workers from the affected businesses will be paid for lost wages for the duration of business interruption up to 6 months. In case of informal workers working without any agreement will be paid an allowance equivalent to 3 months of minimum wage.
		Affected household losing non-titled (unregistered) business and involved workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affected household losing non-titled business will be paid a rehabilitation allowance equivalent to 3 months of minimum wage. Workers from the affected non-titled businesses will be paid an allowance equivalent to 3 months of minimum wage.
	Additional provision of severe impact allowance in case of physical displacement	All physically displaced households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household losing structures/buildings who need to physically relocate will each be provided with a severe impacts allowance (equal to 3 months of minimum salary).
E3. Livelihood/employment due to physical relocation	Loss of livelihood/employment due to physical relocation	Affected household losing livelihood/employment due to physical displacement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affected household losing livelihood/employment due to physical displacement will get a rehabilitation allowance equivalent to 3 months of average monthly income in case of provision of relevant grounds of such loss.

⁴⁰ Business interruption includes the time for receiving a new land plot, and designing/building of a new commercial structure.

F. VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS			
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"> • Rehabilitation allowance equivalent to 3 months of minimum wage. • Priority for employment in project-related jobs, training opportunities, self-employment and wage employment assistance.
G. IMPACT ON COMMUNITY STRUCTURES AND ASSETS			
Community Structures and Assets	Loss or damage to public infrastructure and utility	Community owned Assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation/replacement of affected structures/utilities (i.e. roads, pavements, pipelines) to pre-Project level.
H. TEMPORARY IMPACTS DURING CONSTRUCTION			
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"> • UTY will ensure that any kind of temporary impact on private and public assets during project implementation for civil work purposes will be compensated by contractor based on replacement value for structures, rentals for land use, replacement value for crop and tree loss as stated above in the entitlement matrix.
I. ANY UNANTICIPATED IMPACTS			
Any unanticipated impacts identified during Project implementation will be compensated in full at replacement cost and the entitlement matrix shall be revised if required in case major unanticipated impacts occur during detailed and final design.			

8 RELOCATION AND INCOME RESTORATION

161. According to the findings of preliminary impact assessment, permanent land acquisition in the project leads to physical displacement of 21 AHs, from which 5 are also affected due to impact on their business (small shops). All 21 AHs to be relocated will receive compensation for their affected assets, particularly these AHs will be provided with full land replacement for physical displacement to be implemented by district knokimiyats per the local legislation, as well as compensation in replacement cost for all other development s made on the land. Besides, the relocated AHs will also receive relocation allowances to cover transportation costs and allowances as severely affected AHs.

162. Generally, the quantum of land acquisition is small for each land parcel. Additional compensation to APs losing land is provided in addition to the land for land compensation so that their income loss will be compensated till the time new land is allocated with appropriate land development and usability.

163. UTY will ensure that advance notice be issued to the APs prior to the start of the civil work and all the compensation will be paid prior to the start of the construction. The APs will also be allowed to cultivate their land temporary acquired after the transmission lines are laid and the land is restored to normal use (within the RoW). UTY will ensure that contractor will restore the land to its previous use once the construction is completed. In case of any maintenance work in the future, UTY will pay the compensation to the APs for any loss due to the work.

9 RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

9.1 General

164. The land acquisition and resettlement cost estimate for the project includes eligible compensation, assistance and support cost for LARP implementation as per the entitlement matrix. Compensation in the project will include land cost including the land development cost to make the replaced land usable, compensation for trees, crops and other associated assets, if any. The estimated cost in this budget is indicative which needs further update during the detailed design. The unit cost and the evaluation is done based on the preliminary impact assessment (PIS) without actual DMS and census. The assessment is done keeping in consideration the current market value/replacement cost of each lost assets. The LAR cost estimate includes the following:

- Land for land compensation, which includes cost in terms of land development in case of permanent land acquisition. Additional compensation to APs equivalent to 4 years of net average income of the affected crop/income to support the APs till they get alternate land in case of permanent land acquisition.
- Compensation for crops for permanent and temporary land acquisition.
- Compensation for trees for permanent and temporary land acquisition.
- Assistance for severely affected households.
- Contingency to cover the cost for LARP implementation and unanticipated impacts, if any

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

165. This compensation payment will be used to develop new land for agriculture. The compensation estimate and the amount will be paid to the government account. Steps and methodology for total compensation value is described below and calculation formula is shown in Annex 5 (Table 1):

- Collection of soil quality data as mentioned in the cadastral department for each plot. Soil quality is usually mentioned in number keeping in consideration that the best soil is 100 point
- Collection of data on type of land whether cultivated or orchard/garden
- Collection of information on area of affected land
- Collection of data on value of land per hectare
- Calculation of unit cost per hectare by multiplying the value of land in to the soil quality.
- Calculation of replace cost for actual affected area by multiplying the cost per hectare in to the affected area.
- There is a multiplier which is based on the location coefficient. The multiplier value is based on the location of the land which is given according to the distance of affected land from the city.
- Total replacement cost is calculated by multiplying the replacement cost in to the multiplier
- Collection of data on net profit per hectare per year of land and assessment for net profit of the affected area by multiplying the net profit per hectare in to the affected area

- Loss profit from the affected land is calculated by multiplying the net profit of the affected area into 4 times
- Total compensation value is calculated by summing up the total replacement cost+ loss profit from cultivated land+ loss profit from orchard.

166. Based on the above described methodology, the total compensation value for land development has been calculated for each district which totally amounts to **547,024.36 thousand UZS** and will be paid to the account of the concerned government agency to be used for land for land compensation. Details are given in Table 9.1.

Table 9.1. Cost for Land to Land Compensation in case of Permanent Land Acquisition (Land Development Cost)

#	Name of District	Total affected land	Cultivated	Orchards	Replacement cost of affected land, (thousand UZS)	Total replacement cost, including multiplier (thousand UZS)	Loss profit from affected land, (Thousand UZS)	Loss profit from orchards, (Thousand UZS)	Total Compensation for Land for Land Loss (Thousand UZS)
Two Substations									
1	Namangan	5.9	5.9	0	176,848.96	265,273.40	12,721.29	0	277,994.73
2	Norin	4.4	3.97	0.43	125,454.70	16,309.11	78,890.85	5,674.43	247,656.38
Subtotal for substations		10.3	9.87	0.43	302,303.66	281,582.51	91,612.13	5,674.43	525,651.11
External power supply (110kV)									
1	Uchkurgan	0.0861	0.0835	0.0026	2,290.40	2,977.52	249.129	34.31	3,260.96
2	Norin	0.1187	0.1187	0	3,249.42	4,224.25	394.116	0	4,618.37
3	Uychi	0.1176	0.0914	0.0262	2,787.70	3,624.01	289.193	345.744	4,258.95
External power supply (220kV)									
1	Namangan	0.0039	0.0039	0	116.9	175.35	8.408	0	183.759
2	Turakurgan	0.2115	0.1879	0.034	5,286.30	7,929.45	673.094	448.676	9,051.22
Subtotal for EPS		0.5378	0.4854	0.0628	13,730.72	18,930.58	1,613.94	828.73	21,373.25
Total		10.8378	10.3554	0.4928	316,034.38	300,513.09	93,226.07	6,503.16	547,024.36

9.3 Compensation to Affected Households for Permanent Land Acquisition (Loss of Income)

167. This compensation amount will be paid to the affected households for permanent land acquisition in terms of loss of income/ transitional allowance equivalent to 4 years of net income. This also includes compensation of loss of trees and crops etc. Steps and methodology to calculate total compensation value is described below and calculation formula is shown in Annex 5 (Table 2):

- Collection of information on area of affected land.
- Collection of data on type of land whether cultivated or orchard/garden.
- Collection of data on average net profit per hectare of land.
- Assessment for net profit of the affected area is calculated by multiplying the net profit per hectare in to the affected area.
- Total Loss profit from the affected land is calculated by multiplying the net profit of the affected area in to 4 times.

- Total cost for loss of trees is calculated by multiplying the affected area of orchard land in to number of trees in to amount of each tree (including the cost of sapling).
- Total compensation value is calculated by summing up the total loss profit from cultivated land + cost of trees.

168. Based on the above described methodology, the total compensation value for loss of income has been calculated for each district which totally amounts to **108,693.22 thousand UZS** and will be paid to the bank account of affected household through transfer for loss of income (crops and trees) due to permanent land acquisition. Details are given in Table 9.2.

Table 9.2. Compensation for Income Loss for AHs (Permanent Land Acquisition)

#	Name of District	Total affected land (ha)	Cultivated (ha)	Orchard (ha)s	Loss profit from affected land, (thousand UZS)	Total loss profit, (thousand UZS)	Replacement cost for trees, (thousand UZS)	Total loss (thousand UZS)
Two substations								
1	Namangan	5.9	5.9	0	3,180.32	12,721.29	0	12,721.29
2	Norin	4.4	3.97	0.43	2,114.13	84,565.28	7,740.00	92,305.28
Subtotal for substations		10.3	9.87	0.43	5,294.45	97,286.56	7,740.00	105,026.56
External power supply (110kV)								
1	Uchkurgan	0.0861	0.0835	0.0026	70.859	283.439	46.8	330.239
2	Norin	0.1187	0.1187	0	98.529	394.116	0	394.116
3	Uychi	0.1176	0.0914	0.0262	158.734	634.937	471.6	1,106.54
External power supply (220kV)								
1	Namangan	0.0039	0.0039	0	2.102	8.408	0	8.408
2	Turakurgan	0.2115	0.184	0.034	280.443	1,121.77	612	1,733.77
Subtotal for EPS		0.5378	0.4854	0.0628	610.667	2,442.67	1,130.40	3,573.07
Main railway track (148.6km)								
1	Namangan City	0.003	0	0.003	9.897	39.589	54	93.589
Subtotal for Main track		0.003	0	0.003	9.897	39.589	54	93.589
Total		10.8378	10.3554	0.4928	5,915.02	99,768.82	8,924.40	108,693.22

9.4 Compensation for Temporary Land Acquisition (Land Development)

169. This compensation payment will be used to restore agricultural land after the temporary damage. Steps and methodology for total compensation value is described below and calculation formula is shown in Annex 5 (Table 3):

- Collection of soil quality data as mentioned in the cadastral department for each plot. Soil quality is usually mentioned in number keeping in consideration that the best soil is 100 point.
- Collection of information on area of affected land.
- Collection of data on type of land whether cultivated or orchard/garden.
- Collection of data on value of land per hectare.
- Calculation of unit cost per hectare by multiplying the value of land in to the soil quality.

- Calculation of replace cost for actual affected area by multiplying the cost per hectare in to the affected area.
- There is a multiplier which is based on the location coefficient. The multiplier value is based on the location of the land which is given according to the distance of affected land from the city.
- Total replacement cost is calculated by multiplying the replacement cost in to the multiplier.
- Collection of data on net profit per hectare of land and assessment for net profit of the affected area by multiplying the net profit per hectare in to the affected area (cultivated+orchard).
- Amount of total loss from the affected land is calculated by summing up total replacement cost of land + loss profit from affected land.
- Collection of data for coefficient period (4%).
- Number of year for temporary acquisition (1 year).
- Total compensation value for temporary impact is calculated as (total replacement cost + loss profit from affected land) X coefficient duration x number of year of temporary acquisition and divided by 100.

170. Based on the above described methodology, the total compensation value for temporary land acquisition for land restoration has been calculated for each district which totally amounts to **1,720.830 thousand UZS** and will be paid to the account of government. Details are given in Table 9.3.

Table 9.3: Compensation for Temporary Land Acquisition

#	Name of District	Total affected land	cultivated	orchards	Replacement cost of affected land, (thousand UZS)	Total replacement cost for affected land, (thousand UZS)	Loss profit from affected land. (Thousand UZS)	Amount of loss, (thousand UZS)	Total losses for temporary impact, (thousand UZS)
External power supply (110kV)									
1	Uchkurgan	18.6881	18.3962	0.2919	511,156.10	664,502.87	609,203.46	725,423.22	290.169
2	Norin	22.5929	22.5929	0	623,212.88	810,176.74	75,648.44	885,825.18	354.33
3	Uychi	20.2799	15.9924	4.2875	476,088.30	618,914.85	110,602.11	729,516.97	291.806
External power supply (220kV)									
1	Namangan	1.03164	1.03164	0	30,922.79	46,384.19	2,224.37	48,608.56	19.443
2	Turakurgan	45.681	39.2886	6.39242	1,117,236.90	1,675,855.40	236,851.09	1,912,706.49	765.082
Total		108.2735	97.30174	10.97182	2,758,616.97	3,815,834.05	1,034,529.47	4,302,080.41	1,720.830

9.5 Compensation to Affected Households for Temporary Land Acquisition (Loss of Income)

171. This compensation amount will be paid to the affected households for temporary land acquisition in terms of loss of income during the period of construction until the restoration of land. This includes compensation of loss of trees and crops. Steps and methodology to calculate total compensation value is described below and calculation formula is shown in Annex 5 (Table 4):

- Collection of information on area of affected land.
- Collection of data on type of land whether cultivated or orchard/garden.
- Collection of data on average net profit per hectare of land.

- Assessment for net profit of the affected area is calculated by multiplying the net profit per hectare in to the affected area.
- Loss profit from affected orchard is calculated by multiplying the net profit per hectare in to the amount of affected orchard land.
- Total Loss profit from the affected land is calculated by summing up loss profit from affected land and loss profit from orchard land.
- Total cost for loss of trees is calculated by multiplying the affected area of orchard land in to number of trees in to amount of each tree (including the cost of sapling).
- Total compensation value is calculated by summing up the total loss profit from land + cost of trees.

172. Based on the above described methodology, the total compensation value for loss of income due to temporary acquisition (construction period) has been calculated for each district which totally amounts to **319,055.07 thousand UZS** and will be paid to the account of affected household for loss of income (crops and trees). Details are given in Table 9.4.

Table 9.4. Compensation for Income Loss to AHs (Temporary Land Acquisition)

#	Name of District	Total affected land (ha)	Cultivated (ha)	Orchard (ha)s	Loss profit from affected land, (thousand UZS)	Total loss profit, (thousand UZS)	Replacement cost for trees, (thousand UZS)	Total loss (thousand UZS)
External power supply (110kV)								
1	Uchkurgan	18.6881	18.3962	0.2919	14,267.08	15,230.09	5,254.20	20,484.29
2	Norin	22.5929	22.5929	0	18,912.11	18,912.11	0	18,912.11
3	Uychi	20.2799	15.9924	4.2875	13,505.56	27,650.53	77,175.72	104,826.25
External power supply (220kV)								
1	Namangan	1.03164	1.03164	0	556.092	556.092	0	556.092
2	Turakurgan	45.681	39.2886	6.39242	38,123.62	59,212.77	115,063.56	174,276.33
Subtotal for EPS		108.2735	97.30174	10.97182	85,364.46	121,561.59	197,493.48	319,055.07

9.6 Compensation for affected buildings/structures

173. For the calculation of compensation for affected buildings/structures the sample estimation was carried out by qualified valuator, particularly: all affected houses/structures have been classified into 3 conditional categories: high cost, medium cost and low cost houses/structures based on several indicators such as number of rooms, construction materials, total surface. Based on this classification samples estimation was carried out by qualified valuator for each type, which then was used for the calculation of total compensation for all houses/structures. The methodology and sources for estimation, as well unit rates for each type are presented in Annex 5 (Table 5) and the details of compensation calculation are shown below in Table 9.5.

Table 9.5. Compensation for affected buildings/structures

#	Category of buildings/structure	Number of houses/structures	Average unit cost, UZS	Total Compensation, UZS	Total Compensation, thousand UZS
1	High cost	5*	406,000,000	2,030,000,000	2,030,000.0
2	Medium cost	9	180,000,000	1,620,000,000	1,620,000.0
3	Low cost	8	163,000,000	1,304,000,000	1,304,000.0
	Total/average	22	249,666,667	4,954,000,000	4,954,000.0
* The replacement cost was also calculated for affected mosque, which can be used by local government for the reconstruction of mosque in case if it will not be possible to avoid this impact during the detailed design stage.					

9.7 Compensation for affected businesses

174. As defined by the Entitlement matrix, the compensation for affected titled business is based on the estimated average monthly income in the past 3 years multiplied by the number of months of business interruption, and in case of non-titled businesses a rehabilitation allowance equivalent to 3 months of minimum wage will be paid to AHs. Taking into account that during the preparation of this draft LARP it was not possible to identify the legal status of affected businesses (5 small shops), as well as the fact that the data on average monthly income of affected 5 small shops was not available, therefore the affected businesses have been considered as non-titled (the shops are located in non-titled buildings), thereby the estimation of compensation was based on the mechanism defined for non-titled businesses: rehabilitation allowance equivalent to 3 months of minimum wage. The calculated total allowance for affected businesses are given in Table 9.6

Table 9.6. Calculation of Compensation for Affected Businesses

Number of affected businesses (small shops)	Unit Cost (UZS)	Compensation (UZS)	Compensation (Thousand UZS)
5	449.325	2,246,625	2,246.63

9.8 Allowance for Severely Affected and Vulnerable Households

175. Allowance for severely affected and vulnerable households is based on three months of minimum wage⁴¹. The unit cost is calculated based on the minimum wage per month multiplied by 3 months (@UZS 149.775 per month X 3 months= 449.325). The calculated total allowance for severely AHs amount to **10,783.80 Thousand UZS** and the total allowance for estimated number of vulnerable households amount to Details are given in Tables 9.7 and 9.8.

⁴¹ Defined by the Resolution of the president of Uzkeistan N34(742) adopted on 29.08.2016.

Table 9.7. Calculation of Allowances for Severely Affected Households

#	Severity type	Number of AHs	Unit Cost (UZS)	Compensation (UZS)	Compensation (Thousand UZS)
1	Severely affected AHs losing more than 10% of productive income generating asset	3	449.325	10,783,800	10,783.80
2	Severely affected relocated households and businesses	21	449.325		
Total		24	449.325		

Table 9.8. Calculation of Allowances for Vulnerable Affected Households

Number of vulnerable AHs ⁴²	Unit Cost (UZS)	Compensation (UZS)	Compensation (Thousand UZS)
15	449.325	6,739,875	6,739.87

9.9 Relocation assistance

176. The relocation assistance will be paid to all households/businesses, which will be relocated. In total there are 21 AHs to be relocated due to permanent impact to their houses and/or businesses.

177. Each relocated AH will receive a resettlement allowance equivalent to 3 months of a minimum wage (@UZS 149.775 per month X 3 months= 449,25) that will include allowance for transport expenses. The total cost of relocation assistance is **9,435.83 Thousand UZS**. Details are shown in Table 9.9.

Table 9.9: Calculation for Relocation Allowances

Number of relocated AHs	Unit Cost (UZS)	Compensation (UZS)	Compensation (Thousand UZS)
21	449.325	9,435,825	9,435.83

9.10 Summary Land Acquisition and Resettlement Cost

178. Total Indicative cost land acquisition and resettlement is **7,151,639,525 UZS** equivalent to **2,264,969 USD**. This includes 20% of contingency to meet the LARP implementation cost and any additional cost to be incurred in the future. This is an indicative cost which needs to be further updated and finalized based on detailed design and actual DMS/census results.

⁴² The number of vulnerable AHs is extrapolated based on the socio-economic survey data obtained in the frame of PSA preparation and shall be verified during the LARP finalization stage.

179. UTY will ensure that necessary fund allocation is done in advance in the overall project budget so that compensation is paid on a timely matter. Summary cost estimate for land acquisition and involuntary resettlement is shown in Table 9.10. Detailed break up and cost calculation of each loss is provided in Annex 4.

Table 9.10. Summary Land Acquisition and Resettlement Cost

Particulars	Total Cost (Thousand UZS)	Total Cost (UZS)
A. Compensation and Allowance		
Compensation for Land for Land (Land Development Cost) to be paid to Government for Permanent Land Acquisition	547,024.359	547,024,359
Compensation to Affected Households for Permanent Land Acquisition (Loss of Income-Trees and Crops)	108,693.222	108,693,222
Compensation for Temporary Land Acquisition to be Paid to Government	1,720.830	1,720,830
Compensation to Affected Households for Temporary Land Acquisition (Loss of Income-Crops and Trees)	319,055.068	319,055,068
Compensation for affected buildings/structures	4,954,000.000	4,954,000,000
Compensation for affected businesses	2,246.625	2,246,625
Compensation for vulnerable AHs	6,739.875	6,739,875
Allowance for Relocated Households	9,435.825	9,435,825
Allowances Severely Affected Households	10,783.800	10,783,800
Sub Total A	5,959,699.604	5,959,699,604
B.Contingency (20% of the total Cost)	1,191,939.921	1,191,939,921
Total (Thousand UZS)	7,151,639.525	7,151,639,525
Total (USD)	2,264.969	2,264,969

NOTE: 1USD= 3157.5 UZS as of 25 November, 2016⁴³

⁴³ <http://www.cbu.uz/uzc/>

10. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

10.1 General

180. The O'zbekiston Temir Yo'llari (UTY) will be executing agency (EA) responsible for implementation of the project. A Project Implementation Unit (PIU) is created in UTY which will be responsible for the overall land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) activities. The PIU has a designated safeguards specialist who is specialized also in safeguards activities and will be responsible for ensuring that all the activities related to land acquisition and involuntary are being followed and implemented in accordance with Uzbekistan's legislation and policies and ADB's SPS. The safeguards specialist in the PIU, with assistance of ADB's PPTA national and international resettlement consultants will ensure that the draft LARP prepared under the project Preparatory Technical Assistance (PPTA) during the feasibility study is finalized/updated during detailed design and implemented prior to start of the civil works. There will be several other government agencies that will also be responsible for the LAR activities such as (i) Provincial/District Governments (Khokimyat) and (ii) Goskomzemgeodezcadastre (State Committee on Land Resources, Geodesy, Cartography and State Cadaster (SCLRGCS) at district level. There will also be independent valuation firms, local self government body representatives of APs to be involved in to the LARP preparation. The UTY (PIU) will perform systematic coordination with Uzbekenergo, design institutes and local authorities.

10.2 Executing Agency

10.2.1 UTY and its Project Implementation Unit

181. UTY as the EA has established a PIU with required staff, including a safeguards specialist within the PIU. UTY will also be responsible for selection of Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC). UTY through its Department of Capital Construction ("HOKC") and its PIU will be responsible for finalizing the detailed design with support from PPTA national and international resettlement consultants hired by ADB. UTY will be responsible for approval of adequate budgetary support for LARP implementation and will facilitate coordination with the concerned government line agencies on LAR activities as well as with independent valuation firms. UTY and its PIU will be responsible for finalizing/updating the draft LARP, getting the government's endorsement, approval of the LARP from ADB and will ensure compliance in terms of complete payment of compensation to APs prior to the start of civil construction.

10.2.2 Safeguards Specialist in PIU

182. The safeguards specialist of the PIU with assistance of PPTA national and international resettlement consultants hired by ADB will be responsible for ensuring that the draft LARP is finalized and updated based on the detailed and final design. The specialist will also ensure that the LARP and the social monitoring plan are followed and will provide technical support to the PIU. The specialist will coordinate with relevant government agencies on social matters, will prepare social monitoring reports to be submitted to ADB, and draft any updates/revision to the LARP and corrective action plan in case of unanticipated social and involuntary resettlement impacts resulting from change in design, location, etc. The safeguards specialist should have up-to-date knowledge of various social safeguards policies of Government of Uzbekistan and ADB with specific importance to land acquisition and resettlement. Specific tasks and responsibilities of the safeguards specialist of the PIU will include the following:

- Responsible for overall planning, co-ordination and implementation of social safeguards and resettlement activities including land acquisition.
 - Coordinate with the social and resettlement specialists hired by ADB to ensure that the draft LARP is finalized and updated in a timely manner based on the detailed design.
 - Assist the PIU and UTY in finalizing and updating the draft LARP with the help of ADB's PPTA consultants.
 - Overall coordination in all social issues in the PIU and ensuring that the project components comply with Government and ADB social safeguard policy.
 - Ensure comments from ADB are integrated in finalized documents.
 - Endorsement of LARP and obtaining the approval from ADB.
 - Disclosure of LARP and information dissemination on LARP to the Affected Persons through adequate consultations.
 - Ensure the implementation of LARP is consistent with Government and ADB policies.
 - Coordinate with line agencies such as local administration (Khokimyat), SCLRCGSC at province and district level, valuation by the valuation committees and independent valuation firm and finalization of compensation packages.
 - Filing of application on land acquisitions with SCLRCGSC
 - Facilitating the transfer of funds from the EA for payment of compensation to APs.
 - Coordination with rayon administration and contractor to ensure that the land is brought to pre project condition in case of temporary loss and land acquisition
 - Help UTY to make the necessary budgetary arrangements available in advance for the preparation, updating and implementation of RP.
 - Coordinate monitoring of LARP implementation including reporting.
 - Responsible for addressing the grievance in a timely manner and keeping the records of each grievance.
 - Seeking permission from ADB to go ahead with the civil construction where the compensation and assistance are provided to APs, upon submission of a LARP implementation compliance report (section-wise, as necessary).
 - Submission of semi-annual monitoring reports to ADB
183. The safeguards specialist of the PIU will ensure the overall needed data available and properly provided to PPTA national and international resettlement consultants hired by ADB for the finalization of implementation-ready LARP, particularly:
- Collection of technical information and input from the engineering team responsible for detailed design on the final alignment and project sites.
 - Collection of necessary cadastral and property rights registration details and documents (cadastral plans etc.) from the concerned departments.
 - Other related data needed for task implementation.

10.3 PPTA national and international resettlement consultants hired by ADB

184. The PPTA national and international resettlement consultants hired by ADB who assisted UTY during the preparation of this draft LARP, will assist UTY (PIU) also in updating of draft LARP into implementation-ready LARP, particularly the following activities will be undertaken by consultants to assist PIU in LARP finalization task:

- Carry out census and sample socio-economic survey of the affected households in order to update the data gathered during feasibility study.
- Carry out necessary consultation with stakeholders.
- Providing support for the valuation of assets.
- Finalizing and updating the draft LARP prepared during PPTA.
- Submission of final LARP to the PIU and ADB and revise if needed.

10.5 Other Relevant Government Line Agencies

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

185. This is a permanent committee at Provincial and District levels. However it plays an enhanced role throughout implementation. It is responsible for:

- identifying land losses incurred by land users plus agricultural output losses;
- determining the degree and area of land restitution, including removal and temporary storage of productive soil layer;
- determining the need for protective sanitary and water protection zones around constructions;
- preparing proposals on allocation of land plots of equal value under land for land;
- investigating alternatives to acquiring currently used land through developing unused land;
- approving the Implementation Act and the attached plan.

10.5.2 District (Khokimyat) (Governorates)

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

- outline locations of constructions and structures affected by the project;
- select land for construction sites;
- approves the decree for the right to use of the land plot.

187. Farmer's and Dehkan Councils and Makhalla authorities will be involved in resettlement activities to ensure the rights and interests of affected households. Implementation of LARP will require close coordination with the local Mahalla and farmer associations. This coordination will help UTY in the following:

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

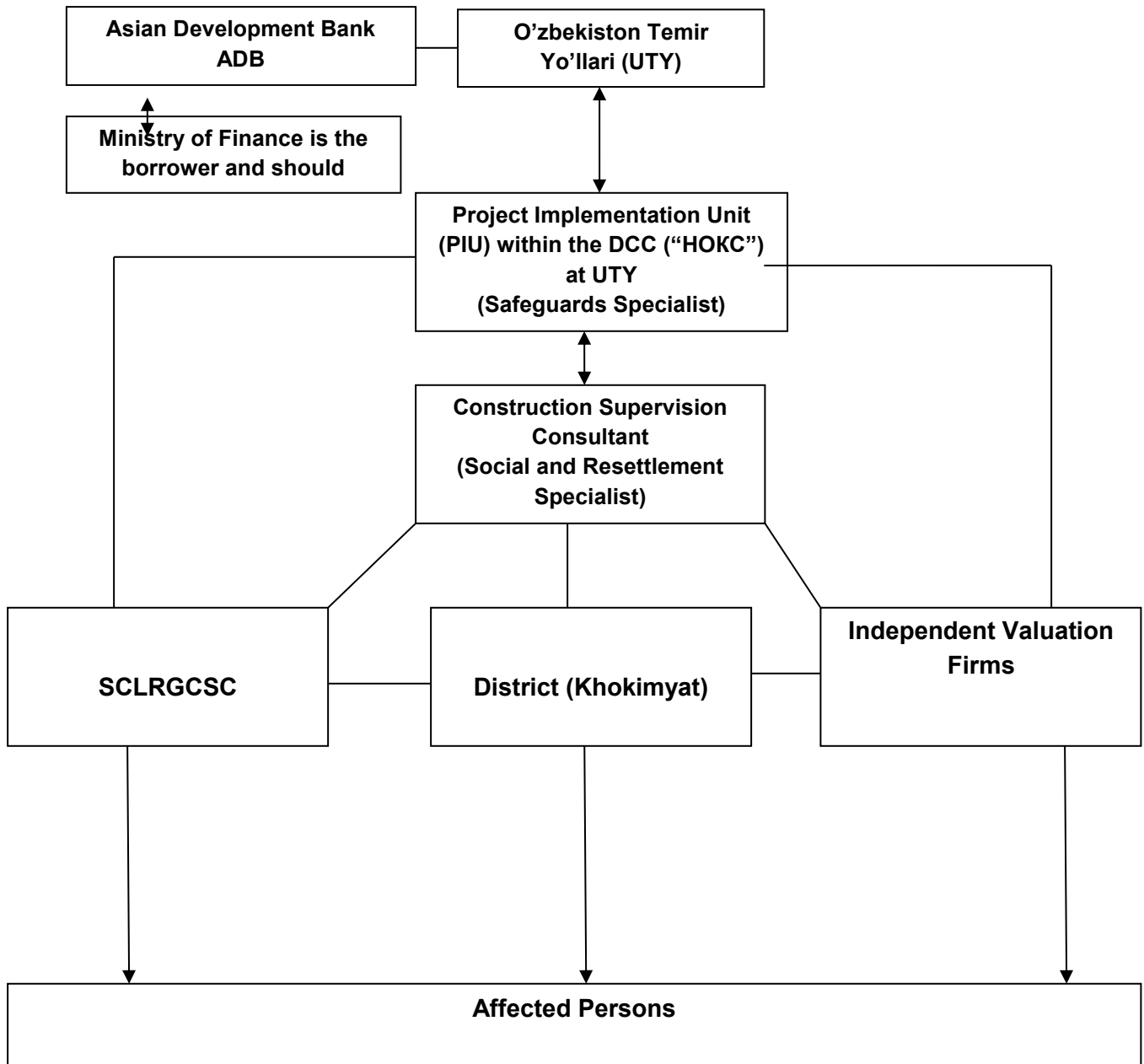
10.4 Independent Valuation Firms

188. Independent Valuation Firms will comprise of licensed private firm with valid license for valuation activities. These firms will be involved both by affected households and if required by the PIU/UTY to estimate the replacement cost of the affected assets. Roles and responsibilities of various institutions related to LAR activities are presented in **Table 10.1** depicted in **Figure 10.1**.

Table 10.1: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities

Activity	Responsible Agency
A. Project Initiation Stage	
Finalization and Approval of draft LARP	UTY/ADB
Hiring of a Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC)	UTY
B. Detailed Design and LARP finalization/update	
Finalization of alignment and sites for project components based on detailed engineering design	UTY, Uzbekenergo and Design engineers of CSC
Collection of updated cadastral details, ownership and user details based on detailed design	Safeguards Specialist (PIU)/ National and International Resettlement Consultants hired by ADB
Census and Socio Economic survey to update the previous data base prepared during PPTA	National and International Resettlement Consultants hired by ADB
Public Consultation/Stakeholder consultations	Safeguards Specialist (PIU)/ National and International Resettlement Consultants hired by ADB
Computation of replacement values of land/properties proposed for acquisition and for associated assets	UTY (PIU), National and International Resettlement Consultants hired by ADB, SCLRGSC, District Khokimyat and Independent Valuation Firms
Finalizing entitlements	UTY (PIU), National and International Resettlement Consultants hired by ADB
Conducting discussions/meetings/consultation with APs and other stakeholders	UTY (PIU), National and International Resettlement Consultants hired by ADB, district Khokimyat, Farmer's and Dehkan Councils and Mahalla authorities
Disclosure of final entitlements and rehabilitation packages	UTY (PIU)
Approval of Final LARP	UTY and ADB
C. LARP Implementation Stage	
Disbursement of compensation and assistance	UTY through the assistance of Safeguards Specialist (PIU) and Khokimyat
Taking possession of land	UTY through the assistance of district Khokimyat
Implementation of proposed rehabilitation measures	UTY (PIU)
Grievances redress	UTY (PIU) through the Safeguards Specialist
Monitoring and Reporting	UTY (PIU) through the Safeguards Specialist
D. Completion Stage	
Restoration of land by the contractor along the Right of way and other construction sites	UTY will ensure that contractor follows the norms as mentioned
Restoration of approach roads and access if disturbed during construction	UTY will ensure that contractor follows the norms as mentioned
Consolation with local people regarding any further grievance	UTY (PIU)

Figure 10.1: Institutional Arrangements



11. LARP FINALIZATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

11.1 General

189. The time for implementation of LARP will be scheduled as per the overall project implementation schedule. All activities related to the land acquisition and resettlement will be planned to ensure that compensation is paid prior to taking possession of land and commencement of civil works. Public consultation, monitoring and grievance redress will be undertaken intermittently throughout the project duration. One of the core components of the project is construction of and reconstruction of transmission lines which will have temporary impacts. This being a linear project, which has several components, thus it might be difficult to complete the finalization and implementation of resettlement activities for the entire line section and right of way at one time which might delay the civil work construction. At the same time, it is foreseen that the finalization of detailed design for External Power Supply TLs will be to be done by Uzbekenergo later than the final design for the other components of the project, therefore, it was suggested that two separate implementation-ready LARPs will be prepared upon finalization of detailed design: one for the External Power Supply TLs (52km) and the separate one for other project components (construction of two substations, electrification of main railway track of 148.6km). Consequently, the LARP implementation will start for the sections (components), for which the implementation-ready LARP is approved.

190. Construction can be initiated in the section where compensation is paid. However, in case of permanent land acquisition, construction can only start once all the compensation and resettlement is done.

11.2 Detailed Design Stage (Finalizing and Updating the Draft LARP)

191. Setting up relevant institutions for the LAR activities will be the major task during the detailed design including the project Implementation Unit (PIU) at UTY. Additionally, PPTA national and international resettlement consultants hired by ADB will assist PIU for updating this draft LARP. The draft LARP will be updated based on detailed and final engineering design which includes final impact assessment, detailed measurement surveys, preparation of individual parcel maps and updating of compensation rates etc. The updated LARPs will be sent to ADB for approval and upon the approval, the LARPs will be disclosed on the ADB and UTY website. The pre-implementation LAR activities during this detailed design stage will be the following:

11.3 LARP Implementation Stage

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

- Disclosure and consultation
- Grievance resolution
- Transfer of compensation and assistance

- Disbursement of compensation and assistance
- Compliance review and reporting
- Notice to proceed for Civil works construction
- Restoration of land
- Monitoring

11.4 Implementation Schedule

193. This is a tentative schedule for LARPs finalization and implementation for the project. The schedule can be adjusted during detailed design. The tentative implementation Schedule is provided in Table 11.1.

Table 11.1: Implementation Schedule

LAR Activities	Timing	
	LARP 1 (External Power Supply)	LARP 2 (Other components)
A. Detailed Design		
Finalization of Detailed Design ⁴⁴	Jan 2017	Feb 2017
Issuance of Decree by khokimiyats on land allocation ⁴⁵	Feb 2017	March 2017
Update of LARP based on Detailed Design and final AP census/DMS (including PCs)	March 2017	April 2017
Issuance of notification on cut-off-date following detailed design	March 2017	April 2017
Submission of Final LARP for ADB Approval	April 2017	May 2017
Disclosure of LARP	April 2017	May 2017
B. LARP Implementation		
Issuance of IDs to APs	May 2017	June 2017
Consultation and GRM	May 2017	June 2017
Payment of compensation to APs	May 2017- July 2017	June 2017-Aug 2017
Payment of all eligible assistance	May 2017- July 2017	June 2017-Aug 2017
Takeover possession of acquired property	July 2017-Aug 2017	Aug 2017-Sept 2017
Handover land to contractors	Aug 2017	Sept 2017
C. Internal Monitoring by UTY		
SRMR to be submitted to ADB	Contentious	
LARP Compliance Report to be submitted upon completion of LARP implementation	Upon completion of LARP implementation or, while the LARPs implementation is in progress	

⁴⁴ The schedule is subject for updating depending from detailed design finalization date. In this LARP detailed design is considered the status of design, which can be sufficient to assess the final actual impact (dinal DMS and census).

⁴⁵ The LARP finalization progress closely depends from the issuance of decree by khokimiyats on land allocation.

12. MONITORING AND REPORTING

12.1 Overview and Objective

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

12.2 Monitoring

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

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

196. Monitoring will include daily planning, implementation, feedback and troubleshooting, individual affected person file maintenance, community relationships, dates for consultations, number of appeals placed and progress reports. UTY through its PIU will be responsible for managing and maintaining affected person databases, documenting the results of the affected person census. Monitoring reports documenting progress on LARP implementation and a completion reports will be provided by UTY through its PIU to ADB for review. The monitoring report will contain: (i) accomplishment to-date, (ii) objectives attained and not attained during the period and explanation for not attained, (iii) problems encountered, grievances received and addressed, consultations carried out during the reporting period, if any, and (iv) suggested options for corrective measures.

12.3 Monitoring Indicators

197. Fulfillment of the LARP policy and targets in the implementation process will be monitored through setting up indicators. The vital indicators to be monitored will include the

contents of the activities and entitlement matrix. The LARP contains indicators for achievement of the objectives under the resettlement program. The indicators for achieving the proposed objectives during the implementation of the LARP are of two types: (i) Process Indicators (indicating project inputs, expenditure, staff deployment, etc.) and (ii) Output Indicators (indicating results in terms of numbers of DPs/APs compensated, and assistances provided. Indicative monitoring indicators are presented in **Table 12.1**.

Table 12.1: Indicative Monitoring Indicators

Type	Examples of Indicators
Process Indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of consultation and participation events held with various stakeholders • Grievance mitigation Procedure • Placement of Project staff at the project level • Inventory of losses (based on final design) • Household Census (based on final design) • Placement of funds for land acquisition • Procedure of allocation of resettlement plots • Disclosure and consultation events • Objection redress procedures in-place and functioning • Public awareness on RP policy and provisions • Cost of compensation collection by APs • Monitoring reports submission
Output Indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of households having provided with alternate land • Number of households compensated and assisted • Number of severely households compensated and assisted • Number of households compensated for lost income • Number of households compensated for lost buildings • Amount of compensation disbursed • Amount of resettlement benefits disbursed

12.4 Reporting

198. UTY through its PIU will be responsible for managing and maintaining AP's database documenting the final results of the affected person census based on final design. Monitoring reports documenting progress on land acquisition and resettlement implementation and LARP completion reports will be provided by UTY through its PIU to ADB upon completion of LARP implementation. Besides, UTY will report the progress of LARP implementation through semi-annual resettlement monitoring reports (SRMR). The SRMRs will be posted on the ADB website upon acceptance of the report by ADB.

ANNEX 1: MAPS AND SCHEMES OF PROJECT COMPONENTS

1. Location of the projects districts (Two substations)

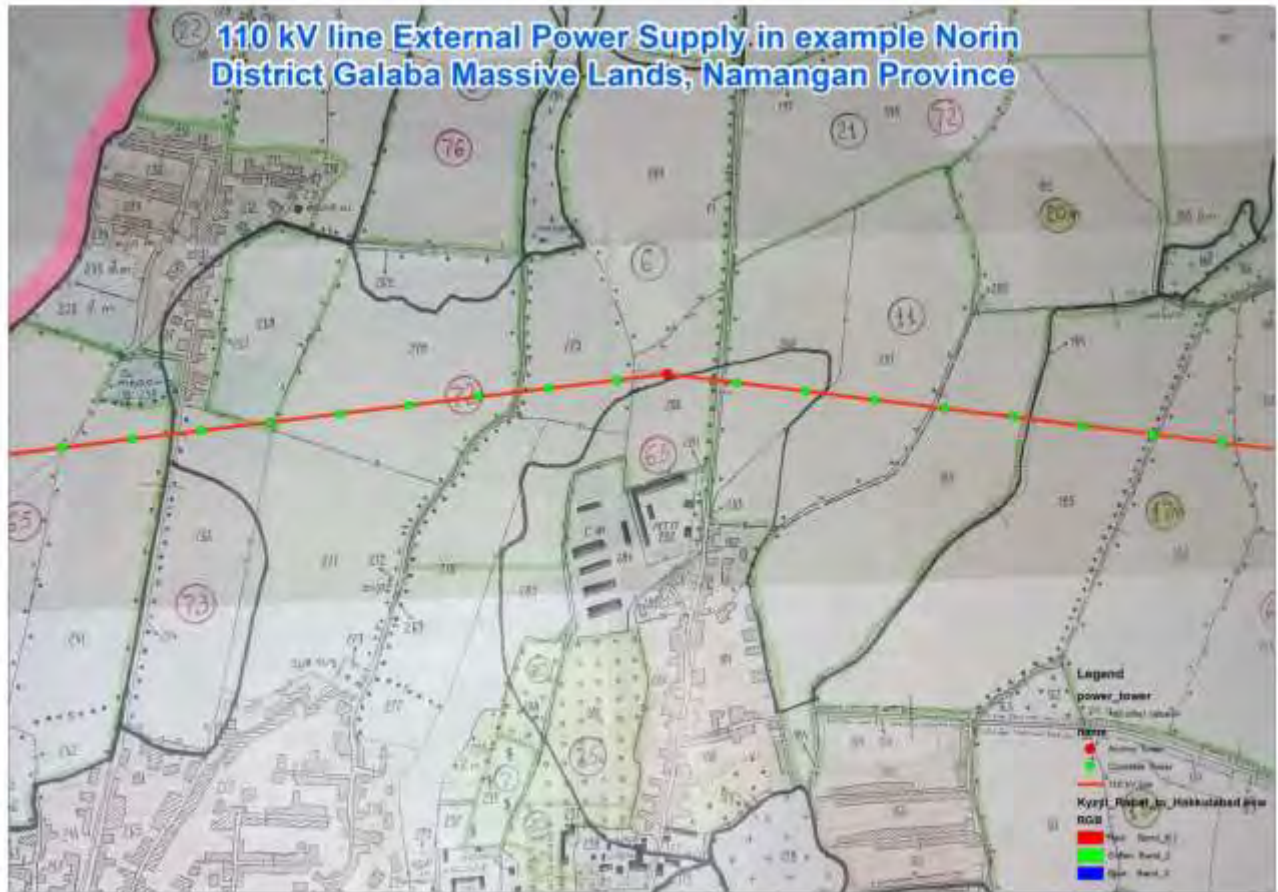
Traction substation in Namangan(Raustan)

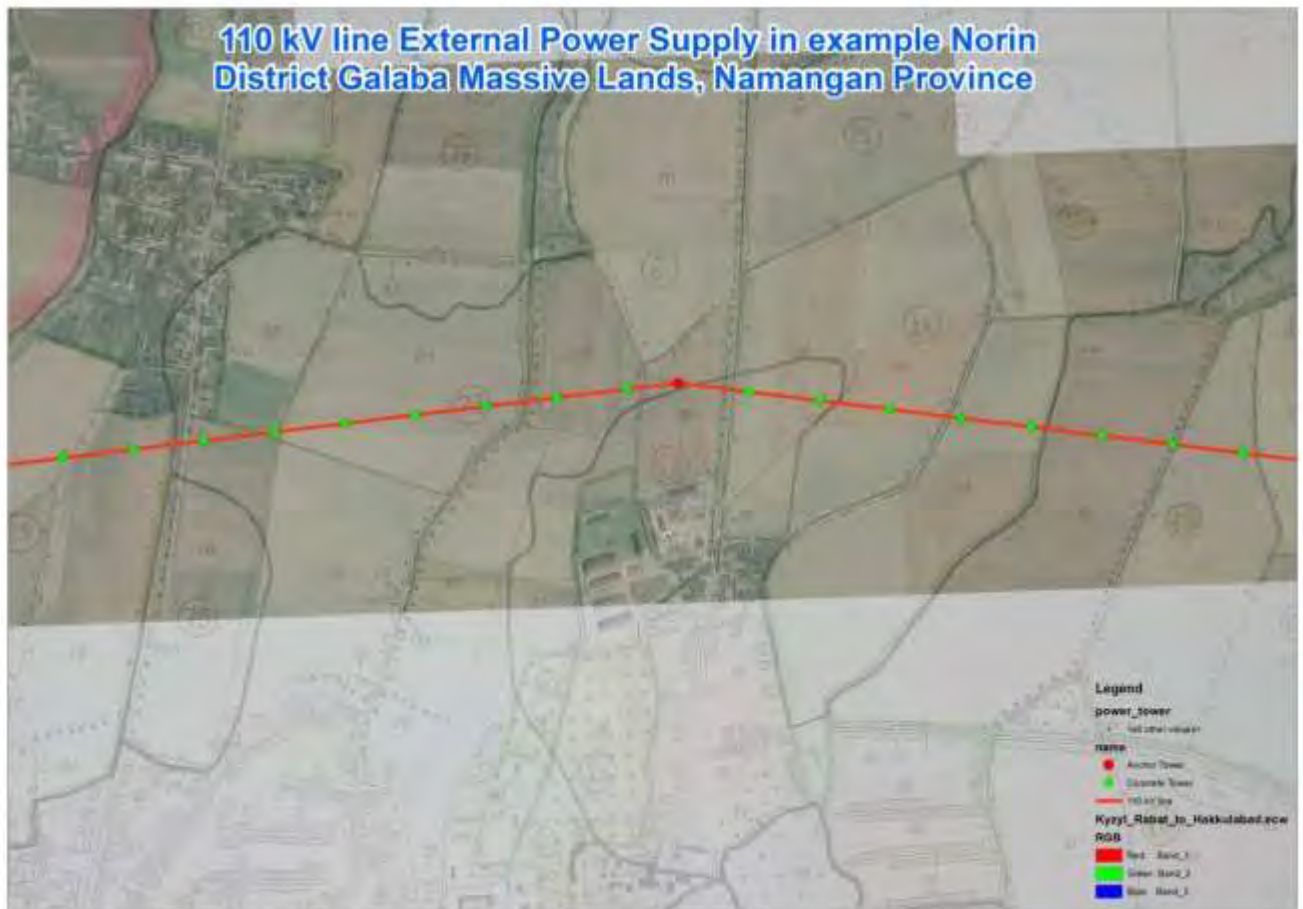


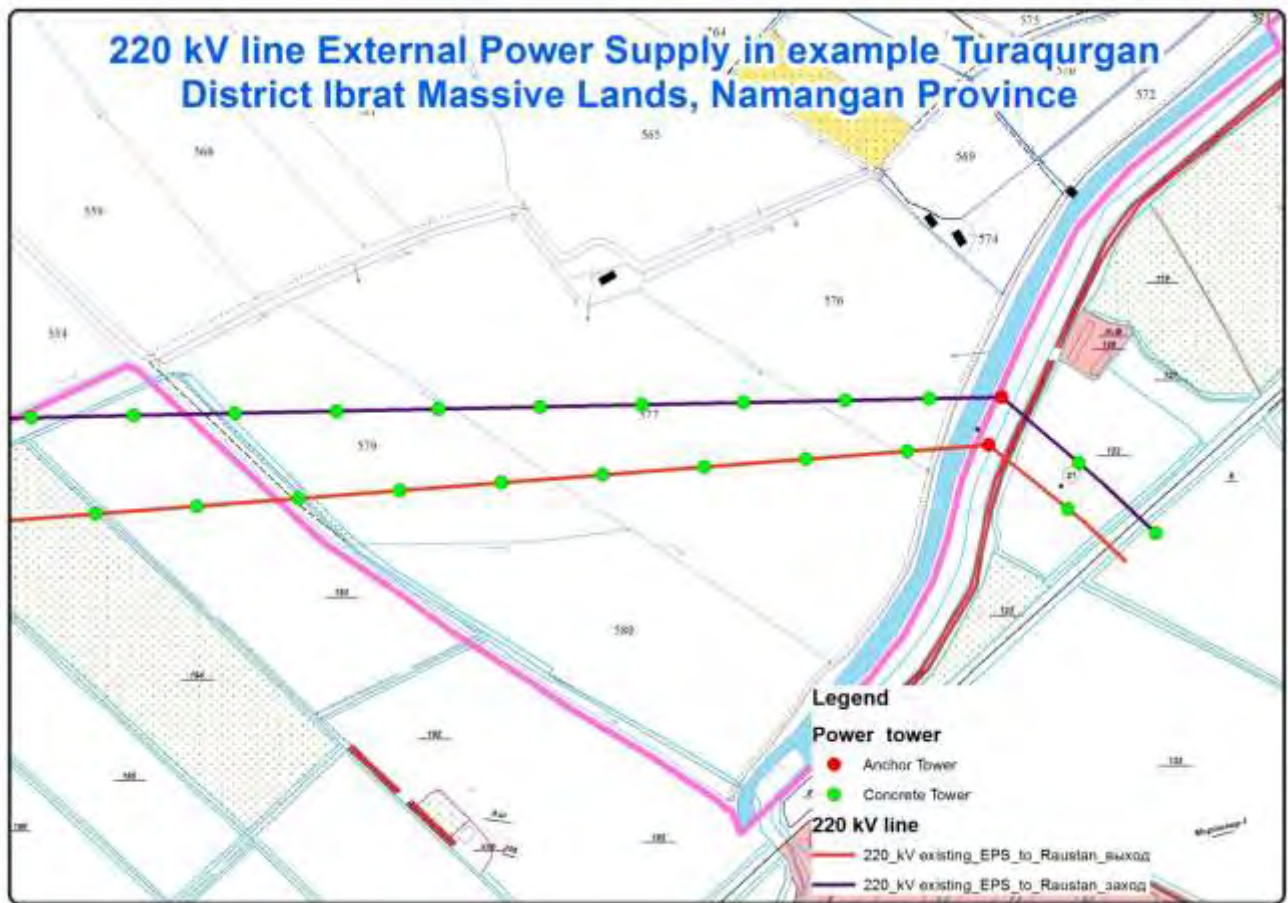
Traction substation in Khakulabad



2. Settlements under Project Influence (External Power Supply TLs)







ANNEX 2: RECORDS OF PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS (NOVEMBER 22 – 24, 2016)

1. All public consultations (PC) in Namangan province were held in administrative buildings of Pap, Chartak (Chartak and Uychi districts together) and Uchkurgan (Naryn and Uchkurgan districts together) districts' Khokimiyats on November 22 and 23, 2016. Public consultations of Chust, Turakurgan districts and Namangan city were conducted in Urban Branch of Public Education in Namangan city on November 22, 2016. As to the PCs in Andijan province, they were held for the population of Andijan city, Andijan district and Paytug and Kuygan-Yar districts of Andijan province in administrative building of khokimiyat in Andijan city on November 24, 2016.
2. Among participants of PCs were chairmen of RACs, secretaries and citizens from the relevant settlements. Besides them, representatives of khokimiyats, specialists from district branch of Nature Protection Committee, cadaster departments attended the consultations.
3. The dialog was made through informing communities about the project and obtaining suggestions about the anticipated environmental and social (LAR) impacts and proposed compensation measures. Project objectives and main findings of conducted LAR preliminary impact assessment, draft LARP and GRM was presented in Power Point presentation. People were requested to give their opinions and suggestions. In addition, participants were provided with contact information of focal points from railway stations of Pap-Namangan-Andijan line, PIU and PPTA's Environmental Specialist for further suggestions and questions.
4. The issues raised in different provinces are summarized below.

Nov 22- Namangan province. Pap district.	
Issues raised	Response
During train maneuver level of vibration and noise noticeable increases. Should we expect increasing these parameters after road electrification?	After electrification level of noise and vibration will not decrease. We expect that level will decrease. If after electrification you will feel that level of noise is higher than it was, you can request UTY to conduct noise measurements. In case of exceeding noise level on 3 dBA, appropriate noise decreasing measures will be undertaken
Is it possible to organize additional underground passage within territory of Syrdarya RCA, Pap district?	Locations of passages along railway track are defined by Construction Norms and Rules (KMK). According to the KMK distance between passages is 6 km.
Our village is located next to Namangan station. We often face with situation when road passage closed for 25-30 minutes without obvious. It is very inconvenient especially in the morning. In hurry, people cross the railway in unauthorized places which is risk. Is it possible to optimize time of closing passage? (Khujabod-2)	Your proposal will be included in our recommendations, but please pay more attention safety issues
We had one passage which connected two sides of one village. Several years ago that passage was closed, now we have difficulties especially during funeral	Your request was noted by representatives of PIU as well. The request will be reviewed by their engineers and necessary actions will be undertaken.

Nov 22- Namangan province. Pap district.	
Issues raised	Response
ceremonies since cemetery is located on another side of village. Is it possible to re-open that passage? (Yangihayot RCA, Pap district)	

Nov 22- Chust, Turakurgan districts and Namangan city	
Issues raised	Response
Is it planning to increase number of tracks from one to two?	No, number of tracks will not increase.
We were told that buffer zone will be 15 meters, but you told that buffer zone is 5 meters.	5 meters is minimal buffer zone for existing railway. For new alignment it may change from 25 and more depending from various factors, such as type of soil, relief and etc.
Will illegal building be compensated?	Per ADB SPS (2009) illegal building will be compensated as well, but approach of calculation compensation for such building will be different from calculation for legal buildings
Should we expect increasing number of trains during the day? And how it will impact on noise level?	Yes, number of train will increase. At this stage we cannot find our exactly level of expected noise. But in accordance with existing practice, level of noise from electrified trains is lower than from locomotives

Nov 23- Chartak and Uychi districts	
Issues raised	Response
How big will be buffer zone? You noted that it will be 5 meters, but I was told that it should up 25 meters	For this project a buffer zone will be 5 meters. For newly constructed railway it may be 25 and more, depending on soil quality, railway destination and etc.
Will local population be hired for the project works?	Project specifics require involvement of workers with needed skills. As a rule, for such works UTY or Contractors bring own staff. However, for conduction earth works for construction traction substation local population could be hired.
Some communication pipes were not reflected in the district map. There is a risk of destroying them during its project implementation. What are you going to do?	Upon completion final project design UTY will conduct meetings with representatives of all these agencies and discuss project works. At this stage all communications will be taking consideration and project will be informed in advance about this

Nov 23- Chartak and Uychi districts	
Issues raised	Response
We live in Baynaminal RCA, Uychi district. Local school also is located in front of railway therefore our kids have to walk along track. Is it possible to install fence along the railway for safety?	We will include your proposal in our report and technical team will make decision of possibility including the fence in the project design
How compensation will be paid?	Full information about compensation procedure will be presented in LARP when detail project design will be ready. As for now, general approaches for compensations calculation, payment, GRM were presented today
We live in the area, where new alignment is being constructed (6.7 km). Due to movement of heavy trucks, our roads are almost destroyed. Who will repair them?	For repairing of used road is responsible Contractor. PIU representative noted this information and promised to discuss with UTY.

Nov 23- Naryn and Uchkurgan districts	
Issues raised	Response
What is a size of buffer zone for this project?	Taking in consideration local condition and density of population buffer zone was defined as 5 meters
What is route of HV line?	Route was shown on slide
Is it possible to construct additional overhead passage? (Yangitong RCA)	Location of overhead is defined by national regulations. The closest existing overhead is located within 500 meters from requested place. No point to build new one.
Who will compensation for demolishing houses?	This topic is under discussion. Regardless source of payment, all compensation will be paid.

Nov 24- Andijan province. Andijan city, Paytug and Kuygan-Yar districts	
Issues raised	Response
What type of noise measure will be implemented to protect from noise? (Representatives of province land cadaster)	As we mentioned during presentation, we expect that noise level will be decreased. As per adopted IFC requirements, noise level after project commissioning should not exceed 3 dBA in comparison with ambient level. At that stage another noise measurement campaign will be conducted, and in case of defining necessity, noise protection measure will apply. There are number of tools which implementation depends on type of relief, level of noise and etc.
In our village Railway passes several pipes – drinking, irrigation and drainage. Will railway electrification impact on these infrastructure? (Isbisgan RCA, Andijan district)	In accordance with established procedure, at project detail stage conditions of all crosses passes by railway will be assessed. In case of necessity of their replacement agreement with relevant agencies will be concluded.
During presentation requirements on preparation next stage of national EIA were mentioned. Will Statement on Environmental Consequences (SEC) submitted to us? (Nature Protection Committee)	Yes, in accordance with requirements, indicated in Environmental Appraisal, SEC will prepared for each station and will be submitted to respective branches of NPC
We noted some cases, when passengers or train staff throw rubbish out of the window and use toilet when train does not move. It is not acceptable. Could administration of railway to conduct awareness program on proper use train facilities? For example print such awareness raising information on the backside of tickets like it done for air tickets? (Nature Protection Committee)	Actually it is prohibited to through garbage from windows and should be suppressed by train staff. In accordance with rules all toilets are closed for use in 2 -5 minutes upon arrival to station. Moreover, during announcement we highlight this requirements, but your suggestion has been noted and we will discuss it internally
I am living next to railway station Paytug. We are in trouble when empty wagons are moving and signaling. Is it possible to decrease noise level of this activity? (Ahatchi RCA)	The request was noted by representatives of PIU. She recorded name of the participant and his location. As was explained, additional noise measurements will be conducted and in case of exceeding appropriate noise protection action will be undertaken

Pap district (Namangan province)



Chust, Turakurgan districts and Namangan city (Namangan province)





Chartak and Uychi districts (Namangan province)



Naryn and Uchkurgan districts (Namangan province)





Paytug and Kuygan-Yar districts and Andijan city (Andijan province)



Registration Lists Of Public Consultations Participants

Paytug and Kuygan-Yar districts and Andijan city (Andijan province)

Проект «Электрификация участка железнодорожной линии Пап - Наманган - Андижан»






СПИСОК УЧАСТНИКОВ ОБЩЕСТВЕННЫХ СЛУШАНИЙ

24 ноября 2016 года

г. Андижан, Андижанский городской комитет

#	Организация	Ф.И.О.	Занимая должность	Электронная почта	Подпись
1	Электрон М.Ф.И	Исмаилов Б. А.	М.Ф.И. ромен		Исмаилов
2	Дамбой-гек М.Ф.И	Тургунов З.	М.Ф.И. ромен		Тургунов
3	Ок-оптич М.Ф.И	Косибаров. М.	М.Ф.И. ромен		Косибаров
4	Обод М.Ф.И	Жакимов. М.	М.Ф.И. ромен		Жакимов
5	Зариддор М.Ф.И	Латипова. Б.	М.Ф.И. ромен		Латипова
6	Куйганёр М.Ф.И	Комитасова. Р.	М.Ф.И. ромен		Комитасова
7	Иттифок М.Ф.И	Омилова. М.	М.Ф.И. ромен		Омилова
8	Шодлик М.Ф.И	Темирова. М.	М.Ф.И. ромен		Темирова
9	Тойтуз К.Ф.И	Ядгоров. К.	К.Ф.И. ромен		Ядгоров
10	Эркин К.Ф.И	Колмураев. Ш.	К.Ф.И. ромен		Колмураев
11	Инж-ком.лок	Эмметов. А.	К.Ф.И. ромен		Эмметов

#	Организация	Ф.И.О.	Занимая должность	Электронная почта	Подпись
12	Исходная многообразная	Рохматов Нурмухаммед	Менеджер		
13	Лизбаскварт Хокимият	Усманов Фуркан	Менеджер		
14	Виктория Бохарина	Ахмедов Узамид	Бухгалтер	corporativv@inbox.uz	
15	Виктория Бохарина	Ахмедов А	Менеджер		
16	Виктория Бохарина	Ахмедов А	Менеджер		
17	Виктория Бохарина	Ахмедов А	Менеджер		
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19	Виктория Бохарина	Ахмедов А	Менеджер		
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25	Виктория Бохарина	Ахмедов А	Менеджер		
26	Виктория Бохарина	Ахмедов А	Менеджер		

#	Организация	Ф.И.О.	Занимая должность	Электронная почта	Подпись
27	Храбба х.ф.у	Хурраев	МФУ район		
28	Храбба х.ф.у	Каримов Репикюн (Родулжон)	МФУ район		
29	Анх тун табаса	Авзод Нозиржон	Менеек Бонма		
30	Анх тун табаса	Машиналов Дидилов	Хукаро		
31	Анх тун табаса	Абдулагер Абдулваз	Тума		
32	Анх тун табаса	Мухомедов Зилчи	Давлат котибчи		
33	Анх тун табаса	Азамат З	МФУ район		
34	Анх тун табаса	Турдиев Д	Хукаро		
35		Исомиргандов Зр	Хукаро		
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Проект «Электрификация участка железнодорожной линии Пап - Наманган - Андижан»

СПИСОК УЧАСТНИКОВ ОБЩЕСТВЕННЫХ СЛУШАНИЙ




24 ноября 2016 года

г. Андижан, Андижанский городской комитет

#	Организация	Ф.И.О.	Занимая должность	Электронная почта	Подпись
1	Ишмор мот	Р. Юсупов	Раис		
2	Маорид МФИ	Д. Яхьяев	Раис		
3	Виктор	М. Каримов	Раис		
4	Ўзбекистон	Х. Буримов	Раис		
5	Пахтакор	С. Рахимов	Раис		
6	Саман	М. Керимов	Раис		
7	Андижан	Ф. Турсунов	Раис		
8	Ахкамат Раис Анди	А. Ишматов	Раис Бириндасар		
9	Анж. Водокор	А. Камбаров	Раис		
10	Андижанский		Бириндасар		
11	Андижан туман Кўйхона МФИ	Тотайбеков Х.	М. Котим		

#	Организация	Ф.И.О.	Занимая должность	Электронная почта	Подпись
12	ст. Хонобод.	Юсупов И. А.	ж.д. Начальник ст.		
13	ст. Савай	Мушинов М. А.	ж.д. Начальник станции		
14	ст. Грингмазор	Тоиматов Д. Т.	ж.д. Начальник станции		
15	ст. Асрке	Уктамтонов А.	ж.д. Начальник станции		
16	ст. Найтмуз	Шооворов Б. Т.	ж.д. Начальник станции		
17	Кутти, Джемлик	Винамова Е. П.	ж.д. Начальник станции		
18	ИП	Бобожонов Р. А.			
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#	Организация	Ф.И.О.	Занимая должность	Электронная почта	Подпись
27	ИЗБАСКАН туман архитектураси	Ҳосинов Азизбек	туман архитектора	izboskan.architectural@mail.ru	
28	ИЗБАСКАН туман Ҳабибulla мукаффази илмий	Ҳазаров Фаридер	инспекция боғишти	— * — * — * — *	
29	ИЗБАСКАН туман ер мулк ва ҳудудлари	Масалов Комиласи	ИЗБАСКАН туман рўйхати ва ҳудудлари	izboskan.kad.uz	
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#	Организация	Ф.И.О.	Занимая должность	Электронная почта	Подпись
42	LONDON English School Английский школа	Абдуллаев Сагду	Редактор		
43	Найман Г.Ф.И.	с. Росенов	Бүтүрүлмөсү		
44	Найман Г.Ф.И.	З. Төүрөнов	Күбөлүкчүлүк		
45	Күбөлүкчүлүк	З. Шахматовна	Дүйнөлүк мектеп		
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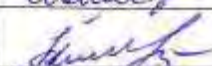




Пап district (Namangan province)


Проект «Электрификация участка железнодорожной линии Пап - Наманган - Андижан»

СПИСОК УЧАСТНИКОВ ОБЩЕСТВЕННЫХ СЛУШАНИЙ

21 ноября 2016 года

г. Пап, Наманганская область

#	Организация	Ф.И.О.	Занимая должность	Электронная почта	Подпись
1	Хужабод-2 МТН	Саидов Кудрат	рабочий		
2	Икбал МТН	Сулфиланов М	рабочий		
3	Дет. и. ф.и. 156	Абдиев Р.А	рабочий		
4	Чартак МТН	Турсунов М	рабочий		
5	Ошанат МТН	Турсунов С.	рабочий		
6	Дет. и. ф.и. 156	Матбаббев К.	инженер		
7	Хужабод-2	Исаксанов У	рабочий		
8	Хужабод-2	Рустамов И	рабочий		
9	Ер ресурс	С. Шерапиев	инженер		
10	Сулфаров Р.А	Ф. Абдиев	рабочий		
11	Пап тудонин	Б. Ибрагимов	бизнесмен		

#	Организация	Ф.И.О.	Занимая должность	Электронная почта	Подпись
12	Портинная карасб.т.к.	З. Махрумов	руководитель		
13	Иосебев	Зотиров	Исх. Туркестан		
14	Махмудов Ф.Н. д.д.д.	З. Тиллаева	Баш. Туркестан		
15	Муромов М.Ф.И.	Абдуллин Х	Исх. Туркестан		
16	Бот. тур. М.Ф.И.	Османов К	Бот. тур. М.Ф.И.		
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Chust, Turakurgan districts and Namangan city (Namangan province)

Проект «Электрификация участка железнодорожной линии Пап - Наманган - Андижан»

СПИСОК УЧАСТНИКОВ ОБЩЕСТВЕННЫХ СЛУШАНИЙ

22 ноября 2016 года

г. Наманган, Наманганская область (Туркестан, Чукот)

#	Организация	Ф.И.О.	Занимая должность	Электронная почта	Подпись
1	Бодомзор МФИ	Мирмухамедов В.Мухамед	Художник		
2	Бодомзор МФИ	Нурматов Абдусамат	Имамхон		
3	Бодомзор МФИ	Иззат умаров Абдулхалим	Художник		
4	Олти таъриф	Саматов Камол	Художник		
5	Олти таъриф	Эмомалди К	Хайдаров		
6	Тунга м.ф.е	Нурмухамедов Б.	Мохир		
7	Тунга м.ф.е	Ибрагимов Т.	Хайдаров		
8	Истифос м.ф.е	Заматов Т.	Раис		
9	Юф.м. Бирман	Ахмедов С.	Раис		
10	Давудов	Расул И	Раис		
11	Ю. Бирман	Исмаилов И.	Раис		

1

#	Организация	Ф.И.О.	Занимая должность	Электронная почта	Подпись
12	Общ-кайт марш	Матюков Касим	Расс		
13		Вирзанов Рахматилло			
14		Тошматдинов Жамол			
15		Ахримов Косимбой			
16		Самитов Ахмад			
17		Шамалов Нуриддин			
18		Абдурахманов Рахима			
19		Годфуров Матмурат			
20		Абдураимов Мухаме			
21		Асенов Тамар			
22		Мамадалиев Раис			
23		Шокиев Хусан			
24		Шамалов Абдураха			
25		Худонбердиев И			
26		Ахмедов Н			

Проект «Электрификация участка железнодорожной линии Пап - Наманган - Андижан»

СПИСОК УЧАСТНИКОВ ОБЩЕСТВЕННЫХ СЛУШАНИЙ

22 ноября 2016 года

г. Наманган, Наманганская область (Аракеткан, Чуст)

#	Организация	Ф.И.О.	Занимая должность	Электронная почта	Подпись
1	Истеббат Исти	Истеббатова	Истеббатова		Истеббатова
2	Истеббат Исти	Истеббатова	Истеббатова		Истеббатова
3	Истеббат Исти	Истеббат И.	Истеббатова		Истеббатова
4	Истеббат Исти	Истеббатова	Истеббатова		Истеббатова
5	Истеббат Исти	Истеббат И.	Истеббатова		Истеббатова
6	Истеббат Исти	Истеббатова	Истеббатова		Истеббатова
7	Истеббат Исти	Истеббатова	Истеббатова		Истеббатова
8	Истеббат Исти	Истеббатова	Истеббатова		Истеббатова
9	Истеббат Исти	Истеббатова	Истеббатова		Истеббатова
10	Истеббат Исти	Истеббатова	Истеббатова		Истеббатова
11	Истеббат Исти	Истеббатова	Истеббатова		Истеббатова

#	Организация	Ф.И.О.	Занимая должность	Электронная почта	Подпись
12	ЖКРи Бурган	Фролов И	руководитель		
13		Итманов Ж			
14		Абдуллаев Э.			
15		Дехканов А			
16		Рудиматова			
17		Собинов Н			
18	руководитель	Самедов З			
19		Хурраббер			
20	исполнитель	Исмаилов			
21	"Бунта И	Исмаилов Б.	руководитель		
22		Исмаилов			
23		Ибрагимов			
24		Отачанов			
25	Исмаилов				
26	руководитель	А. Ибрагимов	руководитель		

#	Организация	Ф.И.О.	Занимая должность	Электронная почта	Подпись
27	Олтиган мей Дажураев Салмийон				
28					
29					
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3

Chartak and Uychi districts (Namangan province)

Проект «Электрификация участка железнодорожной линии Пап - Наманган - Андижан»


СПИСОК УЧАСТНИКОВ ОБЩЕСТВЕННЫХ СЛУШАНИЙ

23 ноября 2016 года
Чортков, Нахичеванская область (Уйген)

#	Организация	Ф.И.О.	Занимая должность	Электронная почта	Подпись
1	Байрамжитов м.ф.и	Охунов Р	раис		
2	Намиров м.ф.и	Хакимов А.	раис		
3	Оймурак м.ф.и	Абдурахимов А	раис		
4	Байрамжитов м.ф.и	Камалов А	директор		
5	Байрамжитов м.ф.и	Артников	директор		
6	Уйи м.ф.и	З. Муратов	раис		
7	М.Т.Т.З. Бумин	Анваров А	инженер		
8	Кескан-ер м.ф.и	Урманов. З.	раис		
9	Муратов м.ф.и	Сидиков. А.	раис		
10	ТЭЖ	Рустамов А	инженер		
11	Ишанов м.ф.и	О. Ойабоев	раис		
	БТННЗ	Б. Камалов	инженер		

#	Организация	Ф.И.О.	Занимая должность	Электронная почта	Подпись
12	Туркестан мф	Тулатов Зулхун	Фударо		
13	Туркестан мф	Исмаилов Мухомед	пенсияер		
14	Туркестан мф	Исмаилов Мухомед			
15	Туркестан мф	Исмаилов Мухомед	Фударо		
16	Туркестан мф	Исмаилов Мухомед	Фударо		
17	Туркестан мф	Исмаилов Мухомед	Фударо		
18	Туркестан мф	Исмаилов Мухомед	Фударо		
19	Туркестан мф	Исмаилов Мухомед	Фударо		
20	Туркестан мф	Исмаилов Мухомед	Фударо		
21	Туркестан мф	Исмаилов Мухомед	Фударо		
22	Туркестан мф	Исмаилов Мухомед	Фударо		
23	Туркестан мф	Исмаилов Мухомед	Фударо		
24	Туркестан мф	Исмаилов Мухомед	Фударо		
25	Туркестан мф	Исмаилов Мухомед	Фударо		
26	Туркестан мф	Исмаилов Мухомед	Фударо		

#	Организация	Ф.И.О.	Занимая должность	Электронная почта	Подпись
27	Дейкидон м.м.т.п.	Уримова Рахно	корреспондент		
28	"Навбахор" м.ф.и.	Исромова Дилбар	Раис		
29	Туман Моалим б.т.п.	Абдуллаев Равшан	б.т.п. м.директор		
30	Чортоқ т.тажикчи	Засанов Шамар	Боникет уринбосари		
31	Чортоқ 5-Мақаб	Кузгаров А	Ф.И.Б.Д.У.		
32	Чортоқ туман таж	Р. Веркайт	Боникет м.директор		
33	Бишркистон м.ф.и.	Носиров И.	И.м.директор		
34	айкирон м.м.т.п.	Засанов И	Фермер		
35	айкирон м.м.т.п.	Аббасов Х	Фермер		
36	айкирон м.м.т.п.	Зулфиянов У	Фермер		
37	Ойкирон м.м.т.п.	Аббасов Л.	Фермер		
38	Ойкирон м.м.т.п.	Эгамбердиев Л	Фермер		
39	И.У.Н.Н. Масъд Санжаб Мурод	Пидматов Р	Рахбар		
40					
41					

#	Организация	Ф.И.О.	Занимая должность	Электронная почта	Подпись
42	Маскидон Д.К. Шайхон Мобарайт	Шайхон Д.К. Шайхон	Мобарайт		
43					
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4

Naryn and Uchkurgan districts (Namangan province)

Проект «Электрификация участка железнодорожной линии Пап - Наманган - Андижан»

СПИСОК УЧАСТНИКОВ ОБЩЕСТВЕННЫХ СЛУШАНИЙ

23 ноября 2016 года

Узкурган тумани, Наманган вилояти

#	Организация	Ф.И.О.	Занимая должность	Электронная почта	Подпись
1	Болтабоев А	КФХ Ешмак	нафакахур		Болтаев
2	КФХ Ешмак	Назирова ОА	гўлбекас		Назирова
3	КФХ Ешмак	Назирова М.А	гўлбекас		Назирова
4	КФХ Ешмак	Алимов ТР	нафакахур		Алимов
5	КФХ мухоттаман	Маданникова К	нафакахур		Маданникова
6	КФХ мухоттаман	Маданникова Б	гўлбекас		Маданникова
7	КФХ мухоттаман	Маданникова М	нафакахур		Маданникова
8	КФХ мухоттаман	Маданникова М	нафакахур		Маданникова
9	Норин тумани Вотиров М.И.	Каримов З	М.И.И. раиси		Каримов
10	Норин тумани Вотиров М.И.	Вотиров М	М.И.И. раиси		Вотиров
11	Узкурган Т-Н Ободовичева	Х. Абдуллаев	Узкурган тумани		Абдуллаев

#	Организация	Ф.И.О.	Занимая должность	Электронная почта	Подпись
12	КФРП. КБК	Алимова Т.	УБ Бекаси		
13	КФРП. КБК	Алимов Р.	Надзирач		
14	КФРП. КБК	Алимова М.	УБ Бекаси		
15	КФРП Чек	Юлдашева М.	УБ Бекаси		
16	Часирасо сазасор	Тажуров Ф.	Муртако сене		
17	Таблицы учета документов владельцев имущества	Юлдашев А.	Рахбар		
18					
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ANNEX 3: INFORMATION LEAFLET FOR DISCLOSURE OF DRAFT LARP

CAREC 2 PAP-NAMANGAN-ANDIZHAN RAILWAY ELECTRIFICATION PROJECT



Feasibility study stage

Information brochure on Draft Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan

The purpose of this LARP brochure is to explain to affected households, farmers what kind of land acquisition will be and how it will be compensated. In case of any complaint, how to resolve the issues.

In accordance with the preliminary design the project will need both permanent and temporary acquisition of lands for the construction of transmission lines and two new substations.

The draft LARP is being prepared for UTY by PPTA consultants

1. **Project Description:** The Government of Uzbekistan (Government) has requested Asian Development Bank (ADB) assistance for the electrification of a railway line in the Fergana Valley, from Pap to Namangan to Andijan. The proposed Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation Corridor 2 (Pap-Namangan-Andijan) Railway Electrification Project (the project) will electrify the missing 145.1 kilometers (km) of non-electrified track between Tashkent and major cities in the populous Fergana Valley. The Joint Stock Company (JSC) O'zbekiston Temir Yo'llari (UTY) is the PIU for the project. A Project Implementation Unit (PIU) is created in UTY which will be responsible for the overall land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) activities.
2. **The Project includes the following components:** (1) Electrification of the main track Pap-Namangan-Andijan till Uchkurgan station (148.6 km) with voltage of 27kV; (2) Electrification of the new alignment (6.7 km) with voltage of 27kV; (3) Construction of two new traction substations in Namangan (Raustan) and Khakulabad; and (4) Construction of external power supply transmission lines (TL) of 52km for two new substations (110 kV TL of 12 km for Khakulabad and 220 kV TL of 40km for Namangan/Raustan).
3. **The aim of draft Land acquisition and resettlement plan (LARP) is:**
 - To make preliminary assessment of the possible permanent and temporary land acquisition and resettlement impacts and frame of affected persons caused by the implementation of the project.
 - Develop needed applicable mechanisms, procedures and entitlements in case of land acquisition and resettlement according to the requirements of ADB SPS 2009 and Uzbek legislation.
4. **The project will have both permanent and temporary impacts as follows:**
 - *Permanent land acquisition* includes loss of land required for the for construction of suspension, tension and anchor-angular towers of transmission lines (TLs), as well as for the construction of two new traction substations within the safety zone of the ROW.
 - *Temporary land acquisition* includes loss of land required temporarily during construction of the suspension and tension foundation towers which will cause loss of crops/trees due to the construction process, but this will revert to existing occupiers of the land once construction has been completed.

Who is eligible for compensation:	Impacts and losses subject for compensation:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ All farmers affected by permanent and/or temporary land acquisition ✓ All persons affected by loss of crops, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Agricultural and non- agricultural land plots, ✓ Residential and non-residential

Who is eligible for compensation:	Impacts and losses subject for compensation:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> fruit and/or wood trees ✓ All persons affected by land acquisition and demolition of residential houses and/or non-residential structures ✓ All businesses and involved employees affected by permanent and/or temporary land acquisition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> buildings and structures, ✓ Crops, fruit and wood trees, ✓ Temporary and permanent impacts of business and involved employees, ✓ Physical relocation, ✓ Allowances of vulnerable and severely affected households (AHs)
<p>Cut-off date: <i>The compensation eligibility will be limited by cut-off date to be established based on the last day of final detailed measurement survey (DMS) and census. All improvements made by affected persons after the cut-off date will not be subject for compensation.</i></p>	

- 5. Project Impacts according to preliminary assessment:** The impact of the project in terms of land acquisition is limited to five districts such as Namangan, Norin, Turakurgan, Uchkurgan and Uychi, including 14 massives. The preliminary impact assessment survey was carried out based on the feasibility study and preliminary lines route alignment. According to the preliminary impact assessment, a total of 10.841 ha of land (116 land parcels) will be acquired permanently for the project of which 10.3554 ha (95.5%) is arable/crop cultivation land and 0.4958ha (4.5%) of land is classified as orchard/garden land. Namangan and Norin are the most affected districts with 5.9 ha and 4.4 ha accordingly. The most permanent land acquisition is needed for the construction of two new traction substations (10.3 ha). There are only 3 land plots permanently affected within the RoW of main railway track which are severely affected by the project (83.3%). Similarly, 10.3554ha (114 land parcels) of land is likely to be impacted temporarily due to the construction of transmission lines, of which 97.3016 ha (89.8%) is arable/crop land and 10.9719 ha (10.1%) of land is classified as orchard/garden land. The mostly affected districts are Turakurgan (45.681ha), Norin (22.5929ha) and Uychi (20.2799ha). Currently, according to the preliminary impact assessment, the project in total will permanently affect 24 structures, from which 21 are residential houses, 2 are walls and 1 is a mosque. From the total affected structures 23 located within the RoW of main track (148.6 km) and 1 structure is located within the RoW of 3.5 km line from Blok Post 136.1 to Uchkurgan. The affected structures have been identified within the standard RoW of 5 meters from axis to each site (width of corridor is 10m). From the total affected houses, 5 are also small shops adjacent to residential houses. Thereby, in total 24 AHs will be physically displaced under the project.
- The project will have impact in terms of loss of trees and loss of crops. The total number of trees being affected is 4587 (199 due to permanent and 4388 due to temporary land acquisition) mainly located in Norin and Namangan districts. In this stage, all affected trees have been considered as fruit trees. The main types of affected trees are apple, apricot and cherry. It is found that there are various types of crops being cultivated which may be affected for a period of one season during construction of transmission lines. These crops are: wheat, vegetables, cotton and alfa alfa.
- 6. Affected Households and Persons:** The estimated total number of AHs is 145 (without double counting) based on the number of identified permanent and temporary affected land

parcels, as well as permanently affected structures, of which 139 are permanent affected households (due to permanent land acquisition of 116 land parcels and permanent acquisition of 24 structures), and 114 are temporary affected households.⁴⁶ The number of affected persons (AH members) estimated as 725. According to estimation, from the total AHs, 15 AHs (10%) are vulnerable.

7. Entitlement matrix

TYPE	SPECIFICATIONS	ENTITLED PERSONS	ENTITLEMENT
A. IMPACT ON LAND (PERMANENT LAND ACQUISITION)			
A.1. Agriculture land/Orchard Land	All land losses independent of impact severity (due to construction of substation and towers of TLs, and any other primary structures, if any)	Concerned Government Agency responsible for land development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land development cost to be paid to develop new lands or through irrigation and agro-irrigation activities to raise the productivity of existing lands in accordance with the unit rate set by Cabinet of Minister Resolution # 146 and in case of absence such value category of agricultural land such as pasture, reserve land and others will be calculated by application of special unit rate set by this Resolution. The period for rehabilitation of under-received products shall be considered as being equal to four years, during which the land plot shall be selected for development of new lands or for irrigation improvement of existing irrigated lands.
		Leaseholders/Land user having user permit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land for land compensation with plots of equal value/productivity class, comparable location and agricultural support services (or compensation to provide such services); Compensation for loss of land in terms of loss of income equivalent to 4 years of net average income of the affected crops from the affected agricultural land. Unaffected portions of an affected arable plot will also be compensated, if the same becomes unviable after impact. Transaction cost, registration fee, related to new plot allotted, to be will be borne by UTY.
	Additional provision in case of severe impacts (10% or more loss of productive assets)	Leaseholders with lease agreement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Severe impact allowance equal to the net income from annual crop production (inclusive of winter and summer crop in addition to standing crop compensation) will be paid in addition to the compensation for land loss.
A.2.	Land loss	APs who has right	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land for land compensation through provision

⁴⁶ From the 114 temporary affected households 109 are also permanently losing their lands.

Residential land/ Commercial land		on lifelong inheritable possession/ permanent possession	<p>of a plot comparable in value/location to the plot lost including services (or compensation to provide such services) to plots lost</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash Compensation at market replacement cost to be determined by the Independent Valuator. • Transaction cost, registration fee, related to new plot allotted, to be will be borne by UTY • Unaffected portions of an affected arable plot will also be compensated, if the same becomes unviable after impact.
A3. Unregistered agricultural land	Land loss	Unregistered lessee who initiated to pay unpaid land taxes ⁴⁷ and become a leaseholder.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All entitlements for agricultural land losses as stated above for lease holder, however, they will be entitled for compensation for non land assets regardless of tax payments and registration. • Assistance in acquiring required legal documents for registration at no cost for APs.
A4. Unregistered agricultural land	Land loss	Non titled or non-legalizable affected household	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non legalizable affected households will be entitled for compensation for non land assets only.
B. IMPACT ON LAND (TEMPORARY LAND ACQUISITION)			
A.1. Agriculture land/Orchard Land	All land losses independent of impact severity (due to construction of Transmission Lines along the Right of Way)	Concerned Government Agency responsible for land development (in case there is damage to associated services such as irrigation facilities and other existing services)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land development cost for restoring the existing facilities and providing required services.
C. IMPACT ON STRUCTURES			
Residential/ Commercial Structures	Full or partial loss of structures if to be displaced	All affected households irrespective of legal title and irrespective of nature of impact whether permanent land acquisition or temporary acquisition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation at full replacement cost⁴⁸ for affected structure/fixed assets free of depreciation and transaction cost • APs must have right to salvage materials with no deduction from the compensation. • Household losing structures/buildings who need to relocate will each be provided with a relocation allowance (equal to 3 months of minimum salary) while the new house or building is being erected. • In case of partial impacts on structures (structure wall, fences etc), cash compensation at replacement rates to restore the remaining structure. • Household losing structures/buildings who

⁴⁷ Such taxes are different from all transaction-costs related to the processing of compensation which will be shouldered by the project.

⁴⁸ The replacement cost is the principle to be complied with in compensating for all types of lost assets. Calculation of which should include: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any.

			<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household losing structures/buildings who need to relocate will each be provided with shifting allowances to hire vehicle for transportation of the family members, goods and chattels to temporary and permanent relocation sites. The access to similar or better levels of infrastructure will be provided to displaced households (water, gas and electricity connections, access to social infrastructure etc.”
	Loss of place to rent	Tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New lease by landlord or 3 months cash equivalent of existing lease to allow for a new lease to be found and signed. Compensation for lost rent paid in advance. The time is to be established by the independent valuer. Tenant who has lost the rent and need to relocate will each be provided with shifting allowances to hire vehicle for transportation of the family members, goods and chattels to new lease sites. Tenant without formal notarized lease to show proof or evidence in order to claim compensation.
	Additional provision of severe impact allowance in case of physical displacement	All physically displaced households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household losing structures/buildings who need to physically relocate will each be provided with a severe impacts allowance (equal to 3 months of minimum salary).
D. IMPACT ON CROPS AND TREES			
Agriculture land/ orchard land	Loss of crops for permanent land acquisition	All affected Households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation at full replacement cost for primary (and secondary crops if any) on affected land based on 1 year of production costs (inputs) plus an allowance equivalent to 1 year average net income based on the average income over the past 3 years. Advance notice to harvest the crops Schedule of construction to avoid crop season
	Loss of standing crops along the right of way of transmission line (temporary land acquisition)	All affected Households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation at full replacement cost for primary (and secondary crops if any) on affected land based on 1 year of production costs (inputs) plus an allowance equivalent to 1 year average net income based on the average income over the past 3 years. Advance notice to harvest the crops Schedule of construction to avoid crop season Restoration of land to previous use and farmers will be allowed to continue their

			cultivation post the construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Duration of construction shall not exceed more than one crop season at that particular stretch.
	Loss of fruit Trees (permanent and temporary land acquisition)	All Affected Households (including non leased land owner)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation for fruit trees will be based on the average annual income for past 3 years multiplied by 4 times (years) to reflect the duration from planting to reach the productive stage (including the cost of saplings). Felled fruit trees will be kept by the AHs with no deduction from the compensation.
	Loss of timber trees (permanent and temporary land acquisition)	All Affected Households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation for timber trees will be compensated based on market value of dry wood volume. Felled trees will be kept by the AHs with no deduction from the compensation.
E. IMPACT ON INCOME AND LIVELIHOOD			
E1. Employment from affected agricultural land	Loss of employment from affected agricultural land	Agricultural workers losing their contract	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation corresponding to their salary (in monetary terms or in kind) for the remaining part of the agricultural year/or contractual period whichever is higher in monetary value In case of informal agricultural workers those work without any agreement will be paid an allowance equivalent to 3 months of minimum wage.
E2. Business and involved workers	Loss of business and employment (permanent or temporary interruption of business and employment)	Affected household losing business and involved workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affected household losing business will be compensated for the period of business interruption⁴⁹ up to 6 months, or 6 months cash compensation in case of permanent closure of business based on the estimated average monthly income in the past 3 years multiplied by the number of months of business interruption. Workers from the affected businesses will be paid for lost wages for the duration of business interruption up to 6 months. In case of informal workers working without any agreement will be paid an allowance equivalent to 3 months of minimum wage.
		Affected household losing non-titled (unregistered) business and involved workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affected household losing non-titled business will be paid a rehabilitation allowance equivalent to 3 months of minimum wage. Workers from the affected non-titled businesses will be paid an allowance equivalent to 3 months of minimum wage.
	Additional provision of severe impact allowance in case of physical displacement	All physically displaced households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household losing structures/buildings who need to physically relocate will each be provided with a severe impacts allowance (equal to 3 months of minimum salary).

⁴⁹ Business interruption includes the time for receiving a new land plot, and designing/building of a new commercial structure.

E3. Livelihood/em ployment due to physical relocation	Loss of livelihood/employ ment due to physical relocation	Affected household losing livelihood/employe nt due to physical displacement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affected household losing livelihood/employment due to physical displacement will get a rehabilitation allowance equivalent to 3 months of average monthly income in case of provision of relevant grounds of such loss.
F. VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS			
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"> Rehabilitation allowance equivalent to 3 months of minimum wage. Priority for employment in project-related jobs, training opportunities, self-employment and wage employment assistance.
G. IMPACT ON COMMUNITY STRUCTURES AND ASSETS			
Community Structures and Assets	Loss or damage to public infrastructure and utility	Community owned Assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation/replacement of affected structures/utilities (i.e. roads, pavements, pipelines) to pre-Project level.
H. TEMPORARY IMPACTS DURING CONSTRUCTION			
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"> UTY will ensure that any kind of temporary impact on private and public assets during project implementation for civil work purposes will be compensated by contractor based on replacement value for structures, rentals for land use, replacement value for crop and tree loss as stated above in the entitlement matrix.
I. ANY UNANTICIPATED IMPACTS			
Any unanticipated impacts identified during Project implementation will be compensated in full at replacement cost and the entitlement matrix shall be revised if required in case major unanticipated impacts occur during detailed and final design.			

8. Grievance Redress Mechanism: A grievance redress mechanism will be established at the project level by co-opting the local grievance mechanism to allow affected persons appealing any disagreeable decision, practice or activity arising from land or other assets compensation. The project level grievance mechanism shall not impede an aggrieved person's access to the country's judicial or administrative remedies. The aggrieved persons can approach a court of law at any time and independent of the project level grievance redress process. UTY will ensure that grievances and complaints on any aspect of the land acquisition, compensation, and resettlement are addressed in a timely and satisfactory manner. Three level grievance redress mechanism has been proposed as (i) Level-1 (any railway station of Pap-Namangan-Andijan section and or local khokimiyat), (ii) Level- 2 (UTY's secretariat in Tashkent), and (iii) Level - 3 (Economic court).

9. Further stages of the project implementation and preliminary schedule: Below is presented the preliminary schedule of LAR-related further actions and timing.

LAR Activities	Timing	
	LARP 1 (External Power Supply)	LARP 2 (Other project components)
A. Detailed Design		
Finalization of Detailed Design ⁵⁰	Jan 2017	Feb 2017
Issuance of Decree by khokimiyats on land allocation ⁵¹	Feb 2017	March 2017
Updating of LARP based on Detailed Design and final AP census/DMS (including PCs)	March 2017	April 2017
Issuance of notification on cut-off-date following detailed design	March 2017	April 2017
Submission of Final LARP for ADB Approval	April 2017	May 2017
Disclosure of LARP	April 2017	May 2017
B. LARP Implementation		
Issuance of IDs to APs	May 2017	June 2017
Consultation and GRM	May 2017	June 2017
Payment of compensation to APs	May 2017- July 2017	June 2017-Aug 2017
Payment of all eligible assistance	May 2017- July 2017	June 2017-Aug 2017
Takeover possession of acquired property	July 2017-Aug 2017	Aug 2017-Sept 2017
Handover land to contractors	Aug 2017	Sept 2017

For further information and complaints please contact:

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⁵⁰ The schedule is subject for updating depending from detailed design finalization date.

⁵¹ The LARP finalization progress closely depends from the issuance of decree by khokimiyats on land allocation.

ANNEX 4: DETAILED LIST AND CALCULATIONS FOR PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY IMPACTS

1. COMPENSATION ESTIMATE DUE TO PERMANENT LAND ACQUISITION (LAND DEVELOPMENT COST)

№	Component	District	Massives	Name of land user	Soil quality (Bonitet)	Total Land Holding, ha	Number of Concrete Towers	Number of Anchor Towers	Total affected land Concrete , ha	Including, land	
										cultivated, ha	orchards, ha
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	13
1	Raustan	Namangan	K.Soliev	Gulnora	76	34,1	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,05	
2	Raustan	Namangan	K.Soliev	Namangan Elita	76	80,2	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,85	
3	Kizl Ravat	Norin	Toshkent	Gulchehra Mahamadjanovna	72	28,34	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,97	
4	Kizl Ravat	Norin	Toshkent	Qodirjon Hoshimjon Og'li	75	22,7	N/A	N/A	N/A		0,43
Total for substations										9,87	0,43
1	Raustan	Namangan	K.Soliev	Gulnora	76	34,1	3		0,0039	0,004	
2	Raustan	Turakurgan	Ibrat	Bozorov Mirzaakbar Sodikovich	66	64	15		0,0195	0,02	
3	Raustan	Turakurgan	Ibrat	Dadaboev Farhod Bahromovich	78	47,2	8		0,0104	0,01	
4	Raustan	Turakurgan	Ibrat	Zohidov Muhtor Ahmadjonovich	67	53,8	3		0,0039	0,004	
5	Raustan	Turakurgan	I.Nabiev	Solijon Og'li Tolibjon	70	80,4	10		0,013	0,013	
6	Raustan	Turakurgan	I.Nabiev	Nodir	71	75,1	8		0,0104	0,01	
7	Raustan	Turakurgan	I.Nabiev	Zarrin Tola Zamini	86	1,5	1		0,0013	0,001	

8	Raustan	Turakurgan	I.Nabiev	Mahmudov Hasanboy	70	44,4	4	1	0,0132	0,013	
9	Raustan	Turakurgan	I.Nabiev	Gabibullaev Alisher	80	32,7	5		0,0065	0,007	
10	Raustan	Turakurgan	I.Nabiev	Tulpor	64	30,2	6		0,0078	0,008	
11	Raustan	Turakurgan	I.Nabiev	Samo	70	8,7	2		0,0026	0,003	
12	Raustan	Turakurgan	I.Nabiev	Oripov Abdullajon Ibragimovich	73	69,1	7	1	0,0131	0,013	
13	Raustan	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	REFORM	65	12	1		0,0013		0,0013
14	Raustan	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	Juaev Abullaziz	66	72,1	6		0,0078	0,008	
15	Raustan	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	Sayipnazarov Gayrat Golibjonovich	58	65,7	6	2	0,0158	0,016	
16	Raustan	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	Komiljon Ota EOK	63	59,8	3		0,0039	0,004	
17	Raustan	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	Ergashev Bahtiyor Oripjonovich	69	43,8	1		0,0013	0,001	
18	Raustan	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	Komilov Muhtor Tursunboevich	52	45,9	6		0,0078	0,008	
19	Raustan	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	Komilov Valisher Tursunboevich	54	51,2	2		0,0026	0,003	
20	Raustan	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	REFORM	60	9	2		0,0026		0,0026
21	Raustan	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	Komilov Tursunboy	65	77	8	2	0,0184	0,018	
22	Raustan	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	Mirzaeva Hadicha Aya	65	55,8	1		0,0013	0,001	
23	Raustan	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	Ulugbeklar	60	57,9	6		0,0078	0,008	
24	Raustan	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	Raupov Abdurahmon Ibragimovich	57	37,6	6		0,0078	0,008	
25	Raustan	Turakurgan	Shohidon Nurli Diyor	REFORM	38	30	2		0,0026	0,003	
26	Raustan	Turakurgan	Shohidon Nurli Diyor	Quziboy Otakuzievich	40	5,2	4		0,0052		0,0052
27	Raustan	Turakurgan	Shohidon Nurli Diyor	REFORM (Garden)	40	5,2	3		0,0039		0,0039
28	Raustan	Turakurgan	Shohidon Nurli Diyor	REFORM	38	6,4	3	1	0,0079		0,0079
29	Raustan	Turakurgan	Shohidon Nurli Diyor	F.Dadamirzaev	37	10	2		0,0026	0,003	
30	Raustan	Turakurgan	Shohidon Nurli Diyor	REFORM	36	9	2		0,0026		0,0026
31	Raustan	Turakurgan	Shohidon Nurli Diyor	Gaffarov Safibulla	37	9,5	2		0,0026	0,003	
32	Raustan	Turakurgan	Shohidon Nurli Diyor	REFORM	38	7	2		0,0026		0,0026
33	Raustan	Turakurgan	Shohidon Nurli Diyor	REFORM	40	6	1	1	0,0053		0,0053
34	Raustan	Turakurgan	Shohidon Nurli Diyor	Juraboy Bogi Baland	37	5	2		0,0026		0,0026
35	Kizil Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ulugbek Madatkori MMTP	Hasan Husan Muhammadolim	73	33,4	2	1	0,0066	0,007	

36	Kizl Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ulugbek Madatkori MMTP	Jobirbek Zohirbek Zoyirbek	73	54,4	8		0,0104	0,01	
37	Kizl Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ulugbek Madatkori MMTP	Juraboev Husniddin	81	59,9	2		0,0026	0,003	
38	Kizl Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ulugbek Madatkori MMTP	Ulugbek Madatkor Kelajagi	81	45,2	4		0,0052	0,005	
39	Kizl Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ulugbek Madatkori MMTP	Ahmadjon Mamurjon Murodjon	69	1	1		0,0013	0,001	
40	Kizl Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ulugbek Madatkori MMTP	Eldor Tolasi	69	36,2		1	0,004	0,004	
41	Kizl Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ijodkor Tehservis	Hojimuhammad Ibratbek	75	42,7	3		0,0039	0,004	
42	Kizl Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ijodkor Tehservis	Cholponboy Ota Ogli Abdumajid	75	73,5	1		0,0013	0,001	
43	Kizl Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ijodkor Tehservis	Qayqibod Oltin Tolasi	77	44,1	4		0,0052	0,005	
44	Kizl Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ijodkor Tehservis	Tursunpolat Xamidahon Ahmadjon	68	54	4		0,0052	0,005	
45	Kizl Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ijodkor Tehservis	Qayqi Nematlari	68	53	4		0,0052	0,005	
46	Kizl Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ijodkor Tehservis	Hamkorjahon	68	71,8	3		0,0039	0,004	
47	Kizl Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ijodkor Tehservis	Qayqi Ulkan Diyor	68	69,3	4	1	0,0092	0,009	
48	Kizl Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ijodkor Tehservis	Mamasali Ota Ogillari SHNA	69	68,2	1		0,0013	0,001	
49	Kizl Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ijodkor Tehservis	Istiqlol Mirshikorlari	57	42,5	4		0,0052	0,005	
50	Kizl Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ijodkor Tehservis	Qayqihamkor Servis	54	72,5	5		0,0065	0,007	
51	Kizl Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ijodkor Tehservis	Norin Mirshikorlari	54	53,9	2		0,0026	0,003	
52	Kizl Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ijodkor Tehservis	Surmahon Shermuhammad Gavharoy	41	61,9	2		0,0026	0,003	
53	Kizl Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ijodkor Tehservis	REFORM	41	5	2		0,0026		0,0026
54	Kizl Ravat	Uchkurgan	Baht Mash Servis	Muhammad Islom Obidovich	69	32,3	1		0,0013	0,001	
55	Kizl Ravat	Norin	Toshkent	Gulchehra	72	28,34	2		0,0026	0,003	
56	Kizl Ravat	Norin	Toshkent	Fozil Qassob baraakasi	72	72,9	7		0,0091	0,009	
57	Kizl Ravat	Norin	Toshkent	Foziljon Qizi Zulhumor	72	67,2	1		0,0013	0,001	
58	Kizl Ravat	Norin	Toshkent	Nasriddin Hoji Qozi Ogli	76	70,5	3		0,0039	0,004	
59	Kizl Ravat	Norin	Toshkent	Dildora Charvochilik	80	59,1	6		0,0078	0,008	
60	Kizl Ravat	Norin	Galaba	Norinlik Izzatullo	65	73,7	2		0,0026	0,003	
61	Kizl Ravat	Norin	Galaba	Nihol Bogdorchilik	65	60	1		0,0013	0,001	
62	Kizl Ravat	Norin	Galaba	Chin Mirza Hoji Babo	65	62,3	4		0,0052	0,005	
63	Kizl Ravat	Norin	Galaba	Rustamova Zebiniso	69	45,5	5		0,0065	0,007	

64	Kizl Ravat	Norin	Galaba	Mirzashoh	69	60,3	2	1	0,0066	0,007	
65	Kizl Ravat	Norin	Galaba	Omonboy ota Batirov	72	55,8	4		0,0052	0,005	
66	Kizl Ravat	Norin	Galaba	Berdiqulov Ota	72	71,4	1		0,0013	0,001	
67	Kizl Ravat	Norin	Galaba	Nematjon Qizi Gavharoy Madamin Ota	65	53,7	4	1	0,0092	0,009	
68	Kizl Ravat	Norin	Boston	Abduvoid Ogli Abdullajon	54	64,9		1	0,004	0,004	
69	Kizl Ravat	Norin	Boston	Mangutursun Yulduzoylar	72	61	5		0,0065	0,007	
70	Kizl Ravat	Norin	Boston	Gavharoy Sohibi Bonu	69	34,8	2		0,0026	0,003	
71	Kizl Ravat	Norin	Boston	Tolqin Bostoni	69	45,2	3		0,0039	0,004	
72	Kizl Ravat	Norin	Boston	Boymatova Danohon	77	62,1	6		0,0078	0,008	
73	Kizl Ravat	Norin	Boston	Ziyo	80	65,2	4	1	0,0092	0,009	
74	Kizl Ravat	Norin	Boston	Ibragimov Sayfiddin	76	30,2	1		0,0013	0,001	
75	Kizl Ravat	Norin	Boston	Tulasheva Nargiza Tuhtaboeva	76	35,4	1		0,0013	0,001	
76	Kizl Ravat	Norin	Boston	Toshloqlik Muhammad Diyor	76	30,7	2		0,0026	0,003	
77	Kizl Ravat	Norin	Boston	Toshloq Ariq Mujizasi	76	36,5	1		0,0013	0,001	
78	Kizl Ravat	Norin	Boston	Toshloq Vodiysi	76	68,3	4		0,0052	0,005	
79	Kizl Ravat	Norin	Boston	Abduqodir Nuriddin Kelajagi	47	44	3		0,0039	0,004	
80	Kizl Ravat	Norin	Boston	Mustang Glamur	43	64	5		0,0065	0,007	
81	Kizl Ravat	Uychi	A.Egamberdiev MMTP	Ravot Fayz Barakla	49	65,2	7		0,0091	0,009	
82	Kizl Ravat	Uychi	A.Egamberdiev MMTP	Matluba Farzandlari Shokir va Sobir	72	68,5	4		0,0052	0,005	
83	Kizl Ravat	Uychi	A.Egamberdiev MMTP	Ohunboboev Omad	81	64,2	8	1	0,0144	0,014	
84	Kizl Ravat	Uychi	A.Egamberdiev MMTP	Ilhomjon Bozorboev	85	68,9	4		0,0052	0,005	
85	Kizl Ravat	Uychi	A.Egamberdiev MMTP	ZEZO Hurshidbek Turgunov	81	70,9	3		0,0039	0,004	
86	Kizl Ravat	Uychi	A.Egamberdiev MMTP	Ahmadjonov Zoyirbek	81	31,8	3		0,0039	0,004	
87	Kizl Ravat	Uychi	A.Egamberdiev MMTP	Abduhalil Ota Ogli Anvar	81	76,7	2	1	0,0066	0,007	
88	Kizl Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Akmaljon Komiljon Fayz	44	5,6	1		0,0013		0,0013
89	Kizl Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Rustam Ota	44	7,1		1	0,004		0,004
90	Kizl Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Isoqjon Bog	44	5,6	1		0,0013	0,001	
91	Kizl Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Yusupjon Anvarjon Abrorjon	44	8,5	1		0,0013	0,001	

92	Kizl Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	REFORM	49	25	4		0,0052	0,005	
93	Kizl Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Ismatulla Hojiev	50	3	1		0,0013		0,0013
94	Kizl Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Ravot Olmaz Nuri	44	43	3		0,0039	0,004	
95	Kizl Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	M.Rasulov Bog	44	13,5	2		0,0026		0,0026
96	Kizl Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Murodullaev Farrukh	49	10	2		0,0026		0,0026
97	Kizl Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Muradullaev Farhod	49	10	1		0,0013		0,0013
98	Kizl Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Xizirobod Uzumzori	49	13	1		0,0013		0,0013
99	Kizl Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Tursunov Rustamjon	49	7,3	2		0,0026		0,0026
100	Kizl Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Yangichex Chorva Fayz	49	10,4	2		0,0026	0,003	
101	Kizl Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Xizirobod Yuksalish Nuri	44	55,2	1	1	0,0053	0,005	
102	Kizl Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Shahlo Abdurahmon Fayz Chorva	44	12,6	2		0,0026	0,003	
103	Kizl Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Tuhtaboev Rustamjon	48	8,6		1	0,004		0,004
104	Kizl Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Luqmonhujaev Rahmatulla	49	5,8	2		0,0026		0,0026
105	Kizl Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Uychi Adir Sahovati	43	77,9	4		0,0052	0,005	
106	Kizl Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Bahtiyor Chehrasi Fayz Uzum	50	10,1	2		0,0026		0,0026
107	Kizl Ravat	Uychi	Kizil Ravot Irrigator SIUT	Ravot Boston Nuri	67	43	4		0,0052	0,005	
108	Kizl Ravat	Uychi	Kizil Ravot Irrigator SIUT	Sardorbek Muhammad Sodiq	67	45	2	1	0,0066	0,007	
109	Kizl Ravat	Uychi	Kizil Ravot Irrigator SIUT	Qodirjon Bahodir Bogi	51	44,9	3		0,0039	0,004	
Total for EPS						4531,4	351	21	0,5378	0,482	0,063
Namangan						34,1	3			0,004	
Turakurgan						1188,2	140	8	0,2154	0,184	0,034
Uchkurgan						974,8	57	3	0,0861	0,084	0,0026
Norin						1423,04	79	4	0,1187	0,119	
Uychi						911,3	72	6	0,1176	0,091	0,0262
Total						4531,4	351	21	0,5378	0,482	0,063

**REFORM - There is ongoing land consolidation process. Therefore some land parcels of farmers under reallocation process to another farmer. In some cases land parcel cannot be assigned to any AP. However compensation costs are estimated.*

Continuation 2----->

№	Component	District	Massives	Name of land user	Loss amounts						Loss profit from orchards, Thousand UZS	TOTAL COMPENSATION, Thousand UZS
					Replacement cost of 1 ha land, thousand UZS	Replacement cost of affected land, thousand UZS	Location coefficient (multiplier)	Total replacement cost, thousand UZS	Net profit from 1 ha, thousand UZS	Loss profit from affected land, Thousand UZS		
1	2	3	4	5	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Raustan	Namangan	K.Soliev	Gulnora	29974,4	61447,52	1,5	92171,28	539,038	4420,1075		96591,3875
2	Raustan	Namangan	K.Soliev	Namangan Elita	29974,4	115401,44	1,5	173102,2	539,038	8301,1775		181403,338
3	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Toshkent	Gulchehra Mahamadjanovna	28396,8	112735,296	1,3	146555,9	4967,94	78890,8475		225446,732
4	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Toshkent	Qodirjon Hoshimjon Og'li	29580	12719,4	1,3	16535,22	3299,09		5674,431	22209,6505
Total for substations					117926	302303,656		428365		91612,1325	5674,43	525651,11
1	Raustan	Namangan	K.Soliev	Gulnora	29974,4	116,90016	1,5	175,3502	539,038	8,408985		183,759225
2	Raustan	Turakurgan	Ibrat	Bozorov Mirzaakbar Sodikovich	26030,4	507,5928	1,5	761,3892	539,038	42,044925		803,434125
3	Raustan	Turakurgan	Ibrat	Dadaboev Farhod Bahromovich	30763,2	319,93728	1,5	479,9059	539,038	22,42396		502,32988
4	Raustan	Turakurgan	Ibrat	Zohidov Muhtor Ahmadjonovich	26424,8	103,05672	1,5	154,5851	539,038	8,408985		162,994065
5	Raustan	Turakurgan	I.Nabiev	Solijon Ogli	27608	358,904	1,5	538,356	539,038	28,02995		566,38595

				Tolibjon								
6	Raustan	Turakurgan	I.Nabiev	Nodir	28002,4	291,22496	1,5	436,8374	539,038	22,42396		459,2614
7	Raustan	Turakurgan	I.Nabiev	Zarrin Tola Zamini	33918,4	44,09392	1,5	66,14088	539,038	2,802995		68,943875
8	Raustan	Turakurgan	I.Nabiev	Mahmudov Hasanboy	27608	364,4256	1,5	546,6384	539,038	28,46118		575,09958
9	Raustan	Turakurgan	I.Nabiev	Gabibullaev Alisher	31552	205,088	1,5	307,632	539,038	14,014975		321,646975
10	Raustan	Turakurgan	I.Nabiev	Tulpor	25241,6	196,88448	1,5	295,3267	4967,94	154,99965		450,32637
11	Raustan	Turakurgan	I.Nabiev	Samo	27608	71,7808	1,5	107,6712	4967,94	51,66655		159,33775
12	Raustan	Turakurgan	I.Nabiev	Oripov Abdullajon Ibragimovich	28791,2	377,16472	1,5	565,7471	539,038	28,245565		593,992645
13	Raustan	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	REFORM	25636	33,3268	1,5	49,9902	3299,09		17,15526	67,145455
14	Raustan	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	Juaev Abullaziz	26030,4	203,03712	1,5	304,5557	539,038	16,81797		321,37365
15	Raustan	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	Sayipnazarov Gayrat Golibjonovich	22875,2	361,42816	1,5	542,1422	539,038	34,06717		576,20941
16	Raustan	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	Komiljon Ota EOK	24847,2	96,90408	1,5	145,3561	539,038	8,408985		153,765105
17	Raustan	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	Ergashev Bahtiyor Oripjonovich	27213,6	35,37768	1,5	53,06652	539,038	2,802995		55,869515
18	Raustan	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	Komilov Muhtor Tursunboevich	20508,8	159,96864	1,5	239,953	539,038	16,81797		256,77093
19	Raustan	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	Komilov Valisher Tursunboevich	21297,6	55,37376	1,5	83,06064	539,038	5,60599		88,66663
20	Raustan	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	REFORM	23664	61,5264	1,5	92,2896	3299,09		34,31051	126,60011
21	Raustan	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	Komilov Tursunboy	25636	471,7024	1,5	707,5536	539,038	39,67316		747,22676
22	Raustan	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	Mirzaeva Hadicha Aya	25636	33,3268	1,5	49,9902	539,038	2,802995		52,793195
23	Raustan	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	Ulugbeklar	23664	184,5792	1,5	276,8688	539,038	16,81797		293,68677
24	Raustan	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	Raupov Abdurahmon Ibragimovich	22480,8	175,35024	1,5	263,0254	539,038	16,81797		279,84333

25	Raustan	Turakurgan	Shohidon Nurli Diyor	REFORM	14987,2	38,96672	1,5	58,45008	539,038	5,60599		64,05607
26	Raustan	Turakurgan	Shohidon Nurli Diyor	Quziboy Otakuzievich	15776	82,0352	1,5	123,0528	3299,09		68,62102	191,67382
27	Raustan	Turakurgan	Shohidon Nurli Diyor	REFORM (Garden)	15776	61,5264	1,5	92,2896	3299,09		51,46577	143,755365
28	Raustan	Turakurgan	Shohidon Nurli Diyor	REFORM	14987,2	118,39888	1,5	177,5983	3299,09		104,2512	281,849485
29	Raustan	Turakurgan	Shohidon Nurli Diyor	F.Dadamirzaev	14592,8	37,94128	1,5	56,91192	4967,94	51,66655		108,57847
30	Raustan	Turakurgan	Shohidon Nurli Diyor	REFORM	14198,4	36,91584	1,5	55,37376	3299,09		34,31051	89,68427
31	Raustan	Turakurgan	Shohidon Nurli Diyor	Gaffarov Safibulla	14592,8	37,94128	1,5	56,91192	4967,94	51,66655		108,57847
32	Raustan	Turakurgan	Shohidon Nurli Diyor	REFORM	14987,2	38,96672	1,5	58,45008	3299,09		34,31051	92,76059
33	Raustan	Turakurgan	Shohidon Nurli Diyor	REFORM	15776	83,6128	1,5	125,4192	3299,09		69,94066	195,359855
34	Raustan	Turakurgan	Shohidon Nurli Diyor	Juraboy Bogi Baland	14592,8	37,94128	1,5	56,91192	3299,09		34,31051	91,22243
35	Kizl Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ulugbek Madatkori MMTP	Hasan Husan Muhammadolim	28791,2	190,02192	1,3	247,0285	539,038	14,23059		261,259086
36	Kizl Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ulugbek Madatkori MMTP	Jobirbek Zohirbek Zoyirbek	28791,2	299,42848	1,3	389,257	539,038	22,42396		411,680984
37	Kizl Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ulugbek Madatkori MMTP	Juraboev Husniddin	31946,4	83,06064	1,3	107,9788	539,038	5,60599		113,584822
38	Kizl Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ulugbek Madatkori MMTP	Ulugbek Madatkor Kelajagi	31946,4	166,12128	1,3	215,9577	539,038	11,21198		227,169644
39	Kizl Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ulugbek Madatkori MMTP	Ahmadjon Mamurjon Murodjon	27213,6	35,37768	1,3	45,99098	4967,94	25,833275		71,824259
40	Kizl Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ulugbek Madatkori MMTP	Eldor Tolasi	27213,6	108,8544	1,3	141,5107	539,038	8,6246		150,13532
41	Kizl Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ijodkor Tehservis	Hojimuhammad Ibratbek	29580	115,362	1,3	149,9706	539,038	8,408985		158,379585

42	Kizl Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ijodkor Tehservis	Cholponboy Ota Ogli Abdumajid	29580	38,454	1,3	49,9902	539,038	2,802995		52,793195
43	Kizl Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ijodkor Tehservis	Qayqibod Oltin Tolasi	30368,8	157,91776	1,3	205,2931	539,038	11,21198		216,505068
44	Kizl Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ijodkor Tehservis	Tursunpolat Xamidahon Ahmadfjon	26819,2	139,45984	1,3	181,2978	539,038	11,21198		192,509772
45	Kizl Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ijodkor Tehservis	Qayqi Nematlari	26819,2	139,45984	1,3	181,2978	539,038	11,21198		192,509772
46	Kizl Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ijodkor Tehservis	Hamkorjahon	26819,2	104,59488	1,3	135,9733	539,038	8,408985		144,382329
47	Kizl Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ijodkor Tehservis	Qayqi Ulkan Diyor	26819,2	246,73664	1,3	320,7576	539,038	19,83658		340,594212
48	Kizl Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ijodkor Tehservis	Mamasali Ota Ogillari SHNA	27213,6	35,37768	1,3	45,99098	539,038	2,802995		48,793979
49	Kizl Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ijodkor Tehservis	Istiqlol Mirshikorlari	22480,8	116,90016	1,3	151,9702	539,038	11,21198		163,182188
50	Kizl Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ijodkor Tehservis	Qayqihamkor Servis	21297,6	138,4344	1,3	179,9647	539,038	14,014975		193,979695
51	Kizl Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ijodkor Tehservis	Norin Mirshikorlari	21297,6	55,37376	1,3	71,98589	539,038	5,60599		77,591878
52	Kizl Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ijodkor Tehservis	Surmahon Shermuhammad Gavharoy	16170,4	42,04304	1,3	54,65595	4967,94	51,66655		106,322502
53	Kizl Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ijodkor Tehservis	REFORM	16170,4	42,04304	1,3	54,65595	3299,09		34,31051	88,966462
54	Kizl Ravat	Uchkurgan	Baht Mash Servis	Muhammad Islom Obidovich	27213,6	35,37768	1,3	45,99098	539,038	2,802995		48,793979
55	Kizl Ravat	Norin	Toshkent	Gulchehra	28396,8	73,83168	1,3	95,98118	539,038	5,60599		101,587174
56	Kizl Ravat	Norin	Toshkent	Fozil Qassob baraakasi	28396,8	258,41088	1,3	335,9341	539,038	19,620965		355,555109
57	Kizl Ravat	Norin	Toshkent	Foziljon Qizi Zulhumor	28396,8	36,91584	1,3	47,99059	539,038	2,802995		50,793587
58	Kizl Ravat	Norin	Toshkent	Nasriddin Hoji Qozi Ogli	29974,4	116,90016	1,3	151,9702	539,038	8,408985		160,379193
59	Kizl Ravat	Norin	Toshkent	Dildora Charvochilik	31552	246,1056	1,3	319,9373	4967,94	154,99965		474,93693
60	Kizl Ravat	Norin	Galaba	Norinlik Izzatullo	25636	66,6536	1,3	86,64968	539,038	5,60599		92,25567

61	Kizl Ravat	Norin	Galaba	Nihol Bogdorchilik	25636	33,3268	1,3	43,32484	539,038	2,802995		46,127835
62	Kizl Ravat	Norin	Galaba	Chin Mirza Hoji Babo	25636	133,3072	1,3	173,2994	539,038	11,21198		184,51134
63	Kizl Ravat	Norin	Galaba	Rustamova Zebiniso	27213,6	176,8884	1,3	229,9549	539,038	14,014975		243,969895
64	Kizl Ravat	Norin	Galaba	Mirzashoh	27213,6	179,60976	1,3	233,4927	539,038	14,23059		247,723278
65	Kizl Ravat	Norin	Galaba	Omonboy ota Batirov	28396,8	147,66336	1,3	191,9624	539,038	11,21198		203,174348
66	Kizl Ravat	Norin	Galaba	Berdiqulov Ota	28396,8	36,91584	1,3	47,99059	539,038	2,802995		50,793587
67	Kizl Ravat	Norin	Galaba	Nematjon Qizi Gavharoy Madamin Ota	25636	235,8512	1,3	306,6066	539,038	19,83658		326,44314
68	Kizl Ravat	Norin	Boston	Abduvoid Ogli Abdullajon	21297,6	85,1904	1,3	110,7475	539,038	8,6246		119,37212
69	Kizl Ravat	Norin	Boston	Mangutursun Yulduzoylar	28396,8	184,5792	1,3	239,953	539,038	14,014975		253,967935
70	Kizl Ravat	Norin	Boston	Gavharoy Sohibi Bonu	27213,6	70,75536	1,3	91,98197	539,038	5,60599		97,587958
71	Kizl Ravat	Norin	Boston	Tolqin Bostoni	27213,6	106,13304	1,3	137,973	539,038	8,408985		146,381937
72	Kizl Ravat	Norin	Boston	Boymatova Danohon	30368,8	236,87664	1,3	307,9396	539,038	16,81797		324,757602
73	Kizl Ravat	Norin	Boston	Ziyo	31552	290,2784	1,3	377,3619	539,038	19,83658		397,1985
74	Kizl Ravat	Norin	Boston	Ibragimov Sayfiddin	29974,4	38,96672	1,3	50,65674	539,038	2,802995		53,459731
75	Kizl Ravat	Norin	Boston	Tulasheva Nargiza Tuhtaboeva	29974,4	38,96672	1,3	50,65674	539,038	2,802995		53,459731
76	Kizl Ravat	Norin	Boston	Toshloqlik Muhammad Diyor	29974,4	77,93344	1,3	101,3135	539,038	5,60599		106,919462
77	Kizl Ravat	Norin	Boston	Toshloq Ariq Mujjasi	29974,4	38,96672	1,3	50,65674	539,038	2,802995		53,459731
78	Kizl Ravat	Norin	Boston	Toshloq Vodiysi	29974,4	155,86688	1,3	202,6269	539,038	11,21198		213,838924
79	Kizl Ravat	Norin	Boston	Abduqodir Nuriddin Kelajagi	18536,8	72,29352	1,3	93,98158	539,038	8,408985		102,390561
80	Kizl Ravat	Norin	Boston	Mustang Glamur	16959,2	110,2348	1,3	143,3052	539,038	14,014975		157,320215

81	Kizl Ravat	Uychi	A.Egamberdiev MMTP	Ravot Fayz Barakla	19325,6	175,86296	1,3	228,6218	539,038	19,620965		248,242813
82	Kizl Ravat	Uychi	A.Egamberdiev MMTP	Matluba Farzandlari Shokir va Sobir	28396,8	147,66336	1,3	191,9624	539,038	11,21198		203,174348
83	Kizl Ravat	Uychi	A.Egamberdiev MMTP	Ohunboboev Omad	31946,4	460,02816	1,3	598,0366	539,038	31,04856		629,085168
84	Kizl Ravat	Uychi	A.Egamberdiev MMTP	Ilhomjon Bozorboev	33524	174,3248	1,3	226,6222	539,038	11,21198		237,83422
85	Kizl Ravat	Uychi	A.Egamberdiev MMTP	ZEZO Hurshidbek Turgunov	31946,4	124,59096	1,3	161,9682	539,038	8,408985		170,377233
86	Kizl Ravat	Uychi	A.Egamberdiev MMTP	Ahmadjonov Zoyirbek	31946,4	124,59096	1,3	161,9682	539,038	8,408985		170,377233
87	Kizl Ravat	Uychi	A.Egamberdiev MMTP	Abduhalil Ota Ogli Anvar	31946,4	210,84624	1,3	274,1001	539,038	14,23059		288,330702
88	Kizl Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Akmaljon Komiljon Fayz	17353,6	22,55968	1,3	29,32758	3299,09		17,15526	46,482839
89	Kizl Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Rustam Ota	17353,6	69,4144	1,3	90,23872	3299,09		52,7854	143,02412
90	Kizl Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Isoqjon Bog	17353,6	22,55968	1,3	29,32758	539,038	2,802995		32,130579
91	Kizl Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Yusupjon Anvarjon Abrorjon	17353,6	22,55968	1,3	29,32758	539,038	2,802995		32,130579
92	Kizl Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	REFORM	19325,6	100,49312	1,3	130,6411	539,038	11,21198		141,853036
93	Kizl Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Ismatulla Hojiev	19720	25,636	1,3	33,3268	3299,09		17,15526	50,482055
94	Kizl Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Ravot Olmaz Nuri	17353,6	67,67904	1,3	87,98275	539,038	8,408985		96,391737
95	Kizl Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	M.Rasulov Bog	17353,6	45,11936	1,3	58,65517	3299,09		34,31051	92,965678
96	Kizl Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Murodullaev Farrukh	19325,6	50,24656	1,3	65,32053	3299,09		34,31051	99,631038
97	Kizl Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Muradullaev Farhod	19325,6	25,12328	1,3	32,66026	3299,09		17,15526	49,815519
98	Kizl Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Xizirobod Uzumzori	19325,6	25,12328	1,3	32,66026	3299,09		17,15526	49,815519
99	Kizl Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Tursunov Rustamjon	19325,6	50,24656	1,3	65,32053	3299,09		34,31051	99,631038

100	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Yangichex Chorva Fayz	19325,6	50,24656	1,3	65,32053	4967,94	51,66655		116,987078
101	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Xizirobod Yuksalish Nuri	17353,6	91,97408	1,3	119,5663	539,038	11,427595		130,993899
102	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Shahlo Abdurahmon Fayz Chorva	17353,6	45,11936	1,3	58,65517	4967,94	51,66655		110,321718
103	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Tuhtaboev Rustamjon	18931,2	75,7248	1,3	98,44224	3299,09		52,7854	151,22764
104	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Luqmonhujayev Rahmatulla	19325,6	50,24656	1,3	65,32053	3299,09		34,31051	99,631038
105	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Uychi Adir Sahovati	16959,2	88,18784	1,3	114,6442	539,038	11,21198		125,856172
106	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Bahtiyor Chehrasi Fayz Uzum	19720	51,272	1,3	66,6536	3299,09		34,31051	100,96411
107	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Kizil Ravot Irrigator SIUT	Ravot Boston Nuri	26424,8	137,40896	1,3	178,6316	539,038	11,21198		189,843628
108	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Kizil Ravot Irrigator SIUT	Sardorbek Muhammad Sodiq	26424,8	174,40368	1,3	226,7248	539,038	14,23059		240,955374
109	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Kizil Ravot Irrigator SIUT	Qodirjon Bahodir Bogi	20114,4	78,44616	1,3	101,98	539,038	8,408985		110,388993
Total for EPS					2651157	13730,7205		18930,6		1613,94323	828,731	21373,251
Namangan					29974,4	116,90016		175,3502		8,408985		183,759225
Turakurgan					753304	5286,30096		7929,451		673,09496	448,6759	9051,2223
Uchkurgan					524552	2290,39912		2977,519		249,129365	34,31051	3260,95873
Norin					711892	3249,42216		4224,249		394,116685		4618,36549
Uychi					631434,4	2787,69808		3624,008		289,19323	345,7444	4258,9451
Total					2651157	13730,7205		18930,6		1613,94323	828,731	21373,251

2. COMPENSATION ESTIMATES DUE TO PERMANENT LAND ACQUISITION FOR AFFECTED LAND USERS

№	Component	District	Massive	Name of Land User	Soil quality (Bonitet)	Total affected land from the line, ha	Total affected from the Towers	Total affected area	Including	
									Cultivated	Orchard
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Raustan in/out	Namangan	K.Soliev	Gulnora	76	0,86364	0,168	1,03164	1,03164	
2	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	Ibrat	Bozorov Mirzaakbar Sodikovich	66	3,7062	0,84	4,5462	4,5462	
3	Raustan in	Turakurgan	Ibrat	Dadaboev Farhod Bahromovich	78	2,18754	0,448	2,63554	2,63554	
4	Raustan in	Turakurgan	Ibrat	Zohidov Muhtor Ahmadjonovich	67	0,85068	0,168	1,01868	1,01868	
5	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	I.Nabiev	Solijon Ogli Tolibjon	70	2,54718	0,56	3,10718	3,10718	
6	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	I.Nabiev	Nodir	71	2,00772	0,448	2,45572	2,45572	
7	Raustan in	Turakurgan	I.Nabiev	Zarrin Tola Zamini	86	0,4689	0,056	0,5249	0,5249	
8	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	I.Nabiev	Mahmudov Hasanboy	70	1,4319	0,304	1,7359	1,7359	
9	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	I.Nabiev	Gabibullaev Alisher	80	1,1772	0,28	1,4572	1,4572	
10	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	I.Nabiev	Tulpor	64	1,77912	0,336	2,11512	2,11512	
11	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	I.Nabiev	Samo	70	0,62064	0,112	0,73264	0,73264	
12	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	I.Nabiev	Oripov Abdullajon Ibragimovich	73	1,17324	0,472	1,64524	1,64524	

13	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	REFORM	65	0,2457	0,056	0,3017		0,3017
14	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	Juaev Abullaziz	66	1,73808	0,336	2,07408	2,07408	
15	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	Sayipnazarov Gayrat Golibjonovich	58	2,01834	0,496	2,51434	2,51434	
16	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	Komiljon Ota EOK	63	0,7596	0,168	0,9276	0,9276	
17	Raustan in	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	Ergashev Bahtiyor Oripjonovich	69	0,2736	0,056	0,3296	0,3296	
18	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	Komilov Muhtor Tursunboevich	52	1,51632	0,336	1,85232	1,85232	
19	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	Komilov Valisher Tursunboevich	54	0,64062	0,112	0,75262	0,75262	
20	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	REFORM	60	0,5049	0,112	0,6169		0,6169
21	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	Komilov Tursunboy	65	2,52	0,608	3,128	3,128	
22	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	Mirzaeva Hadicha Aya	65	0,2142	0,056	0,2702	0,2702	
23	Raustan in	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	Ulugbeklar	60	1,52604	0,336	1,86204	1,86204	
24	Raustan out	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	Raupov Abdurahmon Ibragimovich	57	1,47654	0,336	1,81254	1,81254	
25	Raustan in	Turakurgan	Shohidon Nurli Diyor	REFORM	38	0,5886	0,112	0,7006	0,7006	
26	Raustan in	Turakurgan	Shohidon Nurli Diyor	Quziboy Otakuzievich	40	0,8847	0,112	0,9967		0,9967
27	Raustan in	Turakurgan	Shohidon Nurli Diyor	REFORM (Garden)	40	0,72504	0,168	0,89304		0,89304
28	Raustan in	Turakurgan	Shohidon Nurli Diyor	REFORM	38	0,7229	0,08	0,8029		0,8029
29	Raustan in	Turakurgan	Shohidon Nurli Diyor	F.Dadamirzaev	37	0,47772	0,112	0,58972	0,58972	
30	Raustan out	Turakurgan	Shohidon Nurli Diyor	REFORM	36	0,684	0,112	0,796		0,796
31	Raustan out	Turakurgan	Shohidon Nurli Diyor	Gaffarov Safibulla	37	0,27666	0,112	0,38866	0,38866	
32	Raustan out	Turakurgan	Shohidon Nurli Diyor	REFORM	38	0,64962	0,112	0,76162		0,76162
33	Raustan out	Turakurgan	Shohidon Nurli Diyor	REFORM	40	0,3897	0,08	0,4697		0,4697
34	Raustan out	Turakurgan	Shohidon Nurli Diyor	Juraboy Bogi Baland	37	0,4122	0,056	0,4682		0,4682
35	Raustan out	Turakurgan	Shohidon Nurli Diyor	REFORM	39	0,28566	0	0,28566		0,28566

36	Raustan out	Turakurgan	Obod Namuna Diyori	Tojiboeva Etibor Davronboevna	88	0,11196	0	0,11196	0,11196	
37	Kizil Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ulugbek Madatkori MMTP	Hasan Husan Muhammadolim	73	0,497	0,192	0,689	0,689	
38	Kizil Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ulugbek Madatkori MMTP	Jobirbek Zohirbek Zoyirbek	73	1,818	0,448	2,266	2,266	
39	Kizil Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ulugbek Madatkori MMTP	Juraboev Husniddin	81	3,3642	0,056	3,4202	3,4202	
40	Kizil Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ulugbek Madatkori MMTP	Ulugbek Madatkor Kelajagi	81	0,8449	0,224	1,0689	1,0689	
41	Kizil Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ulugbek Madatkori MMTP	Ahmadjon Mamurjon Murodjon	69	0,11368	0,056	0,16968	0,16968	
42	Kizil Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ulugbek Madatkori MMTP	Eldor Tolasi	69	0,13076	0,08	0,21076	0,21076	
43	Kizil Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ijodkor Tehservis	Hojimuhammad Ibratbek	75	0,5166	0,168	0,6846	0,6846	
44	Kizil Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ijodkor Tehservis	Cholponboy Ota Ogli Abdumajid	75	0,24976	0,056	0,30576	0,30576	
45	Kizil Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ijodkor Tehservis	Qayqibod Oltin Tolasi	77	0,8466	0,112	0,9586	0,9586	
46	Kizil Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ijodkor Tehservis	Tursunpolat Xamidahon Ahmadjon	68	0,75866	0,224	0,98266	0,98266	
47	Kizil Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ijodkor Tehservis	Mirzaev Adhamjon	68	0,1386	0	0,1386	0,1386	
48	Kizil Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ijodkor Tehservis	Qayqi Nematlari	68	0,83902	0,224	1,06302	1,06302	
49	Kizil Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ijodkor Tehservis	Hamkorjahon	68	0,56364	0,168	0,73164	0,73164	
50	Kizil Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ijodkor Tehservis	Qayqi Ulkan Diyor	68	1,24824	0,304	1,55224	1,55224	
51	Kizil Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ijodkor Tehservis	Mamasali Ota Ogillari SHNA	69	0,1064	0,056	0,1624	0,1624	
52	Kizil Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ijodkor Tehservis	Istiqloq Mirshikorlari	57	0,94626	0,224	1,17026	1,17026	
53	Kizil Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ijodkor Tehservis	Qayqihamkor Servis	54	1,03796	0,28	1,31796	1,31796	
54	Kizil Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ijodkor Tehservis	Norin Mirshikorlari	54	0,3822	0,112	0,4942	0,4942	
55	Kizil Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ijodkor Tehservis	Surmahon Shermuhammad Gavharoy	41	0,5621	0,112	0,6741	0,6741	

56	Kizil Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ijodkor Tehservis	REFORM	41	0,2359	0,056	0,2919		0,2919
57	Kizil Ravat	Uchkurgan	Baht Mash Servis	Muhammad Islom Obidovich	69	0,27958	0,056	0,33558	0,33558	
58	Raustan out	Norin	Toshkent	Gulchehra Mamadjanovna	72	0,7728	0,112	0,8848	0,8848	
59	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Toshkent	Fozil Qassob baraakasi	72	1,53776	0,392	1,92976	1,92976	
60	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Toshkent	Foziljon Qizi Zulhumor	72	0,16492	0,056	0,22092	0,22092	
61	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Toshkent	Nasriddin Hoji Qozi Ogli	76	0,67382	0,168	0,84182	0,84182	
62	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Toshkent	Dildora Charvochilik	80	1,1844	0,336	1,5204	1,5204	
63	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Galaba	Norinlik Izzatullo	65	0,5257	0,112	0,6377	0,6377	
64	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Galaba	Nihol Bogdorchilik	65	0,18466	0,056	0,24066	0,24066	
65	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Galaba	Chin Mirza Hoji Babo	65	0,8666	0,224	1,0906	1,0906	
66	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Galaba	Rustamova Zebiniso	69	0,93338	0,28	1,21338	1,21338	
67	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Galaba	Mirzashoh	69	0,61166	0,192	0,80366	0,80366	
68	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Galaba	Omonboy ota Batirov	72	0,96376	0,224	1,18776	1,18776	
69	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Galaba	Berdiqulov Ota	72	0,0665	0,056	0,1225	0,1225	
70	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Galaba	Nematjon Qizi Gavharoy Madamin Ota	65	0,9583	0,304	1,2623	1,2623	
71	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Boston	Abduvoid Ogli Abdullajon	54	0,19852	0,08	0,27852	0,27852	
72	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Boston	Mangutursun Yulduzoylar	72	1,01696	0,28	1,29696	1,29696	
73	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Boston	Gavharoy Sohibi Bonu	69	0,4291	0,112	0,5411	0,5411	
74	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Boston	Tolqin Bostoni	69	0,55762	0,168	0,72562	0,72562	
75	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Boston	Boymatova Danohon	77	1,37732	0,336	1,71332	1,71332	
76	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Boston	Ziyo	80	1,0892	0,304	1,3932	1,3932	
77	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Boston	Ibragimov Sayfiddin	76	0,18746	0,056	0,24346	0,24346	
78	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Boston	Tulasheva Nargiza Tuhtaboeva	76	0,20328	0,056	0,25928	0,25928	
79	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Boston	Holmirza Ota	76	0,14826	0	0,14826	0,14826	

80	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Boston	Toshloqlik Muhammad Diyor	76	0,4739	0,112	0,5859	0,5859	
81	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Boston	Toshloq Ariq Mujizasi	76	0,35924	0,056	0,41524	0,41524	
82	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Boston	Toshloq Vodiysi	76	0,80458	0,224	1,02858	1,02858	
83	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Boston	Abduqodir Nuriddin Kelajagi	47	0,63028	0,168	0,79828	0,79828	
84	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Boston	Mustang Glamur	43	0,9289	0,28	1,2089	1,2089	
85	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	A.Egamberdiev MMTP	Ravot Fayz Barakla	49	1,42436	0,392	1,81636	1,81636	
86	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	A.Egamberdiev MMTP	Matluba Farzandlari Shokir va Sobir	72	0,76398	0,224	0,98798	0,98798	
87	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	A.Egamberdiev MMTP	Ohunboboev Omad	81	1,63282	0,528	2,16082	2,16082	
88	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	A.Egamberdiev MMTP	Ilhomjon Bozorboev	85	0,6846	0,224	0,9086	0,9086	
89	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	A.Egamberdiev MMTP	ZEZO Hurshidbek Turgunov	81	0,51786	0,168	0,68586	0,68586	
90	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	A.Egamberdiev MMTP	Ahmadjonov Zoyirbek	81	0,74144	0,168	0,90944	0,90944	
91	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	A.Egamberdiev MMTP	Abduhalil Ota Ogli Anvar	81	0,56392	0,192	0,75592	0,75592	
92	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Akmaljon Komiljon Fayz	44	0,18886	0,056	0,24486		0,24486
93	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Rustam Ota	44	0,29596	0,08	0,37596		0,37596
94	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Isoqjon Bog	44	0,15246	0,056	0,20846	0,20846	
95	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Yusupjon Anvarjon Abrorjon	44	0,266	0,056	0,322	0,322	

96	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	REFORM	49	0,36736	0	0,36736	0,36736	
97	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	REFORM	49	0,33908	0,112	0,45108	0,45108	
98	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Ismatulla Hojiev	50	0,29778	0,056	0,35378		0,35378
99	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Ravot Olmaz Nuri	44	0,8684	0,168	1,0364	1,0364	
100	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	M.Rasulov Bog	44	0,182	0,056	0,238		0,238
101	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Murodullaev Farrukh	49	0,3864	0,112	0,4984		0,4984
102	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Muradullaev Farhod	49	0,22078	0,056	0,27678		0,27678
103	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Xizirobod Uzumzori	49	0,2708	0,056	0,3268		0,3268
104	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Tursunov Rustamjon	49	0,38262	0,112	0,49462		0,49462
105	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Yangichex Chorva Fayz	49	0,2891	0,112	0,4011	0,4011	
106	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Xizirobod Yuksalish Nuri	44	0,45094	0,136	0,58694	0,58694	
107	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Shahlo Abdurahmon Fayz Chorva	44	0,5899	0,112	0,7019	0,7019	
108	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Tuhtaboev Rustamjon	48	0,3784	0,08	0,4584		0,4584
109	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Luqmonhujaev Rahmatulla	49	0,25564	0,056	0,31164		0,31164
110	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Uychi Adir Sahovati	43	0,67242	0,168	0,84042	0,84042	
111	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Bahtiyor Chehrasi Fayz Uzum	50	0,5963	0,112	0,7083		0,7083
112	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Kizil Ravot Irrigator SIUT	Ravot Boston Nuri	67	0,80962	0,224	1,03362	1,03362	
113	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Kizil Ravot Irrigator SIUT	Sardorbek Muhammad Sodiq	67	0,70532	0,192	0,89732	0,89732	
114	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Kizil Ravot Irrigator SIUT	Qodirjon Bahodir Bogi	51	0,75278	0,168	0,92078	0,92078	
Total						87,8335	20,44	108,2735	97,3016	10,972

Continuation 2----->

№	Component	District	Massive	Name of Land User			Loss profit from affected trees, thousand UZS	Total loss profit, thousand UZS	Replacement cost for trees, thousand UZS	Total compensation for temporary acquisition, thousand UZS
					Average net profit from 1 ha, thousand UZS	Loss profit from affected land, thousand UZS				
1	2	3	4	5	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Raustan in/out	Namangan	K.Soliev	Gulnora	539,0375	556,0926465	0	556,09265	0	556,092647
2	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	Ibrat	Bozorov Mirzaakbar Sodikovich	539,0375	2450,572283	0	2450,5723	0	2450,57228
3	Raustan in	Turakurgan	Ibrat	Dadaboev Farhod Bahromovich	539,0375	1420,654893	0	1420,6549	0	1420,65489
4	Raustan in	Turakurgan	Ibrat	Zohidov Muhtor Ahmadjonovich	539,0375	549,1067205	0	549,10672	0	549,106721
5	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	I.Nabiev	Solijon Ogli Tolibjon	539,0375	1674,886539	0	1674,8865	0	1674,88654
6	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	I.Nabiev	Nodir	539,0375	1323,72517	0	1323,7252	0	1323,72517
7	Raustan in	Turakurgan	I.Nabiev	Zarrin Tola Zamini	539,0375	282,9407838	0	282,94078	0	282,940784
8	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	I.Nabiev	Mahmudov Hasanboy	539,0375	935,7151963	0	935,7152	0	935,715196
9	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	I.Nabiev	Gabibullaev Alisher	539,0375	785,485445	0	785,48545	0	785,485445
10	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	I.Nabiev	Tulpor	4967,938	10507,78397	0	10507,784	0	10507,784
11	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	I.Nabiev	Samo	4967,938	3639,70973	0	3639,7097	0	3639,70973
12	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	I.Nabiev	Oripov Abdullajon Ibragimovich	539,0375	886,8460565	0	886,84606	0	886,846057

13	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	REFORM	3299,088	0	995,3347	995,3347	5430,6	6425,9347
14	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	Juaev Abullaziz	539,0375	1118,006898	0	1118,0069	0	1118,0069
15	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	Sayipnazarov Gayrat Golibjonovich	539,0375	1355,323548	0	1355,3235	0	1355,32355
16	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	Komiljon Ota EOK	539,0375	500,011185	0	500,01119	0	500,011185
17	Raustan in	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	Ergashev Bahtiyor Oripjonovich	539,0375	177,66676	0	177,66676	0	177,66676
18	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	Komilov Muhtor Tursunboevich	539,0375	998,469942	0	998,46994	0	998,469942
19	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	Komilov Valisher Tursunboevich	539,0375	405,6904033	0	405,6904	0	405,690403
20	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	REFORM	3299,088	0	2035,2071	2035,2071	11104,2	13139,4071
21	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	Komilov Tursunboy	539,0375	1686,1093	0	1686,1093	0	1686,1093
22	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	Mirzaeva Hadicha Aya	539,0375	145,6479325	0	145,64793	0	145,647933
23	Raustan in	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	Ulugbeklar	539,0375	1003,709387	0	1003,7094	0	1003,70939
24	Raustan out	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	Raupov Abdurahmon Ibragimovich	539,0375	977,0270303	0	977,02703	0	977,02703
25	Raustan in	Turakurgan	Shohidon Nurli Diyor	REFORM	539,0375	377,6496725	0	377,64967	0	377,649673
26	Raustan in	Turakurgan	Shohidon Nurli Diyor	Quziboy Otakuzievich	3299,088	0	3288,2005	3288,2005	17940,6	21228,8005
27	Raustan in	Turakurgan	Shohidon Nurli Diyor	REFORM (Garden)	3299,088	0	2946,2171	2946,2171	16074,72	19020,9371
28	Raustan in	Turakurgan	Shohidon Nurli Diyor	REFORM	3299,088	0	2648,8374	2648,8374	14452,2	17101,0374
29	Raustan in	Turakurgan	Shohidon Nurli Diyor	F.Dadamirzaev	4967,938	2929,692103	0	2929,6921	0	2929,6921
30	Raustan out	Turakurgan	Shohidon Nurli Diyor	REFORM	3299,088	0	2626,0737	2626,0737	14328	16954,0737
31	Raustan out	Turakurgan	Shohidon Nurli Diyor	Gaffarov Safibulla	4967,938	1930,838589	0	1930,8386	0	1930,83859
32	Raustan out	Turakurgan	Shohidon Nurli Diyor	REFORM	3299,088	0	2512,651	2512,651	13709,16	16221,811
33	Raustan out	Turakurgan	Shohidon Nurli	REFORM	3299,088	0	1549,5814	1549,5814	8454,6	10004,1814

			Diyor							
34	Raustan out	Turakurgan	Shohidon Nurli Diyor	Juraboy Bogi Baland	3299,088	0	1544,6328	1544,6328	8427,6	9972,23277
35	Raustan out	Turakurgan	Shohidon Nurli Diyor	REFORM	3299,088	0	942,41734	942,41734	5141,88	6084,29734
36	Raustan out	Turakurgan	Obod Namuna Diyori	Tojiboeva Etibor Davronboevna	539,0375	60,3506385	0	60,350639	0	60,3506385
37	Kizil Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ulugbek Madatkori MMTP	Hasan Husan Muhammadolim	539,0375	371,3968375	0	371,39684	0	371,396838
38	Kizil Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ulugbek Madatkori MMTP	Jobirbek Zohirbek Zoyirbek	539,0375	1221,458975	0	1221,459	0	1221,45898
39	Kizil Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ulugbek Madatkori MMTP	Juraboev Husniddin	539,0375	1843,616058	0	1843,6161	0	1843,61606
40	Kizil Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ulugbek Madatkori MMTP	Ulugbek Madatkori Kelajagi	539,0375	576,1771838	0	576,17718	0	576,177184
41	Kizil Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ulugbek Madatkori MMTP	Ahmadjon Mamurjon Murodjon	4967,938	842,959635	0	842,95964	0	842,959635
42	Kizil Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ulugbek Madatkori MMTP	Eldor Tolasi	539,0375	113,6075435	0	113,60754	0	113,607544
43	Kizil Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ijodkor Tehservis	Hojimuhammad Ibratbek	539,0375	369,0250725	0	369,02507	0	369,025073
44	Kizil Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ijodkor Tehservis	Cholponboy Ota Ogli Abdumajid	539,0375	164,816106	0	164,81611	0	164,816106
45	Kizil Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ijodkor Tehservis	Qayqibod Oltin Tolasi	539,0375	516,7213475	0	516,72135	0	516,721348
46	Kizil Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ijodkor Tehservis	Tursunpolat Xamidahon Ahmadfjon	539,0375	529,6905898	0	529,69059	0	529,69059
47	Kizil Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ijodkor Tehservis	Mirzaev Adhamjon	4967,938	688,5561375	0	688,55614	0	688,556138
48	Kizil Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ijodkor Tehservis	Qayqi Nematlari	539,0375	573,0076433	0	573,00764	0	573,007643
49	Kizil Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ijodkor Tehservis	Hamkorjahon	539,0375	394,3813965	0	394,3814	0	394,381397
50	Kizil Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ijodkor Tehservis	Qayqi Ulkan Diyor	539,0375	836,715569	0	836,71557	0	836,715569
51	Kizil Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ijodkor Tehservis	Mamasali Ota Ogillari SHNA	539,0375	87,53969	0	87,53969	0	87,53969
52	Kizil Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ijodkor Tehservis	Istiqlol Mirshikorlari	539,0375	630,8140248	0	630,81402	0	630,814025
53	Kizil Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ijodkor Tehservis	Qayqihamkor Servis	539,0375	710,4298635	0	710,42986	0	710,429864

54	Kizil Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ijodkor Tehservis	Norin Mirshikorlari	539,0375	266,3923325	0	266,39233	0	266,392333
55	Kizil Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ijodkor Tehservis	Surmahon Shermuhammad Gavharoy	4967,938	3348,886669	0	3348,8867	0	3348,88667
56	Kizil Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ijodkor Tehservis	REFORM	3299,088	0	963,00364	963,00364	5254,2	6217,20364
57	Kizil Ravat	Uchkurgan	Baht Mash Servis	Muhammad Islom Obidovich	539,0375	180,8902043	0	180,8902	0	180,890204
58	Raustan out	Norin	Toshkent	Gulchehra Mamadjanovna	539,0375	476,94038	0	476,94038	0	476,94038
59	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Toshkent	Fozil Qassob baraakasi	539,0375	1040,213006	0	1040,213	0	1040,21301
60	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Toshkent	Foziljon Qizi Zulhumor	539,0375	119,0841645	0	119,08416	0	119,084165
61	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Toshkent	Nasriddin Hoji Qozi Ogli	539,0375	453,7725483	0	453,77255	0	453,772548
62	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Toshkent	Dildora Charvochilik	4967,938	7553,252175	0	7553,2522	0	7553,25218
63	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Galaba	Norinlik Izzatullo	539,0375	343,7442138	0	343,74421	0	343,744214
64	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Galaba	Nihol Bogdorchilik	539,0375	129,7247648	0	129,72476	0	129,724765
65	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Galaba	Chin Mirza Hoji Babo	539,0375	587,8742975	0	587,8743	0	587,874298
66	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Galaba	Rustamova Zebiniso	539,0375	654,0573218	0	654,05732	0	654,057322
67	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Galaba	Mirzashoh	539,0375	433,2028773	0	433,20288	0	433,202877
68	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Galaba	Omonboy ota Batirov	539,0375	640,247181	0	640,24718	0	640,247181
69	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Galaba	Berdikulov Ota	539,0375	66,03209375	0	66,032094	0	66,0320938
70	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Galaba	Nematjon Qizi Gavharoy Madamin Ota	539,0375	680,4270363	0	680,42704	0	680,427036
71	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Boston	Abduvoid Ogli Abdullajon	539,0375	150,1327245	0	150,13272	0	150,132725
72	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Boston	Mangutursun Yulduzoylar	539,0375	699,110076	0	699,11008	0	699,110076
73	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Boston	Gavharoy Sohibi Bonu	539,0375	291,6731913	0	291,67319	0	291,673191
74	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Boston	Tolqin Bostoni	539,0375	391,1363908	0	391,13639	0	391,136391
75	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Boston	Boymatova Danohon	539,0375	923,5437295	0	923,54373	0	923,54373
76	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Boston	Ziyo	539,0375	750,987045	0	750,98705	0	750,987045
77	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Boston	Ibragimov Sayfiddin	539,0375	131,2340698	0	131,23407	0	131,23407
78	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Boston	Tulasheva Nargiza Tuhtaboeva	539,0375	139,761643	0	139,76164	0	139,761643

79	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Boston	Holmirza Ota	539,0375	79,91769975	0	79,9177	0	79,9176998
80	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Boston	Toshloqlik Muhammad Diyor	539,0375	315,8220713	0	315,82207	0	315,822071
81	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Boston	Toshloq Ariq Mujizasi	539,0375	223,8299315	0	223,82993	0	223,829932
82	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Boston	Toshloq Vodiysi	539,0375	554,4431918	0	554,44319	0	554,443192
83	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Boston	Abduqodir Nuriddin Kelajagi	539,0375	430,3028555	0	430,30286	0	430,302856
84	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Boston	Mustang Glamur	539,0375	651,6424338	0	651,64243	0	651,642434
85	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	A.Egamberdiev MMTP	Ravot Fayz Barakla	539,0375	979,0861535	0	979,08615	0	979,086154
86	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	A.Egamberdiev MMTP	Matluba Farzandlari Shokir va Sobir	539,0375	532,5582693	0	532,55827	0	532,558269
87	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	A.Egamberdiev MMTP	Ohunboboev Omad	539,0375	1164,763011	0	1164,763	0	1164,76301
88	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	A.Egamberdiev MMTP	Ilhomjon Bozorboev	539,0375	489,7694725	0	489,76947	0	489,769473
89	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	A.Egamberdiev MMTP	ZEZO Hurshidbek Turgunov	539,0375	369,7042598	0	369,70426	0	369,70426
90	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	A.Egamberdiev MMTP	Ahmadjonov Zoyirbek	539,0375	490,222264	0	490,22226	0	490,222264
91	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	A.Egamberdiev MMTP	Abduhalil Ota Ogli Anvar	539,0375	407,469227	0	407,46923	0	407,469227
92	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Akmaljon Komiljon Fayz	3299,088	0	807,81457	807,81457	4407,48	5215,29457
93	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Rustam Ota	3299,088	0	1240,3249	1240,3249	6767,28	8007,60494
94	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Isoqjon Bog	539,0375	112,3677573	0	112,36776	0	112,367757
95	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Yusupjon Anvarjon Abrorjon	539,0375	173,570075	0	173,57008	0	173,570075

96	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	REFORM	539,038	198,0209997	0	198,021	0	198,021
97	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	REFORM	539,0375	243,1490355	0	243,14904	0	243,149036
98	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Ismatulla Hojiev	3299,088	0	1167,1512	1167,1512	6368,04	7535,19118
99	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Ravot Olmaz Nuri	539,0375	558,658465	0	558,65847	0	558,658465
100	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	M.Rasulov Bog	3299,088	0	785,18283	785,18283	4284	5069,18283
101	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Murodullaev Farrukh	3299,088	0	1644,2652	1644,2652	8971,2	10615,4652
102	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Muradullaev Farhod	3299,088	0	913,12144	913,12144	4982,04	5895,16144
103	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Xizirobod Uzumzori	3299,088	0	1078,1418	1078,1418	5882,4	6960,5418
104	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Tursunov Rustamjon	3299,088	0	1631,7947	1631,7947	8903,16	10534,9547
105	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Yangichex Chorva Fayz	4967,938	1992,639731	0	1992,6397	0	1992,63973
106	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Xizirobod Yuksalish Nuri	539,0375	316,3826703	0	316,38267	0	316,38267
107	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Shahlo Abdurahmon Fayz Chorva	4967,938	3486,995331	0	3486,9953	0	3486,99533
108	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Tuhtaboev Rustamjon	3299,088	0	1512,3017	1512,3017	8251,2	9763,50171
109	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Luqmonhujayev Rahmatulla	3299,088	0	1028,1276	1028,1276	5609,52	6637,64763
110	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Uychi Adir Sahovati	539,0375	453,0178958	0	453,0179	0	453,017896
111	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Bahtiyor Chehrasi Fayz Uzum	3299,088	0	2336,7437	2336,7437	12749,4	15086,1437
112	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Kizil Ravot Irrigator SIUT	Ravot Boston Nuri	539,0375	557,1599408	0	557,15994	0	557,159941
113	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Kizil Ravot Irrigator SIUT	Sardorbek Muhammad Sodiq	539,0375	483,6891295	0	483,68913	0	483,68913
114	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Kizil Ravot Irrigator SIUT	Qodirjon Bahodir Bogi	539,0375	496,3349493	0	496,33495	0	496,334949
Total						85364,46344	36197,13	121561,6	197493	319055,1

Namangan			556,0926465	0	556,0926	0	556,0926
Turakurgan			38123,62017	21089,153	59212,773	115063,6	174276,333
Uchkurgan			14267,08288	963,00364	15230,087	5254,2	20484,2865
Norin			18912,10911	0	18912,109	0	18912,1091
Uychi			13505,55864	14144,97	27650,528	77175,72	104826,248
Total			85364,46344	36197,13	121561,6	197493	319055,1

3. COMPENSATION ESTIMATE DUE TO TEMPORARY LAND ACQUISITION (LAND DEVELOPMENT COST)

No	Component	District	Massive	Name of land user	Soil quality (Bonitet)	Total Affected Land	orchards	cultivated	Replacement cost of 1 ha land, thousand UZS	Replacement cost of affected land, thousand UZS	Location coefficient (multiplier)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Raustan in/out	Namangan	K.Soliev	Gulnora	76	1.03164		1.03164	29974.4	30922.79002	1.5
2	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	Ibrat	Bozorov Mirzaakbar Sodikovich	66	4.5462		4.5462	26030.4	118339.4045	1.5
3	Raustan in	Turakurgan	Ibrat	Dadaboev Farhod Bahromovich	78	2.63554		2.63554	30763.2	81077.64413	1.5
4	Raustan in	Turakurgan	Ibrat	Zohidov Muhtor Ahmadjonovich	67	1.01868		1.01868	26424.8	26918.41526	1.5
5	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	I.Nabiev	Solijon Ogli Tolibjon	70	3.10718		3.10718	27608	85783.02544	1.5
6	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	I.Nabiev	Nodir	71	2.45572		2.45572	28002.4	68766.05373	1.5
7	Raustan in	Turakurgan	I.Nabiev	Zarrin Tola Zamini	86	0.5249		0.5249	33918.4	17803.76816	1.5
8	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	I.Nabiev	Mahmudov Hasanboy	70	1.7359		1.7359	27608	47924.7272	1.5
9	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	I.Nabiev	Gabibullaev Alisher	80	1.4572		1.4572	31552	45977.5744	1.5
10	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	I.Nabiev	Tulpor	64	2.11512		2.11512	25241.6	53389.01299	1.5

11	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	I.Nabiev	Samo	70	0.73264		0.73264	27608	20226.72512	1.5
12	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	I.Nabiev	Oripov Abdullajon Ibragimovich	73	1.64524		1.64524	28791.2	47368.43389	1.5
13	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	REFORM	65	0.3017	0.3017		25636	7734.3812	1.5
14	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	Juae Abullaziz	66	2.07408		2.07408	26030.4	53989.13203	1.5
15	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	Sayipnazarov Gayrat Golibjonovich	58	2.51434		2.51434	22875.2	57516.03037	1.5
16	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	Komiljon Ota EOK	63	0.9276		0.9276	24847.2	23048.26272	1.5
17	Raustan in	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	Ergashev Bahtiyor Oripjonovich	69	0.3296		0.3296	27213.6	8969.60256	1.5
18	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	Komilov Muhtor Tursunboevich	52	1.85232		1.85232	20508.8	37988.86042	1.5
19	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	Komilov Valisher Tursunboevich	54	0.75262		0.75262	21297.6	16028.99971	1.5
20	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	REFORM	60	0.6169	0.6169		23664	14598.3216	1.5
21	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	Komilov Tursunboy	65	3.128		3.128	25636	80189.408	1.5
22	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	Mirzaeva Hadicha Aya	65	0.2702		0.2702	25636	6926.8472	1.5
23	Raustan in	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	Ulugbeklar	60	1.86204		1.86204	23664	44063.31456	1.5
24	Raustan out	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	Raupov Abdurahmon Ibragimovich	57	1.81254		1.81254	22480.8	40747.34923	1.5
25	Raustan in	Turakurgan	Shohidon Nurli Diyor	REFORM	38	0.7006		0.7006	14987.2	10500.03232	1.5
26	Raustan in	Turakurgan	Shohidon Nurli Diyor	Quziboy Otakuzievich	40	0.9967	0.9967		15776	15723.9392	1.5
27	Raustan in	Turakurgan	Shohidon Nurli Diyor	REFORM (Garden)	40	0.89304	0.89304		15776	14088.59904	1.5
28	Raustan in	Turakurgan	Shohidon Nurli Diyor	REFORM	38	0.8029	0.8029		14987.2	12033.22288	1.5
29	Raustan in	Turakurgan	Shohidon Nurli Diyor	F.Dadamirzaev	37	0.58972		0.58972	14592.8	8605.666016	1.5
30	Raustan out	Turakurgan	Shohidon Nurli Diyor	REFORM	36	0.796	0.796		14198.4	11301.9264	1.5
31	Raustan out	Turakurgan	Shohidon Nurli Diyor	Gaffarov Safibulla	37	0.38866		0.38866	14592.8	5671.637648	1.5

32	Raustan out	Turakurgan	Shohidon Nurli Diyor	REFORM	38	0.76162	0.76162		14987.2	11414.55126	1.5
33	Raustan out	Turakurgan	Shohidon Nurli Diyor	REFORM	40	0.4697	0.4697		15776	7409.9872	1.5
34	Raustan out	Turakurgan	Shohidon Nurli Diyor	Juraboy Bogi Baland	37	0.4682	0.4682		14592.8	6832.34896	1.5
35	Raustan out	Turakurgan	Shohidon Nurli Diyor	REFORM	39	0.28566	0.28566		15381.6	4393.907856	1.5
36	Raustan out	Turakurgan	Obod Namuna Diyori	Tojiboeva Etibor Davronboevna	88	0.11196		0.11196	34707.2	3885.818112	1.5
37	Kizil Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ulugbek Madatkori MMTP	Hasan Husan Muhammadolim	73	0.689		0.689	28791.2	19837.1368	1.3
38	Kizil Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ulugbek Madatkori MMTP	Jobirbek Zohirbek Zoyirbek	73	2.266		2.266	28791.2	65240.8592	1.3
39	Kizil Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ulugbek Madatkori MMTP	Juraboev Husniddin	81	3.4202		3.4202	31946.4	109263.0773	1.3
40	Kizil Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ulugbek Madatkori MMTP	Ulugbek Madatkor Kelajagi	81	1.0689		1.0689	31946.4	34147.50696	1.3
41	Kizil Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ulugbek Madatkori MMTP	Ahmadjon Mamurjon Murodjon	69	0.16968		0.16968	27213.6	4617.603648	1.3
42	Kizil Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ulugbek Madatkori MMTP	Eldor Tolasi	69	0.21076		0.21076	27213.6	5735.538336	1.3
43	Kizil Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ijodkor Tehservis	Hojimuhammad Ibratbek	75	0.6846		0.6846	29580	20250.468	1.3
44	Kizil Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ijodkor Tehservis	Cholponboy Ota Ogli Abdumajid	75	0.30576		0.30576	29580	9044.3808	1.3
45	Kizil Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ijodkor Tehservis	Qayqibod Oltin Tolasi	77	0.9586		0.9586	30368.8	29111.53168	1.3
46	Kizil Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ijodkor Tehservis	Tursunpolat Xamidahon Ahmadfjon	68	0.98266		0.98266	26819.2	26354.15507	1.3
47	Kizil Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ijodkor Tehservis	Mirzaev Adhamjon	68	0.1386		0.1386	26819.2	3717.14112	1.3
48	Kizil Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ijodkor Tehservis	Qayqi Nematlari	68	1.06302		1.06302	26819.2	28509.34598	1.3
49	Kizil Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ijodkor	Hamkorjahon	68	0.73164		0.73164	26819.2	19621.99949	1.3

			Tehservis								
50	Kizil Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ijodkor Tehservis	Qayqi Ulkan Diyor	68	1.55224		1.55224	26819.2	41629.83501	1.3
51	Kizil Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ijodkor Tehservis	Mamasali Ota Ogillari SHNA	69	0.1624		0.1624	27213.6	4419.48864	1.3
52	Kizil Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ijodkor Tehservis	Istiqol Mirshikorlari	57	1.17026		1.17026	22480.8	26308.38101	1.3
53	Kizil Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ijodkor Tehservis	Qayqihamkor Servis	54	1.31796		1.31796	21297.6	28069.3849	1.3
54	Kizil Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ijodkor Tehservis	Norin Mirshikorlari	54	0.4942		0.4942	21297.6	10525.27392	1.3
55	Kizil Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ijodkor Tehservis	Surmahon Shermuhammad Gavharoy	41	0.6741		0.6741	16170.4	10900.46664	1.3
56	Kizil Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ijodkor Tehservis	REFORM	41	0.2919	0.2919		16170.4	4720.13976	1.3
57	Kizil Ravat	Uchkurgan	Baht Mash Servis	Muhammad Islom Obidovich	69	0.33558		0.33558	27213.6	9132.339888	1.3
58	Raustan out	Norin	Toshkent	Гулчехра маҳаматжанова	72	0.8848		0.8848	28396.8	25125.48864	1.3
59	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Toshkent	Fozil Qassob baraakasi	72	1.92976		1.92976	28396.8	54799.00877	1.3
60	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Toshkent	Foziljon Qizi Zulhumor	72	0.22092		0.22092	28396.8	6273.421056	1.3
61	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Toshkent	Nasriddin Hoji Qozi Ogli	76	0.84182		0.84182	29974.4	25233.04941	1.3
62	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Toshkent	Dildora Charvochilik	80	1.5204		1.5204	31552	47971.6608	1.3
63	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Galaba	Norinlik Izzatullo	65	0.6377		0.6377	25636	16348.0772	1.3
64	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Galaba	Nihol Bogdorchilik	65	0.24066		0.24066	25636	6169.55976	1.3
65	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Galaba	Chin Mirza Hoji Babo	65	1.0906		1.0906	25636	27958.6216	1.3
66	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Galaba	Rustamova Zebiniso	69	1.21338		1.21338	27213.6	33020.43797	1.3
67	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Galaba	Mirzashoh	69	0.80366		0.80366	27213.6	21870.48178	1.3
68	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Galaba	Omonboy ota Batirov	72	1.18776		1.18776	28396.8	33728.58317	1.3
69	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Galaba	Berdiqulov Ota	72	0.1225		0.1225	28396.8	3478.608	1.3
70	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Galaba	Nematjon Qizi Gavharoy Madamin Ota	65	1.2623		1.2623	25636	32360.3228	1.3
71	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Boston	Abduvoid Ogli	54	0.27852		0.27852	21297.6	5931.807552	1.3

				Abdullajon							
72	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Boston	Mangutursun Yulduzoylar	72	1.29696		1.29696	28396.8	36829.51373	1.3
73	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Boston	Gavharoy Sohibi Bonu	69	0.5411		0.5411	27213.6	14725.27896	1.3
74	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Boston	Tolqin Bostoni	69	0.72562		0.72562	27213.6	19746.73243	1.3
75	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Boston	Boymatova Danohon	77	1.71332		1.71332	30368.8	52031.47242	1.3
76	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Boston	Ziyo	80	1.3932		1.3932	31552	43958.2464	1.3
77	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Boston	Ibragimov Sayfiddin	76	0.24346		0.24346	29974.4	7297.567424	1.3
78	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Boston	Tulasheva Nargiza Tuhtaboeva	76	0.25928		0.25928	29974.4	7771.762432	1.3
79	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Boston	Holmirza Ota	76	0.14826		0.14826	29974.4	4444.004544	1.3
80	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Boston	Toshloqlik Muhammad Diyor	76	0.5859		0.5859	29974.4	17562.00096	1.3
81	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Boston	Toshloq Ariq Mujizasi	76	0.41524		0.41524	29974.4	12446.56986	1.3
82	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Boston	Toshloq Vodiysi	76	1.02858		1.02858	29974.4	30831.06835	1.3
83	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Boston	Abduqodir Nuriddin Kelajagi	47	0.79828		0.79828	18536.8	14797.5567	1.3
84	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Boston	Mustang Glamur	43	1.2089		1.2089	16959.2	20501.97688	1.3
85	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	A.Egamberdiev MMTP	Ravot Fayz Barakla	49	1.81636		1.81636	19325.6	35102.24682	1.3
86	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	A.Egamberdiev MMTP	Matluba Farzandlari Shokir va Sobir	72	0.98798		0.98798	28396.8	28055.47046	1.3
87	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	A.Egamberdiev MMTP	Ohunboboev Omad	81	2.16082		2.16082	31946.4	69030.42005	1.3
88	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	A.Egamberdiev MMTP	Ilhomjon Bozorboev	85	0.9086		0.9086	33524	30459.9064	1.3
89	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	A.Egamberdiev MMTP	ZEZO Hurshidbek Turgunov	81	0.68586		0.68586	31946.4	21910.7579	1.3
90	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	A.Egamberdiev MMTP	Ahmadjonov Zoyirbek	81	0.90944		0.90944	31946.4	29053.33402	1.3
91	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	A.Egamberdiev MMTP	Abduhalil Ota Ogli Anvar	81	0.75592		0.75592	31946.4	24148.92269	1.3
92	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Akmaljon Komiljon Fayz	44	0.24486	0.24486		17353.6	4249.202496	1.3
93	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Rustam Ota	44	0.37596	0.37596		17353.6	6524.259456	1.3
94	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Isoqjon Bog	44	0.20846		0.20846	17353.6	3617.531456	1.3
95	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Yusupjon Anvarjon	44	0.322		0.322	17353.6	5587.8592	1.3

				Abrorjon							
96	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	REFORM	49	0.36736		0.36736	19325.6	7099.452416	1.3
97	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	REFORM	49	0.45108		0.45108	19325.6	8717.391648	1.3
98	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Ismatulla Hojiev	50	0.35378	0.35378		19720	6976.5416	1.3
99	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Ravot Olmaz Nuri	44	1.0364		1.0364	17353.6	17985.27104	1.3
100	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	M.Rasulov Bog	44	0.238	0.238		17353.6	4130.1568	1.3
101	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Murodullaev Farrukh	49	0.4984	0.4984		19325.6	9631.87904	1.3
102	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Muradullaev Farhod	49	0.27678	0.27678		19325.6	5348.939568	1.3
103	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Xizirobod Uzumzori	49	0.3268	0.3268		19325.6	6315.60608	1.3
104	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Tursunov Rustamjon	49	0.49462	0.49462		19325.6	9558.828272	1.3
105	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Yangichex Chorva Fayz	49	0.4011		0.4011	19325.6	7751.49816	1.3
106	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Xizirobod Yuksalish Nuri	44	0.58694		0.58694	17353.6	10185.52198	1.3
107	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Shahlo Abdurahmon Fayz Chorva	44	0.7019		0.7019	17353.6	12180.49184	1.3
108	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Tuhtaboev Rustamjon	48	0.4584	0.4584		18931.2	8678.06208	1.3
109	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Luqmonhujaev Rahmatulla	49	0.31164	0.31164		19325.6	6022.629984	1.3
110	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Uychi Adir Sahovati	43	0.84042		0.84042	16959.2	14252.85086	1.3
111	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Bahtiyor Chehrasi Fayz Uzum	50	0.7083	0.7083		19720	13967.676	1.3
112	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Kizil Ravot Irrigator SIUT	Ravot Boston Nuri	67	1.03362		1.03362	26424.8	27313.20178	1.3
113	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Kizil Ravot Irrigator SIUT	Sardorbek Muhammad Sodiq	67	0.89732		0.89732	26424.8	23711.50154	1.3
114	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Kizil Ravot Irrigator SIUT	Qodirjon Bahodir Bogi	51	0.92078		0.92078	20114.4	18520.93723	1.3
Total						108.274	10.9719	97.3016	2777364.8	2758617.004	
Turakurgan						46.71266	6.39242	40.32024	833367.2	1148159.721	
Uchkurgan						18.68806	0.2919	18.39616	551371.2	511156.0541	
Norin						22.59288		22.59288	741866.4	623212.8796	
Uychi						20.2799	4.28754	15.99236	650760	476088.3489	
Total						108.274	10.9719	97.3016	2777364.8	2758617.004	

**REFORM - There is ongoing land consolidation process. Therefore some land parcels of farmers under reallocation process to another farmer. In some cases land parcel cannot be assigned to any AP. However compensation costs are estimated.*

Continuation 2----->

№	Component	District	Massive	Name of land user	Net profit from 1 ha, thousand UZS	Loss profit from affected land, Thousand UZS	Amount of loss, thousand UZS	Coefficient for duration (%)	No of year for temporary acquisition	Total losses for temporary impact, thousand UZS
1	2	3	4	5	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Raustan in/out	Namangan	K.Soliev	Gulnora	539.0375	2224.370586	48608.55561	4%	1	19.44342224
2	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	Ibrat	Bozorov Mirzaakbar Sodikovich	539.0375	9802.28913	187311.3959	4%	1	74.92455834
3	Raustan in	Turakurgan	Ibrat	Dadaboev Farhod Bahromovich	539.0375	5682.619571	127299.0858	4%	1	50.91963431
4	Raustan in	Turakurgan	Ibrat	Zohidov Muhtor Ahmadjonovich	539.0375	2196.426882	42574.04978	4%	1	17.02961991
5	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	I.Nabiev	Solijon Ogli Tolibjon	539.0375	6699.546157	135374.0843	4%	1	54.14963373
6	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	I.Nabiev	Nodir	539.0375	5294.900678	108443.9813	4%	1	43.37759251
7	Raustan in	Turakurgan	I.Nabiev	Zarrin Tola Zamini	539.0375	1131.763135	27837.41538	4%	1	11.13496615
8	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	I.Nabiev	Mahmudov Hasanboy	539.0375	3742.860785	75629.95159	4%	1	30.25198063
9	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	I.Nabiev	Gabibullaev Alisher	539.0375	3141.94178	72108.30338	4%	1	28.84332135
10	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	I.Nabiev	Tulpor	4967.9375	42031.13586	122114.6553	4%	1	48.84586214
11	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	I.Nabiev	Samo	4967.9375	14558.83892	44898.9266	4%	1	17.95957064
12	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	I.Nabiev	Oripov Abdullajon Ibragimovich	539.0375	3547.384226	74600.03506	4%	1	29.84001402
13	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	REFORM	3299.0875	3981.338795	15582.9106	4%	1	6.233164238
14	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	Juaev Abullaziz	539.0375	4472.027592	85455.72564	4%	1	34.18229026

15	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	Sayipnazarov Gayrat Golibjonovich	539.0375	5421.294191	91695.33974	4%	1	36.6781359
16	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	Komiljon Ota EOK	539.0375	2000.04474	36572.43882	4%	1	14.62897553
17	Raustan in	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	Ergashev Bahtiyor Oripjonovich	539.0375	710.66704	14165.07088	4%	1	5.666028352
18	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	Komilov Muhtor Tursunboevich	539.0375	3993.879768	60977.17039	4%	1	24.39086816
19	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	Komilov Valisher Tursunboevich	539.0375	1622.761613	25666.26118	4%	1	10.26650447
20	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	REFORM	3299.0875	8140.828315	30038.31072	4%	1	12.01532429
21	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	Komilov Tursunboy	539.0375	6744.4372	127028.5492	4%	1	50.81141968
22	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	Mirzaeva Hadicha Aya	539.0375	582.59173	10972.86253	4%	1	4.389145012
23	Raustan in	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	Ulugbeklar	539.0375	4014.837546	70109.80939	4%	1	28.04392375
24	Raustan out	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	Raupov Abdurahmon Ibragimovich	539.0375	3908.108121	65029.13197	4%	1	26.01165279
25	Raustan in	Turakurgan	Shohidon Nurli Diyor	REFORM	539.0375	1510.59869	17260.64717	4%	1	6.904258868
26	Raustan in	Turakurgan	Shohidon Nurli Diyor	Quziboy Otakuzievich	3299.0875	13152.80205	36738.71085	4%	1	14.69548434
27	Raustan in	Turakurgan	Shohidon Nurli Diyor	REFORM (Garden)	3299.0875	11784.8684	32917.76696	4%	1	13.16710679
28	Raustan in	Turakurgan	Shohidon Nurli Diyor	REFORM	3299.0875	10595.34942	28645.18374	4%	1	11.45807349
29	Raustan in	Turakurgan	Shohidon Nurli Diyor	F.Dadamirzaev	4967.9375	11718.76841	24627.26743	4%	1	9.850906974
30	Raustan out	Turakurgan	Shohidon Nurli Diyor	REFORM	3299.0875	10504.2946	27457.1842	4%	1	10.98287368
31	Raustan out	Turakurgan	Shohidon Nurli Diyor	Gaffarov Safibulla	4967.9375	7723.354355	16230.81083	4%	1	6.492324331
32	Raustan out	Turakurgan	Shohidon Nurli Diyor	REFORM	3299.0875	10050.60409	27172.43098	4%	1	10.86897239
33	Raustan out	Turakurgan	Shohidon Nurli Diyor	REFORM	3299.0875	6198.325595	17313.3064	4%	1	6.925322558
34	Raustan out	Turakurgan	Shohidon Nurli Diyor	Juraboy Bogi Baland	3299.0875	6178.53107	16427.05451	4%	1	6.570821804
35	Raustan out	Turakurgan	Shohidon Nurli Diyor	REFORM	3299.0875	3769.669341	10360.53113	4%	1	4.14421245
36	Raustan out	Turakurgan	Obod Namuna Diyori	Tojiboeva Etibor Davronboevna	539.0375	241.402554	6070.129722	4%	1	2.428051889
37	Kizil Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ulugbek Madatkori MMTP	Hasan Husan Muhammadolim	539.0375	1485.58735	27273.86519	4%	1	10.90954608
38	Kizil Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ulugbek Madatkori MMTP	Jobirbek Zohirbek Zoyirbek	539.0375	4885.8359	89698.95286	4%	1	35.87958114
39	Kizil Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ulugbek Madatkori MMTP	Juraboev Husniddin	539.0375	7374.46423	149416.4647	4%	1	59.76658588

40	Kizil Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ulugbek Madatkori MMTP	Ulugbek Madatkor Kelajagi	539.0375	2304.708735	46696.46778	4%	1	18.67858711
41	Kizil Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ulugbek Madatkori MMTP	Ahmadjon Mamurjon Murodjon	4967.9375	3371.83854	9374.723282	4%	1	3.749889313
42	Kizil Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ulugbek Madatkori MMTP	Eldor Tolasi	539.0375	454.430174	7910.630011	4%	1	3.164252004
43	Kizil Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ijodkor Tehservis	Hojimuhammad Ibratbek	539.0375	1476.10029	27801.70869	4%	1	11.12068348
44	Kizil Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ijodkor Tehservis	Cholponboy Ota Ogli Abdumajid	539.0375	659.264424	12416.95946	4%	1	4.966783786
45	Kizil Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ijodkor Tehservis	Qayqibod Oltin Tolasi	539.0375	2066.88539	39911.87657	4%	1	15.96475063
46	Kizil Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ijodkor Tehservis	Tursunpolat Xamidahon Ahmadjon	539.0375	2118.762359	36379.16395	4%	1	14.55166558
47	Kizil Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ijodkor Tehservis	Mirzaev Adhamjon	4967.9375	2754.22455	7586.508006	4%	1	3.034603202
48	Kizil Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ijodkor Tehservis	Qayqi Nematlari	539.0375	2292.030573	39354.18035	4%	1	15.74167214
49	Kizil Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ijodkor Tehservis	Hamkorjahon	539.0375	1577.525586	27086.12492	4%	1	10.83444997
50	Kizil Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ijodkor Tehservis	Qayqi Ulkan Diyor	539.0375	3346.862276	57465.64779	4%	1	22.98625911
51	Kizil Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ijodkor Tehservis	Mamasali Ota Ogillari SHNA	539.0375	350.15876	6095.493992	4%	1	2.438197597
52	Kizil Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ijodkor Tehservis	Istiqlol Mirshikorlari	539.0375	2523.256099	36724.15141	4%	1	14.68966056
53	Kizil Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ijodkor Tehservis	Qayqihamkor Servis	539.0375	2841.719454	39331.91982	4%	1	15.73276793
54	Kizil Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ijodkor Tehservis	Norin Mirshikorlari	539.0375	1065.56933	14748.42543	4%	1	5.89937017
55	Kizil Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ijodkor Tehservis	Surmahon Shermuhammad Gavharoy	4967.9375	13395.54668	27566.15331	4%	1	11.02646132
56	Kizil Ravat	Uchkurgan	Ijodkor Tehservis	REFORM	3299.0875	3852.014565	9988.196253	4%	1	3.995278501
57	Kizil Ravat	Uchkurgan	Baht Mash Servis	Muhammad Islom Obidovich	539.0375	723.560817	12595.60267	4%	1	5.038241069
58	Raustan out	Norin	Toshkent	Гулчеҳра маҳаматжанова	539.0375	1907.76152	34570.89675	4%	1	13.8283587
59	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Toshkent	Fozil Qassob baraakasi	539.0375	4160.852024	75399.56342	4%	1	30.15982537
60	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Toshkent	Foziljon Qizi Zulhumor	539.0375	476.336658	8631.784031	4%	1	3.452713612
61	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Toshkent	Nasriddin Hoji Qozi Ogli	539.0375	1815.090193	34618.05442	4%	1	13.84722177
62	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Toshkent	Dildora Charvochilik	4967.9375	30213.0087	92576.16774	4%	1	37.0304671
63	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Galaba	Norinlik Izzatullo	539.0375	1374.976855	22627.47722	4%	1	9.050990886

64	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Galaba	Nihol Bogdorchilik	539.0375	518.899059	8539.326747	4%	1	3.415730699
65	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Galaba	Chin Mirza Hoji Babo	539.0375	2351.49719	38697.70527	4%	1	15.47908211
66	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Galaba	Rustamova Zebiniso	539.0375	2616.229287	45542.79865	4%	1	18.21711946
67	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Galaba	Mirzashoh	539.0375	1732.811509	30164.43782	4%	1	12.06577513
68	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Galaba	Omonboy ota Batirov	539.0375	2560.988724	46408.14684	4%	1	18.56325874
69	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Galaba	Berdiqulov Ota	539.0375	264.128375	4786.318775	4%	1	1.91452751
70	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Galaba	Nematjon Qizi Gavharoy Madamin Ota	539.0375	2721.708145	44790.12779	4%	1	17.91605111
71	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Boston	Abduvoid Ogli Abdullajon	539.0375	600.530898	8311.880716	4%	1	3.324752286
72	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Boston	Mangutursun Yulduzoylar	539.0375	2796.440304	50674.80815	4%	1	20.26992326
73	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Boston	Gavharoy Sohibi Bonu	539.0375	1166.692765	20309.55541	4%	1	8.123822165
74	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Boston	Tolqin Bostoni	539.0375	1564.545563	27235.29772	4%	1	10.89411909
75	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Boston	Boymatova Danohon	539.0375	3694.174918	71335.08906	4%	1	28.53403562
76	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Boston	Ziyo	539.0375	3003.94818	60149.6685	4%	1	24.0598674
77	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Boston	Ibragimov Sayfiddin	539.0375	524.936279	10011.77393	4%	1	4.004709572
78	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Boston	Tulasheva Nargiza Tuhtaboeva	539.0375	559.046572	10662.33773	4%	1	4.264935093
79	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Boston	Holmirza Ota	539.0375	319.670799	6096.876706	4%	1	2.438750682
80	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Boston	Toshloqlik Muhammad Diyor	539.0375	1263.288285	24093.88953	4%	1	9.637555813
81	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Boston	Toshloq Ariq Mujisasi	539.0375	895.319726	17075.86054	4%	1	6.830344216
82	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Boston	Toshloq Vodiysi	539.0375	2217.772767	42298.16162	4%	1	16.91926465
83	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Boston	Abduqodir Nuriddin Kelajagi	539.0375	1721.211422	20958.03514	4%	1	8.383214055
84	Kizil Ravat	Norin	Boston	Mustang Glamur	539.0375	2606.569735	29259.13968	4%	1	11.70365587
85	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	A.Egamberdiev MMTP	Ravot Fayz Barakla	539.0375	3916.344614	49549.26547	4%	1	19.81970619
86	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	A.Egamberdiev MMTP	Matluba Farzandlari Shokir va Sobir	539.0375	2130.233077	38602.34468	4%	1	15.44093787
87	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	A.Egamberdiev MMTP	Ohunboboev Omad	539.0375	4659.052043	94398.59811	4%	1	37.75943924
88	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	A.Egamberdiev MMTP	Ilhomjon Bozorboev	539.0375	1959.07789	41556.95621	4%	1	16.62278248
89	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	A.Egamberdiev MMTP	ZEZO Hurshidbek Turgunov	539.0375	1478.817039	29962.80231	4%	1	11.98512093

90	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	A.Egamberdiev MMTP	Ahmadjonov Zoyirbek	539.0375	1960.889056	39730.22328	4%	1	15.89208931
91	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	A.Egamberdiev MMTP	Abduhalil Ota Ogli Anvar	539.0375	1629.876908	33023.4764	4%	1	13.20939056
92	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Akmaljon Komiljon Fayz	3299.0875	3231.258261	8755.221506	4%	1	3.502088602
93	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Rustam Ota	3299.0875	4961.299746	13442.83704	4%	1	5.377134816
94	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Isoqjon Bog	539.0375	449.471029	5152.261922	4%	1	2.060904769
95	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Yusupjon Anvarjon Abrorjon	539.0375	694.2803	7958.49726	4%	1	3.183398904
96	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	REFORM			9229.288141	4%	1	3.691715256
97	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	REFORM	539.0375	972.596142	12305.20528	4%	1	4.922082114
98	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Ismatulla Hojiev	3299.0875	4668.604703	13738.10878	4%	1	5.495243513
99	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Ravot Olmaz Nuri	539.0375	2234.63386	25615.48621	4%	1	10.24619448
100	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	M.Rasulov Bog	3299.0875	3140.7313	8509.93514	4%	1	3.403974056
101	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Murodullaev Farrukh	3299.0875	6577.06084	19098.50359	4%	1	7.639401437
102	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Muradullaev Farhod	3299.0875	3652.485753	10606.10719	4%	1	4.242442877
103	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Xizirobod Uzumzori	3299.0875	4312.56718	12522.85508	4%	1	5.009142034
104	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Tursunov Rustamjon	3299.0875	6527.178637	18953.65539	4%	1	7.581462156
105	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Yangichex Chorva Fayz	4967.9375	7970.558925	18047.50653	4%	1	7.219002613
106	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Xizirobod Yuksalish Nuri	539.0375	1265.530681	14506.70926	4%	1	5.802683704
107	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Shahlo Abdurahmon Fayz Chorva	4967.9375	13947.98133	29782.62072	4%	1	11.91304829
108	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Tuhtaboev Rustamjon	3299.0875	6049.20684	17330.68754	4%	1	6.932275018
109	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Luqmonhujayev Rahmatulla	3299.0875	4112.510514	11941.92949	4%	1	4.776771797
110	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Uychi Adir Sahovati	539.0375	1812.071583	20340.77771	4%	1	8.136311082
111	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Sh.Rashidov	Bahtiyor Chehrasi Fayz Uzum	3299.0875	9346.974705	27504.95351	4%	1	11.0019814
112	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Kizil Ravot Irrigator SIUT	Ravot Boston Nuri	539.0375	2228.639763	37735.80207	4%	1	15.09432083
113	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Kizil Ravot Irrigator SIUT	Sardorbek Muhammad Sodiq	539.0375	1934.756518	32759.70851	4%	1	13.10388341
114	Kizil Ravat	Uychi	Kizil Ravot Irrigator SIUT	Qodirjon Bahodir Bogi	539.0375	1985.339797	26062.5582	4%	1	10.42502328
Total							4301288.324			1720.51533

Turakurgan			1961315.045			784.526018
Uchkurgan			725423.2164			290.1692866
Norin			885825.1799			354.330072
Uychi			728724.8826			291.489953
Total			4301288.324			1720.51533

3. COMPENSATION ESTIMATES DUE TO TEMPORARY LAND ACQUISITION FOR AFFECTED LAND USERS

№	Component	District	Massive	Name of Land User	Soil quality (Bonitet)	Total affected land from the line, ha	Total affected from the Towers	Total affected area	Cultivated	Orchard
2	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	Ibrat	Bozorov Mirzaakbar Sodikovich	66	3.7062	0.84	4.5462	4.5462	
3	Raustan in	Turakurgan	Ibrat	Dadaboev Farhod Bahromovich	78	2.18754	0.448	2.63554	2.63554	
4	Raustan in	Turakurgan	Ibrat	Zohidov Muhtor Ahmadjonovich	67	0.85068	0.168	1.01868	1.01868	
5	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	I.Nabiev	Solijon Ogli Tolibjon	70	2.54718	0.56	3.10718	3.10718	
6	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	I.Nabiev	Nodir	71	2.00772	0.448	2.45572	2.45572	
7	Raustan in	Turakurgan	I.Nabiev	Zarrin Tola Zamini	86	0.4689	0.056	0.5249	0.5249	
8	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	I.Nabiev	Mahmudov Hasanboy	70	1.4319	0.304	1.7359	1.7359	
9	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	I.Nabiev	Gabibullaev Alisher	80	1.1772	0.28	1.4572	1.4572	
10	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	I.Nabiev	Tulpor	64	1.77912	0.336	2.11512	2.11512	
11	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	I.Nabiev	Samo	70	0.62064	0.112	0.73264	0.73264	
12	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	I.Nabiev	Oripov Abdullajon Ibragimovich	73	1.17324	0.472	1.64524	1.64524	
13	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	REFORM	65	0.2457	0.056	0.3017		0.3017

14	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	Juaev Abullaziz	66	1.73808	0.336	2.07408	2.07408	
15	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	Sayipnazarov Gayrat Golibjonovich	58	2.01834	0.496	2.51434	2.51434	
16	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	Komiljon Ota EOK	63	0.7596	0.168	0.9276	0.9276	
17	Raustan in	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	Ergashev Bahtiyor Oripjonovich	69	0.2736	0.056	0.3296	0.3296	
18	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	Komilov Muhtor Tursunboevich	52	1.51632	0.336	1.85232	1.85232	
19	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	Komilov Valisher Tursunboevich	54	0.64062	0.112	0.75262	0.75262	
20	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	REFORM	60	0.5049	0.112	0.6169		0.6169
21	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	Komilov Tursunboy	65	2.52	0.608	3.128	3.128	
22	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	Mirzaeva Hadicha Aya	65	0.2142	0.056	0.2702	0.2702	
23	Raustan in	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	Ulugbeklar	60	1.52604	0.336	1.86204	1.86204	
24	Raustan out	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	Raupov Abdurahmon Ibragimovich	57	1.47654	0.336	1.81254	1.81254	
25	Raustan in	Turakurgan	Shohidon Nurli Diyor	REFORM	38	0.5886	0.112	0.7006	0.7006	
26	Raustan in	Turakurgan	Shohidon Nurli Diyor	Quziboy Otakuzievich	40	0.8847	0.112	0.9967		0.9967
27	Raustan in	Turakurgan	Shohidon Nurli Diyor	REFORM (Garden)	40	0.72504	0.168	0.89304		0.89304
28	Raustan in	Turakurgan	Shohidon Nurli Diyor	REFORM	38	0.7229	0.08	0.8029		0.8029
29	Raustan in	Turakurgan	Shohidon Nurli Diyor	F.Dadamirzaev	37	0.47772	0.112	0.58972	0.58972	
30	Raustan out	Turakurgan	Shohidon Nurli Diyor	REFORM	36	0.684	0.112	0.796		0.796
31	Raustan out	Turakurgan	Shohidon Nurli Diyor	Gaffarov Safibulla	37	0.27666	0.112	0.38866	0.38866	
32	Raustan out	Turakurgan	Shohidon Nurli Diyor	REFORM	38	0.64962	0.112	0.76162		0.76162
33	Raustan out	Turakurgan	Shohidon Nurli Diyor	REFORM	40	0.3897	0.08	0.4697		0.4697
34	Raustan out	Turakurgan	Shohidon Nurli Diyor	Juraboy Bogi Baland	37	0.4122	0.056	0.4682		0.4682
35	Raustan out	Turakurgan	Shohidon Nurli Diyor	REFORM	39	0.28566	0	0.28566		0.28566
36	Raustan out	Turakurgan	Obod Namuna Diyori	Tojiboeva Etibor Davronboevna	88	0.11196	0	0.11196	0.11196	

**REFORM - There is ongoing land consolidation process. Therefore some land parcels of farmers under reallocation process to another farmer. In some cases land parcel cannot be assigned to any AP. However compensation costs are estimated.*

Continuation 2----->

№	Component	District	Massive	Name of Land User	Average net profit from 1 ha, thousand UZS	Loss profit from affected land, thousand UZS	Loss profit from affected trees, thousand UZS	Total loss profit, thousand UZS	Replacement cost for trees, thousand UZS	Total compensation for temporary acquisition, thousand UZS
2	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	Ibrat	Bozorov Mirzaakbar Sodikovich	539.0375	2450.572283	0	2450.572283	0	2450.572283
3	Raustan in	Turakurgan	Ibrat	Dadaboev Farhod Bahromovich	539.0375	1420.654893	0	1420.654893	0	1420.654893
4	Raustan in	Turakurgan	Ibrat	Zohidov Muhtor Ahmadjonovich	539.0375	549.1067205	0	549.1067205	0	549.1067205
5	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	I.Nabiev	Solijon Ogli Tolibjon	539.0375	1674.886539	0	1674.886539	0	1674.886539
6	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	I.Nabiev	Nodir	539.0375	1323.72517	0	1323.72517	0	1323.72517
7	Raustan in	Turakurgan	I.Nabiev	Zarrin Tola Zamini	539.0375	282.9407838	0	282.9407838	0	282.9407838
8	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	I.Nabiev	Mahmudov Hasanboy	539.0375	935.7151963	0	935.7151963	0	935.7151963
9	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	I.Nabiev	Gabibullaev Alisher	539.0375	785.485445	0	785.485445	0	785.485445
10	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	I.Nabiev	Tulpor	4967.9375	10507.78397	0	10507.78397	0	10507.78397
11	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	I.Nabiev	Samo	4967.9375	3639.70973	0	3639.70973	0	3639.70973
12	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	I.Nabiev	Oripov Abdullajon Ibragimovich	539.0375	886.8460565	0	886.8460565	0	886.8460565
13	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	REFORM	3299.0875	0	995.3346988	995.3346988	5430.6	6425.934699
14	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	Juaev Abullaziz	539.0375	1118.006898	0	1118.006898	0	1118.006898
15	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	Sayipnazarov Gayrat Golibjonovich	539.0375	1355.323548	0	1355.323548	0	1355.323548
16	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	Komiljon Ota EOK	539.0375	500.011185	0	500.011185	0	500.011185

17	Raustan in	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	Ergashev Bahtiyor Oripjonovich	539.0375	177.66676	0	177.66676	0	177.66676
18	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	Komilov Muhtor Tursunboevich	539.0375	998.469942	0	998.469942	0	998.469942
19	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	Komilov Valisher Tursunboevich	539.0375	405.6904033	0	405.6904033	0	405.6904033
20	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	REFORM	3299.0875	0	2035.207079	2035.207079	11104.2	13139.40708
21	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	Komilov Tursunboy	539.0375	1686.1093	0	1686.1093	0	1686.1093
22	Raustan in/out	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	Mirzaeva Hadicha Aya	539.0375	145.6479325	0	145.6479325	0	145.6479325
23	Raustan in	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	Ulugbeklar	539.0375	1003.709387	0	1003.709387	0	1003.709387
24	Raustan out	Turakurgan	Tezkor Navruz	Raupov Abdurahmon Ibragimovich	539.0375	977.0270303	0	977.0270303	0	977.0270303
25	Raustan in	Turakurgan	Shohidon Nurli Diyor	REFORM	539.0375	377.6496725	0	377.6496725	0	377.6496725
26	Raustan in	Turakurgan	Shohidon Nurli Diyor	Quziboy Otakuzievich	3299.0875	0	3288.200511	3288.200511	17940.6	21228.80051
27	Raustan in	Turakurgan	Shohidon Nurli Diyor	REFORM (Garden)	3299.0875	0	2946.217101	2946.217101	16074.72	19020.9371
28	Raustan in	Turakurgan	Shohidon Nurli Diyor	REFORM	3299.0875	0	2648.837354	2648.837354	14452.2	17101.03735
29	Raustan in	Turakurgan	Shohidon Nurli Diyor	F.Dadamirzaev	4967.9375	2929.692103	0	2929.692103	0	2929.692103
30	Raustan out	Turakurgan	Shohidon Nurli Diyor	REFORM	3299.0875	0	2626.07365	2626.07365	14328	16954.07365
31	Raustan out	Turakurgan	Shohidon Nurli Diyor	Gaffarov Safibulla	4967.9375	1930.838589	0	1930.838589	0	1930.838589
32	Raustan out	Turakurgan	Shohidon Nurli Diyor	REFORM	3299.0875	0	2512.651022	2512.651022	13709.16	16221.81102
33	Raustan out	Turakurgan	Shohidon Nurli Diyor	REFORM	3299.0875	0	1549.581399	1549.581399	8454.6	10004.1814
34	Raustan out	Turakurgan	Shohidon Nurli Diyor	Juraboy Bogi Baland	3299.0875	0	1544.632768	1544.632768	8427.6	9972.232768
35	Raustan out	Turakurgan	Shohidon Nurli Diyor	REFORM	3299.0875	0	942.4173353	942.4173353	5141.88	6084.297335
36	Raustan out	Turakurgan	Obod Namuna Diyori	Tojiboeva Etibor Davronboevna	539.0375	60.3506385	0	60.3506385	0	60.3506385

ANNEX 5: DETAILS ON CALCULATION OF COMPENSATION VALUE

A. Compensation for Land

Table 1: Calculation for Land Development Cost (Land for Land for Permanent Acquisition)

Soil quality (Bonitet)	Total affected land	Type of Land		Loss Amount							Total Compensation
		cultivated	orchards	Replacement cost of 1 ha land	Replacement cost of affected land	Location coefficient (multiplier)	Total replacement cost	Net profit from 1 ha	Loss profit from affected cultivated land	Loss profit from orchards	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
data from department	PIS ⁵² Survey	PIS Survey	PIS Survey	Statistics from local cadaster	Column 2X Column 5	Data from cadaster department	Column 6X Column 7	Data from statistics department	Column 3 X Column 9x 4 times	Column 4 X Column 9x 4 times	Column 8+column 10+column 11

Table 2: Calculation of Loss of Income for AHs (Permanent Land Acquisition)

Total affected land, ha	Including		Average net profit from 1 ha	Lost profit from affected land	Total loss profit	Replacement cost for trees	Total Compensation
	Cultivated, ha	Orchards, ha					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
PIS Survey	PIS Survey	PIS Survey	Statistics from local cadaster	Column 1 X Column 4	Column 1 X Column 5 x 4 times	Column 3 X number of trees per ha X amount per tree	Column 6 +column 7

⁵² PIS-Preliminary Impact Assessment Survey

Table 3: Calculation for Land Development and Restoration Cost (Temporary Acquisition)

Soil quality (Bonitet)	Total affected land	Including		Loss Amount									
		cultivated	orchards	Replacement cost of 1 ha land, (Recultivation of new land)	Replacement cost of affected land	Location coefficient (multiplier)	Total replacement cost for affected land	Net profit from 1 ha	Loss profit from affected land	Amount of loss	Coefficient for duration (%)	Number of year for temporary acquisition	Total losses for temporary impact
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Data from cadastral department	PIS Survey	PIS Survey	PIS Survey	Data from cadastral department	Column 2X Column 5	Data from department	Column 6X Column 7	Data from statistics department	Column (3+4) X Column 9	Column 8 X Column 10)	Data from cadastral department (4%)	1	Column (8+10)Column 12 X Column 13/100

Table 4: Calculation of Loss of Income for AHs (Temporary Acquisition)

Total affected land, ha	Including		Average net profit from 1 ha	Loss profit from affected land	Loss profit from affected orchard	Total loss profit	Replacement cost for trees	Total compensation for temporary acquisition
	cultivated	orchards						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PIS Survey	PIS Survey	PIS Survey	Data from cadastral department	Column 1 X Column 4)	Column 3x Column 4)	Column 5 +Column 6	Column 3 X number of trees per ha X amount per tree /1000	Column 7 +Column 8

B. Compensation for buildings/structures

For the calculation of compensation for affected buildings/structures the sample estimation was carried out by qualified valuator, particularly: all affected houses/structures have been classified into 3 conditional categories: high cost, medium cost and low cost houses/structures based on several indicators such as number of rooms, construction materials, total surface. Based on this classification sample estimation was carried out by qualified valuator for each type based on the market survey on specialized websites such as: www.shafar.uz, www.olx.uz, www.list.uz, www.uybor.uz, www.zor.uz, where the analogical types of affected buildings have been selected in Namangan city and Namangan region. The average unit rates of selected houses then have been used for the calculation of total compensation for all affected houses as follows:

Table 5: Average unit cost for houses per categories

Category of buildings/structure	Average unit cost, UZS
High cost	406.000.000
Medium cost	180.000.000
Low cost	163.000.000

The photos of three categories of high, medium and low cost houses are presented below:

1. House of high cost



2. House of Medium cost



3. House of Low cost



C. Compensation for trees and crops

Loss of trees has been reported due to land acquisition based on the surface of affected orchards/gardens. The number of trees was calculated based on average number of trees in 1 ha of orchard/garden as 400 trees, which was obtained from statistical services. The average net profit was obtained from local cadaster office as 3299.088 thousands UZS from 1 ha.

Loss of crops has been reported due to land acquisition based on the surface of affected cultivated land. The average net profit from 1 ha was obtained from local committee of statistics office for various types of crops as follows:

Table 6: Average net profit from 1 ha per type of crops

Type of crops	Average net profit, thousand UZS
wheat, cotton	539.0375
vegetables, alfa alfa	4967.938

ANNEX 6: CENSUS AND DMS QUESTTIONNAIRES TO BE USED FOR LARP FINALIZATION STAGE

CENSUS SURVEY (DETAILED INVENTORY) QUESTIONNAIRE

A. GENERAL

A-1	Name of Project Component: 1. Substation of Khakulabad, 2. Substation of Namangan (Raustan), 3. Transmission Line, 4. External Power supply	
A-2	Type of Impact: 1. Permanent, 2. Temporarily	
A-3	Name of the Location/Village :	
A-4	Name of Rayon/District:	
A-5	Name of the Region:	
A-6	Type of Settlement 1. City, 2. Urban Type Settlement, 3. Rural Settlement	

B. DETAILS ON LAND PARCEL

B-1	Name of the farm (if applicable):	
B-2	Whether registered or un registered: 1. Registered 2. Un Registered	
B-3	In case of Registered Parcel, please mention the parcel number as per cadastral number:	
B-4	Name of the Land Owner/User	
B-5	ID Number:	
B-6	Total area (m ²)/ha	
B-7	Total affected area (m ²)/ha	
B-8	Total Land Holding of the Household/Family in Hectare (affected and other land holding inside and outside project area)	
B-9	Ownership of Land: 1. Private, 2. State-owned	
B-10	Type of Owner 1 - Registered/Legalized; 2 -Unauthorized/Squatter/Non-registered; 3- Other (specify)	
B-11	Legal Status of the Land Owner/User: 1- Owner ; 2.- Formal lessee/tenant; 3- Informal lessee/sharecropper	
B-12	Use of Land Parcel: 1- Agricultural ; 2- Non-Agricultural	
B-13	In case of Agricultural land	
B-14	What is the Use of Agricultural Land: 1- Arable/Crop Cultivation; 2- Orchard/Garden (Fruit); 3- Pasture; 4. Plantation (Timber), 5. Grass land, 6- Other (Specify).....	
B-15	Irrigation Status 1- Irrigated; 2- Un-Irrigated	
B-16	In Case of Non-Agricultural land	

B-17	What is the use of land 1- Residential; 2- Commercial/non-residential; 3- Industrial, 4- Other (Specify)	
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C. DETAILS ON ASSOCIATED USERS/PERSONS ON THE LAND

C-1	Agricultural Laborer 1. Yes 2. No	
C-1.1	If Yes (How many in Numbers)	
C-1.2	Number of Men	
C-1.3	Number of Women	
C-1.4	Is there any formal rent agreement made between owner and agricultural Labourer 1. Yes 2. No	
C-2	Agricultural Tenant/leaseholder 1. Yes 2. No	
C-2.1	If Yes (How many in Numbers)	
C-2.2	Number of Men	
C-2.3	Number of Women	
C-2.4	Is there any formal rent agreement made between owner and agricultural tenant 1. Yes 2. No	
C-3	Agricultural Share Cropper/ Squatter 1. Yes 2. No	
C-3.1	If Yes (How many in Numbers)	
C-3.2	Number of Men	
C-3.3	Number of Women	
C-3.4	Is there any formal rent agreement made between owner and agricultural share cropper 1. Yes 2. No	

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

E.	IMPACT ON PLANTS/TRESS ON AFFECTED LAND	1. Yes; 2. No	<i>If no, forward to F</i>
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SI No	Name of Plant/Trees	Quantity (Number of affected Unit)	Age of the tree (Approximate Average)	Type of Trees 1. Fruit Trees 2. Non-Fruit/Timber Trees 3. Others	Yield (kg/tree) in case of fruit trees per season	Cost to grow per unit	Market price (Som) as per Affected Person's Estimate per unit
E-1							
E-2							
E-3							
E-4							
E-5							
E-6							
E-7							
E-8							
E-9							
E-10							
E-11							
E-12							
E-13							
E-14							
E-15							

F. AFFECTED STRUCTURE

F-1	Is there any building/structure in the Affected Land which is subject to demolition by the project 1-Yes; 2-No	<i>If no, forward to I</i>
F-2	If yes, How many.....	

G- PHYSICAL DETAILS OF THE STRUCTURES

#	Description	Building/Structure No.1	Building/Structure No.2	Building Structure No.3	Building Structure No.4	Building Structure No.5
G-1	Use of Building 1. Residential House, 2. Commercial, 3. Residential-cum-commercial, 4. Religious, 5. Community, 6. Cattle shed, 7. Boundary wall, 8. Garage, 10. Well, 9. Others (specify)					
G-2	Ownership of Building 1. Ownership Right, 2. Illegal					
G-3	Ownership Since Years					
G-4	Availability of legal documents to support claim for compensation 1. Yes, 2. No					
G-5	If Yes, name of the					

#	Description	Building/Structure No.1	Building/Structure No.2	Building Structure No.3	Building Structure No.4	Building Structure No.5
	document					
G-6	Total floor Area of Building (Square meter)					
G-7	Affected Area of Building (Square meter)					
G-8	Year of Construction					
G-9	Number of Storey's					
G-10	Foundation Material 1. Brick, 2. Stone, 3. Cement, 4. Others					
G-11	Wall Material 1. Brick, 2. Stone, 3. Cement, 4. Iron, 5. Wooden, 6. Others					
G-12	Floor Material 1. Brick, 2. Stone, 3. Cement, 4. Others					
G-13	Roof Materials 1. Cement, 2. Wood, 3. Teen, 4. Others					
G-14	Sewer Facilities 1. Yes, 2. No					
G-15	Water Supply Facilities 1. Yes, 2. No					
G-16	Power Supply facilities 1. Yes, 2. No					
G-17	Heating facilities 1. Yes, 2. No					
G-18	Gas Connection Facilities 1. Yes, 2. No					
G-19	Estimated Replacement cost of the structure (Som)					

H. DETAILS ON ASSOCIATED USERS/PERSONS IN THE STRUCTURE

H-1	Case of residential structure	
H-1-1	Residential Tenant 1. Yes 2. No	
H-1-2	If Yes (How many in Numbers)	
H-1-3	Number of Men	
H-1-4	Number of Women	
H-1-5	How much rent do you receive per month (Som).....	
H-1-6	Is there any formal rent agreement made between owner and tenant 1. Yes 2. No	
H-2	Case of commercial structure	
H-2-1	Commercial tenant 1. Yes 2. No	
H-2-2	If Yes (How many in Numbers)	
H-2-3	Number of Men	
H-2-4	Number of Women	
H-2-5	How much rent do you receive per month (Som).....	
H-2-6	Is there any formal rent agreement made between owner and tenant 1. Yes 2. No	

I. DETAILS ON AFFECTED BUSINESS AND EMPLOYEES

I-1	Is the business affected 1. Yes 2. No (<i>forward to J</i>)	
I-2	Registration status of Business 1. Legal/registered (with permission/License), 2. Illegal/Unregistered (without permission/License)	
I-3	Type of Business 1. Small Scale 2. Medium Scale, 3. Large Scale, 4. Industrial	
I-4	Value if business sold (million som)	
I-5	Income per year (Som)	
I-6	Expenditure per Year (Som)	
I-87	Profit per Year (Som)	
I-8	Employees/Wage Earner 1. Yes 2. No	
I-9	If Yes (How many in Numbers)	
I-10	Number of Men	
I-11	Number of Women	
I-12	How much average salary do you pay per month per employee (Som).....	

J. AFFECTED HOUSEHOLD DETAILS

J-1	Name Head of Household:	
J-2	Age	
J-3	Sex 1. - Male 2- Female	
J-4	Ethnic Background 1. Uzbek; 2. Tajik; 3. Kazakh; 4. Karakalpak; 5. Jewish; 6. Russian; 7. Ukranian; 8. Others (Specify)	
J-5	Number of family Members	
J-6	Number of Male	
J-7	Number of Female	
J-8	Is it a woman headed household Yes 2. No	
J-9	Is it a Below Poverty Line Household? Yes 2. No	
J-10	Is it headed by physically/mentally challenged person? 1. Yes 2. No	
J-11	e. Is it a household headed by Elderly Person 1. Yes 2. No	
J-12	Is it a squatter household 1. Yes 2. No	
J-13	Main Occupation of the Head of the Household: 1. Agriculture; 2. Business; 3. Government Jobs; 4. Private Jobs; 5. Daily Wage; 6. Pension; 7. Others (Specify)	
J-14	Total Annual Income of the Household/Family (Som)	
J-15	Total Annual Expenditure of the Household (Som)	
J-16	Resettlement/ Relocation Option 1. Self -Relocation 2. Project Assisted Resettlement	
J-17	Compensation Options for Structure loss 1. Structure for Structure 2. Cash for Structure	
J-18	Income Restoration Assistance (The most preferred option) 1. Employment Opportunities in Construction work 2. Assistance/ Loan from other ongoing development scheme 3. Vocational Training 4. Others (specify	
J-19	In case of loss of land are you aware of availability of similar alternate land 1- Yes ; 2- No	
J-20	If yes then how far is it from the existing land (km)	
J-21	In case of loss of structure are you aware of availability of similar alternate land for relocation and reconstruction of houses	

	1- Yes ; 2- No	
J-22	If yes then how far is it from the existing land (km)	
J-23	If the Household has any loans: from government for agricultural purposes: 1- Yes ; 2- No (forward to J-28)	
J-24	If yes, from whom? 1- government; 2- private bank, 3- other	
J-25	If yes, what is the monthly amount to be paid for the loan (Som)?	
J-26	If the Household is leasing equipment for agricultural purposes: 1- Yes; 2- No	

K. FAMILY DETAILS OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

#	Name of the Family Member	Age	Sex 1.Male 2.Female	Marital Status 1. Married 2. Unmarried 3. Widow 4. Widower 5. Others	Education 1. Illiterate 2. Just literate 3. Primary 4. Secondary 5. Higher Secondary 6. College 7. University 8. Above 9. Not Applicable	Occupation 1. Agriculture 2. Business 3. Government Jobs 4. Private Jobs 5. Daily Wage 6. Pension 7. Student 8. Self Employed 9. Housewife 10. Under employment 11. Unemployed 12. Others (Specify)	Type of Skill/handicraft/mastership 1. Skilled 2. Un Skilled
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							

#	Name of the Family Member	Age	Sex	Marital Status	Education	Occupation	Type of Skill/handicraft/mastership
			1.Male 2.Female	1. Married 2. Unmarried 3. Widow 4. Widower 5. Others	1. Illiterate 2. Just literate 3. Primary 4. Secondary 5. Higher Secondary 6. College 7. University 8. Above 9. Not Applicable	1. Agriculture 2. Business 3. Government Jobs 4. Private Jobs 5. Daily Wage 6. Pension 7. Student 8. Self Employed 9. Housewife 10. Under employment 11. Unemployed 12. Others (Specify)	1. Skilled 2. Un Skilled
13							

L. ANY COMMENTS/OBSERVATION/FEEDBACK:

NAME OF THE RESPONDENT

DATE:

ANNEX 7: SELECTED PHOTOS FROM PRELIMINARY IMPACT ASSESSMENT SURVEY PROCESS















