

# Resettlement Plan

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Date: August 2013

## UZB: Solid Waste Management Improvement Project

Prepared by the Tashkent City Municipality of Republic of Uzbekistan for the Asian Development Bank.

## CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of December, 2012)

Currency Unit – sum (UZS)

UZS 1.00 = \$0.0005

\$1.00 = UZS 1972,99

## ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
AH	-	affected household
AP	-	affected person
CC	-	civil code
DMS	-	detailed measurement survey
EA	-	executing agency
GHG	-	green house gas
GFP	-	grievance focal point
GOU	-	Government of Uzbekistan
GRM	-	grievance redress mechanism
Ha	-	hectare
IA	-	implementing agency
IOL	-	inventory of loss
IR	-	involuntary resettlement
IWP	-	informal waste picker
LARC	-	land acquisition and resettlement commission
LARP	-	land acquisition and resettlement plan
LC	-	land code
MOF	-	Ministry of Finance
MSW	-	municipal solid waste
O&M	-	operation and maintenance
PMU	-	project management unit
PPTA	-	project preparatory technical assistance
SLF	-	sanitary landfill
SWM	-	solid waste management

## NOTE

- i. In this report, "\$" refers to United State dollars (USD) and UZS refers to Uzbekistan sum.

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## GLOSSARY

<b>Compensation</b>	Payment in cash or kind for an asset to be acquired or affected by a project at replacement cost.
<b>Cut-off-date</b>	The date after which people will not be considered eligible for compensation i.e. they are not included in the list of AHs as defined by the census. Normally, the cut-off-date is the date of the detailed measurement survey.
<b>Affected Persons</b>	Affected persons (APs) are those who experience full or partial, permanent or temporary physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) resulting from (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. APs could be of three types: (i) persons with formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part; (ii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have no formal legal rights to such land, but who have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national laws; and (iii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land.
<b>Entitlement</b>	The range of measures comprising cash or kind compensation, relocation cost, income rehabilitation assistance, transfer assistance, income substitution, and relocation which are due to /business restoration which are due to AH, depending on the type and degree nature of their losses, to restore their social and economic base. All entitlements will be given to all affected households as per the entitlement matrix.
<b>Inventory of Loss</b>	The inventory of assets getting affected by project.
<b>Khokimiyat</b>	Local government authority that interfaces between local communities and the government at the regional and national level. It has ultimate administrative and legal authority over local populations residing within its jurisdiction.
<b>Land acquisition</b>	The process whereby a person is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land s/he owns or possesses, to the ownership and possession of that agency, for public purposes, in return for fair compensation.
<b>Mahalla</b>	Is a local level community-based organization recognized official by the GoU that serves as the interface between state and community and is responsible for facilitating a range of social support facilities and ensuring the internal social and cultural cohesiveness of its members. Mahalla leaders are elected by their local communities.
<b>Meaningful Consultation</b>	A process that (i) begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle; (ii) provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to affected people; (iii) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion; (iv) is gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; and (v) enables the incorporation of all relevant views of affected people and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues.
<b>Illegal</b>	HHs that are not registered their business, agriculture, residential and orchard and those who have no recognizable rights or claims to the land that they are occupying and includes people using private or state land without permission, permit or grant i.e. those people without legal lease to land and/or structures occupied or used by them. ADB's policy explicitly states that such people are entitled to compensation for their non-land assets.
<b>Low Income</b>	According to the GoU low-income households are classified as households where the monthly per capita income is less than the equivalent of UZS 119,385 (approximately US\$2.00 per capita per day), which is similar to the internationally accepted income poverty line of US\$1.65 per capita, per day.

<b>Replacement cost</b>	Replacement cost is the principle to be complied with in compensating for lost assets. Calculation of which should include: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any. Where market conditions are absent or in a formative stage, APs and host populations will be consulted to obtain adequate information about recent land transactions, land value by types, land titles, land use, cropping patterns and crop production, availability of land in the project area and region, and other related information. Baseline data on housing, house types, and construction materials will also be collected. Qualified and experienced experts will undertake the valuation of acquired assets. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account.
<b>Significant impact</b>	200 people or more will experience major impacts, which are defined as; (i) being physically displaced from housing, or (ii) losing 10% or more of their productive assets (income generating).
<b>Vulnerable Households</b>	Low-income households, female-headed households with fewer than 2 adult income-earners, the elderly headed with unemployed family members, and disabled.
<b>Leaseholder</b>	Legal entity (registered farm) running agricultural production with the use of land parcels granted to him on a long-term lease. Lease term is limited up to fifty years but not less than for ten years. Leaseholder cannot sell - buy, mortgage, sublease, present, exchange the land.

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### A. Description of the Project

1. The Ministry of Finance of Uzbekistan (MFU) has developed this Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) in assistance of PPTA consultants for the Uzbekistan Solid Waste Management Investment Project. The LARP follows the required format and includes information as specified in the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009. All assumptions and estimates are based on Inventory of Loss, Detailed Measurement and Socio Economic Surveys carried out in December 2012. Although the data provided by this LARP is adequate, final alignment during detailed design will require a brief review and confirmation of impacts along with updating of rates. The final and implementable LARP will be submitted to ADB for approval and is a condition for the award of civil works.

2. As a result of PPTA assessment, there have been selected 28 potentially suitable areas for further scrutinized study. One of priority sites are land parcels of different sizes located immediately adjacent to the existing Akhangaran dumpsite. This considered as priority site in terms of accessibility and social acceptability, and is presently considered the highest potential for the development of the needed 250-hectare regional landfill facility for Tashkent.

3. The project is located approximately 35 km south of the center of Tashkent City in the Akhangaran district of Tashkent Province. The facility has been in use since 1967 and is currently handling the wastes collected from Tashkent city and partial from Chirchik. The proposed site for a modern Sanitary Landfill is located at the eastern side of the existing Akhangaran Landfill.

### B. Objective of the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP)

4. The aim of this LARP is to mitigate all involuntary displacement impacts caused by the project and provide adequate displacement and rehabilitation assistance to the affected households to restore or improve their pre-project standard of living.

### C. Scope of land acquisition and resettlement

5. The Project construction would entail land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impacts on agricultural land and infrastructure only. The census identified 1 NGO and 1 farm which belong to 1 affected household (AH) and 9 agricultural workers which will be adversely affected as a result of the Project.

6. There will be no any other impact associated with land acquisition for the SLF. However, after the operation of this new Akhangaran landfill the existing dumpsite will be closed. Due diligence revealed on that existing dumpsite ongoing activity of informal waste pickers (IWPs). Due to fact that this activity is illegal surveyors were unable to confirm exact number of IWPs. With assistance of local community leaders surveyors were able to estimate about 100 IWPs on that existing dumpsite. It is recommended that Mahsustrans to develop action program to address this impact from closure of the existing facility.

### D. Socio-Economic Profile of the AH and IWPs

7. Affected household represent average family with 6 persons (3 male and 3 female). This household is fully dependent on agriculture as its primary source of income. This AH as other Ahangaran district households has adequate access to utilities such as potable drinking water, toilets, bathrooms, electricity, and means of communications such as mobile phones etc.

8. The average IWPs' household size is 5 persons with the largest household containing 9 persons and the smallest household containing 3 persons. None of interviewed IWPs have higher education. Of 16 IWPs 62% have completed a college degree<sup>1</sup> and 38% have competed a high

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<sup>1</sup> In Uzbekistan colleges are level of secondary specialized education, institutes and universities are level of higher education.

school diploma. Thirty-one percent (5 IWPs) of IWPs are involved in waste picking activities another 31% (5 IWPs) as seasonal labor, 19% (3 IWPs) in slum trading activities, 13% (2 IWPs) are students, 6% (1 IWP) seasonal construction activity.

#### **E. Public Consultation, Information Dissemination and Disclosure**

9. Five community consultations were held with the AH, NGO, government officials, etc. The main objective of these consultations was to disseminate information regarding the Project and address concerns raised by the affected people. The main queries raised by the participants were regarding the commencement of the project, awarding of compensation, valuation of assets, disposal and retrieving of assets such as structures.

#### **F. Grievance Redress Mechanism**

10. Complaints can be submitted to mahalla, village assembly of citizens, farmer councils or directly to EA and IA. Although usually, the district hokimiyat will be the entry point for receiving complaint or known as a Grievance Focal Point (GFP)<sup>2</sup>. Upon receipt of a complaint, the GFP will establish contact with IA and its PMU and mahalla and other relevant bodies. The Program Management Unit (PMU) will establish a complaint handling team headed by one of the IA management staff designated for handling grievances of the project. All complaints will be resolved in 15-20 days, and in case additional details are required, a maximum of 30 days will be used to resolve and close the complaint. The Project Grievance Redress Mechanism does not prevent any AH to approach the national/government legal system to resolve their complaints at any stage of the grievance redress process. The APs can address their complaints to the courts at any time and not only after using the GRM.

#### **G. Legal Framework**

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

#### **H. Entitlement and Compensation Strategy**

12. The AH and other affected organizations are entitled to receive compensation for all losses and affected assets based on the principle of replacement cost. Compensation eligibility is limited by a **cut-off date** established based on the last day of the census **December 04, 2012**. All compensation and assistance will be paid as per the entitlement matrix included in the LARP. Special assistance will be provided for severe impact.

13. The LARP will be fully implemented prior to commencement of any civil works. Compensation and other assistances will be scheduled and paid to APs prior to their physical or economic displacement and commencement of civil work.

#### **I. Income Restoration and Rehabilitation**

14. In this project the identified AH will lose more than 40% of its cropped land, which is defined as main income generating asset of the farmer. During consultations AH expressed a strong request to consider and ensure land for land compensation of same value and productivity instead of common applied support measures such as trainings and offering employment. In that way AH will be able to relocate farming and continue his activities without impact on his HH livelihood. In addition to compensation as per entitlement matrix, the project will provide severely affect allowance for income restoration.

15. PMU will be responsible for planning and implementing income restoration and livelihood improvement measures. For that purpose, PMU will closely work with Farmers Council, Khokimiyats,

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<sup>2</sup> Under the Government Grievance mechanism, the District Hokim is designated as the Grievance Focal Point.



Land Resources and Cadastre Department and local labor agencies for effective implementation of income restoration strategy. A detailed action plan will be prepared and submitted to ADB before start of civil works at affected land parcels.

#### **J. Resettlement Budget and Financing**

16. The tentative LARP budget is estimated considering two scenarios: the first scenario when land for land compensation is available immediately and the second scenario, when AH has to wait for land for land compensation upto 4 years. The tentative budget under the first scenario is **US\$ 825,000** and under the second scenario is **US\$ 867,000**. These estimates include both direct cost of land acquisition and compensation and indirect cost of resettlement allowance, livelihood improvement and administrative costs.

#### **K. Institutional Arrangements**

17. The MFU will have overall responsibility to implement the LARP as the executing agency (EA). The PMU within Tashkent City Municipality will be responsible for the day-to-day management of LARP implementation. The PMU team will consist of resettlement consultant responsible for planning, implementation and internal monitoring of LARP. The PMU will work closely with relevant government agencies and community based organizations.

#### **L. Monitoring and Reporting**

18. Monitoring would include both internal and external monitoring. PMU Resettlement consultant will carry out internal monitoring routinely in close coordination with local hokimiyat. In order to verify internal monitoring and ensure that AH and affected organizations are compensated prior to commencement of civil work, an external monitoring will be undertaken based on which a Compliance Report will be submitted to ADB and EA. The Monitoring/Compliance report will be used by ADB and EA as a basis to issue notice to proceed with civil work activities to the contractor. The external monitoring report will be disclosed on the website of EA and ADB.

## I. INTRODUCTION

### A. Project Description

19. Government of Uzbekistan (GOU) seriously recognizes the need to develop and implement a national Solid Waste Management (SWM) strategy. Therefore the GOU has requested support from ADB to address the SWM challenges. The proposed Project will contribute to sustainable urban development in Uzbekistan by: (i) modernizing SWM to provide continuous and reliable municipal services; (ii) promoting financial sustainability of municipal services through tariff rationalization and prudent financial management; (iii) supporting policy and institutional reforms for improved sanitation and environmental management; (iv) mitigating climate change through a major reduction of GHG emissions, and through compliance with international standards on waste minimization and material recycling; and through all these measures; (v) improving livability of cities.

20. In frame of proposed project has foreseen to deliver three main outputs: 1. Developed national SWM strategy; 2. Improved SWM system of the Tashkent city; 3. Developed modern SWM system of other selected fast growing cities of Uzbekistan.

21. At current stage, the GOU is evaluating proposed options of strategies. Therefore, in the interim period, it was stressed on the immediate needs of Tashkent city to improve its SWM system due to failure of management and consequently collapse of the waste collection and transfer systems, and the rapid depletion of capacity at the city's only disposal facility located in Akhangaran. The city of Tashkent has an urgent need on the availability of disposal space for its waste residuals of the city. Therefore, these PPTA Project activities have focused exclusively on the Tashkent SWM system.

22. The volume of the existing dumpsite is exhausted and the original plan of the city was to extend its dumpsite operations to an adjacent lot of additional 30 hectares of area. Being fully aware of the inevitable environmental impacts through the extension of this practice, the city asked the national government for assistance in this matter. Based on these activities, the Cabinet of Ministers approved in summer 2012 the location of new dumpsite on 30 hectares of agricultural area for the utilization for waste management activities.

23. On the other hand, as a result of PPTA assessment, there have been selected 28 potentially suitable areas for further scrutinized study and identified out of these four priority areas. One of priority sites are land parcels of different sizes also located immediately adjacent to the existing Akhangaran dumpsite. This considered as priority site in terms of accessibility and social acceptability, and is presently considered the highest potential for the development of the needed 250-hectare regional landfill facility for Tashkent.

### B. Site Description

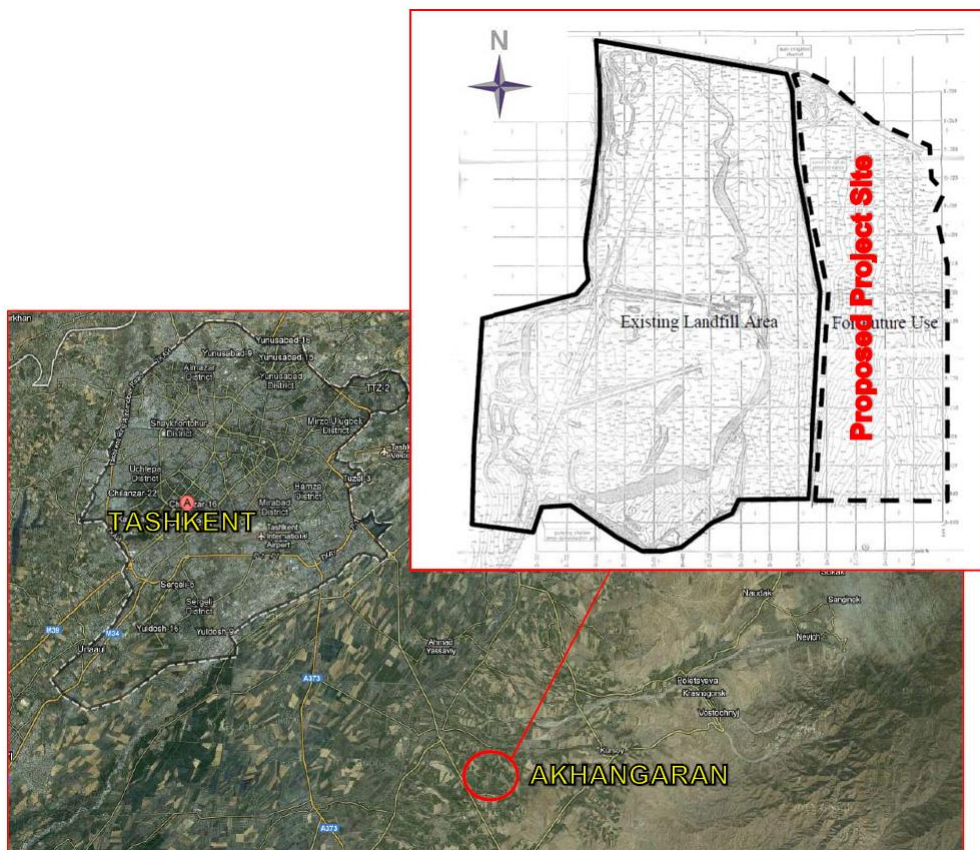
24. GOU has already decided to start processing land allocation of a 30-hectare land parcel immediately to the south of the existing Akhangaran dumpsite, on which to develop an interim dumpsite extension. This facility is designed to accommodate Tashkent's municipal waste for the next 5 – 7 years, and until the longer-term solution is operational. However, following discussions, the city is now planning to reposition this 30-hectare facility to 25-hectare to the east of the existing dumpsite, and also to upgrade this facility to a sanitary landfill facility, designed to internationally accepted standards of environmental protection.

25. Last option of expansion of landfill to the east, it has the potential for progressive expansion to become a 250-hectare long-term regional landfill, which can serve Tashkent's disposal needs for at least 50-years. In other words, this initial landfill actually is the first development phase of the much larger regional landfill, should this option be later selected by the city as the long-term disposal solution. Should the alternative long-term option be selected instead however, then this interim facility could be closed, or possibly could switch to serve the disposal needs of nearby communities. A conceptual design has been completed for the interim 25-hectare facility, which is naturally included as a component of the Project.

26. The Akhangaran landfill is located approximately 35 km south of the center of Tashkent City in the Akhangaran district of Tashkent Province. The facility has been in use since 1967 and is currently handling the wastes collected from Tashkent city and partial from Chirchik. The proposed site for a modern Sanitary Landfill is located at the eastern side of the existing Akhangaran Landfill. The total area for Landfill will cover approximately 25 hectares of agricultural land.

27. Visibly, the adjacent areas are irrigated agricultural areas predominantly characterized by undulating valleys. There are no residential areas or industrial facilities within a 3-4 kilometer radius. Farmers come primarily from villages located about 5 kilometers from the site. At the landfill area, there are established basic facilities such as a weighbridge, administrative building, a maintenance shed, security gate, and record-keeping shed. The area is connected to the main road, Highway P2 via an asphalt access road that leads directly to the landfill. The distance from the highway to the landfill area is about a kilometer. Aside from the typical agricultural vegetation being grown, the area is characterized by reeds often found along the boundaries of each plot. Common farm livestock is common in the area.

**Figure 1.1. Location map of Akhangaran landfill**



### **C. Project Implementation Conditions**

28. Based on the Cabinet of Ministers Resolution № 146 (25.05.2011) of GOU any land acquisition and demolition of the structures only can be carried out after the value of compensation has agreed by the land leaseholder and owner of structures. The GOU law and regulation on land acquisition require also that civil works can be commenced only after compensation for land acquisition is fully paid.

29. The ADB safeguard policy also requires that project implementation will subject to the LARP related conditions. The most important conditions are: (i) land acquisition including demolishing of any structure and housing is allowed only after all compensations are fully paid, and (ii) commencement of

Civil Works is conditional to the satisfactory implementation of the final LARP to be checked and verified by independent monitoring party and reported in the LARP compliance report.

#### **D. Current Status of LARP**

30. This LARP was prepared during project preparatory phase which includes landfill designing process and negotiation with GOU. Therefore, this LARP is based on the preliminary design with expansion of landfill to the east with 25-hectare agricultural land acquisition. This LARP needs to be updated after approval of detailed design. The LARP update will require a field survey to confirm or identify additional AHs and APs, systematic consultation with AHs and APs; disseminate the entitlement matrix and grievance redress mechanisms.

31. This LARP include the estimated cost for LARP implementation based on the IOL and DMS. This LARP and updated LARP will need to be approved by ADB prior to Tashkent city municipality's authorization to proceed with its implementation.

32. The Project Management Unit (PMU) will monitor the implementation of LARP and record it in the report. The independent monitoring party will check the implementation of LARP and produce LARP compliance report prior to commencement of civil works.

33. A leaflet in the Uzbek language containing a brief description, eligibility criteria, the entitlement matrix and implementation schedule will be distributed to AH and any other affected parties by the representatives of Mahsustrans through the District Department of Land Resources and Cadastre. The LARP and updated LARP will be available on websites of Tashkent city municipality and ADB.

#### **E. Approach and Methodology**

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

- i. **Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)** aimed to measure the size and type of land, as well as study of farming practice and agricultural assets that will be affected by the land acquisition,
- ii. **AH/AP Census** aimed to gather the socioeconomic conditions of affected households and affected people.
- iii. **Preliminary Estimation of Compensation Rates** aimed to provide an initial cost estimate for the LARP based on entitlement matrix.

35. The DMS was undertaken by Social Safeguard specialist with professionally qualified surveyor who measured the affected area of land acquisition in the form of land parcels. The DMS considered all existing assets without differentiate the legal status of ownership. Base data of identified land parcels was acquired from AH, District and Province Land Resources and Cadastre department and affected parties.

36. After identifying assets affected by land acquisition, the census on socioeconomic of the owner of lease was undertaken to cover both legal and illegal ownership of the asset. Aside from interviews, the questionnaire (Annex 1) was designed by taking into account a culturally sensitive to record accurate response, was used as a census tool. The questionnaire covers the following aspects: (i) household composition and socio-economic characteristics (age, ethnicity, education, gender, etc.); (ii) occupation and break-down of household expenditures; (iii) land owned/occupied and agricultural activities; (iv) debts and assets; and (v) preferences for compensation and livelihood restoration assistance.

37. The compensation for affected land is based on land for land compensation and other compensations were estimated based on replacement costs for crops and physical structures to be acquired derived from reconciling the compensation policies of the GOU with those of the ADB and preparation of an entitlement matrix that clearly identifies all affected assets, identification of affected persons, and their actual entitlements. For land, crops, relocation assistance and allowances for

severe impact compensation estimates were based on formulae of the GOU in its law and regulations consistent with ADB policy.

38. While preparing of this LARP the affected owner of lease was consulted during the survey by Social Safeguards Specialist. The owner of lease himself is also participated in quantifying the assets and gave the information on affected assets. Aside from the physical measurements of affected assets, the information on entitlements, rights and procedure for complains and other relevant information, were verbally explained to each affected person. Besides, this LARP was prepared in consultation with the stakeholders, especially the local communities – local cadastre officer, local agriculture and water officer and Akhangaran district khokimiyat.

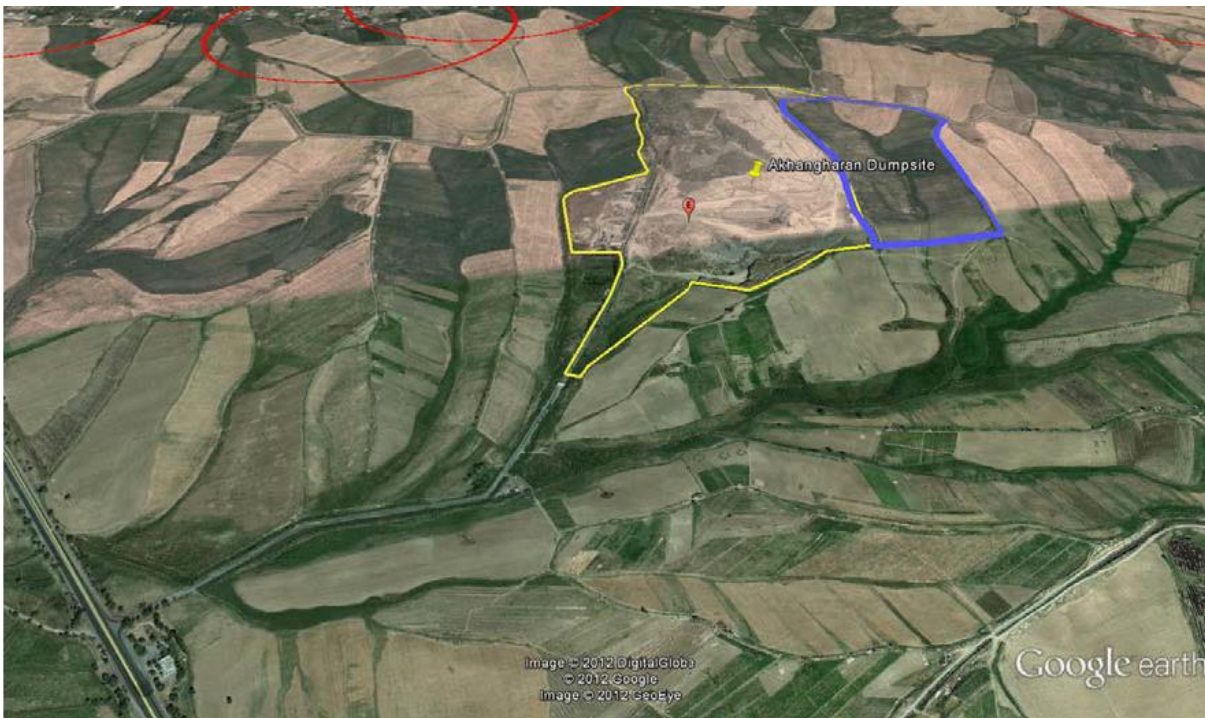
## II. IMPACTS ASSESSMENT

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

### A. Access to the site

40. Land acquisition for the expansion of existing landfill will not require construction of any additional access road to the site. This is visualized below on given image (Fig. 2.1.) Access to land will be through already functioning road. Buffer zone for the SLF will be within the acquired land parcels.

**Figure 2.1 Bird-eye Image of the proposed Akhangaran landfill expansion**



\* Yellow line is border of existing landfill, blue line is border of expansion.

### B. Direct and indirect impact

41. This project will require land acquisition from one farmer. This farmer possess leasehold right with contract for 45 years, of which 40 years left. This leasehold right duration is extendable after expiration of contract duration. There will be several land parcels acquisition with different type of impact:

- Direct impact – required land acquisition due to expansion of landfill
- Direct impact – destruction of irrigation channel
- Indirect impact – further unviable use of field and infrastructure
- Indirect impact – land fragmentation

### C. Impact on agricultural land

42. According to working design, this project will need to acquire in the aggregate 22.1 ha of agricultural land and land under infrastructure (i.e. irrigation network, roads etc.) from one farmer. The following parcel numbers 340, 341, 342 breakdown is given below in the Table 2.1. The most valuable acquisition of this project is 21.2 ha of irrigated land.



## D. Impact on agricultural infrastructure

43. Expansion of landfill will require destruction part of existing irrigation network. To be destructed irrigation channel is consists of 32 concrete channel blocks. Land under this part of irrigation network belongs to the farmer, however structures itself belong to Non-Governmental Organization - “Yangi Hayot” Water Consumers Association. Relocation of irrigation network and reconnection to the indirectly affected field is not possible due to landscape of the area.

## E. Further unviable use

44. As stated above, expansion of landfill will also require destruction of the irrigation channel, which is delivering water to the south field of the same farmer in that affected area. Therefore, due to destruction of irrigation channel this project will also have impact on southern field<sup>3</sup> 25.9 ha, of which 23.5 ha is irrigated (parcel numbers 335, 336, 337). Besides there land under roads – 1.0 ha, and other type land – 0.5 ha.

## F. Land fragmentation

45. Land acquisition due to direct and indirect affect, will create land fragmentation<sup>4</sup> for the farmer. In that affected area farmer has four land parcels with indirect impact. These are pastureland under 331k, 332k, 343 and 344 land parcels in the aggregate 1.9 ha (Table 2.1).

Table 2.1 Land assets of AH in affected area

Land parcel №	Total land	Including:				
		Cropping land, irrigated	Pasture	Irrigation network	Under roads	Other type land
331k	0.2	-	0.2	-	-	-
332k	1.0	-	1.0	-	-	-
335	5.4	4.3	-	0.8	0.2	0.1
336	10.6	10.2	-	0.2	0.2	-
337	9.9	9.0	-	0.3	0.4	0.2
340k	8.5	8.2	-	0.3	-	-
341	4.1	3.8	-	0.1	-	0.2
342k	9.5	9.2	-	0.1	0.2	-
343	0.3	-	0.3	-	-	-
344	0.4	-	0.4	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>44.7</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>

	Required land acquisition
	Land unviable for further use
	Land fragmentation

<sup>3</sup> South from existing landfill.

<sup>4</sup> Land fragmentation can negatively affect on land management practices. A highly fragmented land cannot be easily cultivated and properly mechanized. Moreover, fields located in various locations and managed by a farm become less profitable, worsening the soil quality, uncontrolled and can be abandoned. Therefore, this impact will be considered during compensation entitlement.

**Figure 2.1 Photo of proposed land parcel for expansion of existing landfill**



### **G. Extent of impact**

46. This project will have impact on one farmer which has cultivated fields in that area. Total land assets of that farmer comprise 188.5 ha. The most highest lost of this farmer will be from irrigated land type – 44.7 ha, which is 41.3% of his productive – income generating asset. Below in table 2.2 presented breakdown of available land and planned acquisition by land type with indication of impact ratio.

Table 2.2 Breakdown of farmer land assets, ha

<b>No</b>	<b>Land types</b>	<b>Available</b>	<b>Acquisition</b>	<b>Ratio, %</b>
1	Cultivated land (irrigated)	108.3	44.7	41,3%
2	Orchard	30.2	-	-
3	Pasture	29.6	1.9	6,4%
4	Land under forestry – Poplar trees	0.1	-	-
5	Land under irrigation and drainage	10.6	1.8	17,0%
6	Land under roads	3.3	1.0	30,3%
7	Other type of lands	6.4	0.5	7,8%
	<b>Total land</b>	<b>188.5</b>	<b>49.9</b>	

### **H. Temporarily loss of employment**

47. In aggregate this project will influence on 15 people. Six of affected people are from affected household (AH) which holds farm. This affected HH is giving permanent on-farm job to 35 persons. However, directly occupied within to be accuired land plots are 9 persons, other 26 persons are occupied on land plots in another area. These 9 agricultural workers might temporarily lose their employment during the farming field relocation.

### **I. Informal waste pickers**

48. There will be no any other impact associated with land acquisition for the SLF. However, after the operation of this new Akhangaran landfill the existing dumpsite will be closed. The existing dumpsite has restricted access, unauthorized persons not admitted to enter the area. However, during due diligence have been revealed that on the existing dumpsite present informal waste pickers



(IWP). Due to illegality of waste picking activity on the dumpsite, surveyors were not able to quantify persons engaged in this activity, but were able to communicate with limited number of such persons in order to clarify existing situation on site. These people not necessarily appear at dumpsite at one time. By rough assessment the number of informal waste pickers could be about 80 – 100 persons depending on season. These people come from near settlements and from other towns. In next section brief socio economic condition of these people will be described. It is recommended that Mahsustrans to develop action program to address this impact from closure of the existing facility.

### III. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

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

#### A. Field Methodology

50. After obtaining the pre-requisite location maps (Annex 3.), field layout and proposed design, intensive fieldwork was carried out to prepare this document. The field methodology included carrying out of an Inventory of Loss (IOL) comprising Census and Socio-Economic Survey of one Affected Household (AH) consisting of interviews and discussions with head of AH.

#### B. Socio-economic profile of the Tashkent Province and Akhangaran District

51. The total population in 2011 of the Project targeted Tashkent Province is 2,644,400. The population density of Tashkent province is 173.4 persons per sq.km. Manpower resources of Tashkent province comprise 1,549,799 people of which 1,205,100 economically active population or 1,155,400 employed in economy (Table 3.1). The biggest number of the economically active population is occupied in non-governmental sector 82.20% vs. 17.80% governmental sector (Table 3.2).

Table 3.1 Manpower resources and employment in Tashkent province  
(as of 1 January 2011)

Category	Population
Manpower resources	1 549 700
Economic active population	1 205 100
Employed in economy	1 155 400

Source: Statistical yearbook of regions of Uzbekistan, Tashkent 2011

Table 3.2 Employment by type of ownership in Tashkent province  
(as of 1 January 2011)

Ownership	Economic active population	Percent
Governmental	205 661	17.80%
Non-governmental	949 739	82.20%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 155 400</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Statistical yearbook of regions of Uzbekistan, Tashkent 2011

52. Akhangaran district is one of 14 administrative units within Tashkent province. The administrative center is Akhangaran city. Total population of Akhangaran district is 120,100 people<sup>5</sup>, of which urban population comprise 39% (46,800) and rural population comprise 61% (73,300).

53. People of Uzbek ethnic origin exceed 65% in the Tashkent Province, where the second largest ethnic group is Kazakhs (13.3%). The next most numerous ethnic groups are Russians (6.4%) and Tajiks (5.3%). Less numerous ethnic groups that can be found in the four provinces include Tartar, Ukrainian, Azerbaijani, Armenian, Jewish, German, Uyghur, Turkmen, Korean, Luli and Romany.

54. Of this population, approximately 49.75% of the population is male and the other 50.25% female. Thirty-one percent of the population is aged up to 15 years, 20% from 16-24 years, 24% from 25-39 years, 19% from 40-59 years and the remaining 6% are over 60 years of age. There are more males aged up to 15 (32.1% cf. 30.4% for females) and at the other end of the demographic spectrum

<sup>5</sup> Statistics: Population of Uzbekistan, Tashkent 2011

more females over 60 years of age (6.6% cf. 5.4% for males). This is broadly consistent with demographic data from other regions in Uzbekistan.

55. Tashkent province is the most industrialized province of Uzbekistan, where the production of energy, mining, ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, fertilizers, chemicals, electronics, textiles, cotton purification, food processing occurs. However, agriculture and forestry is still dominates in Tashkent province, accounts for 27%, and is the major source of employment (waged or otherwise) for the economiccally active population (Table 3.3). While agriculture is important in Tashkent province the basis of this agriculture is irrigated wheat, vegetables and fruits production. Animal husbandry is also important in Tashkent Province. Akhangaran district concentrates to a greater extent on meat and milk production and it is a more important source of livelihood for households than in the other districts of Tashkent Province.

Table 3.3 Employment by branches of economy in Tashkent province, %  
(as of 1 January 2011)

<b>Branches of economy</b>	<b>Employment, %</b>
Agriculture and forestry	27
Industry	19,1
Education, science, culture and art	12,9
Trade and catering	9,9
Construction	8,2
Health service, physical training and social service	7,7
Other branches	6,3
Transport and communication	5,3
Housing and communal services	3,3
Finance, credit and insurance	0,3

Source: Statistical yearbook of regions of Uzbekistan, Tashkent 2011

### C. Census of Affected Household and Informal Waste Pickers

56. Census of Affected Households has identified one farm, which belongs to one AH.

#### 1. Demography and Socioeconomic Characteristics of AH

57. **Age and Civil Status:** The head of the AH is married and 39 years old.

58. **Household Population:** The affected household consists of six persons of which four children. There are three male and three female household members.

59. **Labor Force:** the head of the AH is fully occupied in his farm and his spouse is partly involved in agricultural related activities, four of their children are studying. There are also 9 affected people which are permanently employed on that farm.

60. **Education:** the head of the AH have completed a high school diploma and his spouse a college diploma.<sup>6</sup> Two of their children currently are studying in college and another two are studying at school.

#### 2. Household Expenditure

61. AH were reluctant or unable to disclose their monthly incomes either individually or on a household basis hence it was decided the best approach would be to ask estimate their average daily expenditures. The estimates for AH are contained in Table 3.4 below and using income poverty

<sup>6</sup> In Uzbekistan colleges are level of secondary specialized education, institutes and universities are level of higher education.

criteria generally accepted for Uzbekistan that is equivalent to US\$2.00 per day per capita AH would require a household per capita income of US\$10 per day to be above the income poverty line. According to the SES AH has per capita, daily expenditures is about US\$45 per day and utilizing GoU minimum income living standards criteria this means AH with his six APs cannot be classified as poor.

Table 3.4 Agregate yearly expenditure of AH by categories

No	Expenditures	Amount, UZS	Percent
1	Food	9,000,000	28%
2	Utilities	1,900,000	6%
3	Clothes	5,000,000	16%
4	Health	2,000,000	6%
5	Education	8,700,000	27%
6	Communication	1,000,000	3%
7	Social	400,000	1%
8	Household farming	500,000	2%
9	Other: i.e. charitable contribution	3,500,000	11%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>32,000,000</b>	<b>100%</b>

### 3. Health Situation

62. The APs of AH do not have health related problems. However, the youngest child – daughter is required to attend special peditry clinic for special peditry treatments.

### 4. Household Utilities

63. AH, have access common utilities such as electricity, drinking water, gas. household has access to piped water supplied by the local water supply company. Toilet and bathroom are detached from the main living accommodation of the housing compound and are quite typical of rural households in Uzbekistan.

### 5. Access to Social Services

64. **Education:** There are local primary schools in each village, secondary schools and colleges in each district, but for higher education, it is necessary to travel to Tashkent city.

65. **Health Services:** In the village, there are qualified health-workers (usually a university trained doctor and graduate nurse). Access to these health-workers is free-of-charge and commonly prescribed medicines are dispensed free-of-charge. In Akhangaran district level there is a hospital that can provide emergency services and other routine services requiring hospitalization including pre-natal, birthing and post-natal services. For more sophisticated diagnostic services, surgical procedures and palliative health-care only the republican hospital in Tashkent city can provide such services.

### 6. Connectivity of AH

66. **Telecommunications:** AH prefer the convenience and reliability of mobile phones to fixed landlines, each member of AH own one mobile phone.

67. **Television and Radio:** AH own one color television set and DVD player.

68. **Transport:** AH own one motor vehicle. However, AH members rely on transport services provided at a local level by private transport operators for college journeys.

## 7. Demography and Socioeconomic Characteristics of IWPs

69. As it was mentioned in previous section, due to illegality of waste picking activity survey could not quantify IWPs. With assistance of community leaders surveyors were able to meet with 16 persons engaged in waste picking on existing dumpsite.

70. Although there are no complete data on IWPs, based on survey and interview of 16 IWPs it can be assumed that waste picking on the existing Ahangaran dumpsite in most cases is not main income source (Table 3.5.).

Table 3.5: IWP expenditure and income

IWP ID	Gross IWP expenditure (UZS/year)	Income from Ahangaran dumpsite waste	Income from other sources
IWP 1	9,000,000	8%	92%
IWP 2	11,200,000	3%	97%
IWP 3	12,000,000	6%	94%
IWP 4	9,300,000	8%	92%
IWP 5	7,100,000	34%	66%
IWP 6	12,000,000	10%	90%
IWP 7	10,000,000	48%	52%
IWP 8	8,000,000	75%	25%
IWP 9	7,200,000	52%	48%
IWP 10	13,000,000	37%	63%
IWP 11	9,600,000	6%	94%
IWP 12	10,500,000	5%	95%
IWP 13	9,800,000	6%	94%
IWP 14	9,000,000	6%	94%
IWP 15	11,500,000	5%	95%
IWP 16	10,600,000	21%	79%

71. **Age and Civil Status:** The interviewed 16 IWPs have an average of 30 years. Fifty percent of interviewed IWPs belong to teenage generation (16-20 year).

Table 3.6: IWPs composition by age

Age	No. IWPs
16-20	8
21-30	2
31-40	2
41-50	2
51-60	2

72. **IWPs' Household Population:** The average IWPs' household size is 5 persons with the largest household containing 9 persons and the smallest household containing 3 persons.

73. **Engaged activity:** Thirty-one percent (5 IWPs) of IWPs are involved in waste picking activities another 31% (5 IWPs) as seasonal labor, 19% (3 IWPs) in slum trading activities, 13% (2 IWPs) are students, 6% (1 IWP) seasonal construction activity.

74. **Education:** None of interviewed IWPs have higher education. Of 16 IWPs 62% have completed a college degree and 38% have completed a high school diploma.

#### **D. Social Impacts on APs**

75. EA based on the social impact assessment of this Project and taking into account the specific nature of a project such as that the social, cultural and economic impacts, where there are any, are likely to be more positive than negative. However, it is necessary to identify social impacts on severely AHs, the poor and other vulnerable groups, and women.

##### **8. Severely Affected Household and Affected Persons**

76. The AH likely to be impacted under the present design would be required to give up more than 10% of income generating asset. Although land is available in the same community to relocate farming the AH will be required to interrupt farming and miss one or two sowing seasons. Except one AH, there are also 9 affected persons – farm workers which might be unemployed until land for land compensation will be available. Therefore, EA in cooperation with the AH, Province and District Khokimiyat as well as local agencies such as Land Resources and Cadastre Department and Farmers Council will devise measures to ensure social and economic disruptions are minimized. It is recognized that AH would prefer to remain membership of their existing agricultural community and hence farming relocation measures will ensure that AH – unless they choose to the contrary – will obtain land parcels within the same local community.

##### **9. Vulnerable APs**

77. According to above presented analysis APs are not categorized as vulnerable i.e. there is no poor, disabled APs or women headed AH.

##### **10. Gender Impacts**

78. The required land acquisition does not have gender impact. The results of census and SES indicate that there is no women-headed AHs, involve or influence women activities. Therefore, this LARP does not include measures addressed for gender support or protection.

#### **E. Ethnicity Minorities and Indigenous People**

79. Within the Project direct and indirect affected area, none AH found as tribal or minority (no tribal or minority community ownership). Therefore, the ADB's policy, as described in ADB's SPS, 2009 in the Indigenous Peoples is not triggered. No special action is required for this LARP.

#### IV. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION, AND PARTICIPATION

80. Public consultations were planned and carried out with AH at various stages of the Project preparation. Particularly carried out several meetings during the preparation and planned to organize one after completion of LARP. Apart from the AH, the participants in these public consultations included representatives of respective government organizations.

81. The key objectives of the consultations were to: (a) identify and help address affected household concerns related to the preparation and implementation of the LARP; (b) get inputs on affected household preferences for the type and delivery of compensation; and (c) minimize affected household apprehensions and ensure transparency in LARP activities. Five consultations were held during the census and LARP preparation. The venue, number, dates of the consultations and number of participants are summarized in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Venue, Date and Participants in the Consultation Meetings

No	Consultation place	Number of meetings	Number of participants	Date of Consultations
1	Akhangaran district, landfill (Mahsustrans and Landfill representatives)	1	4	23.11.2012
2	Akhangaran district, Yangi Hayot village (Affected Household)	1	2	04.12.2012
3	Akhangaran district, Akhangaran city (Department of Agriculture, District statistics, District Land resources and cadastre department)	3	6	06.12.2012
4	Akhangaran district, Yangi Hayot village (Affected Household)	1	4	11.12.2012
5	Akhangaran district, Yangi Hayot area (Water Users Association and Water resources management department).	Several telephone conversations	3	13-14.12.2012

82. During the public consultation meetings, AH raised several important questions. The Mahsustrans, local hokimiyats, cadastral officers and social safeguard specialist addressed these questions. The questions/queries were related to land acquisition and resettlement. Table 4.2 below presents the main queries raised and the responses to the same.

Table 4.2: Main Issues Addressed during the Consultations

Queries	Responses
Why my land should be acquired and not my neighbour's?	Land acquisition should be implemented according to approved technical design, which includes engineering calculations (i.e. conditions of landscape, topography, soil, ground water, environment etc.). Besides design has to include possibilities of future expansion and avoid proximity to residential areas.

Queries	Responses
When will the construction start?	The construction works will start after approval of land acquisition and payment of all compensations to AH and entitled agencies.
In case affected household are not satisfied with the compensation they get, whom should they approach?	A disclosure meeting will be organized to provide detailed information regarding the grievance redressal mechanism.
Would it be possible to postpone land acquisition and construction works until all harvest from affected land parcel collected?	Yes, in accordance with Uzbek law land acquisition should minimize negative affect and therefore this LARP and local khokimiyat will advise to adjust project implementation schedule to respect harvesting period. However, if that would be impossible, compensation should include these losses according to entitlement matrix of this LARP.

83. **Information Disclosure:** Disclosure meeting describing the current LARP will be organized to AH, APs and respective government organizations during LARP evaluation stage (tentative period: II quarter 2013). The meetings will be held separately for each stakeholder in order to explain and answer in detail to all raised questions. A brochure in local language will be distributed to AH, IWPs and organizations during the disclosure meeting. The brochure will describe the project and land requirement for the project, the entitlement matrix, as well as the grievance mechanism, and LARP implementation schedule. Sample brochure for dissemination is attached in Annex 4. This LARP document will be available on respective governmental agency and ADB websites.



## V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

84. The APs will have the right to file complaints and queries on any aspect of land acquisition compensation, and resettlement. The EA will ensure that grievances and complaints on any aspect of the land acquisition, compensation, and resettlement are addressed in a timely and satisfactory manner. All possible avenues are made available to the APs to resolve their grievances at the project level. However, APs are free to address their complaints to the courts at any time and not only after using the GRM. Under the proposed project level grievance mechanism, affected households may appeal any decision, practice or activity connected with the assessment or valuation of land or other assets, acquisition and compensation. All AHs 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 LARP leaflet that will be distributed to affected households through the mahalla or village assembly of citizens or farmers councils during the disclosure workshops.

85. The PMU of the EA will establish a simple and accessible Grievance Redress Mechanism. Figure 5.1 gives the details of the grievance redress mechanism. The GRM provides a number of avenues and levels for grievance resolution and appeals process.

86. The main objective behind project specific grievance mechanism is to ensure timely and user-friendly solution to the complaints received from the AHs. However, the Project Grievance Redress Mechanism does not prevent any AP to approach the national/ Government legal system to resolve their complaints at any stage of the grievance redress process. The APs can address their complaints to the courts at any time and not only after using the GRM.

87. Level 1 (Mahalla / Village Assembly). Under this project grievance redress mechanism, complaints can be submitted to Mahalla, Village Assembly of Citizens, Farmer Councils or directly to EA. The mahalla/village assembly will try to resolve or clarify the issue within 1 week. Unresolved issues will be referred to the district hokimiyat GFP.

88. Level 2 (District Hokimiyat). Usually, the District Hokimiyat will be the entry point for receiving complaint or known as a Grievance Focal Point (GFP).<sup>7</sup> In case, complaint is submitted to the GFP, the GFP will establish a contact with the EA and its PMU, mahalla and other bodies such as village assembly of citizens, farmers councils of which AH are members and will try to resolve the issue within 1 to 2 weeks.

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

- (i) Will inform the complainant within 2 days;
- (ii) Inform ADB office both resident mission and HQ;
- (iii) Establish complaint handling team with members Head of PMU, representatives from the EA, District Hokimiyat, Land Resources and Cadastral Department, and Mahalla or Village Assembly of Citizens or/and Farmer's Councils, or/and Women Association.
- (iv) The team will be headed by one of the EA management staff designated for handling grievances of the project.
- (v) The team will consult the complainant and gather complainant's concerns;
- (vi) The team will also take advise from independent valuator (in case of grievances related to valuation);
- (vii) All complaints will be resolved in 15-20 days, and in case additional details are required, a maximum of 30 days will be used to resolve and close the complaint;
- (viii) If complaint is not resolved by Project Grievance Mechanism Team, the PMU will inform ADB office and District Hokimiyat regarding the same.

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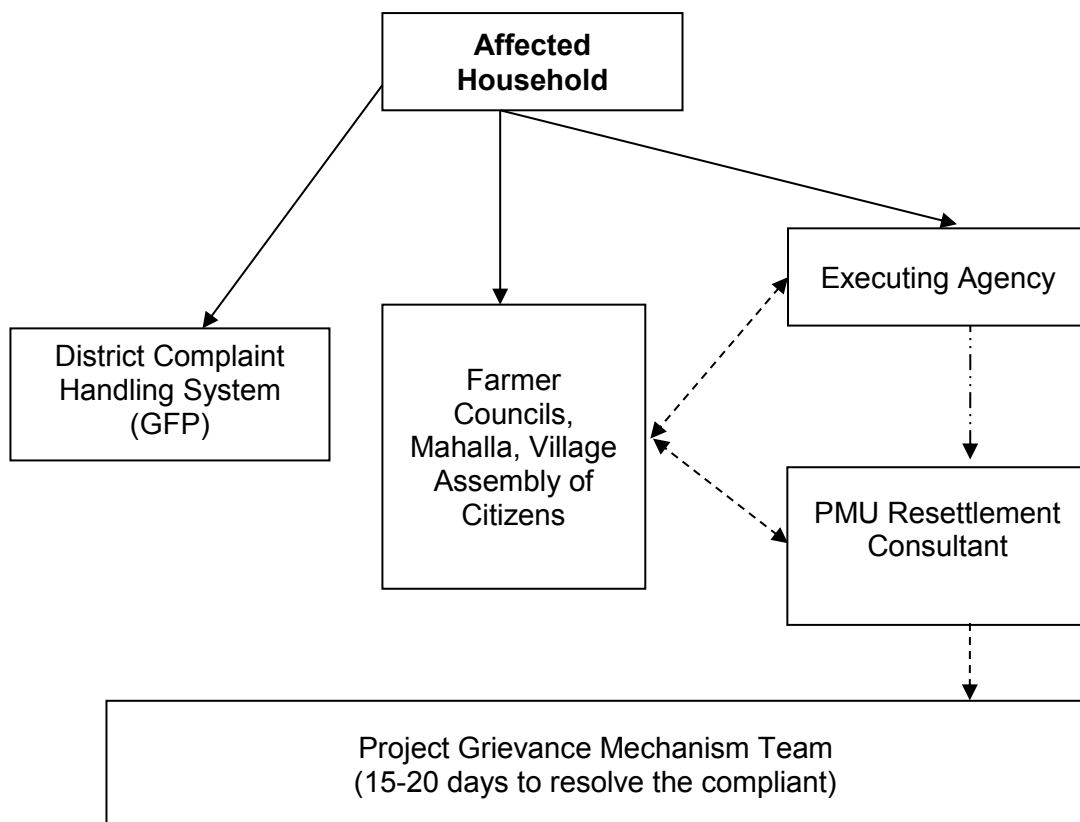
<sup>7</sup> Under the Government Grievance mechanism, the District Hokim is designated as the Grievance Focal Point.

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

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

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

**Figure 5.1: Grievance Mechanism**



## VI. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

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

### A. Provisions regulating land acquisition and compensation in Uzbekistan

#### 1. Land code

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

#### 2. Civil Code

95. 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.

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

96. 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.

97. 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.

98. 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.

#### **4. Resolution of Cabinet of Ministers № 146 (25 May 2011)**

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

100. This resolution approved two Regulations: (i) Regulation on the procedure for granting land for urban development and other non-agricultural purposes, (ii) Regulation on the procedure of compensation for land possessors, users, tenants and owners, as well as losses of agriculture and forestry.

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

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

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

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

103. 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.

104. 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.

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

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

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

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

## 5. Labor Code and Employment Law

108. 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.

### B. ADB Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards

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

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

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

#### 2. Social Impact Assessment

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

#### 3. Resettlement Planning

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

consulted on resettlement options and choices; and (iii) provided with resettlement alternatives.

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

#### **4. Information Disclosure**

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

#### **5. Consultation and Participation**

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

#### **6. Grievance Redress Mechanism**

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

## **7. Monitoring and Reporting**

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

## **8. Unanticipated Impacts**

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

## **9. Special Considerations for Indigenous Peoples**

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

## **10. Negotiated Settlement**

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

## **C. Policy Differences and Reconciliation**

110. A summary comparison between the Uzbekistan Law and Regulation and ADB policies, and reconciliation provisions to fill the gaps is presented in Table 6.1 below:

Table 6.1: Comparison of ADB Resettlement Safeguards with Uzbekistan Law and Regulation for Land Acquisition and Resettlement

<b>ADB Safeguards requirements</b>	<b>UZBEKISTAN Law and Regulation for Land Acquisition and Resettlement</b>	<b>Reconciliation</b>
APs are to be informed/ consulted on resettlement/ compensation options	The Law and regulation do not provide for consultation	In this Project, APs were consulted through group meetings and individual meetings. The LARP summarized in to leaflet in Uzbek language and distributed through Land Resources and Cadastre Department or Farmers Council
APs to be compensated and assisted, so that their economic/social future would be generally as favorable as it would have been in the absence of the Project	The Law and regulation provide for compensating for loss on land right, buildings, crops, trees and other assets. However, it is not clear on how income losses of workers, severely and vulnerable AHs are to be compensated	This Project will provide compensation for loss of land lease, structures and crop losses. In addition, allowance will be also provided for severe impact (see entitlements section for details)
Compensation is to be provided in full at replacement rates	The mandates compensation at replacement rates through provision for land for land. However, replaced land location is not always taken into consideration	Under this LARP land for land compensation will take into account location of replaced land parcel. Allocated land parcel should be in same farming community and distance agreeable by AH
Lack of formal legal title by some affected groups should not be a bar to compensation or rehabilitation	Compensation is provided only to title /registered holders.	The issue is not relevant for agricultural land for this LARP, because, all farmers affected by the land acquisition are title holders. In case if there will appear any AH with untitled / unregistered land use, IA will ensure its legalization to make eligible for compensation
ADB safeguards provide for rehabilitation allowances for, severe impacts, vulnerable Aps	The UZB law and regulation does not provide for the ADB required allowances	In this project, only severe impact allowance is applicable, and will be provided in cash equal to 1-year profit from acquired land



## VII. ENTITLEMENT AND COMPENSATION STRATEGY

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

### A. Eligibility and Cut-off Date

113. Compensation eligibility will be limited by a **cut-off date** established based on the last day of the census of AHs and IOL (**December 04, 2012**). Households who settle in the affected area and/or make any improvements on land parcel to be acquired for the project after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. They will, however, be given sufficient advance notice requesting them to vacate land parcels and dismantle affected structures prior to project implementation. Their dismantled structures will not be confiscated and will not be subject to fine or compensation.

### B. Formalization of Lease/Registration

114. To enable the Project to compensate unregistered land users under Uzbekistan laws, representatives from the District Land Resources and Cadastre Office will advise affected land users to register or update the registration of their lands. Under the LARP those who have unregistered land will be registered prior to compensation. The EA will facilitate the registration process and refund paid registration fees if such a case.

### C. Compensation and Valuation of Assets

#### 1. Land

115. As it was indicated in previous sections, land is main income generating asset of AH. Main activity of AH is farming, therefore, in frame of this LARP cash compensation for agricultural land will not be considered. Compensation for agricultural land will be on a "land for land" basis, with land being provided to AH by the Akhangaran District Khokimiyat following assessment by the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Committee. Such land will be of equal value and productivity in a nearby location and with comparable associated services / facilities, or compensation to provide such services. Transaction costs, registration fees, if any, will be borne by the EA.

116. Land for land compensation will also be applied to replace fragmented land parcels. In cases wherein all or parts of the leaseholding become unviable, unaffected portions of a plot will also be compensated.

#### 2. Loss of profit

117. If land replacement for acquired land will not be immediately available, AH will be compensated for loss of profit while waiting for allocation of new land plot. This compensation will be in cash replacing yearly profit from that acquired land plot. This amount will be calculated based on 1 year average net income per ha computed based on the average income over the past 3 years. Compensation will be paid max during four years, during this period local khokimiyat will find replacement land plot or recultivate new land from reserve land category.

#### 3. Severe impact allowance

118. In the case of severe impact, where more than 10% 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 per ha from an annual crop production (inclusive of winter and summer crop in addition to standing crop compensation) multiplied on affected agricultural land. This is in addition to the compensation for land loss.

#### 4. Crops destruction

119. Loss income from crops planted on the affected affected land will be compensated in cash at replacement cost based on affected agricultural land multiplied on 1 year of production cost (inputs) per ha plus an allowance equivalent to 1 year average net income per ha computed based on the average income over the past 3 years.

#### 5. Loss of Income/Livelihood of workers

120. Agricultural workers losing their employment as a result of land acquisition, cash compensation corresponding to their salary (in cash and in kind) upto six months.

#### 6. Impact on Community Structures and Assets

121. Rehabilitation or replacement of affected structures and utilities (i.e. irrigation and drainage networks, footbridges, roads, schools, health centers etc) to pre-Project level. Replacement cost will be calculated based on market rate of construction materials, labour costs and any other costs occurred due to this land acquisition. No depreciation of structures and assets should be applied.

#### D. Valuation Process

122. All valuation of the property and assets will be at the replacement value. The LARP sets eligibility and entitlement provisions establishing compensation rates in accordance with guidelines from the Land Code, Valuation Standards and compensation regulations of the GOU and ADB SPS 2009.

123. Structures will be valued through calculating the replacement cost based on cost of materials, type of construction, labor, transport and other construction costs as on date. No deductions will be applied for depreciation or transaction costs. The cost of reconnection of lost water, electricity, gas and any other utilities connections will be included in the compensation (the new land parcels are assumed to have similar services available). Salvaged materials will be allowed to be taken away by the APs prior to demolition at no charge.

124. Assessment of the affected structures will be done by a certified valuation firm requested directly by the AH. Fees paid for valuation service will be reimbursed by the EA to AH.

125. Based on the review of the Government policy on land acquisition and resettlement, and ADB's SPS 2009 on Involuntary Resettlement, and strategy for compensation and relocation, the LARP will be implemented by compensation summarized in the entitlement matrix Table 7.1.

Table 7.1: Entitlements Matrix

Type	Specifications	Affected AHs	Entitlement
<b>A. Impact on Land</b>			
Agriculture land	All land losses independent of impact severity.	Leaseholders	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Land for land compensation with plots of equal value/productivity class, comparable location, and agricultural support services (or compensation to provide such services);</li> <li>2. Fragmented land parcels will be eligible for land for land compensation.</li> <li>3. Unaffected portions of an affected arable plot will also be compensated, if the same becomes unviable after impact.</li> <li>4. Transaction cost, registration fee, related to new plot allotted, to be borne by the EA.</li> </ol>

Type	Specifications	Affected AHs	Entitlement
			<p>5. Affected farm will be exempted from all mandatory taxes and fees from acquired land parcels for a period of relocation up to 6 month. In cases wherein exemption is not possible, the EA will pay the required taxes and fees.</p> <p>6. Acquired land plot will be excluded from AH's balance through leasehold contract variation in order to avoid taxation for the affected land plot and penalties for failure of production of contracted crop.</p>
	Additional provision in case of severe impacts (more than 10% loss of productive assets)	Leaseholders	1. Severe impact allowance equal to the net income from annual crop production from acquired land plot (inclusive of winter and summer crop in addition to standing crop compensation)
For reclamation of new agricultural land	Land classified as Agricultural land	Special account of the Land Resources and State Cadastre Department of the Tashkent Province.	1. Compensation is to be paid to develop new lands or through irrigation and agro-irrigation activities to raise the productivity of existing lands in accordance with the unit rate set by Cabinet of Minister Resolution # 146 and in case of absence such value category of agricultural land such as pasture, reserve land and others will be calculated by application of special unit rate set by this Resolution. The period for rehabilitation of under-received products shall be considered as being equal to four years, during which the land plot shall be selected for development of new lands or for irrigation improvement of existing irrigated lands.
<b>B. Impact on Crops</b>			
Agriculture land, orchard	Loss of crops	All affected Households	1. Cash compensation at replacement cost for primary (and secondary crops if any) on affected land based on 1 year of production costs (inputs) plus an allowance equivalent to 1 year average net income based on the average income over the past 3 years.
<b>C. Impact on Income and Livelihood</b>			
Employment from affected agricultural land	Loss of employment from affected agricultural land	Agricultural workers losing their contract	1. Cash indemnity corresponding to their salary (in cash and in kind) upto six months.
Informal Waste Picking	Loss of income from dumpsite	Informal waste pickers	<p>1. Registration at local labor agency as unemployed.</p> <p>2. Attend professional training program at local labor agency and/or attend educational institution directed by labor agency with guaranteed scholarship</p>

Type	Specifications	Affected AHs	Entitlement
			during the study period. 3. Receive unemployment and welfare allowance according to National Employment Law. 4. Medical treatment in case of serious illness and contagious diseases acquired due to waste picking activity. 5. Priority employment on paid public works. 6. Priority employment on new Landfill construction works.
<b>D. Impact on Community Structures and Assets</b>			
Community Structures and Assets	Loss or damage to public infrastructure and utility	Community owned Assets	1. Rehabilitation / replacement of affected structures / utilities (i.e. irrigation and drainage networks, footbridges, roads, schools, health centers etc) to pre-Project level. Replacement cost will be calculated based on market rate of construction materials, labour costs and any other costs occurred due to this land acquisition.
<b>E. Any unanticipated Impacts</b>			
Any unanticipated impacts identified during Project implementation will be compensated in full at replacement rate.			

## VIII. INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION

126. Income restoration and rehabilitation plan includes improving the livelihood of AH whose income would be adversely affected by the project to either at par or better than the pre project conditions.

### A. Income restoration of AH

127. According to ADB's safeguard policy 2009 the AH is incurring impact on more 10% of its productive assets will be eligible for income restoration assistance and support from the project. In frame of this project AH will lose more than 40% of its cropped land, which is defined as main income generating asset of the farmer. Moreover, 9 agricultural workers of that farm will temporarily lose employment. Therefore, identified AH and 9 agricultural workers have been included in the category of Severely Affected.

128. Based on interviews with the AH and DMS of affected assets, this LARP do not find applicable including as income restoration strategy common applied measures such as trainings, vocational skill training and offering employment in the project civil works. There is a strong request from AH to consider and ensure land for land compensation of same value and productivity, and properly estimate loss profit in case of destruction of crop sowing and harvesting. In this way AH will be able to relocate farming and continue his activities without impact on his HH livelihood. Nevertheless, in this LARP included provisions for severely affect for relocation period of AH farm and temporarily unemployment for 9 agricultural workers. In case if land replacement will last for more than 6 months, 9 agricultural workers will be entitled to register as unemployed and receive support from Akhangaran district authorities including local labor agency in terms of allowance and finding appropriate employment.

### B. Rehabilitation and livelihood improvement of IWPs

129. As described in Impact Assesment chapter, land acquisition for the new Akhangaran landfill will not have direct and indirect impact to the waste pickers. However, the closure of the existing dumpsite due to operation of the new Akhangaran landfill will generate impact to IWPs, which probably include IWPs losing income opportunity from the existing Ahangaran dumpsite.

130. The PMU will take the following activities to assist the IWPs: (i) PMU will record which APs has been registered by labor agency, (ii) PMU will follow up which IWPs received assistance, and (iii) in case if there is any interest from IWPs to be involved in construction works of this project, PMU will arrange hire according IWPs' qualification and skills, (iv) Sanitary landfill will offer seasonal and temporary employment for those IWPs who are interested.

131. PMU of the EA will be responsible for planning and implementing above described support measures. For that purpose, PMU will closely work with Mahalla, Khokimiyats, Land Resources and Cadastre Department and local labor agencies for effective implementation of income restoration strategy.

## IX. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

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

133. In order to ensure that sufficient funds are available for LAR tasks, the Ministry of Finance as the EA will allocate 100% of the cost of compensation at replacement cost and expected allowances estimated in each LARP plus contingencies before LARP implementation. As the IA, Mahsustrans will be responsible for timely allocation of the funds to implement the LARPs. The IA will be responsible for timely request and including LAR funds for project activities into Ministry of Finance's fiscal year pipeline.

134. The IA will provide compensation for lost assets and other allowances in accordance with the entitlements agreed in the LARP and reflected in the Entitlement matrix.

135. The details of the compensation cost for each category of impact are provided in the following subsections. Enumerated compensation costs are estimated on approximate manner, therefore numbers have to be updated before disbursement of compensation and assessment of actual impact.

### A. Agricultural land

136. Since loss of agricultural land of leaseholder will be compensated on land for land basis, no cash compensation for AH is considered under this LARP. All administrative and registration fees have to be waived by the IA, if not possible have to reimbursed to AH.

### B. Loss of profit

137. This compensation will be paid only in case when no replacement land will be immediately available for the AH. This compensation will be paid while waiting for allocation of new land plot and will be in cash replacing yearly profit from that acquired land plot. This amount will be calculated based on following formula:

$$\text{Compensation} = (\text{Total agricultural area affected by LA}) \times (\text{1 year average net income from 1 ha based on the average income over the past 3 years}) \times (\text{period until replaced, years}^8).$$

138. Compensation will be paid upto four years, until local khokimiyat will find replacement land plot or recultivate new land from reserve land category during four years.

Table 9.1 Compensation allowance estimate for loss profit

Acquired land, ha	Type of land	Rate of compensation <sup>9</sup> , UZS/ha	Years <sup>10</sup>	Total compensation, UZS
47.7	Cultivated Irrigated	396,353	4	75,624,152

<sup>8</sup> Upto 4 years, might be less, depend on actual date of land replacement.

<sup>9</sup> Data for calculation of compensation is obtained from affected farmer.

<sup>10</sup> Upto 4 years, might be less, depend on actual date of land replacement.

### C. Crops destruction compensation

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

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

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

### D. Severely affect allowance

141. Compensation for severely affect will be paid to AH due to land acquisition and relocation of farming based on following formula:

$$\text{Compensation} = (\text{Total agricultural area affected by LA}) \times (\text{1 net income per ha based average net income of the last 3 year}).$$

Table 9.2 Compensation allowance estimate for severely affect

Acquired land, ha	Type of land	Rate of compensation <sup>11</sup> , UZS/ha	Total compensation, UZS
47.7	Cultivated Irrigated	396,353	18,906,041

### E. Replacement of agricultural land

142. In addition to compensation to the leaseholder of agricultural land, compensation has also to be paid to Land resources and cadastre department of Tashkent province on special account. As per Resolution No. 146 of the Cabinet of Ministers 2011 compensation needs to be used for replacement of agricultural land lost. This compensation has to cover measures to develop new land for agriculture and restore the pre-Project amount of land available for agricultural production in the province (See Table 9.3). Rates for calculation of compensation are given in Annex 6.

Table 9.3 Compensation estimate for replacement of agricultural land

Acquired land, ha	Type of land	Bonitet grade	Rate of compensation, UZS	Amout, UZS	Coefficient	Total compensation, UZS
44.7	Irrigated	48	20,649,600	923,037,120	1.3	1,199,948,256
1.9	Pasture	n/a	160,400	304,760	1.3	396,188
<b>Total</b>						<b>1,200,344,444</b>

<sup>11</sup> Data for calculation of compensation is obtained from affected farmer

## F. Community Structures and Assets

143. There will be destruction of agricultural infrastructure such as irrigation channel, which belong to NGO - “Yangi Hayot” Water Consumers Association. This infrastructure will be valued at the estimated replacement rate based on construction materials and size together with of labor, transport/other construction costs. No deduction for depreciation/transaction costs has been applied. This compensation will be paid to “Yangi Hayot” Water Consumers Association.

Table 9.4 Compensation estimate for irrigation channel

Item	Type of structure	Quantity	Rate of compensation, UZS/pcs	Total compensation, UZS
Irrigation channel	Concrete block channel	32	250,000	8,000,000
Installation costs	40%			3,200,000
<b>Total</b>				<b>11,200,000</b>

## G. Income and Livelihood of agricultural workers

144. Within this LARP identified 9 agricultural workers which temporarily might lose employment until relocation of AH farm. Therefore, this LARP included compensation based on loss of employment from affected agricultural land from one agricultural season. This compensation will be paid to workers of affected farm based on following formula (cash and inkind):

Table 9.5 Cash compensation allowance estimate for impact of income of agricultural workers

No. of workers	Months	Rate of compensation <sup>12</sup> , worker / month (UZS)	Total compensation, UZS
9	6	140,000	7,560,000

145. In addition to cash compensation 9 agricultural workers will get inkind compensation of product which they used to receive before impact.

Table 9.6 Inkind compensation allowance estimate for impact of income of agricultural workers

Inkind good	Amount per worker	No. of workers	Total amount as inkind compensation	Market price	Total amount equivalent in cash (UZS)
Wheat	2 (ton)	9	18 (ton)	950,000 ton/UZS	17,100,000
Wheat straw bales	200 (pcs <sup>13</sup> )	9	1,800 (pcs)	3,700 pcs/UZS	6,660,000

<sup>12</sup> Data for calculation of compensation is obtained from affected farmer

<sup>13</sup> Weight of one standard piece of wheat straw bale is 15-20 kg, depending on dryness of straw.



## H. Tentative budget to address concern of IWPs due to closure of existing dumpsite

146. Due to unconfirmed number of IWPs and required level of support. Around **100,000 USD** is budgeted within this LARP budget in case the PMU activities to address IWPs will require resources. Expenditure of this sum will need to be prior coordination with Ministry of Finance, Province and District khokimiyats, local labor agencies in order to avoid overlapping with annual budgeting for such purposes.

## I. Summary budget

147. The summary budgets are given for two scenarios: first scenario when land for land compensation is available immediately, second scenario, when AH has to wait for land for land compensation upto 4 years. The tentative LARP Budget for the first scenario is approximately **US\$ 825,000** including a 10% contingency. The detailed budget items are summarized in Table 9.5 below.

**Table 9.7: Summary Budget (Scenario 1)**

No	Description	Cost Estimate UZS	Cost Estimate US \$
<b>(A) Direct Cost</b>			
1	Agricultural land	Land for land	
2	Compensation for crops destruction	n/a	n/a
	<b>Sub Total (A)</b>		
<b>(B) Indirect cost</b>			
3	Additional Support for Severely Affected HH	18,906,041	9,582
4	Compensation for Tashkent province Land Resource and Cadastre for replacement of agricultural land	1,200,344,444	608,389
5	Compensation for irrigation channel destruction	11,200,000	5,677
6	Compensation for agricultural workers	31,320,000	15,874
7	Tentative budget to address concern of IWPs due to closure of existing dumpsite	197,299,000	100,000
	<b>Sub Total (B)</b>	<b>1 459,069,485</b>	<b>739,522</b>
<b>(C) Administrative costs</b>			
8	Monitoring and Evaluation (external, internal)	19,729,900	10,000
	<b>Sub Total (C)</b>	<b>19,729,900</b>	<b>10,000</b>
	<b>Total of (A)+(B)+(C)</b>	<b>1,478,799,385</b>	<b>749,522</b>
9	Contingency Cost (10%)	148,917,339	75,478
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,627,716,724</b>	<b>825,000</b>

148. The tentative LARP Budget for the second scenario is approximately **US\$ 867,000** including a 10% contingency. The detailed budget items are summarized in Table 9.6 below.

**Table 9.8: Summary Budget (Scenario 2)**

No	Description	Cost Estimate UZS	Cost Estimate US \$
<b>(A) Direct Cost</b>			
1	Agricultural land	Land for land	
2	Compensation for crops destruction	n/a	n/a
3	Loss of profit	75,624,152	38,330
	<b>Sub Total (A)</b>	<b>75,624,152</b>	<b>38,330</b>

No	Description	Cost Estimate UZS	Cost Estimate US \$
<b>(B) Indirect cost</b>			
4	Additional Support for Severely Affected HH	18,906,041	9 582
5	Compensation for Tashkent province Land Resource and Cadastre for replacement of agricultural land	1,200,344,444	608 389
6	Compensation for irrigation channel destruction	11,200,000	5 677
7	Compensation for agricultural workers	31,320,000	15 874
8	Tentative budget to address concern of IWPs due to closure of existing dumpsite	197,299,000	100 000
	<b>Sub Total (B)</b>	<b>1,459,069 485</b>	<b>739 522</b>
<b>(C) Administrative costs</b>			
9	Monitoring and Evaluation (external, internal)	19,729,900	10,000
	<b>Sub Total (C)</b>	<b>19,729,900</b>	<b>10,000</b>
	<b>Total of (A)+(B)+(C)</b>	<b>1,554,423,537</b>	<b>787,852</b>
10	Contingency Cost (10%)	156,158,213	79,148
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,710,581,750</b>	<b>867,000</b>

## **X. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS**

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

150. The main institutions that will be involved in LAR activities are Tashkent city municipality through its coordinated company Mahsustrans as implementing agency (IA), Tashkent Province and Akhangaran District khokimiyats, Land Resources and Cadastre Department at province and district levels. This investment project will be coordinated by Ministry of Finance of Uzbekistan as executing agency (EA).

### **A. Cabinet of Ministers**

151. The Cabinet of Ministers (COM) is ultimately responsible for the approval of the State's SWM program. The COM is also responsible for all type land allocations in Tashkent province and Tashkent including for waste management facilities. Therefore, Akhangaran District khokimiyat has to get approval for land allocation for landfill from COM through Tashkent Province khokimiyat.

### **B. Ministry of Finance of Uzbekistan**

152. The Ministry of Finance (MOF) have overall responsibility for overseeing project implementation. For that purpose, MOF will consider establishing of separate Project Management Unit (PMU) within Tashkent City Municipality. The MOF requires that any issues arising and/or claims for compensation will be addressed in accordance with this project policy.

### **C. Tashkent City Municipality – PMU**

153. The city's SWM system is coordinated and monitored by the city through its utilities coordination department. This department coordinates about twenty of the city's joint stock companies and other entities. One of these entities is Mahsustrans, which is the city's waste management company responsible for the entire collection, transfer, treatment and disposal of municipal solid waste (MSW) within the city. The managing director of Mahsustrans is appointed by the coordinating agency.

154. Tashkent city municipality will have overall responsibility for all aspects of the program. The Program Management Unit (PMU) within Tashkent city municipality will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the Program including cross-agency coordination, and via the Safeguard Specialist (SS) for LARP implementation and monitoring the compensation and disbursement. The SS under the PMU will be directly involved in all LAR related planning, implementation, inter-agency coordination, monitoring and reporting.

### **D. Mahsustrans**

155. Mahsustrans is the city's waste management company responsible for the entire collection, transfer, treatment and disposal of MSW within the city. The company is reported as wholly owned by the city, however, its day-to-day operations fully autonomous from provincial or national oversight. It has a staff of approximately 1,900 personnel, divided into six divisions. Mahsustrans operates the city's entire SWM assets and infrastructure, including collection and transfer vehicle fleets, transfer stations, the Akhangaran disposal facility and one vehicle maintenance yard. Mahsustrans has own office at landfill, and therefore will play important role in Grievance Redress Mechanism. If there will be any complaint, it will be easy for local community to address raised issue. Mahsustrans will be instructed by PMU to handle any received complaint.

## **E. Tashkent Province and Akhangaran District khokimiyats**

156. Local government agencies involved in the LARP review and implementation are Province and District Executive Authorities who will form the Province Commission on Land Acquisition and District Evaluation Commission. This will form a provincial land acquisition and resettlement committee (PLARC) which will undertake the following: (i) outline locations of constructions; (ii) assess extent of land acquisition impact; (iii) prepare decree for approval of the land transfer to Mahsustrans and land replacement to AHs; (iv) submit prepared decree to COM for approval. In addition to permanent members, the Commission may include representatives of Tashkent city municipality – PMU and Mahsustrans, as well as affected household.

157. It is proposed that Land Acquisition and Valuation Committee as part of the PLARC composed of the following members:

- (i) Tashkent city municipality - PMU
- (ii) Mahsustrans
- (iii) Province/District Department Land Resources and Cadastre
- (iv) Province/District Department of Agriculture and Water Resources
- (v) Province/District Department of Environmental Protection
- (vi) Farmer's Association
- (vii) Representative of the affected household

## **F. Province and District Land Resources and Cadastre Department**

158. This is a permanent unit at Provincial and District level. It plays an enhanced role throughout implementation. It is responsible for:

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

159. Province / District Land Resources and Cadastre department will be involved in resettlement activities to ensure the rights and interests of affected households. This coordination will help Mahsustrans in the following:

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

## **G. Institutional Capacity**

160. Tashkent region has an intensive experience with executing land acquisition due to extensive development in the region. The local institution dealing with land acquisition has adequate capacity to address any problem related with land acquisition, including gradual improve capacity on consulting of affected people, addressing grievance and expediting compensation process. With this capacity of local government dealt with land acquisition, the unexperienced Mahsustrans will be well assisted by local government in implementing this LARP.

## H. Independent Valuation Firms

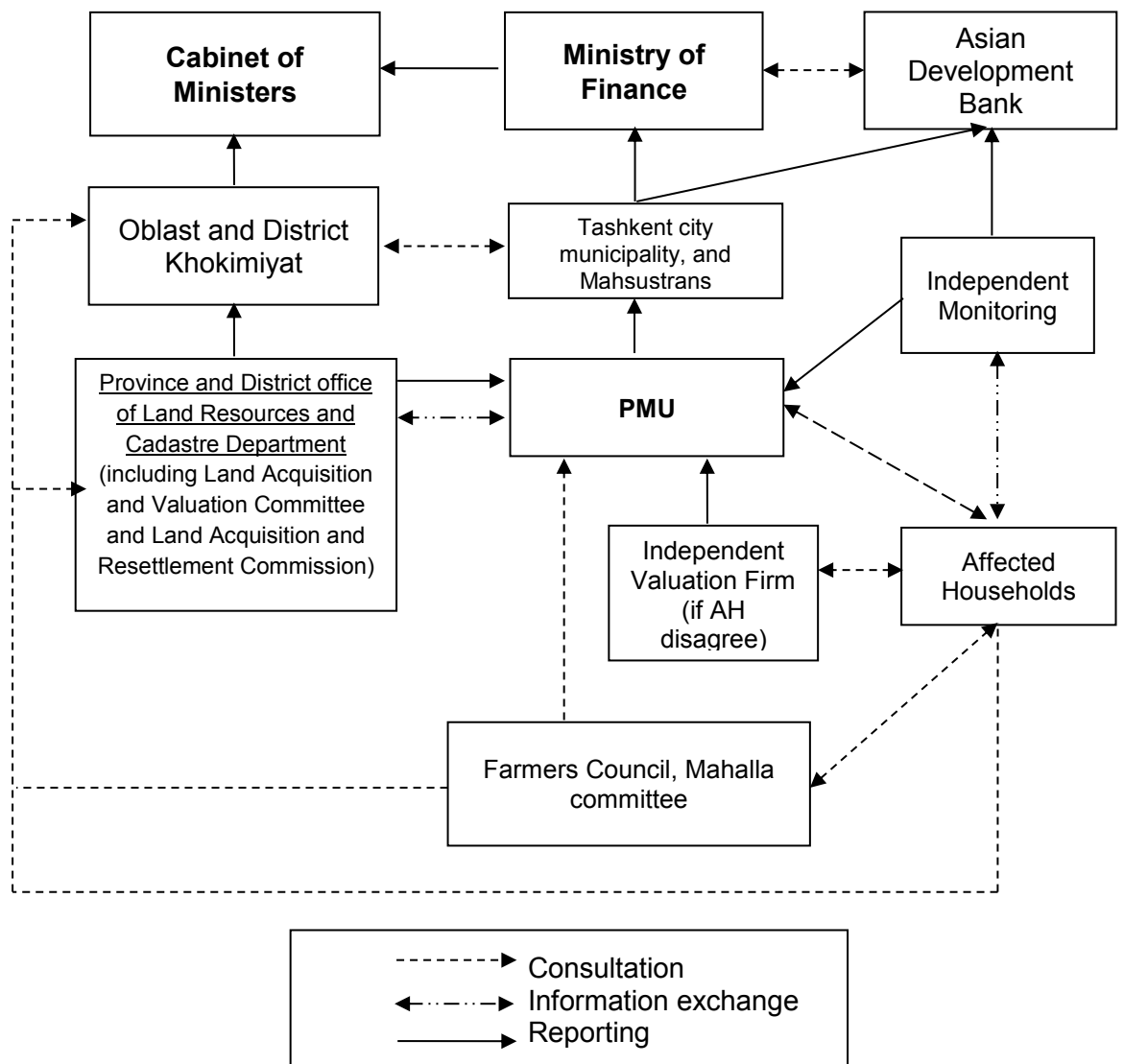
161. Independent Valuation Firms will comprise of an accredited private firm with valid license for valuation activities. In case of disagreement on estimated compensation these firms will be involved both by AHs and if required by the PMU to estimate the replacement cost of the affected assets.

## I. External Monitoring

162. Implementation of the LARP will be subject to external monitoring. This external monitoring will be conducted by a qualified External Resettlement Consultant to be engaged by the PMU as per the Terms of Reference, which should be approved by ADB. The monitoring aspect of LARP implementations is discussed in detail in Section XII of this LARP.

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

**Figure 10.1: Project Implementation Arrangement**



## XI. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

164. This chapter includes a detailed, time bound, implementation schedule for all key land acquisition and resettlement activities synchronized with the project schedule of civil works construction. A timeline for LARP preparation, implementation and post implementation is summarized Table 11.1.

Table 11.1: Steps for LAR Activities

Step	Action	Responsibility	Timing
<b>A)</b>	<b>LARP PREPARATION</b>		
1.	LARP preparation	PPTA Social Safeguard Consultant	December 2012
2.	LARP submission by the GOU	Tashkent city khokimiyat	III quarter 2013
3.	LARP Disclosure to AHs	Mahsustrans	III quarter 2013
<b>B)</b>	<b>LARP IMPLEMENTATION</b>		
1.	Updating LARP	PMU	after finalizing detailed design
2.	Final LARP Disclosure to AHs	PMU	after updated LARP approved by ADB
3.	Preparation of plan for compensations including schedule for compensation action plan	PMU	after updated LARP approved by ADB
4.	Public consultation and information sharing on LAR activities	PMU	prior to providing compensation to APs
5.	Payment compensation to AHs / APs	Mahsustrans, Tashkent City Government	prior to awarding contract award for any civil works that require land acquisition
6.	Making available new land parcel and signing land lease contract	Akhangaran District Khokimiyat, District Land resources and cadastre department	prior to awarding contract award for any civil works that require land acquisition
7.	External Review of LARP Implementation through submission of a compliance report	External Resettlement Consultant	Has to start at the same time when APs receiving compensation
8.	<b>Construction works</b>	After payment of all compensations	
<b>C)</b>	<b>MONITORING</b>		
1.	Internal monitoring: Reporting to ADB	PMU	Continuous during the project
2.	External Monitoring: Reporting to ADB	External Resettlement Consultant	Continuous during the project

## **XII. MONITORING AND REPORTING**

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

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

167. The implementation of LARP will be monitored by the Resettlement Consultant of the PMU in close coordination with local khokimiyat and CBOs. The Independent Monitoring Consultant will verify the results of the internal monitoring.

### **A. Internal Monitoring**

168. Internal monitoring will be the responsibility of the Resettlement Consultant of the PMU. The internal monitoring will include the following:

- (i) Administrative monitoring: daily planning, implementation, feedback and troubleshooting, individual displaced person database maintenance, and progress reports;
- (ii) Socio-economic monitoring: case studies, using baseline information for comparing displaced persons socio-economic conditions, evacuation, demolition, salvaging materials, morbidity and mortality, community relationships, dates for consultations, and number of appeals placed; and
- (iii) Impact evaluation monitoring: Income standards restored/improved, and socioeconomic conditions of the displaced persons.

169. The indicators for internal monitoring will be subject related to immediate activities for LARP implementation and its outputs and results. This information will be collected directly from the field and from the District Land Acquisition Committee. It will be used to assess the progress and results of LARP implementation, and to adjust the work program, if necessary. The quarterly reports will be incorporated in the standard supervision reports to ADB. These monitoring activities will continue until land acquisition is completed. Internal monitoring will need to be carried out continually after completing LARP implementation, and prepare the first semi-annual report, and the second and all subsequent semi-annual reports that will be submitted to the EA, IA management and ADB. The specific monitoring milestones will be:

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

### **B. External Monitoring**

170. The External Resettlement Consultant will undertake several on-spot monitoring on a randomized basis and also prepare the LARP compliance report to record whether the LARP has been implemented and all displaced HHs have been compensated. The consultant will monitor and verify LARP implementation to determine whether resettlement goals have been achieved, livelihood and living standards have been restored, and provide recommendations for improvement. In order to ensure that all displaced households are compensated prior to commencement of civil work, an

external monitoring will be undertaken of the LARP, based on which a Compliance Report will be submitted to ADB, EA and IA.

171. It is preferred that the external monitoring party should come from academic or research institutions but the general rule is that it should not be party that prepares and implements the LARP. The Monitoring/Compliance report will be used by ADB and EA as a basis to issue notice to proceed with civil work activities to the contractor for site preparation. The report will be published on the website of the EA, IA and ADB. Independent monitoring will continue beyond the implementation periods of LARP.

172. Table 12.1 below provides an indicative set of monitoring indicators that shall help to evaluate effectiveness of implementation.

Table 12.1. Indicators for Outcomes and Impacts

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Satisfaction of land owners with the compensation and assistance paid</li><li>• Type of use of compensation and assistance by land owners</li><li>• Satisfaction of structure owner with compensation and assistance</li><li>• Type of use of compensation and assistance by structure owner</li><li>• % of APs provided project employment or otherwise</li><li>• % of APs with better income than before</li><li>• % of APs provided with alternatives lands for sites</li><li>• Types of grievances received</li><li>• No. Of grievances forwarded to GRC and time taken to solve the grievances</li><li>• % of APs aware about the GRC mechanism</li><li>• Household income of the vulnerable groups</li><li>• % of displaced persons satisfied with resettlement benefits and facilities.</li></ul>
--

173. The PMU will carry out a post-implementation evaluation of both phases of LARP about a year after completion of the implementation of LARP and report whether or not the objectives of the LARP have been attained. The benchmark data of socioeconomic survey of severely affected HH conducted during the preparation of the LARP will be used to compare the pre and post Project conditions. The PMU will recommend appropriate supplementary assistance for the displaced households if the outcome of the study shows that the objectives of the LARP were not achieved.



# ANNEXES

## ANNEX 1.

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE (IN UZBEK LANGUAGE)**  
**ИЖТИМОЙ-ИҚТИСОДИЙ ТАҲЛИЛ СЎРОВНОМАСИ**

<b>I. Асосий маълумотлар</b>			
1. Сўровнама No.:		2. Сана (кун/ой/йил):	
3. Вилоят:		4. Туман:	5. Массив:
6. Таъсир қилинадиган объект номи (ф/х, уй, ва бошқа):			
7. Интервью қилинувчи (Ф.И.О):			
8. Интервью қилинувчи шахсинг уй эгалигидаги мавқеи: <input type="checkbox"/> Ота <input type="checkbox"/> Она <input type="checkbox"/> Ака-ука <input type="checkbox"/> Опа-сингил <input type="checkbox"/> Бошқа: _____			
<b>II. Уй эгалиги идентификацион маълумотлари</b>			
9. Уй эгалиги бошлиғи I (Ф.И.О):			
10. Жинси:	<input type="checkbox"/> Эркак	<input type="checkbox"/> Аёл	
11. Миллати:	<input type="checkbox"/> Ўзбек	<input type="checkbox"/> Тожик	<input type="checkbox"/> Қозоқ
<input type="checkbox"/> Яҳудий	<input type="checkbox"/> Рус	<input type="checkbox"/> Украин	<input type="checkbox"/> Корейс
<input type="checkbox"/> Бошқа: _____			
12. Дини:			
13. Манзили: (Уй No., кўча)			
14. Умумий майдон (га):			
15. Бинолар сони:			
16. Бино майдони (га):			
17. Сиз ўзингизни кам миллатли ҳисоблайсизми?	<input type="checkbox"/> Ха	<input type="checkbox"/> Йўқ	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
18. Сиз ўзингизни шу сабабли манфаатдор бўлмаяпман деб ҳисоблайсизми	<input type="checkbox"/> Ха	<input type="checkbox"/> Йўқ	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A
19. Сиз каби кам миллатли бошқа уй эгалигини биласизми?			
20. Оила аъзолари умумий сони :		Коллеж, мактаб ва мактабгача булган болалар сони:	
a. Оиладаги мавқеингиз: <input type="checkbox"/> Ота <input type="checkbox"/> Она <input type="checkbox"/> Ака-ука <input type="checkbox"/> Опа-сингил <input type="checkbox"/> Бошқа: _____			
b. Жинси: <input type="checkbox"/> Эркак <input type="checkbox"/> Аёл с. Ёш: _____			
d. Оилавий ҳолат: <input type="checkbox"/> турмуш қурган <input type="checkbox"/> Бўйдоқ <input type="checkbox"/> Ажрашган <input type="checkbox"/> Бева <input type="checkbox"/> Бошқа _____			
e. Маълумоти <input type="checkbox"/> мактабга бормаган <input type="checkbox"/> мактаб <input type="checkbox"/> лицей/коллеж _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Институт (мутахассислик) _____			
f. Асосий фаолияти: <input type="checkbox"/> қишлоқ хўжалиги <input type="checkbox"/> Тадбиркор (тури) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> давлат ташкилоти (иши) _____			
g. Иккинчи фаолият:			
h. Ҳунарингиз:			
i. Махсус қаровга мухтожлик: <input type="checkbox"/> Махсус қаров: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Ногирон: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> бошқа: _____			
j. Давлат руйхатидан утганми? <input type="checkbox"/> Ха <input type="checkbox"/> Йўқ <input type="checkbox"/> N/A			
k. Қандай ҳужжат мавжуд? _____			
20a. <b>Оила аъзоси</b> (Ф.И.О, факат мактабни ва коллежни тамомлаганлар):			
a. Оиладаги мавқеингиз: <input type="checkbox"/> Ота <input type="checkbox"/> Она <input type="checkbox"/> Ака-ука <input type="checkbox"/> Опа-сингил <input type="checkbox"/> Бошқа: _____			
b. Жинси: <input type="checkbox"/> Эркак <input type="checkbox"/> Аёл с. Ёш: _____			
d. Оилавий ҳолат: <input type="checkbox"/> турмуш қурган <input type="checkbox"/> Бўйдоқ <input type="checkbox"/> Ажрашган <input type="checkbox"/> Бева <input type="checkbox"/> Бошқа _____			
e. Маълумоти <input type="checkbox"/> мактабга бормаган <input type="checkbox"/> мактаб <input type="checkbox"/> лицей/коллеж _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Институт (мутахассислик) _____			
f. Асосий фаолияти: <input type="checkbox"/> қишлоқ хўжалиги <input type="checkbox"/> Тадбиркор (тури) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> давлат ташкилоти (иши) _____			
g. Иккинчи фаолият: _____ h. Ҳунари: _____			
i. Махсус қаровга мухтожлик:			

Махсус қаров: \_\_\_\_\_  Ногирон: \_\_\_\_\_  бошқа: \_\_\_\_\_  
 j. Давлат руйхатидан утганми?  Ха  Йўқ  N/A  
 k. Қандай хужжат мавжуд? \_\_\_\_\_  
**20b. Оила аъзоси (Ф.И.О):** \_\_\_\_\_  
 a. Оиладаги мавқеингиз:  Ота  Она  Ака-ука  Опа-сингил  Бошқа: \_\_\_\_\_  
 b. Жинси:  Эркак  Аёл  с. Ёш: \_\_\_\_\_  
 d. Оилавий ҳолат:  турмуш қурган  Бўйдоқ  Ажрашган  Бева  Бошқа \_\_\_\_\_  
 e. Маълумоти  мактабга бормаган  мактаб  лицей/коллеж \_\_\_\_\_  
 Институт (мутахассислик) \_\_\_\_\_  
 f. Асосий фаолияти:  қишлоқ хўжалиги  Тадбиркор (тури) \_\_\_\_\_  
 давлат ташкилоти (иши) \_\_\_\_\_  
 g. Иккинчи фаолият: \_\_\_\_\_ h. Ҳунари: \_\_\_\_\_  
 i. Махсус қаровга муҳтожлик:  
 Махсус қаров: \_\_\_\_\_  Ногирон: \_\_\_\_\_  бошқа: \_\_\_\_\_  
 j. Давлат руйхатидан утганми?  Ха  Йўқ  N/A  
 k. Қандай хужжат мавжуд? \_\_\_\_\_  
**20c. Оила аъзоси (Ф.И.О):** \_\_\_\_\_  
 a. Оиладаги мавқеингиз:  Ота  Она  Ака-ука  Опа-сингил  Бошқа: \_\_\_\_\_  
 b. Жинси:  Эркак  Аёл  с. Ёш: \_\_\_\_\_  
 d. Оилавий ҳолат:  турмуш қурган  Бўйдоқ  Ажрашган  Бева  Бошқа \_\_\_\_\_  
 e. Маълумоти  мактабга бормаган  мактаб  лицей/коллеж \_\_\_\_\_  
 Институт (мутахассислик) \_\_\_\_\_  
 f. Асосий фаолияти:  қишлоқ хўжалиги  Тадбиркор (тури) \_\_\_\_\_  
 давлат ташкилоти (иши) \_\_\_\_\_  
 g. Иккинчи фаолият: \_\_\_\_\_ h. Ҳунари: \_\_\_\_\_  
 i. Махсус қаровга муҳтожлик:  
 Махсус қаров: \_\_\_\_\_  Ногирон: \_\_\_\_\_  бошқа: \_\_\_\_\_  
 j. Давлат руйхатидан утганми?  Ха  Йўқ  N/A  
 k. Қандай хужжат мавжуд? \_\_\_\_\_

**III. Харажатлар**

22. Ойлангизнинг асосий харажатлари нималардан иборат?

Харажатлар	Қиймати (йиллик)
a. Озиқ овқат	
b. Коммунал тўловлар(газ, электр, ва бошқа.)	
c. Кийим кечак	
d. Медицина	
e. Таълим	
f. Алоқа воситасига	
g. Ижтимоий мақсадлар учун	
h. Томоркани юритиш (асбоб-ускуна ижараси, уруғ, бошқа)	
i. Бошқа (изоҳланг)	
j. УМУМИЙ	

**IV. Даромад**

23. Ойлангизни уртача ойлик даромади: \_\_\_\_\_ Сум

a. Даромаднинг манбаси \_\_\_\_\_

*Агар бир нечта манба бўлса %да тури буйича курсатилсин*

**IV. Қредит**

24. Қарз (кредит) олганмисиз?  Ха  Йўқ (агар йўқ бўлса V-бўлимга ўтинг)

25. **Манба I:** Ким қарз берган?  Банк  Хусусий шахс  Бошқа: \_\_\_\_\_

a. Қарз миқдори? \_\_\_\_\_

b. Қанчасини қайтардингиз? \_\_\_\_\_

c. Фоиз ставкаси қанча эди? \_\_\_\_\_

26. **Манба II:** Ким қарз берган?  Банк  Хусусий шахс  Бошқа: \_\_\_\_\_

a. Қарз миқдори?	
b. Қанчасини қайтардингиз?	
c. Фоиз ставкаси қанча эди?	
<b>V. Мулклар</b>	
27. Қандай мулкларингиз бор?	
<i>Мулк тури</i>	<i>Сони</i>
Автомобил -	
Велосипед -	
ТВ + DVD -	
Холодильник -	
b. Чорва моллари	
- От	
- Сигир	
- Куй	
- Эчки	
- Бошқа (эшак)	
Парранда:	
- Товук	
- Индюк	
- Урдак	
- Гоз	
c. Қишлоқ хўжалик техникалари	
d. Бошқа: _____	
<b>VI. Давлат Дастурлари томонидан ажратилган имтиёзлар</b>	
28. Давлат имтиёзларидан фойдаланасизми? <input type="checkbox"/> Ха <input type="checkbox"/> Йўқ (Агар йўқ бўлса 31 га ўтинг)	
29. Имтиёз номи нима?	
30. Қандай турдаги имтиёз? <input type="checkbox"/> Кредит <input type="checkbox"/> Тренинг <input type="checkbox"/> Янги иш <input type="checkbox"/> Бошқа _____	
<b>VII. Миграция</b>	
31. Оила аъзоингиз доимий кучиб кетганлар борми? <input type="checkbox"/> Ха, каерга _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Йўқ	
32. Охирги 3 йил ичида бирон бир оила аъзоларингиз ишлаш учун бошқа вилоятга кетганми? <input type="checkbox"/> Ха, каерга _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Йўқ (агар "Йўқ" бўлса VIII-бўлимга ўтинг)	
33. Охирги 3 йил ичида бирон бир оила аъзоларингиз ишлаш учун чет эл мамлакатга кетганми? <input type="checkbox"/> Ха, каерга _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Йўқ (агар "Йўқ" бўлса VIII-бўлимга ўтинг)	
34. Оила аъзоингиз қачон охирги марта уйга келиб кетган?	
35. Қанақа ишга кетган? <input type="checkbox"/> Қишлоқ хўжалиги <input type="checkbox"/> Қурилиш <input type="checkbox"/> Савдо-сотик <input type="checkbox"/> Бошқа _____	
36. Ўртача 1 ойда қанча пул ишлайди? _____	
<b>VIII. Бошқа жойга кўчиш ва таъмирлаш ҳолатлари</b>	
37. Агара режалаштирилаётган лойиҳа сизнинг уйингизга таъсир қилса яшаб турган жойингиздан бошқа жойга ўз хоҳишингиз билан кўчасизми? <input type="checkbox"/> Ха <input type="checkbox"/> Йўқ (Йўқ бўлса 39 га ўтинг)	
38. Хозирги жойингиздан қанча узоқликкача кўча оласиз (км)? _____	
39. Сизга ёрдам керак бўладими? <input type="checkbox"/> Ха <input type="checkbox"/> Йўқ	
40. Қайси турдаги ёрдам керак бўлади? _____	
41. Компенсация талаб қиласизми? <input type="checkbox"/> Ха <input type="checkbox"/> Йўқ	
42. Уй жойингизга бўлган ҳуқуқ тури? <input type="checkbox"/> Мулк ҳуқуқи <input type="checkbox"/> Ижарачи (узоқ, қисқа муддатли)	<input type="checkbox"/> Давлат дастуридаги уй (қишлоқ уйларини ипотекага бериш, хоказо) <input type="checkbox"/> Тадбиркорлик лицензияси
43. Қанақа компенсация турини олмоқчисиз? <input type="checkbox"/> Ер участкаси учун янги ер участка <input type="checkbox"/> Уй жойимга мос янги уй жой	<input type="checkbox"/> Пул кўринишидаги компенсация <input type="checkbox"/> Бирқисмини пул кўринишда бир қисмини уй жой кўринишда <input type="checkbox"/> бошқа (изохланг)
44. Янги иш ёки ер олиш учун хозирги жойингиздан қанча масофагача кўчишингиз мумкин (км)?	

## ANNEX 2.

## Socio-economic survey questionnaire completed for AH

## ИЖТИМОЙ-ИҚТИСОДИЙ ТАҲЛИЛ СЎРОВНОМАСИ

## I. Асосий маълумотлар

1. Сўровнома No.: 1 2. Сана (кун/ой/йил): 11.12.2012  
 3. Вилоят: Тошкент 4. Туман: Оҳангарон 5. Массив: Янги Хайт

6. Таъсир қилинадиган объект номи (ф/х, уй, ва бошқа): Шахбоз Нури Зие пра

7. Интервью қилинувчи (Ф.И.О): Ҳакимов Х.

8. Интервью қилинувчи шахснинг уй эгалигидаги мавқеи:  
 Ота  Она  Ака-ука  Опа-сингил  Бошқа: \_\_\_\_\_

## II. Уй эгалиги идентификацион маълумотлари

9. Уй эгалиги бошлиғи I (Ф.И.О): Ҳакимов Х.

10. Жинси:  Эркак  Аёл

11. Миллати:  Ўзбек  Тожик  Қозоқ  Қорақалпоқ  
 Яҳудий  Рус  Украин  Корейс  Бошқа: \_\_\_\_\_

12. Дини: Ислот

13. Манзили: Ўзбекистон Респ. Тошкент вилоят, Янги Хайт  
Кўрғон, Нурағон кўчаси 7 уй

14. Умумий майдон (га): 0,08

15. Бинолар сони: 1

16. Бино майдони (га): 0,02

17. Сиз ўзингизни кам миллатли ҳисоблайсизми?  Ха  Йўқ  N/A

18. Сиз ўзингизни шу сабабли манфаатдор бўлмаепман деб ҳисоблайсизми  Ха  Йўқ  N/A

19. Сиз каби кам миллатли бошқа уй эгалигини биласизми? \_\_\_\_\_

20. Оила аъзолари умумий сони: 6 Коллеж, мактаб ва мактабгача булган болалар сони: 4

a. Оиладаги мавқеингиз:  
 Ота  Она  Ака-ука  Опа-сингил  Бошқа: \_\_\_\_\_

b. Жинси:  Эркак  Аёл с. Еш: 1973 (39)

d. Оилавий ҳолат:  
 турмуш қурган  Бўйдоқ  Ажрашган  Бева  Бошқа \_\_\_\_\_

e. Маълумоти  мактабга бормаган  мактаб  лицей/коллеж \_\_\_\_\_  
 Институт (мутахассислик) Иқтисодия (ТГАУ)

f. Асосий фаолияти:  қишлоқ хўжалиги  Тадбиркор (тури) \_\_\_\_\_  
 давлат ташкилоти (иши) \_\_\_\_\_

g. Иккинчи фаолият: \_\_\_\_\_ N/A

h. Хунарингиз: \_\_\_\_\_ N/A

i. Махсус қаровга муҳтожлик: \_\_\_\_\_ N/A

Махсус қаров: \_\_\_\_\_  Ногирон: \_\_\_\_\_  бошқа: \_\_\_\_\_

j. Давлат руйхатидан утганми?  Ха  Йўқ  N/A

k. Қандай ҳужжат мавжуд? \_\_\_\_\_

20a. Оила аъзоси (Ф.И.О, факат мактабни ва коллежни тамомлаганлар):

Хакимова Мунис

- a. Оиладаги мавқеингиз:  Ота  Она  Ака-ука  Опа-сингил  Бошқа: \_\_\_\_\_
- b. Жинси:  Эркак  Аёл с. Ёш: 1973 (39)
- d. Оилавий ҳолат:  турмуш қурган  Бўйдоқ  ажрашган  Бева  Бошқа \_\_\_\_\_
- e. Маълумоти  мактабга бормаган  мактаб  лицей/коллеж Юридик коллеж  
 Институт (мутахассислик) \_\_\_\_\_
- f. Асосий фаолияти:  қишлоқ хўжалиги  Тадбиркор (тури) \_\_\_\_\_  
 давлат ташкилоти (иши) \_\_\_\_\_
- g. Иккинчи фаолият: — N/A h. Хунари: — N/A
- i. Махсус қаровга муҳтожлик: N/A  
 Махсус қаров: \_\_\_\_\_  Ногирон: \_\_\_\_\_  бошқа: \_\_\_\_\_
- j. Давлат руйхатидан утганми?  Ха  Йўқ  N/A
- k. Қандай ҳужжат мавжуд? \_\_\_\_\_

20b. Оила аъзоси (Ф.И.О):

Абдусаматхўмаев Шахзод

- a. Оиладаги мавқеингиз:  Ота  Она  Ака-ука  Опа-сингил  Бошқа: узи
- b. Жинси:  Эркак  Аёл с. Ёш: 1953
- d. Оилавий ҳолат:  турмуш қурган  Бўйдоқ  ажрашган  Бева  Бошқа \_\_\_\_\_
- e. Маълумоти  мактабга бормаган  мактаб  лицей/коллеж Соғдиёта Юридик коллежи  
 Институт (мутахассислик) \_\_\_\_\_
- f. Асосий фаолияти:  қишлоқ хўжалиги  Тадбиркор (тури) \_\_\_\_\_  
 давлат ташкилоти (иши)  талаба
- g. Иккинчи фаолият: N/A h. Хунари: N/A
- i. Махсус қаровга муҳтожлик: N/A  
 Махсус қаров: \_\_\_\_\_  Ногирон: \_\_\_\_\_  бошқа: \_\_\_\_\_
- j. Давлат руйхатидан утганми?  Ха  Йўқ  N/A
- k. Қандай ҳужжат мавжуд? \_\_\_\_\_

20c. Оила аъзоси (Ф.И.О):

Абдусаматхўмаев Шахзод

- a. Оиладаги мавқеингиз:  Ота  Она  Ака-ука  Опа-сингил  Бошқа: узи
- b. Жинси:  Эркак  Аёл с. Ёш: 1994
- d. Оилавий ҳолат:  турмуш қурган  Бўйдоқ  ажрашган  Бева  Бошқа \_\_\_\_\_
- e. Маълумоти  мактабга бормаган  мактаб  лицей/коллеж Мамъа қизилар коллежи  
 Институт (мутахассислик) N/A
- f. Асосий фаолияти:  қишлоқ хўжалиги  Тадбиркор (тури) \_\_\_\_\_  
 давлат ташкилоти (иши) \_\_\_\_\_
- g. Иккинчи фаолият: N/A h. Хунари: N/A
- i. Махсус қаровга муҳтожлик: N/A  
 Махсус қаров: \_\_\_\_\_  Ногирон: \_\_\_\_\_  бошқа: \_\_\_\_\_
- j. Давлат руйхатидан утганми?  Ха  Йўқ  N/A
- k. Қандай ҳужжат мавжуд? \_\_\_\_\_

20a. Оила аъзоси (Ф.И.О, факат мактабни ва коллежни тамомлаганлар):

Муҳаммад Аббасов

- a. Оиладаги мавқеингиз:  Ота  Она  Ака-ука  Опа-сингил  Бошқа: Канз
- b. Жинси:  Эрак  Аёл с. Ёш: 1588
- d. Оилавий ҳолат:  турмуш қурган  Бўйдоқ  Ажрашган  Бева  Бошқа \_\_\_\_\_
- e. Маълумоти  мактабга бормаган  мактаб  лицей/коллеж \_\_\_\_\_  
 Институт (мутахассислик) \_\_\_\_\_
- f. Асосий фаолияти:  қишлоқ хўжалиги  Тадбиркор (тури) \_\_\_\_\_  
 давлат ташкилоти (иши) \_\_\_\_\_
- g. Иккинчи фаолият: \_\_\_\_\_ N/A h. Хунари: N/A
- i. Махсус қаровга муҳтожлик: \_\_\_\_\_ N/A  
 Махсус қаров: \_\_\_\_\_  Ногирон: \_\_\_\_\_  бошқа: \_\_\_\_\_
- j. Давлат руйхатидан утганми?  Ха  Йўқ  N/A
- k. Қандай хужжат мавжуд? \_\_\_\_\_

20b. Оила аъзоси (Ф.И.О):

Дурзона Аббасов

- a. Оиладаги мавқеингиз:  Ота  Она  Ака-ука  Опа-сингил  Бошқа: Канз
- b. Жинси:  Эрак  Аёл с. Ёш: 2004
- d. Оилавий ҳолат:  турмуш қурган  Бўйдоқ  Ажрашган  Бева  Бошқа \_\_\_\_\_
- e. Маълумоти  мактабга бормаган  мактаб  лицей/коллеж \_\_\_\_\_  
 Институт (мутахассислик) \_\_\_\_\_
- f. Асосий фаолияти:  қишлоқ хўжалиги  Тадбиркор (тури) \_\_\_\_\_  
 давлат ташкилоти (иши) \_\_\_\_\_
- g. Иккинчи фаолият: \_\_\_\_\_ N/A h. Хунари: N/A
- i. Махсус қаровга муҳтожлик: \_\_\_\_\_ N/A  
 Махсус қаров: \_\_\_\_\_  Ногирон: \_\_\_\_\_  бошқа: \_\_\_\_\_
- j. Давлат руйхатидан утганми?  Ха  Йўқ  N/A
- k. Қандай хужжат мавжуд? \_\_\_\_\_

20c. Оила аъзоси (Ф.И.О):

- a. Оиладаги мавқеингиз:  Ота  Она  Ака-ука  Опа-сингил  Бошқа: \_\_\_\_\_
- b. Жинси:  Эрак  Аёл с. Ёш: \_\_\_\_\_
- d. Оилавий ҳолат:  турмуш қурган  Бўйдоқ  Ажрашган  Бева  Бошқа \_\_\_\_\_
- e. Маълумоти  мактабга бормаган  мактаб  лицей/коллеж \_\_\_\_\_  
 Институт (мутахассислик) \_\_\_\_\_
- f. Асосий фаолияти:  қишлоқ хўжалиги  Тадбиркор (тури) \_\_\_\_\_  
 давлат ташкилоти (иши) \_\_\_\_\_
- g. Иккинчи фаолият: \_\_\_\_\_ h. Хунари: \_\_\_\_\_
- i. Махсус қаровга муҳтожлик: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Махсус қаров: \_\_\_\_\_  Ногирон: \_\_\_\_\_  бошқа: \_\_\_\_\_
- j. Давлат руйхатидан утганми?  Ха  Йўқ  N/A
- k. Қандай хужжат мавжуд? \_\_\_\_\_



### III. Харажатлар

22. Ойлангизнинг асосий харажатлари нималардан иборат?

Харажатлар	Қиймати (йиллик)
a. Озиқ овқат	9 млн.
b. Коммунал тўловлар(газ, электр, ва бошқа.)	8,3 млн.
c. Кийим кечак	5 млн.
d. Медицина	2 млн.
e. Таълим	8,7 млн.
f. Алоқа воситасига	1 млн.
g. Ижтимоий мақсадлар учун	0,4 млн.
h. Томоркани юритиш (асбоб-ускуна ижараси, уруғ, бошқа)	0,5 млн.
i. Бошқа (изоҳланг) <i>хайрия, спонсорлик</i>	3,5 млн.
j. УМУМИЙ	<b>32 млн.</b>

### IV. Даромад

23. Ойлангизни уртача ойлик даромади: \_\_\_\_\_ Сум

a. Даромаднинг манбаси

100% Кинжал хўжалиги - деҳқонлик  
Агар бир нечта манба бўлса %да тури буйича курсатилсин

### IV. Кредит

24. Қарз (кредит) олганмисиз?  Ха  Йўқ (агар йўқ бўлса V-бўлимга ўтинг)

25. Манба I: Ким қарз берган?  Банк  Хусусий шахс  Бошқа: \_\_\_\_\_

a. Қарз миқдори?

b. Қанчасини қайтардингиз?

c. Фоиз ставкаси қанча эди?

26. Манба II: Ким қарз берган?  Банк  Хусусий шахс  Бошқа: \_\_\_\_\_

a. Қарз миқдори?

b. Қанчасини қайтардингиз?

c. Фоиз ставкаси қанча эди?

### V. Мулклар

27. Қандай мулкларингиз бор?

Мулк тури	Сони
Автомобил - <i>BAZ 21011 (1579 й)</i>	1
Велосипед - _____	0
ТВ + DVD - _____	1
Холодильник - <i>(1965)</i>	1
b. Чорва моллари	
- От	—
- Сигир	—
- Куй	2
- Эчки	—



- Бошқа (эшак)

Парранда:

- Товук
- Индюк
- Урдак
- Гоз

с. Қишлоқ хўжалик техникалари

d. Бошқа: \_\_\_\_\_

#### VI. Давлат Дастурлари томонидан ажратилган имтиёзлар

28. Давлат имтиёзларидан фойдаланасизми?  Ха  Йўқ (Агар йўқ бўлса 31 га ўтинг)

29. Имтиёз номи нима?

30. Қандай турдаги имтиёз?  Кредит  Тренинг  Янги иш  Бошқа \_\_\_\_\_

#### VII. Миграция

31. Оила аъзоингиз доимий кучиб кетганлар борми?

Ха, каерга \_\_\_\_\_  Йўқ

32. Охирги 3 йил ичида бирон бир оила аъзоларингиз ишлаш учун бошқа вилоятга кетганми?

Ха, каерга \_\_\_\_\_  Йўқ (агар "Йўқ" бўлса VIII-бўлимга ўтинг)

33. Охирги 3 йил ичида бирон бир оила аъзоларингиз ишлаш учун чет эл мамлакатга кетганми?

Ха, каерга \_\_\_\_\_  Йўқ (агар "Йўқ" бўлса VIII-бўлимга ўтинг)

34. Оила аъзоингиз қачон охирги марта уйга келиб кетган?

35. Қанақа ишга кетган?

- Қишлоқ хўжалиги
- Қурилиш
- Савдо-сотиқ
- Бошқа \_\_\_\_\_

36. Ўртача 1 ойда қанча пул ишлайди? \_\_\_\_\_

#### VIII. Бошқа жойга кўчиш ва таъмирлаш ҳолатлари

37. Агара режалаштирилаётган лойиҳа сизнинг уйингизга таъсир қилса яшаб турган жойингиздан бошқа жойга ўз ҳошишингиз билан кўчасизми?  Ха  Йўқ (Йўқ бўлса 39 га ўтинг)

38. Ҳозирги жойингиздан қанча узоқликкача кўча оласиз (км)? \_\_\_\_\_

39. Сизга ёрдам керак бўладими?  Ха  Йўқ

40. Қайси турдаги ёрдам керак бўлади? \_\_\_\_\_

41. Компенсация талаб қиласизми?  Ха  Йўқ

42. Уй жойингизга бўлган ҳуқуқ тури?

Мулк ҳуқуқи - *отанига*

Ижарачи (узоқ, қисқа муддатли)

43. Қанақа компенсация турини олмоқчисиз?

Ер участкаси учун янги ер участка

Уй жойимга мос янги уй жой

Давлат дастуридаги уй (қишлоқ уйларини ипотекага бериш, хоказо)

Тадбиркорлик лицензияси

Пул кўринишидаги компенсация

Бирқисмини пул кўринишда бир қисмини уй жой кўринишда

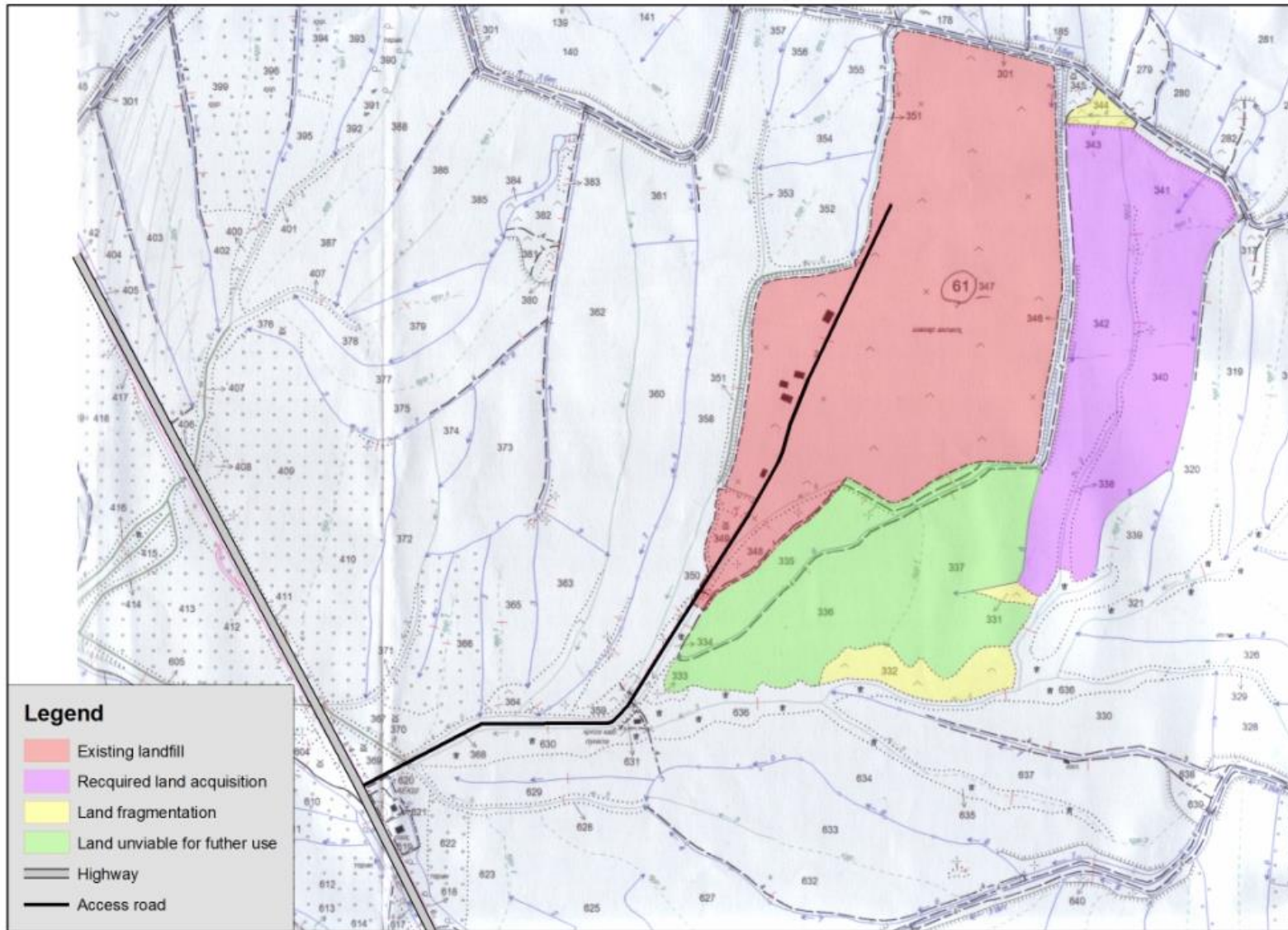
бошқа (изоҳланг) \_\_\_\_\_

44. Янги иш ёки ер олиш учун ҳозирги жойингиздан қанча масофагача кўчишингиз мумкин (км)? 5

*уйдан узоқликка*

ANNEX 3.

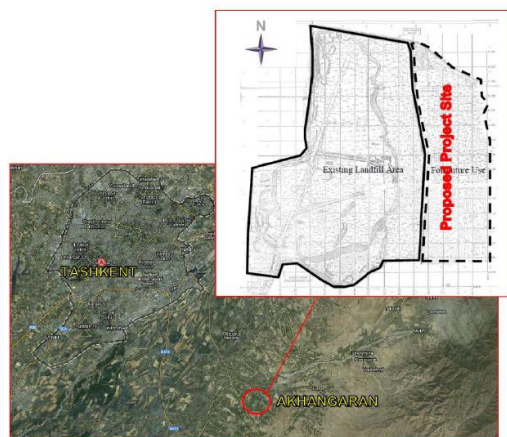
Map of the affected area with land parcel numbers



## ANNEX 4.

### LARP Brochure for dissemination to AHs

#### Solid Waste Management Investment Project



#### LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT PLAN (LARP)

The purpose of this LARP brochure is to disseminate information to affected households and affected people about land acquisition and resettlement process. In this brochure included extracted information from LARP document containing brief project information, summary of impact, cut-off date, implementation schedule, grievance mechanism and entitlement matrix. In case of any queries or complaints APs can find contact information of responsible staff.

Tashkent  
August, 2013

#### Background

Government of Uzbekistan (GOU) seriously recognizes the need to develop and implement a national Solid Waste Management (SWM) strategy. Therefore the GOU has requested support from ADB to address the SWM challenges. The proposed Project will contribute to sustainable urban development in Uzbekistan by: (i) modernizing SWM to provide continuous and reliable municipal services; (ii) promoting financial sustainability of municipal services through tariff rationalization and prudent financial management; (iii) supporting policy and institutional reforms for improved sanitation and environmental management; (iv) mitigating climate change through a major reduction of GHG emissions, and through compliance with international standards on waste minimization and material recycling; and through all these measures; (v) improving livability of cities.

In frame of proposed project has foreseen to deliver three main outputs: 1. Developed national SWM strategy; 2. Improved SWM system of the Tashkent city; 3. Developed modern SWM system of other selected fast growing cities of Uzbekistan.

The Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) is prepared by Tashkent city khokimiyat. It addresses the land acquisition and resettlement impact associated with construction of new SLF, and provides estimate compensations to the affected persons (APs) in accordance to the Uzbekistan law and regulation, and also in accordance to ADB requirements on Involuntary Resettlement as set in the ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement (2009).

#### Summary of impact

The Project construction would entail land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impacts on agricultural land and infrastructure only. The census identified 1 NGO and 1 farm which belong to 1 affected household (AH) and 9 agricultural workers which will be adversely affected as a result of the Project. There will be several land parcels acquisition with different type of impact:

- Direct impact – required land acquisition due to expansion of landfill
- Direct impact – destruction of irrigation channel
- Indirect impact – further unviable use of field and infrastructure
- Indirect impact – land fragmentation

Table: Land assets of AH in affected area

Land parcel №	Total land	Including:				
		Cropping land, irrigated	Pasture	Irrigation network	Under roads	Other type land
331k	0.2	-	0.2	-	-	-
332k	1.0	-	1.0	-	-	-
335	5.4	4.3	-	0.8	0.2	0.1
336	10.6	10.2	-	0.2	0.2	-
337	9.9	9.0	-	0.3	0.4	0.2
340k	8.5	8.2	-	0.3	-	-
341	4.1	3.8	-	0.1	-	0.2
342k	9.5	9.2	-	0.1	0.2	-
343	0.3	-	0.3	-	-	-
344	0.4	-	0.4	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>44.7</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>

Required land acquisition  
 Land unviable for further use  
 Land fragmentation



**Cut-off date:**

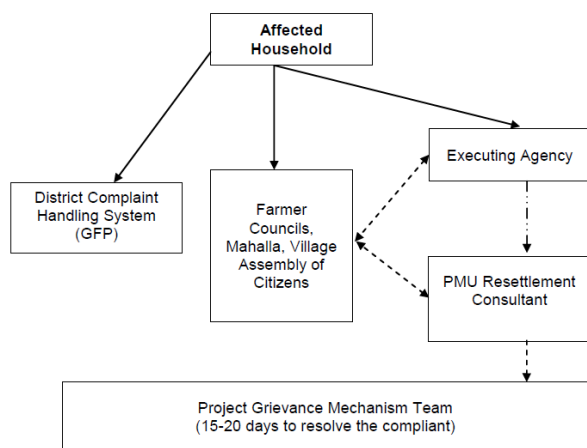
Compensation eligibility will be limited by a **cut-off date** established based on the last day of the census of AHs and IOL (**December 04, 2012**). Households who settle in the affected area and/or make any improvements on land parcel to be acquired for the project after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation.

*Cut-off date means that all the building and residential houses that were built illegally after the stated period of time will not be subject for compensation.*

**Grievance Mechanism**

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

**Figure: Grievance Mechanism**



**Should you require further information and complaints, please contact:**

**MAHSUSTRANS, Facilities management department**  
Deputy head of department: *Inogamov Shuhrat*  
Address: promzona "Bekobod", Tashkent 100132, Uzbekistan  
Tel.: 247-02-11; 247-06-70  
E-mail: tashcitydepinvest@yahoo.com

**IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE:** A timeline for LARP preparation, implementation and post implementation is summarized in table below:

Table: Steps for LAR Activities

Step	Action	Responsibility	Timing
<b>A) LARP PREPARATION</b>			
1.	LARP preparation	PPTA Social Safeguard Consultant	December 2012
2.	LARP submission by the GOU	Tashkent city municipality	III quarter 2013
3.	LARP Disclosure to AHs	Mahsustrans	III quarter 2013
<b>B) LARP IMPLEMENTATION</b>			
1.	Updating LARP	PMU	after finalizing detailed design
2.	Preparation of plan for compensations including schedule for compensation action plan	PMU	after updated LARP approved by ADB
3.	Public consultation and information sharing on LAR activities	PMU	prior to providing compensation to APs
4.	Payment compensation to AHs / APs	Mahsustrans, Tashkent City Government	prior to awarding contract award for any civil works that require land acquisition
5.	Making available new land parcel and signing land lease contract	Akhangaran District Khokimiyat, District Land resources and cadastre department	prior to awarding contract award for any civil works that require land acquisition
6.	External Review of LARP Implementation through submission of a compliance report	External Resettlement Consultant	Has to start at the same time when APs receiving compensation
7.	<b>Construction works</b>	After payment of all compensations	
<b>C) MONITORING</b>			
1.	Internal monitoring: Reporting to ADB	PMU	Continuous during the project
2.	External Monitoring: Reporting to ADB	External Resettlement Consultant	Continuous during the project

### Entitlement Matrix

The all AP can learn what kind of entitlements they will have in case of affect of the Project to their land plot, household or business. Based on the review of the Government policy on land acquisition and resettlement, and ADB's SPS 2009 on Involuntary Resettlement, and strategy for compensation and relocation, the LARP will be implemented by compensation the entitlements are summarized as table below:

Type	Specifications	Affected AHs	Entitlement
<b>A. Impact on Land</b>			
Agriculture land	All land losses independent of impact severity.	Leaseholders	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Land for land compensation with plots of equal value/productivity class, comparable location, and agricultural support services (or compensation to provide such services);</li> <li>2. Fragmented land parcels will be eligible for land for land compensation.</li> <li>3. Unaffected portions of an affected arable plot will also be compensated, if the same becomes unviable after impact.</li> <li>4. Transaction cost, registration fee, related to new plot allotted, to be borne by the EA.</li> <li>5. Affected farm will be exempted from all mandatory taxes and fees from acquired land parcels for a period of relocation up to 6 month. In cases wherein exemption is not possible, the EA will pay the required taxes and fees.</li> <li>6. Acquired land plot will be excluded from AH's balance through leasehold contract variation in order to avoid taxation for the affected land plot and penalties for failure of production of contracted crop.</li> </ol>
	Additional provision in case of severe impacts (more than 10% loss of productive assets)	Leaseholders	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Severe impact allowance equal to the net income from annual crop production from acquired land plot (inclusive of winter and summer crop in addition to standing crop compensation)</li> </ol>
For reclamation of new agricultural land	Land classified as Agricultural land	Special account of the Land Resources and State Cadastre Department of the Tashkent Province.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Compensation is to be paid to develop new lands or through irrigation and agro-irrigation activities to raise the productivity of existing lands in accordance with the unit rate set by Cabinet of Minister Resolution # 146 and in case of absence such value category of agricultural land such as pasture, reserve land and others will be calculated by application of special unit rate set by this Resolution. The period for rehabilitation of under-received products shall be considered as being equal to four years, during which the land plot shall be selected for development of new lands or for irrigation improvement of existing irrigated lands.</li> </ol>

Type	Specifications	Affected AHs	Entitlement
<b>B. Impact on Crops</b>			
Agriculture land, orchard	Loss of crops	All affected Households	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cash compensation at replacement cost for primary (and secondary crops if any) on affected land based on 1 year of production costs (inputs) plus an allowance equivalent to 1 year average net income based on the average income over the past 3 years.</li> </ol>
<b>C. Impact on Income and Livelihood</b>			
Employment from affected agricultural land	Loss of employment from affected agricultural land	Agricultural workers losing their contract	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cash indemnity corresponding to their salary (in cash and in kind) upto six months.</li> </ol>
Informal Waste Picking	Loss of income from dumpsite	Informal waste pickers	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Registration at local labor agency as unemployed.</li> <li>2. Attend professional training program at local labor agency and/or attend educational institution directed by labor agency with guaranteed scholarship during the study period.</li> <li>3. Receive unemployment and welfare allowance according to National Employment Law.</li> <li>4. Medical treatment in case of serious illness and contagious diseases acquired due to waste picking activity.</li> <li>5. Priority employment on paid public works.</li> <li>6. Priority employment on new Landfill construction works.</li> </ol>
<b>D. Impact on Community Structures and Assets</b>			
Community Structures and Assets	Loss or damage to public infrastructure and utility	Community owned Assets	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Rehabilitation / replacement of affected structures / utilities (i.e. irrigation and drainage networks, footbridges, roads, schools, health centers etc) to pre-Project level. Replacement cost will be calculated based on market rate of construction materials, labour costs and any other costs occurred due to this land acquisition.</li> </ol>
<b>E. Any unanticipated Impacts</b>			
Any unanticipated impacts identified during Project implementation will be compensated in full at replacement rate.			

## ANNEX 5.

Table A.1 Farming activity in 2010

Crops	Area, ha	Yield, c/ha	Yield, t	Profit
Wheat	40	45	180	18,960,000
Water melon	8	240	192	1,100,000
Vegetables	5	240	120	2,192,000
Corn	4	50	20	2,400,000
Sunflower	0	0	0	0
Total	57			24,652,000

Table A.2 Farming activity in 2011

Crops	Area, ha	Yield, c/ha	Yield, t	Profit
Wheat	92	44.9	413	25,480,000
Water melon	5	480	240	2,400,000
Vegetables	5.2	312	162	7,540,000
Corn	3	45	13.5	2,280,000
Sunflower	24	20	48	3,430,000
Total	129.2			41,130,000

Table A.3 Farming activity in 2012\*

Crops	Area, ha	Yield, c/ha	Yield, t	Profit
Wheat	78	51.3	400	28,120,000
Water melon	4	500	200	3,600,000
Vegetables	4	320	128	8,650,000
Corn	9	52	46	3,740,000
Sunflower	12	25	30	2,780,000
Total	107			46,890,000

\* Final calculations will be available in the beginning of 2013, therefore update data will need to used prior compensation disbursement

Table A.4 Average profit of AH farm over last three years

Year	Profit, UZS	Area, ha	Profit, UZS/ha
2010	24,652,000	57	432,491
2011	41,130,000	129.2	318,344
2012	46,890,000	107	438,224
Average			396,353

## ANNEX 6.

Table A.5 Cost of irrigation and reclamation of new land in return for agricultural land acquisition

Provinces	Cost of irrigation and land development of 1 ha equivalent new land by bonitet grade, '000 UZS									
	100	90	80	70	60	50	40	30	20	10
Karakalpakstan	25095	22590	20080	17570	15060	12550	10040	7530	5020	2510
Andijan	43020	38718	34416	30114	25812	21510	17208	12906	8604	4302
Bukhara	35850	32265	28680	25095	21510	17925	14340	10755	7170	3585
Djizzakh	28680	25812	22944	20076	17208	14340	11472	8604	5736	2868
Kashkadarya	28680	25812	22944	20076	17208	14340	11472	8604	5736	2868
Navoi	28680	25812	22944	20076	17208	14340	11472	8604	5736	2868
Namangan	39435	35496	31552	27608	23664	19720	15776	11832	7888	3944
Samarqand	43020	38718	34416	30114	25812	21510	17208	12906	8604	4302
Surkhandarya	46605	41940	37280	32620	27960	23300	18640	13980	9320	4660
Syrdarya	28680	25812	22944	20076	17208	14340	11472	8604	5736	2868
Tashkent	43020	38718	34416	30114	25812	21510	17208	12906	8604	4302
Ferghana	39435	35496	31552	27608	23664	19720	15776	11832	7888	3944
Khorezm	35850	32265	28680	25095	21510	17925	14340	10755	7170	3585
Tashkent city	43020	38718	34416	30114	25812	21510	17208	12906	8604	4302

Source: COM Regulation #146 on 25.05.2011

Table A.6 Cost of fundamental improvement of hayfields and pastures

Vertical zones	Cost of fundamental improvement of 1 ha hayfields and pastures, '000 UZS	from which	
		Cost of fundamental improvement	Cost of product replacement
Zone "Chul"	137.2	28.3	108.9
Zone "Adir"	160.4	50.2	110.2
Zone "Tau"	225.2	37.6	187.6

Source: COM Regulation #146 on 25.05.2011

Table A.7 Coefficients, considering location of acquiring land plots

Settlements	Distance from settlement border, km	Multiplying coefficient
Tashkent city	till 20	2.0
Province centers	till 10	1.5
Other cities and villages, also other rural settlements which are district centers	till 5	1.3

Source: COM Regulation #146 on 25.05.2011