

Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP)

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UZB: Tashkent Province Water Supply Development Project

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Abbreviations

ADB	– Asian Development Bank
AP	– affected person
AH	– affected household
CC	– civil code
CPR	– common property resource
CPS	– country partnership strategy
DMS	– detailed measurement survey
IA	– implementing agency
EA	– executing agency
DLARC	– district land acquisition and resettlement committee
DMS	– detailed measurement survey
DP	– displaced person
FGD	– focused group discussion
GAP	– gender action plan
GFP	– grievance focal point
GRM	– grievance redress mechanism
ha	– hectare
HH	– household
IA	– implementing agency
IP	– indigenous peoples
LAR	– land acquisition and resettlement
LARP	– land acquisition and resettlement plan
LC	– land code
MOF	– Ministry of Finance
OCC	– operational control center
O&M	– operation and maintenance
PCU	– project coordination unit
PMC	– project management consultant
PPTA	– project preparatory technical Assistance
RoW	– right of way
SCLRGCS	– State Committee on Land Resources, Geodesy, Cartography and State Cadastre
SPS	– Safeguard Policy Statement
TC	– tax code
ToR	– terms of reference
TPS	– Tashkent Provincial Suvokova
TPWSDP	– Tashkent Province Water Supply Development Project
UCSA	– Agency Uzkommunkizmat
SUM	– Uzbek Som
WDC	– water distribution center
WTP	– water treatment plant

GLOSSARY

Affected Persons	Affected persons (APs) are the members of the affected households those who experience full or partial, permanent or temporary physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) resulting from (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. Although this definition of affected person is at variance with the usage in the SPS-2009, this is how it is understood and officially used in Uzbekistan, and it is not different from 'displaced person' defined in the SPS-2009.
Affected Household	A household consists of one or more people who live in the same dwelling and also share at meals or living accommodation, and may consist of a single family. In the project, household is the unit for compensation and all the members in a household are considered as affected persons.
Compensation	Payment for an asset to be acquired or affected by a project at replacement cost.
Cut-off-date	The date after which people will not be considered eligible for compensation i.e. they are not included in the list of AHs as defined by the census. If the country expropriation law does not specify a cut-off date, normally, the cut-off date is the date of the detailed measurement survey which will be based on the detailed and final engineering design.
Economic Displacement	Loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.
Entitlement	The range of measures comprising cost of compensation, relocation cost, income rehabilitation assistance, transfer assistance, income substitution, and relocation which are due to /business restoration which are due to AH, depending on the type and degree nature of their losses, to restore their social and economic base. All entitlements will be given to all affected households as per the entitlement matrix.
Inventory of Loss	The inventory of assets getting affected by project.
Illegal/Non legalizable/Non recognizable	HHs that are not registered their business, agriculture, residential and orchard and those who have no recognizable rights or claims to the land that they are occupying and includes people using private or state land without permission, permit or grant i.e. those people without legal lease to land and/or structures occupied or used by them. ADB's SPS explicitly states that such people are entitled to compensation for their non-land assets.
Khokimiyat	Local government authority that interfaces between local communities and the government at the regional and national level. It has ultimate administrative and legal authority over local populations residing within its jurisdiction.
Land acquisition	The process whereby a person is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land s/he owns or possesses, to the ownership and possession of that agency, for public purposes, in return for fair compensation.
Land Use rights	According to Land Code (article 17) real persons (can have the land plot under the right of lifelong inheritable possession and land parcel use

	transferred as descent. This right is given to individual residential housing construction and collective gardening and vineyard (orchards), peasant farms. Juridical persons (enterprises, stores, and business) can possess land parcels according to the right to permanent possession, permanent use, temporary use, lease and property. In two above cases when person wants to sell the Property (land and building), he will sell the building & structure and subsequently land parcel will be sold as an attachment (right is being sold).
Leaseholder	Juridical person (farm) running agricultural production with the use of land parcels granted to him on a long-term lease. Lease term is limited up to fifty years but not less than for ten years. Leaseholder cannot sell - buy, mortgage, present, exchange the land
Low Income	Low-income households are classified as households where the monthly per capita income is less than US\$ 2 per capita per day).
Makhalla	Is a local level community-based organization recognized official by the GoU that serves as the interface between state and community and is responsible for facilitating a range of social support facilities and ensuring the internal social and cultural cohesiveness of its members. Mahalla leaders are elected by their local communities.
Meaningful Consultation	A process that (i) begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle; (ii) provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to affected people; (iii) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion; (iv) is gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; and (v) enables the incorporation of all relevant views of affected people and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues.
Replacement cost	Replacement cost is the principle to be complied with in compensating for lost assets. Calculation of which should include: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any. Where market conditions are absent or in a formative stage, APs and host populations will be consulted to obtain adequate information about recent land transactions, land value by types, land titles, land use, cropping patterns and crop production, availability of land in the project area and region, and other related information. Baseline data on housing, house types, and construction materials will also be collected. Qualified and experienced experts will undertake the valuation of acquired assets. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account.
Severely Affected Households	Severely affected households are those who lose more than 10% of their productive asset (income generating productive land) and or physically displaced
Significant impact	200 people or more will experience major impacts, which are defined as; (i) being physically displaced from housing, or (ii) losing 10% or more of their productive assets (income generating).
Vulnerable Households	Low-income households, female-headed households, the elderly headed household, households having physically challenged persons

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

i. **Project Description.** This is a draft Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) which has been prepared for the "Tashkent Province Water Supply Development Project (TPWSDP)" to be financed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The project will have two outputs such as (i): Improved water supply services within the Districts of Kibray and Zangiota and (ii) Tashkent Province Suvukova (TPS) utility and system management improved. The Project's revised scope includes various components, such as (i) Construction of Water Treatment Plant «Kadiyya – Rural» with capacity 100 000 m³/day to provide piped water supply to part of Kibray districts and Zangiata district, (ii) Construction of transmission main 58.3 km from WTP «Kadiyya – Rural» to WDC VU-3 in Zangiata district, (iii) Construction of supply trunk mains to water distribution centers, total 27.8 km, Dia 450-110 mm, (iv) Construction of water distribution centers (WDC) – 8, (v) Reconstruction of water distribution centers – 9, (vi) Construction and reconstruction of distribution networks, total 337.77 km, Dia 350 to 76 mm, (vii) Installation of SCADA system in two districts, (viii) Construction of central warehouse and maintenance workshop, (ix) Procurement of vehicles and machineries. The project covers 58 settlements in two districts of Tashkent province including Kibray district for 20 settlements (5 villages, 20 makhallas); and Zangiata district – 38 settlements (1 town, 11 villages, 79 makhallas).

ii. **Background.** The draft LARP is based on a feasibility study and preliminary lines route alignment. This LARP is in its draft form at the moment as it is based on preliminary surveys¹. Land for permanent acquisition has been identified and the sites have been finalized. Similarly, the line route for the transmission route is almost final subject to minor modification during the detailed and final design. Exact route alignment distribution lines are not detailed and final at this stage. Therefore, assessment has been done based on the inventory survey which is walkover surveys. The executing agency will be responsible for finalizing the route alignment prior the construction and the impacts will be updated accordingly. Temporary impacts in terms of loss of crops for the transmission and distribution lines will be actually known during the final survey and prior to construction. Therefore, some assumption has been made to calculate the overall impact which is generic at this stage for the right of way. This draft LARP will be updated and finalized based on a detailed measurement survey upon the completion of the final project design, prior to the LARP implementation and the project construction.

iii. **Impacts.** The Project will have both permanent and temporary impacts in terms of land acquisition. Permanent land acquisition includes loss of land permanently required for the proposed new water treatment plant and new water distribution centers. There will be no physical displacement. Temporary land acquisition includes loss of land required temporarily during construction of water pipelines. Construction of transmission lines will cause loss of crops for one season. There will be permanent loss of trees due to the project's permanent and temporary land acquisition. The impact of the project in terms of land acquisition is limited to two districts such as Kibray and Zangiota. Inventory and census survey were carried out based on the feasibility study. A total of 22.3 hectares of land will be acquired permanently for the project of which 18.1 ha (81%) is classified as arable/crop land and 4.2 ha (19%) is classified as orchard/garden land. Similarly, 75.89 hectares of land is likely to be impacted temporarily due to the construction of transmission main/trunk line, of which 54.38 ha (72%) is arable/crop land and 21.51 ha (28%) of land is classified as orchard/garden land. Currently, there is no physical displacement foreseen in the project as per the feasibility study. The project will have impact in terms of loss of trees and loss of crops. The total number of trees being affected is 26,272

¹ Preliminary design has not been prepared during the feasibility study and during the PPTA.

(1899 in permanent land acquisition, 19,511 in transmission main line and 4862 in distribution lines). Out of the total 26, 272 number of trees, 16,992 (65%) are fruit trees and 9280 (35%) are non-fruit trees. It is found that there are various types of crops being cultivated which may be affected for a period of one season during construction of transmission main/trunk lines. These crops are; cotton, wheat, vegetables, water melon, triticale, tomato, sunflower, strawberry, peas, paprika, onion, corn, carrot, aubergine, alfalfa, pumpkin, plum, and beet etc. These crops are found to be standing crops during the survey.

iv. **Affected Households and Persons:** The total number of affected households, as recorded, during the census survey is approximately 54 which consist of 9 households in permanent land acquisition and 45 households in temporary acquisition especially in the transmission main line. The total number of affected persons is approximately 305 (39 persons for permanent land acquisition and 266 persons for temporary impact). The total number of male affected person is 153 (50.2%) and female affected person is 152 (49.8%). The number of severely affected households is 2 due to permanent land acquisition who will be losing more than 10% of their income generating productive land. It is also found during the census survey that there are 765 numbers of agricultural laborers (213 in case of permanent land acquisition and 552 in case of temporary impact) who will be affected in terms of loss of income for a temporary period. There are a total of 24 vulnerable affected households.

v. **Consultations.** Consultations were carried out with stakeholders at various stages of project preparation i.e., during feasibility study especially during preparation of draft LARP and during environment consultation. It ensured that the affected people and other stakeholders are informed, consulted and allowed to participate in project preparation and implementation. Community consultations were arranged through focused group discussions (FGDs) at various locations during the census surveys. FGDs were conducted, especially in 7 villages in the month of May, 2016 which involved both men and women participants. The total number of participants is 46, which included 35 male and 11 female participants. Most of the people are aware about of the project and supported the project. Consultation will be continued throughout the project cycle. The project information will be disseminated through disclosure of resettlement planning documents. Resettlement information leaflet containing information on project design, compensation, assistance, eligibility, entitlement, grievance redress mechanism, implementation schedule etc. will be translated into the local languages (Russian and Uzbek) and will be distributed to the affected persons upon the approval of the draft LARP by UCSA and ADB. Copies of the draft LARP will be disclosed in ADB's website (in English) and in the website of UCSA (in English, Russian and Uzbek language) upon approval. The same procedure will also be followed during the disclosure of updated/final LARP during detailed design.

v. **GRM.** A grievance redress mechanism will be established at the project level by co-opting the local grievance mechanism to allow affected persons appealing any disagreeable decision, practice or activity arising from land or other assets compensation. APs will be fully informed of their rights and of the procedures for addressing complaints whether verbally or in writing during consultation, survey, and time of compensation. The project level grievance mechanism shall not impede an aggrieved person's access to the country's judicial or administrative remedies. The aggrieved persons can approach a court of law at any time and independent of the project level grievance redress process. UCSA will ensure that grievances and complaints on any aspect of the land acquisition, compensation, and resettlement are addressed in a timely and satisfactory manner. Two level grievance redress mechanism has been proposed such as (i) Level-1 (Subdivision of TPS at district khokimiyat level), and (ii) Level- 2 (PCU at UCSA in the province level), . UCSA and its PCU will keep records of

complaints received for its use and monitoring as well as for review by ADB during regular supervision missions

vi. **Legal Framework and Compensation Eligibility.** The legal and policy framework of the project is based on national laws and legislations related to land acquisition and compensation policy in Uzbekistan, and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 (SPS). Based on the analysis of applicable laws and policies and ADB's Policy requirements, project related land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) principles have been adopted. APs entitled for compensation or at least assistance provisions under the Project are (i) All APs losing land either covered by legal title/traditional land rights, legalizable, or without legal status; (ii) Tenants and sharecroppers whether registered or not; (iii) Owners of buildings (as and when applicable), crops, plants, or other objects attached to the land; and (iv) APs losing business, income, and salaries. Compensation eligibility will be limited by a cut-off- date which will be the start of final AP Census during the detailed measurement survey, following the detailed design. The cut-off-date will be published and communicated to APs by the UCSA prior to the start of final AP census survey. APs who settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. They however will be given sufficient advance notice prior to construction. All the compensation will be based on replacement cost. Land acquisition in the Project does not lead to any physical displacement and therefore, relocation is not deemed required in this project.

viii. **Budget.** The land acquisition and resettlement cost estimate for the project includes eligible compensation, assistance and support cost for LARP implementation as per the entitlement matrix. Compensation by the project will include land development cost to make the replaced land usable, compensation for trees and crops and other associated assets, if any. The estimated cost in this budget is indicative which needs further updating upon the detailed design. Total Indicative cost land acquisition and resettlement is 3,640.86 million UZS equivalent to 1.2 million USD. This includes 10% of contingency to meet any additional cost to be incurred in the future.. UCSA will ensure that necessary fund allocation is done in advance in the overall project budget so that compensation is paid in a timely matter.

ix. **Institutional Arrangement.** Uzbekistan Communal Services Agency (UCSA) will be executing agency (EA) responsible for implementation of the "Tashkent Province Water Supply Development Project (TPWSDP)" with due participation and coordination from Tashkent Provincial Suvokova (TPS) which will be acting as implementing agency related to construction. However, UCSA will be responsible for the LAR activities. A Project Coordination Committee (PCU) will be created in UCSA with representation from TPS and the PCU will be responsible for overall implementation including LAR activities of the Project. The PCU will have a designated social and resettlement specialist as early as possible who will be responsible for ensuring that all the activities related to land acquisition and involuntary are being followed and implemented in accordance with Uzbekistan's legislation and policies and ADB's SPSS, 2009. The social and resettlement specialist in the PCU will ensure that the draft LARP prepared under the Project Preparatory Technical Assistance (PPTA) during feasibility study is finalized/updated during detailed design and implemented prior to start of civil work. The PCU will be supported by a Project Management Consultant (TPWSDP Design & Supervision). The Project Management Consultant (PMC) will have social and resettlement specialist in its contract to support the PCU social and resettlement specialist. There will be several other government agencies that will also be responsible for the LAR activities such as (i) Provincial/District Governments (Khokimyat) and (ii) Goskomzemgeodezcadastre (State Committee on Land Resources, Geodesy, Cartography and State Cadastre (SCLRGCS) at district level. There will also be independent valuation firms, local government bodies representatives of APs to be involved in to the LARP preparation.

x. **Implementation Schedule and Monitoring**

The time for implementation of LARP will be scheduled as per the overall project implementation schedule. All activities related to the land acquisition and resettlement are planned to ensure that compensation is paid prior to displacement and commencement of civil works. Public consultation, monitoring and grievance redress will be undertaken intermittently throughout the project duration. As far as construction of lines is concerned, this can be initiated in the section where compensation is paid. However, in case of permanent land acquisition, construction can only start once all the compensation and resettlement is done. . The implementation of LARP will be closely monitored, which will be the responsibility of UCSA. The PCU will provide ADB with an effective basis for assessing land acquisition and resettlement progress and identifying potential difficulties and problems. UCSA will submit semi-annual monitoring reports to ADB which will broadly include; setting up of relevant institutions, status on land for land compensation especially finding the alternate land, land development in the alternate site, status on disbursement of compensation and assistance, number of consultations carried out, number of grievance recorded and redressed, status on progress of physical construction, difficulties (if any) found during the implementation of LARP and further mitigation measures etc.

1. INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT BACKGROUND

1.1 Overview and Background of the Project

1. This is a draft Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) which has been prepared for the "Tashkent Province Water Supply Development Project," to be financed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB). Uzbekistan's water supply sector is currently undergoing a major transformation, notably through nationwide reorganization of its sector institutions and implementation of sector-wide management, financial and cost recovery reforms. Driven largely through Decree 306,¹ enacted in October 2015, State Unitary Enterprises (*provincial suvokovas*) have been established in each province of the nation, each with the responsibility to develop and implement water supply and sanitation improvements in their respective jurisdictions. In conjunction with this, previously independent district water and sanitation enterprises (*vodokanals*) have also been restructured and are being absorbed as district branches into their respective provincial suvokovas.

2. Decree 306 also stipulates specific measures that are destined to further strengthen the viability and sustainability of provincial suvokovas. Firstly, it mandates implementation of over 40 definitive sector improvement actions, outlining the respective implementation mechanisms, completion dates and responsible agencies². And secondly, it requires the establishment of two high-level committees: one to ensure the recruitment of qualified management personnel for suvokovas³, and the other to monitor the timely servicing of water sector loans of international financial institutions⁴. Under the leadership of ministry of finance (MOF) and UCSA, significant sector reforms are already being achieved: suvokova charters have been formulated, State registrations completed, business plans prepared, tariffs harmonized, asset inventories conducted, and skilled professional and support personnel recruited.

3. The project has been designed to address the water supply shortage, quality and operational and maintenance issues in two districts of Tashkent Province. Alternative technical options were analyzed and the optimum design solution for regional water supply system was identified based on the efficiency of the investment and operational expenditures and reduction of social and environmental impacts. A new water treatment plant will produce 105,000 m³ of drinking water daily, sufficient to cover the projected water demand of a population of 340,670 living in 58 rural and semi-urbanized settlements up to the year 2043. A 423 km network of new pipelines ranging from 76 to 1,000 mm in diameter, integrated with existing distribution system, 17 pumping station mains of which 8 newly constructed and 9 rehabilitated, will secure expanded distribution of safe drinking water on a permanent basis within the service area.

¹ Decree 306 'On measures to implement the main directions of development of the organizations of water supply and sanitation' enacted by the Cabinet of Ministers on 30 October 2015.

² These actions relate to improvements in water supply system management, physical infrastructure provision, tariff and accounting system policy, suvokova staffing capacity, information and communication technologies, consumer connections, and consumer awareness.

³ 'Committee for attestation and appointment of managerial personnel of SUE suvokova and its city and district branches', chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

⁴ 'Inter-agency Commission for monitoring of timely servicing of loans received from international financial institutions under the guarantee of Republic of Uzbekistan for the development and modernization of water supply and sanitation systems', chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

4. The proposed project development technology is based on sustainable criteria with respect to both conservative use of water resource, use of materials and construction technologies. The non-revenue water (NRW) issue is addressed primarily through implementation of 100% consumer metering. Fiberglass and polyethylene pipes characterized by extremely low roughness coefficient will be used for the construction of the water network. The proposed technology is compatible with local conditions and capacity of TPS. A comprehensive capacity building program addressed to the system operator, the Tashkent Province Suvokova, is to ensure a sustainable management of the new water supply system in the long term. The project will induce improvement of hygiene and health and create opportunities for business development and therefore enhancement of local economies, therefore alleviating poverty in the Kibray and Zangiyota districts.

5. The project is consistent with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) *Midterm Review of Strategy 2020*⁵, the ADB *Country Partnership Strategy: Uzbekistan, 2012–2016*⁶, and the ADB *Water Operational Plan 2011–2020*. It also conforms with and supports relevant government decrees relating to the water supply sector, and is consistent with previous and ongoing ADB interventions in the sector⁷.

6. The impact of the project will be improved living standards, environment, and public health in Tashkent Province. The outcome of the project will be improved and expanded access to reliable, sustainable and affordable water supply services in Tashkent Province. The project will have two outputs such as (i): Improved water supply services within the Districts of Kibray and Zangiyota and (ii) TPS utility and system management improved. The project covers 58 settlements in two districts of Tashkent province including: Kibray district – 20 settlements (5 villages, 20 makhallas) and Zangiata district – 38 settlements (1 town, 11 villages, and 79 makhallas).

1.2 Project Components

7. The main physical components of the water supply network system are described below and the layout of the system is depicted in Figure 1.1. Some maps and pictures of relevant project components are provided in **Annexure 1**.

i. **Construction of Water Treatment Plant (WTP) «Kadirya – Rural» with capacity 100 000 m3/day to provide piped water supply to part of Kibray districts and Zangiata district.**

- Raw water intake facility including I lift pump station
- Flocculation chamber
- Horizontal sedimentation tanks
- Filters station

⁵ ADB. 2014. *Midterm Review of Strategy 2020: Meeting the Challenges of a Transforming Asia and Pacific*. Manila.

⁶ Infrastructure development is prioritized as a driver in the nation's transformation towards a modern industrial and service economy.

⁷ ADB intervention includes two completed water supply and sanitation projects (L1842-UZB: Urban Water Supply Project, and L2208-UZB: Kashkadarya and Navoi Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project). Both projects have been rated as successful. Six projects are also currently being implemented including L2466-UZB: Surkhandarya Water Supply and Sanitation Project, L3275-UZB(SF): Djizzak Sanitation System Development Project, and four under the first multitranché financing facility (MFF) (Water Supply and Sanitation Services Investment Program), including L2564-UZB-Tranche 1; L2633-UZB-Tranche 2; L2825-UZB-Tranche 3; and L3064-UZB-Tranche 4).

- Chemical plant
 - Flush water reservoir 1x2000 m3 combined with pumping station
 - II-lift pump station
 - Clean water reservoirs
 - Transformer Substation 2 GKTP 1000/10/0.4 kV
 - Recycled water PS
 - Sludge Beds
 - Operators Offices (2)
 - Laboratory and Dispatchers station
 - Guardhouse
 - Storehouse
 - Garage for 2 vehicles (sheltered
 - Pit (50 m3)
 - Service Networks
 - In-Site Lighting Networks
 - In-Site Water Supply and Sewerage Network
 - Process automation networks
 - Land improvement, landscaping and roads on sites
- ii. Construction of transmission main 58.3 km from WTP «Kadiya – Rural» to WDC VU-3 in Zangiata district:
- D= 1000 mm, L= 0.80 km
 - D= 900 mm L= 7.2 km
 - D= 700 mm L= 8.4 km
 - D= 600 mm L= 17.6 km
 - D= 500 mm L= 3.30 km
 - D= 350 mm L= 4.2 km
 - D= 300 mm L= 16.8 km
- iii. Construction of supply trunk mains to water distribution centers, total 27.8 km, Dia 450-110 mm.
- D=110mm, L= 1.45 km
 - D=140mm, L= 0.46 km
 - D=180mm, L= 5.4 km
 - D=200mm, L=4.73 km
 - D=225mm, L= 0.1 km
 - D=250mm, L= 3.94 km
 - D=280mm, L= 3.79 km
 - D=315mm, L= 3.4 km
 - D=355mm, L= 1.05 km
 - D=400mm, L= 1.32 km
 - D=450mm, L= 1.54 km

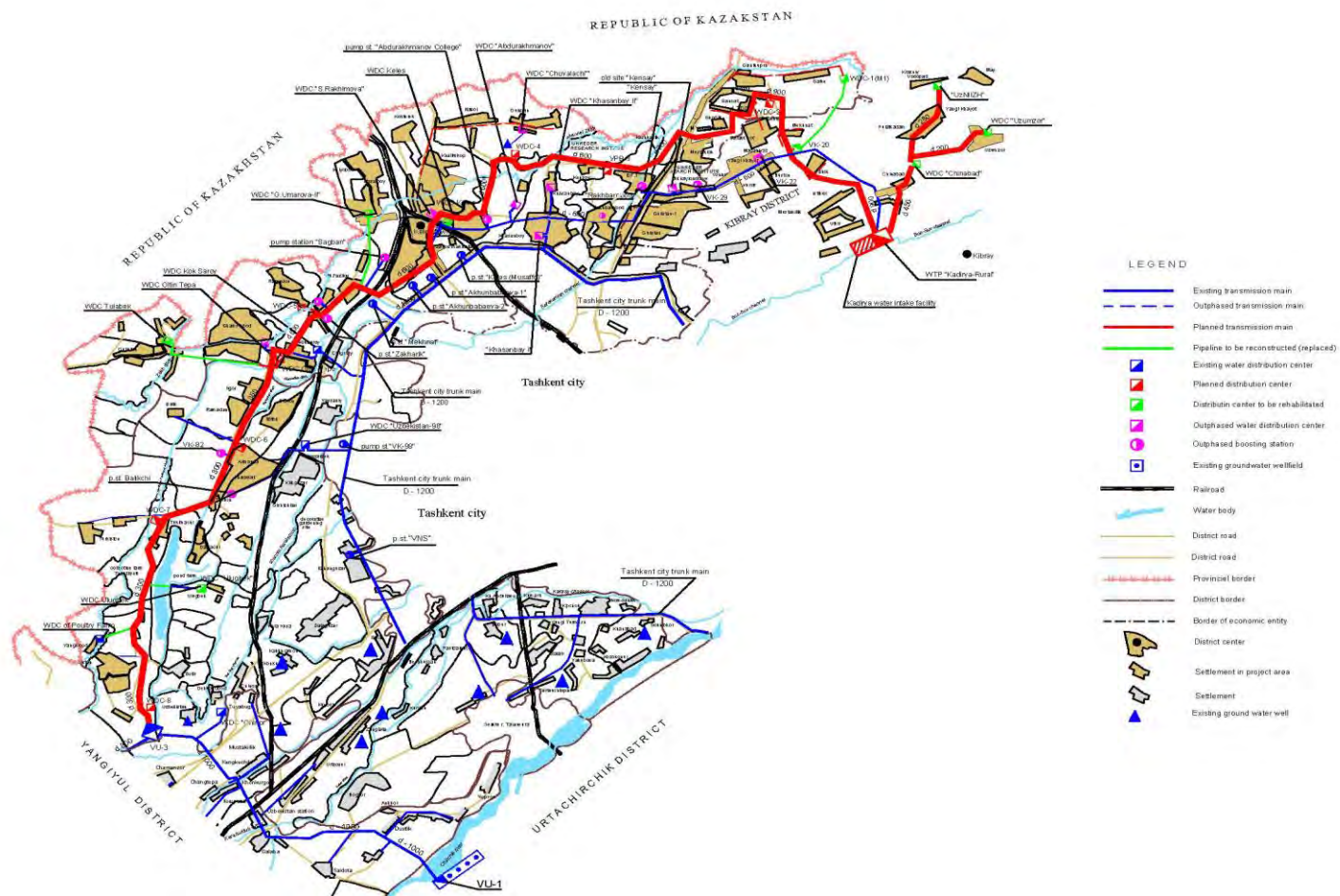
- iv. **Construction of water distribution centers (WDC) – 8 and Reconstruction of water distribution centers – 9. Details are given in Table 1.1.**

Table 1.1: Construction and Reconstruction of WDC

Name	New Construction	Reconstruction
A. Kibray District		
WDC Chinobod	0	1
WDC UzNIIZH	0	1
WDC Uzumzor	0	1
VK-20	0	1
Total (Kibray District)	0	4
B. Zangiota District		
WDC-1(M1)	0	1
WDC-2	1	0
WDC-3	1	0
WDC-4	1	0
WDC "Keles"	0	1
WDC "G.Umarova-II"	0	1
WDC-5	1	0
WDC -6	1	0
WDC "Oltin Tepa"	1	0
WDC "Tulabek"	0	1
WDC-7	1	0
WDC of Poultry Farm (existing)	0	1
WDC-8	1	0
WDC "Ulugbek"	0	1
Total (Zangiata District)	8	5
Total (Kibray and Zangiota)	8	9

- v. Construction and reconstruction of distribution networks, total 337.77 km, Dia 350 to 76 mm
- D=76mm, L= 2.12. km
 - D=100mm, L= 96.01 km
 - D=125mm, L= 35.82 km
 - D=140mm, L=48.59 km
 - D=160mm, L= 36.82 km
 - D=180mm, L= 22.97 km
 - D=200mm, L= 30.35 km
 - D=250mm, L= 22.35 km
 - D=280mm, L= 7.8 km
 - D=300mm, L= 25.7 km
 - D=350mm, L= 9.24 km

- vi. House connections including installation of 49,256 water meters (Kibray District= 9,333 and Zangiota District= 39,923 house connections)
- vii. Installation of SCADA system in two districts;
- viii. Construction of central warehouse and maintenance workshop
- ix. Procurement of vehicles and machineries.



1.3 Scope and Limitation of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan

8. This is a draft Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) which has been prepared for the "Tashkent Province Water Supply Development Project". The LARP contains various physical components related to water supply such as transmission and distribution networks and associated facilities. The LARP contains extent of permanent impact caused by land acquisition and temporary impacts due to construction of transmission main and distribution main lines. The LARP identifies compensation and resettlement assistance requirements for affected persons (APs). The LARP is based on a feasibility study and preliminary lines route alignment. Attempts have been made to minimize land acquisition and resettlement by adopting mitigation measures such as reconstruction of existing lines, selection of WTP and WDC sites in agricultural land which are free from residential habitats, selection of line alignment away from habitat areas and minimizing the right of way (RoW) in the populated area.

9. Land for permanent acquisition has been identified and the sites for various components requiring permanent land acquisition have been identified. Similarly, the line route alignment for the transmission route is also done subject to modification during the detailed and final design. Exact route alignment for distribution lines is not detailed and final at this stage. Therefore, assessment has been done based on the inventory survey which is walkover surveys. The executing agency will be responsible for finalizing the route alignment prior the construction and the impacts will be updated accordingly. Temporary land acquisition will be required in terms of loss of crops along the right of way (RoW) during construction of transmission and distribution lines and the impacts will be actually known during the final survey and prior to construction. Therefore, some assumption has been made to calculate the overall impact which is generic at this stage for the right of way. This draft LARP will be finalized and updated prior to the implementation and construction. Also, there is land optimization process going on in Uzbekistan where the authenticity of real owners may change at a later stage which needs to be updated during the updating process. The following steps will be taken by the executing agency, UCSA to finalize and update the draft LARP:

- finalization of route alignment design to the detailed extent during detailed design in order to identify the actual owners to be affected temporarily for loss of crops and other assets
- Collection of land details including ownership and a list containing the quantum of land being affected for each plot.
- Collection of land details if there is any change in the location of WTP or WDC or other structures and accordingly carrying out census survey for the new affected persons.
- Based on the final alignment, detailed assessment on loss of crops and trees need to be enumerated and recorded.
- Upon collection of all necessary data, the draft LARP needs to be updated/finalized and the updated/finalized will be sent to ADB for approval and disclosure.

1.4 Approach and Methodology

10. This chapter provides detailed assessment of impacts on land acquisition and resettlement. 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:

- **Inventory of Losses / Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)** is aimed to measure the size and type of land and other assets as well as to identify households that will be affected by the permanent land acquisition. The inventory and DMS are based on feasibility study. This will need to be updated upon the detailed design.
- **AH/AP census** aimed to gather the socioeconomic conditions of affected households and affected people. The census was covered for all the households affected due to permanent land acquisition and was carried in the month of May 2016.
- **AH/AP census** survey was also carried out among the households who are likely to be affected temporarily due to construction of transmission and distribution main/ pile line and especially during construction. The census survey for this component is approximate.
- **Transact and walkover Survey** has also been carried out for the distribution pipe line to assess the overall impact on loss of trees
- **Consultations** with all project stakeholders, including AHs, governmental agencies and other affected parties;
- **Preliminary estimation** of compensation rates aimed to provide an initial cost estimate for the LARP based on the proposed entitlement matrix.

11. An inventory of potential impacts has been done to assess the impact on land acquisition and resettlement for permanent land acquisition, especially for WTP and WDCs. A project level census of all affected households, available during census survey, was conducted for the same. Village maps were collected and project components and alignment was superimposed in the digitized cadastral map in order to identify the number of land parcels and their demarcation including the quantification. Based on the cadastral details, a team of survey enumerators were engaged to carry out the DMS and AP census survey.

2. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT

2.1 GENERAL

12. The impacts on land acquisition and involuntary resettlement are categorized in to two parts such as permanent impacts and temporary impacts in terms of land acquisition. Permanent land acquisition includes loss of land permanently required along with its associated assets for the proposed new water treatment plant, new water distribution centers and loss of trees along the right of way of transmission and distribution lines .. The sites for WTP and WDCs have been identified and almost finalized subject to minor changes which may occur during the detailed design exercise. Assessment was done for proposed new WTP and WDCs where land is to be acquired. As per the current technical details and technical layout available during the feasibility study, a detailed measurement survey (DMS) and census survey have been completed for these components having permanent land acquisition.

13. Temporary land acquisition includes loss of land required temporarily during construction which will cause loss of crops for one season due to the construction of transmission and distribution pipelines.. In case of temporary impacts, transmission main/transmission trunk/transmission water pipe line will have more impacts compared to distribution main/distribution line. Approximately 40 meters of right of way has been considered for the transmission main in the plain agricultural area and the RoW has been minimized in the congested area. An assessment for the transmission line has been done through a of the affected land parcels and a census of the affected households was also carried out who were available during the survey. However, the census survey of the affected households along the transmission line is still preliminary which will further be updated during the detailed design and prior to construction. Assessment on loss of crops and trees along the RoW of transmission has also been calculated based on the RoW (40 meters). The distribution water pipe line will have two components, such as, distribution supply main and distribution rings. Distribution pipe lines will have minimum disruption during construction because the nature of construction activities are small scale in nature in terms of excavation, trenching, small size of the pipeline especially the diameter etc. Therefore, some assumptions have been made to calculate the loss of impacts in terms of crops and trees, etc.

2.2 PERMANENT LAND ACQUISITION (WTP AND WDCs)

14. The following section describes the findings of the DMS and census survey. As per the DMS, the total number of affected parcels is 13, having 13 land users. However, census survey was conducted among 9 land users. The remaining were absent during the census survey. Efforts will be made to cover the remaining APs during the final AP census survey based on the detailed design.

2.2.1 Affected Villages

15. There are 8 villages/locations which will be affected due to permanent land acquisition. Zangiota district has the highest number of affected villages (5 villages and Kibray has affected 3 villages. A list of the affected villages in each district is shown in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1: List of Affected Villages

Table 2.11. List of Affected Villages		
Name of the District	Name of the Village	Total number of Village
Kibray District		
1	Utkir	3
2	Chinobod	
3	Mehnat	
Zangiota		
1	Yangi hayot	5
2	Oltin Tapa	
3	Keles	
4	Ramadon	
5	Tuqimachi	
Total number of affected Villages		8

Source: DMS and Census Survey, May 2016

2.2.2 Affected Land Parcels

16. There are a total of 13 land parcels being affected by land acquisition, of which Zangiota has 8 affected land parcels (62%) and Kibray district has 5 affected land parcels (38%). District wise break up of affected land parcel is shown in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2: Affected Land Parcel

#	Name of the District	Number of Affected Land Parcel	Number of Affected Land User	Percent
1	Kibray	5	5	38
2	Zangiota	8	8	62
Total		13	13	100

Source: DMS and Census Survey, May 2016

2.2.3 Affected Land Area

17. A total of 22.3 hectares of land will be acquired permanently for the project. Land is categorized in to two parts, such as, arable/crop cultivation land and orchard/garden land. Out of the total 22.3 ha of affected land, 18.1 ha (81%) is arable/crop cultivation land and 4.2 ha (19%) of land is classified as orchard/garden land. District wise break up of each category of affected land area is shown in Table 2.3.

18.

Table 2.3: Affected Area under Land Acquisition

#	Name of the District	Total Affected Land Area (hectare)		
		Arable/Crop Cultivation	Orchard/Garden	Total
1	Kibray	14.1	0	14.1
2	Zangiota	4	4.2	8.2
Total		18.1	4.2	22.3

Source: DMS and Census Survey, May 2016

2.2.4 Severity of Impact

19. Severity of impact occurs when 10% or more of the total productive asset (income generating) such as land, in this case, is affected. Data on the total land holding size of the affected households has been collected and accordingly, the severity of impact has been calculated. As per the census survey, there are a total of 4 land users who will be severely affected from Kibray district.. Details are shown in Table 2.4.

Table 2.4: Severity of Impact

#	Name of the District	Severity of Impact (Number)		
		Up to 10% of total land	≥ 10% of total land	100% of total land (landless)
1	Kibray	3	2	0
2	Zangiota	8	0	0
Total		11	2	0

Source: DMS and Census Survey, May 2016

2.2.5 Loss of Crops due to Land Acquisition

20. As per the census survey, it is found that there are various types of crops being cultivated which will be affected due to land acquisition. These crops are wheat, vegetables, sunflower, corn and alfalfa. These crops are found to be standing crops during the survey. Corn is reported be cultivated in a major chunk of the affected land. Details on the affected crop area along with types of crops and the yield are shown in Table 2.5.

Table 2.5: Loss of Crops due to Land Acquisition

Type of Crop	Name of District	Affected Cultivated Area (Hectare)	Total Yield or harvest (ton) From affected cultivated area
Wheat	Kibray	0	0
	Zangiota	1.25	6.13
Total (Wheat)		1.25	6.13
Vegetable	Kibray	0.2	8
	Zangiota	2	50.2
Total (Vegetable)		2.2	58.2

Type of Crop	Name of District	Affected Cultivated Area (Hectare)	Total Yield or harvest (ton) From affected cultivated area
Sun Flower	Kibray	4	16
	Zangiota	0	0
Total (Sun Flower)		4	16
Corn	Kibray	6.2	212.4
	Zangiota	0.25	1.5
Total (Corn)		6.45	213.9
alfalfa	Kibray	2	12
	Zangiota	0	0
Total (alfa alfa)		2	12
Grand Total		15.9	306.23

Source: DMS and Census Survey, May 2016

2.2.6 Loss of Trees

21. Loss of trees has been reported due to land acquisition. These trees belong to the farmers and exist on the affected farm land. . A total of 1,889 numbers of trees will be affected, of which 1,669 are fruit trees and 230 are non-fruit trees. Among the fruit trees, there are various species which are to be affected, such as, grape (1,000 number), apple (322 number), plum (172 number) and apricot (175 numbers). Among the non-fruit trees, there are 80 number of mulberry trees and 150 number of poplar trees to be affected. Details on the loss of trees are shown in Table 2.6.

Table 2.6: Loss of Trees

Name of the Species of Trees	Name of the District	Quantity (Number)	Type of Trees
Mulberry	Kibray	80	Non fruit
	Zangiota	0	
Total (Mulberry)		80	
Apple	Kibray	120	fruit
	Zangiota	202	fruit
Total (Apple)		322	
Plum	Kibray	0	
	Zangiota	172	fruit
Total Plum		172	
Poplar	Kibray	90	Non fruit
	Zangiota	60	Non fruit
Total (Poplar)		150	
Grape	Kibray	0	
	Zangiota	1000	fruit
Total (Grape)		1000	

Name of the Species of Trees	Name of the District	Quantity (Number)	Type of Trees
Apricot	Kibray	0	
	Zangiota	175	fruit
Total (Apricot)		175	
Fruit Trees= 1,669			
Non Fruit Trees= 230			
Total Number of Trees= 1,899			

Source: DMS and Census Survey, May 2016

2.2.7 People Associated with Land (Permanent Loss of Income)

22. The census survey reveals that there are 213 numbers of agricultural laborers who are dependent on the affected land, of which 125 are men and 88 are women. These affected agricultural laborers will lose their income for which they are entitled for compensation. It is found that 9 of them have formal agreement (4 in Kibray district and 5 in Zangiota district) and the remaining don't have any formal agreement rather they have informal deal with the farm. No cases of tenants or share croppers are found in the affected land. Details on associated people in the affected land are shown in Table 2.7.

Table 2.7: People Associated with Affected Land

#	Name of the District	Number of Agricultural Laborers		
		Men	Women	Total
1	Kibray	68	64	132
2	Zangiota	57	24	81
Total		125	88	213

Source: DMS and Census Survey, May 2016

2.3 TEMPORARY LAND ACQUISITION (TRANSMISSION MAIN/TRUNK/LINES AND DISTRIBUTION LINES)

2.3.1 General Impact

23. This section deals with the impacts which are likely to be occurred during the time of construction of transmission main/trunk line and distribution lines. The impacts are of two types such as loss of trees to be felled permanently along the right of way and loss of crops for one season during the construction period. There will be no permanent land acquisition for the pipe line components for either transmission or distribution. Land will be restored to its previous use and the users will be allowed to cultivate their land after the construction. Careful scheduling of the construction activities may further reduce the impact in terms of loss of crops. It is proposed that the construction schedule may follow the agricultural off-season where no cultivation or standing crops are there. However, it may happen that the loss of crop may become unavoidable; therefore, an assessment was done through DMS and census survey. The length of the transmission main is 58.3 kilometers and the standard right of way is 40 meters. However, the construction activities may not disturb the crop area for the entire 40 meters of right of way. The route alignment was done carefully to minimize the damage. Settlement areas have been avoided. All the cadastral details were collected by the survey team on which the alignment was adjusted to have minimum damage. The following section describes various temporary impacts likely to occur during the construction.

2.3.2 Affected Villages (Temporary Impact)

24. There are 20 villages/locations which will be affected due to temporary impacts to be caused by the construction of the transmission pipe line. Zangiota district has the highest number of affected villages (18 villages) and Kibray district has 2 villages. A list of the affected villages in each district is shown in Table 2.8.

Table 2.8: List of affected Villages due to Temporary Impacts

Table 2.6. List of affected Villages due to Temporary Impacts		
Name of the District	Name of the Village	Total number of Village
Kibray District		
1	Mehnat Agrobiznes Firmasi	2
2	Chinobad	
Zangiota		
1	Keles	18
2	Bog'i zilol	
3	Qizg'aldoq	
4	Kensoy	
5	Xasanboy	
6	Yunusobod	
7	Bunyodkor	
8	Achchiqsoy	
9	Abdullaev	
10	Yangi Hayot	
11	Tarnov	
12	Shodlik	
13	Ramodon	
14	Zarafshon	
15	Tuqimachi	
16	Navbahor	
17	Ilttifoq	
18	Oltin tepa	
Total Number of affected Villages		20

Source: DMS and Census Survey, May 2016

2.3.3 Affected Land Parcels (Temporary)

25. There are a total of 91 land parcels being affected temporarily, of which Zangiota has 71 affected land parcels (75%%), and Kibray district has 24 affected land parcels (25%). District-wise break up of affected land parcel is shown in Table 2.9.

Table 2.9: Affected Land Parcel

#	Name of the District	Number of Affected Land Parcel	Number of Affected Land User	Percent
1	Kibray	24	24	25
3	Zangiota	71	71	75
Total		95	95	100

Source: DMS and Census Survey, May 2016

2.3.4 Affected Area Considered for Temporary Land Acquisition

26. A total of 75.89 hectares of land is likely to be impacted temporarily due to construction of the transmission main/trunk line. Land is categorized into two parts, such as, arable/crop land and orchard/garden land. Out of the total 75.89 ha of temporarily affected land, 54.38 ha (72%) is arable/crop land and 21.51 ha (28%) of land is classified as orchard/garden land. These lands will not be acquired permanently. However, there will be one season crop loss (if unavoidable) and loss of trees which will be affected and will be compensated accordingly. District wise break of each category of affected land area is shown in Table 2.10.

Table 2.10: Affected Area under Temporary Impact

#	Name of the District	Total Affected Land Area (hectare)		
		Arable/Crop Cultivation	Orchard/Garden	Total
1	Kibray	17.39	1.29	18.68
2	Zangiota	36.99	20.22	57.21
Total		54.38	21.51	75.89

Source, DMS and Census Survey, May 2016

2.3.5 Loss of Crops Likely to Occur during Pipeline Construction

27. As per the census survey, it is found that there are various types of crops being cultivated which may be affected in terms of loss of crops for a period of one season during construction of transmission main/trunk line. These crops are; wheat, vegetables, corn, alfalfa, pumpkin, plum, and beet. These crops are found to be standing crops during the survey. However, these are not necessarily to be affected if these crops are not found during construction. Details on crops which are likely to affected are shown in Table 2.11.

Table 2.11: Types of Crops Likely to be Affected

Type of Crops	Name of the District	Affected Cultivated Area (Hectare)	Total Yield or harvest (ton) From affected cultivated area
Wheat	Kibray	0.6	2.4
	Zangiota	10.42	61.39
Total (Wheat)		11.02	63.79
Vegetable	Kibray	0.3	12
	Zangiota	8.02	198.85
Total (Vegetable)		8.32	210.85

Type of Crops	Name of the District	Affected Cultivated Area (Hectare)	Total Yield or harvest (ton) From affected cultivated area
Corn	Kibray	0	0
	Zangiota	2.5	51.76
Total (Corn)		2.5	51.76
alfalfa	Kibray	0	0
	Zangiota	0.75	38.7
Total (alfa alfa)		0.75	38.7
Pumpkin	Kibray	0	0
	Zangiota	0.21	5.25
Total (Pumpkin)		0.21	5.25
Plum	Kibray	0	0
	Zangiota	0.2	0.4
Total (Plum)		0.2	0.4
Beet	Kibray	0	0
	Zangiota	0.21	6.3
Total (Beet)		0.21	6.3
Total		23.21	377.05

Source: DMS and Census Survey, May 2016

2.3.6 Loss of Trees due to Construction of Transmission Main/Trunk Line

28. Loss of trees has been reported due to temporary land acquisition. These trees exist along the right of way of transmission main/trunk line. A total of 19,515 numbers of trees will be affected, of which 10,461 (54%) are fruit trees and 9,050 (46%) are non-fruit trees. Details on the loss of trees are shown in Table 2.12

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

Name of species of Trees	Name of the District	Quantity (Number of affected Unit)	Type of Trees
Apple	Kibray	560	Fruit
	Zangiota	2156	Fruit
Total (Apple)		2716	
Plum	Kibray	0	
	Zangiota	1342	Fruit
Total (Plum)		1342	
Cherry	Kibray	400	Fruit
	Zangiota	385	Fruit
Total (Cherry)		785	
Poplar	Kibray	0	
	Zangiota	9000	Non Fruit
Total (Poplar)		9000	

Name of species of Trees	Name of the District	Quantity (Number of affected Unit)	Type of Trees
Apricot	Kibray	0	
	Zangiota	110	Fruit
Total (Apricot)		110	
Peach	Kibray	0	
	Zangiota	154	Fruit
Total (Peach)		154	
Grape	Kibray	0	
	Zangiota	4976	Fruit
Total (Grape)		4976	
Akatsiya	Kibray	0	
	Zangiota	50	Non Fruit
Total (Akatsiya)		50	
Abricos	Kibray	0	
	Zangiota	378	Fruit
Total (Abricos)		378	
Total Fruit Trees			10,461
Total Non-Fruit trees			9,050
Total Trees			19,511

Source: DMS and Census Survey, May 2016

2.3.7 People Associated with Land (Temporary Loss of Income)

29. Census survey reveals that there are 552 numbers of agricultural laborers who are working on the affected land, of which 434 are men and 118 are women. It is also reported that 45 agricultural laborers (4 in Kibray district and 41 in Zangiota district) have formal agreement and the remaining have informal agreement while doing the cultivation. The impacts are temporary in nature, because, the impacts are limited for loss of one season crop during the construction of lines following which the land will be restored for cultivation and the agricultural laborer can still continue their work. Therefore, these affected agricultural laborers will not lose their source of livelihood permanently except some temporary loss of income if the crop is to be lost for the period of construction. No cases on tenants or share croppers are found in the affected land. Details on associated people in the affected land are shown in Table 2.13.

Table 2.13: People Associated with Affected Land

#	Name of the District	Number of Agricultural Laborers		
		Men	Women	Total
1	Kibray	12	3	15
2	Zangiota	422	115	537
Total		434	118	552

Source: DMS and Census Survey, May 2016

2.4 IMPACT DUE TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF DISTRIBUTION LINE

30. The construction of distribution pipelines will have insignificant social impact. It is proposed that there will be construction and reconstruction of 365.57 km (approximately) of water distribution networks.⁹ Most of the impacts will be avoided during construction and by the contractor. The exact line route for these small distribution lines are not yet firm and these have various flexibility during laying of the line where adverse impacts can be avoided. It may be foreseen that some tree cutting may be required if unavoidable. In order to make a tentative calculation, a transact survey was carried out covering a 10 kilometers of walkover survey along the tentative distribution line alignment. It is estimated that approximately 133 fruit trees may be felled. Keeping this as an assumption, it is calculated for the budgeting purpose that approximately 4,862 number of fruit trees may be affected. This is a very tentative assessment. This can be avoided or minimized during the construction.

2.5 SUMMARY IMPACT

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

Table 2.14: Summary Impacts

#	Impacts	Permanent Land Acquisition (WTP and WDCs)	Temporary Land Acquisition (Transmission and Distribution Water Pipelines)
1	Number of affected Villages	8	20
2	Number of land parcels	13	91
3	Affected land area (ha)	22.3	75.89
4	Arable/Crop cultivation land area (ha)	18.1	54.38
5	Orchard/ Garden land area (ha)	4.2	21.51
6	Number of severely affected households	2	Not Applicable ¹⁰
7	Number of Trees	1,899	19,551 for transmission line and 4,862 for distribution line =Total= 26,272
8	Number of fruit trees	1,669	16,992
9	Number of non-fruit trees (Number)	230	9280
10	Number of agricultural labor	213	552
11	Number of affected household	9	45
12	Number of Affected Persons	48	257

Source: Calculation based on the findings of DMS and Census Survey, May, 2016

⁹ Dia 400 to 100 mm as under Variants 1 and 2.

¹⁰ Impact in terms of loss of crops for one season which does not lead to any permanent land acquisition, therefore, these households will not be severely affected as they will be allowed to continue their agricultural activities after the construction and they will also be compensated for the loss of crops and income for the entire duration of damage during the construction of pipe line.

3. SOCIO ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

3.1 General

32. This chapter deals with the socio-economic profile of the project affected households. Socio economic details of the affected households were collected during the census survey. The survey was conducted during month of May, 2016. Socio economic information consists of affected households from permanently affected households due to permanent land acquisition as well as from temporary affected households who are likely to be affected during the construction of transmission line.. A total of 54 households have been covered which represents 9 households from permanently affected households and 45 households from temporarily affected households. These are the final total number as per the census survey carried out during May, 2016 based on the feasibility study. The socio economic details were collected from 100% surveyed households as part of census survey.

3.2 Affected Households

33. Zangiota district has the highest number of affected households which is 46 (40%), followed by Yangiyul district having 39 affected households (34%), Chinoz district having 22 affected households (19%) and Kibray district having 22 affected households (7%). Details on affected households are shown in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: Affected Households

Name of the District	Number of Households (Permanent Impact)	Number of Households (Temporary Impact)	Total Number of Households	Total Percentage (District)
Kibray	4	4	8	15
Zangiota	5	41	46	85
Total	9	45	54	100

Source: Census and socioeconomic survey, May 2016

3.3 Affected Persons

34. As per the project census survey, it is found that the total number of affected persons is 305 which include 48 APs due to permanent land acquisition and 257 APs due to temporary land acquisition. Total male APs are 153 (50.7%) and total female APs are 152 (49.3%). The average family size of the affected households is 5.6 persons. District wise and component wise distribution of male and female APs are shown in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2: Details on Affected Persons

District	Permanent Impact			Temporary Impact			Grand Total			Average family size (Total)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total				
Kibray	8	9	17	12	10	22	20	19	39	4.9	51.3	48.7	13
Zangiot a	13	18	31	120	115	235	133	133	266	5.8	50.0	50.0	87
Total	21	27	48	132	125	257	153	152	305	5.6	50.2	49.8	100.0

Source: Census and socioeconomic survey, May 2016

3.4 Vulnerable Households

35. The socio economic details of the affected households reveal that there are a total of 24 affected households that fall under the category of vulnerability. Vulnerable Households include women headed households, low income households, households having physically challenged persons and households headed by elderly persons (above 65 years) . The category mentioned under the vulnerability is generally based on ADB's general parameter. The findings on number of vulnerable households in each category are derived from the census and socio economic survey. Out of the 24 vulnerable households, 9 are women headed households, 1 is low income households and 14 households are headed by elderly people. Details on vulnerability are shown in Table 3.3:

Table 3.3: Vulnerable Household

Name of the District	Women Headed HH	Low Income HH	Physically Challenged HH	Elderly HH	Total Vulnerable HH
Kibray	1	0	0	2	3
Zangiota	8	1	0	12	21
Total	9	1	0	14	24

Source: Census and socioeconomic survey, May 2016

3.5 Primary Occupation of Head of the Affected Household

36. Agriculture is the primary occupation of every affected household. Details are shown in Table 3.4.

Table 3.4: Primary Occupation of the Head of the Household

Name of the District	Main Occupation of Head of the Household				Total
	Agriculture		Non Agriculture		
	Number	%	Number	%	
Kibray	8	15	0	0	8
Zangiota	46	85	0	0	46
Total	54	100	0	0	54

Source: Census and socioeconomic survey, May 2016

3.6 Annual Income and Expenditure of the Affected Households

37. The average annual income is homogenous among the affected households in the two affected districts¹¹. However, Kibray district has been reported to have a higher annual income (1,900 thousand UZS) and Zangiota has been reported to have 1,713 thousand UZS.. The average annual expenditure among the affected households in Kibray district has been reported to be 1,543 thousand UZS and in Zangiota, it is 1,525 thousand UZS. Details on annual income and expenditure are shown in Table 3.5.

Table 3.5: Annual Income and Expenditure

District	Average Annual income (thousand UZS)	Average Annual expenditure (thousand UZS)
Kibray	1,900	1,543
Zangiota	1,713	1,525

Source: Census and socioeconomic survey, May 2016

3.7 Education Status of Affected Persons

38. Around 43% of the affected persons are having secondary education. It is found that 12% of the affected persons have college degree, 4% have university degree, 12% have primary degree and 21% have above the university degree. Various educational levels of the affected persons are shown in Table 3.6.

Table 3.6: Educational Level of Affected Persons

Education	Kibray		Zangiota		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Just Literate ¹²	0	0	9	3.4	9	3
Primary	1	3	36	13.5	37	12
Secondary	16	41	115	43.2	131	43
Higher Secondary	0	0	6	2.3	6	2
College	7	18	31	11.7	38	12
University	5	13	6	2.3	11	4
Above University	10	26	53	19.9	63	21
Not Applicable	0	0	10	3.8	10	3
Total	39	100	266	100.0	305	100

Source: Census and socioeconomic survey, May 2016

¹¹ A separate poverty and social analysis (PSA) has been prepared for the Project which is also based on the primary surveys. The PSA report has detailed poverty assessment. The PSA reflects people's accessibility to various infrastructure facilities. The analysis in the LARP is based on the census and socioeconomic data and aimed at assessing the income and expenditure level of each affected household so that the income level is known.

¹² People who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement about their everyday life

3.8 Occupation Pattern of Affected Persons

39. The major occupation of the affected persons is agriculture (40%). Under-employment has been reported among 16% of project affected persons. Unemployment is reported to be 16%. 10% of the APs are students. Details on the occupation pattern of APs are shown in table 3.7.

Table 3.7: Occupation Pattern of Affected Persons

Occupation	Kibray		Zangiota		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Agriculture	10	26	112	42	122	40
Business	1	3	5	2	6	2
Government Jobs	4	10	19	7	23	8
Private Jobs	1	3	6	2	7	2
Daily Wage	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pension	5	13	19	7	24	8
Student	8	21	21	8	29	10
Self Employed	4	10	9	3	13	4
Housewife	4	10	17	6	21	7
Under employment	1	3	49	18	50	16
Unemployed	1	3	9	3	10	3
Total	39	100	266	100	305	100

Source: Census and socio economic survey, May2016

4. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

4.1 General

40. Consultations were carried out with stakeholders at various stages of project preparation. Informal consultations were carried out with UCSA and its relevant officials to discuss about the project and to seek their guidance on various issues related to land acquisition and resettlement planning activities. Officials of cadastral department were consulted to collect maps and parcel details of the project affected area. Public hearings were formally done as part of environment consultation where concerned Khomyats and the local people from the project areas were targeted. Environment and social issues were discussed among the participants as part of public hearing. Affected persons due to permanent and temporary land acquisition were consulted at individual household basis during census and socio economic survey. Additionally, focused group discussions and informal consultations were also carried out in the affected villages. .

4.2 Identification of Stakeholders and Methods of Consultations

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

Table 4.1: Method of Consultations

Stakeholders	Purpose	Method
UCSA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To discuss about the potential impact of the projects on land acquisition and involuntary resettlement To discuss about the progress of social safeguards planning activities and the broad policy principles, eligibility and entitlements etc. To discuss about the institutional arrangements and to share the experience of ongoing projects being implemented by UCSA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Frequent individual meetings and presentation with the officials UCSA and its existing PCU.
Khokimyats at Kibray and Zangiota	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To make the Khomiyat and the people of various localities to make them aware about the social and environment issues, mitigation measures and future plan of action 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through formal public hearing as part of environment hearing at each district Khomiyat.

Stakeholders	Purpose	Method
Cadastral Department and local government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To discuss the institutional responsibility of the cadastral department during land acquisition and resettlement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultation and discussion with officials
Affected People and Local Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For information sharing about the project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Census and Socio Economic Survey Focused group discussions and informal meetings among villagers in some affected villages

4.3 Objective of Consultation

42. The main objectives of the consultations are as follows:

- to make people aware about the project and let the beneficiaries know about the positive outcome of the project in terms of reliable water supply.
- to disseminate information to the people about the project in terms of its activities and scope of work; and understand the views and perceptions of the people affected and local communities with reference to acquisition of land or loss of property and its due compensation.
- to involve them as stakeholders in project planning and further during implementation.
- to seek local peoples' views on minimizing probable adverse impacts on land acquisition and involuntary resettlement.
- to understand views of affected people on resettlement options and generate idea regarding the expected demand of the affected people.
- to make people aware about the future plan of action.
- to seek peoples' participation and involvement during collection of actual information during the detailed surveys.
- to assess the local people's willingness to get involved with the project; and enumerate the measures to be taken during the implementation of the project.
- to discuss about the general policy principles of national laws and ADB Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 and to make them aware about the broad eligibility and entitlements.
- to discuss about the nature of impacts, such as, permanent and temporary in terms of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement for the permanent facilities and transmission and distribution lines.

4.4 Community Consultation

43. Community consultations were arranged through focused group discussions (FGDs) at various locations during census and socio economic survey. FGDs were conducted, especially at 7 locations in the month of May, 2016 which involved both men and women participants. The total number of participants is 46, which include 35 male and 11 female participants. Details are given in **Table 4.2**.

Table 4.2: Summary of Public Consultations

SI No	Name of the village	Name of the District	Date of Consultations	Total Number of Participants	Male Participants	Female Participants
1	Yunusobod	Zangiota	27.05.2016	6	4	2
2	Qizgaldog	Zangiota	27.05.2016	7	5	2
3	Tuqimachi	Zangiota	27.05.2016	6	4	2
4	Buzsuv	Zangiota	27.05.2016	6	4	2
5	Ittifoq	Zangiota	27.05.2016	9	9	0
6	Mehnat	Qibray	24.05.2016	6	4	2
7	Utkir	Qibray	23.05.2016	6	5	1
Total	7 Villages			46	35	11

4.5 Findings of the Community Consultations

44. Most of the project affected people are aware about of the project because of the preliminary technical surveys and route alignment surveys. ; However few sections of the people are not aware about the project during the feasibility stage and in the beginning of the social surveys. Consultation is a continuous process and people will get to know more about the project during the detailed design. People are supportive about the project as they do not have good and reliable drinking water supply and the improved drinking water supply will improve their health standard and will ease the burden of water crisis being faced by most of the people. APs losing their land permanently expect land to land compensation and people losing trees and crops want that the loss shall be compensated monetarily through bank transfer. People want that advance notice be provided prior to the construction activities. Most of them prefer monetary compensation in case of temporary impacts. APs requested for their representation in the project activities and wish that some employment be provided to them during the project construction. All the compensation related issues shall be fairly and clearly discussed with the affected people. Major findings of the consultations held at various locations are summarized in **Table 4.3**. Details on consultations and List of participants are presented in **Annexure 2**.

Table 4.3: Summary Findings on FGDs

Issues	Summary Response Participant's Opinion, Comments and Suggestions
Have you heard about the Project	Yes, local people are aware of the Drinking Water Supply Project. There is immense support of local people for the Investment Program. Perception of community is; Government is trying to lay the foundation of sustainable drinking water supply. Almost all the people were positive and supportive towards the proposed project.
If yes, where from?	During Survey phase and technical Survey team.
What is your opinion about this Project?	Water supply to the locality is so erratic that hardly people get clean water. Most of the time water is not coming to their houses due to less pressure. Water Supply project is for covering the gaps and the old water supply distribution line should be in place till the commissioning of the new distribution line.
Do you support the Project	All people gathered for consultations raised one voice for the establishment of clean and hygienic water supply system in the

Issues	Summary Response Participant's Opinion, Comments and Suggestions
	locality
Do you face any problem regarding water supply system?	Water supply to the area is unreliable and scarcity of water is a major concern.
If there is any problems related to these services, do you think that any up gradation is necessary?	Shortage of drinking water takes place frequently due to leakage of pipe and non-availability of water pressure. Sometime the water smells bad and looks un-hygienic The intensity of effect may be temporary in nature and minimum to the local residents, therefore, the upgradation is necessary.
Do you have any idea regarding the process of upgradation?	Most of the people do not have any idea about the process of this up-gradation.
For this upgradation the pipe line may go through your land (underground). Or may be small patch of land will be acquired for distribution stations do you think it is acceptable?	Yes, it is acceptable to the local people but not for a prolonged period. The timing and period of work should be fixed and notified to the local people before the start of civil works.
How can this affect you?	This water supply distribution civil works will affect the farmers.
There will be loss of crops (temporarily) and trees due to the projects. Will you accept	Yes, it is acceptable to the local people. However, people expect suitable compensation.
What is the general cropping pattern in the area (One season or two seasons or three seasons)	The cropping is done usually two seasons
Is the land irrigated in the locality	Yes, 75% of the land is irrigated
What are the general crops being cultivated in the area	Wheat and corn are by far the two major crops grown in the project affected area. Smaller areas are occupied by fodder crops, grapes, apples, barley, tomatoes and potatoes. Although the area occupied by fruit and nut trees is relatively small in comparison to wheat and cotton, the prevailing climatic conditions are suitable for the expansion of their production area.
What kind of compensation would you expect	Land to land compensation for permanent land acquisition and monetary compensation for lost crops, trees and other assets.
Do you have any suggestion regarding the compensation	Proper valuation of loss shall be done by the project.
Do you have any suggestion for the route alignment/project design	Advance notice shall be provided to the farmers before the laying of the pipe line and the construction schedule may be planned in off season when there is no cultivation if feasible. Compensation shall be paid for all the losses and the land shall be restored to the previous use and the farmers shall be allowed to continue their cultivation after the construction.
What are the Perceived losses from the Project	The effect could be much intense if the pipelines lines are kept open for longer period after excavation work. The local residents will find it difficult for the access to roads and farm land.
What would be the Perceived benefits from the Project-	The benefit may be un-interrupted purified water supply with good pressure. They may get good and hygienic water to drink.

Issues	Summary Response Participant's Opinion, Comments and Suggestions
Do you think that the local residents would like to participate in this work	Obviously, local unemployed labor force would like to participate in the construction work.
What is your expectation from the Project	Regular water supply system will be established for better facilities to the population.
Is the consultation useful	Yes, Consultation is very useful.
Any suggestion/opinion, etc.	They have no direct comment on this issue. But said that Government should think about their genuine problem and whatever possible way government can help them, it is welcome.

4.6 Future Consultation Strategy

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

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

4.7 Disclosure

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

5. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS

5.1 Objectives

47. ADB procedures require UCSA to establish a project specific grievance redress mechanism (GRM) having suitable grievance redress procedure to receive and facilitate resolution of affected peoples' concerns, complaints, and grievances. A grievance mechanism will be established to allow affected persons appealing any disagreeable decision, practice or activity arising from land or other assets compensation or any issues related to environment. APs will be fully informed of their rights and of the procedures for addressing complaints whether verbally or in writing during consultation, survey, and time of compensation.. The grievance mechanism shall not impede access to the country's judicial or administrative remedies. Affected persons can approach a court of law at any time and independent of the project level grievance redress process. Along with the ADB requirements on development and approval of grievance redress mechanism by implementation of investment projects, grievance redress procedure in Uzbekistan is also regulated by the national legislation of Republic of Uzbekistan, in particular by the Law on the appeals of individuals and legal entities (#378, 03 December 2014). UCSA will establish appeal mechanism based on the law of the Government of Uzbekistan.

5.2 Grievance Redress Mechanism

48. The APs will have the right to file complaints and queries on any aspect of land acquisition compensation and resettlement. UCSA will ensure that grievances and complaints on any aspect of the land acquisition, compensation, and resettlement are addressed in a timely and satisfactory manner. All possible avenues are made available to the APs to resolve their grievances at the project level. Under the proposed project level grievance mechanism, affected households may appeal any decision, practice or activity connected with the assessment or valuation of land or other assets, acquisition and compensation. APs will be made aware of the procedures they can follow to seek redress, including, if necessary resort to the courts through the Government's grievance mechanism. The project grievance mechanism will be disseminated via the LARP leaflet that will be distributed to affected households through the makhalla or village assembly of citizens or farmers councils during the disclosure workshops. The project coordination unit (PCU) of UCSA will establish a simple and accessible GRM. . The GRM provides a number of avenues and levels for grievance resolution and appeals process. A two level GRM is proposed for the project and is described below in **Table 5.1**.

Table 5.1: Grievance Redress Mechanism and Levels

Level/Steps	Process
Level-1 (District Sub divisions of TPS under each district Khokimiyat)	<p>The aggrieved person applies to district subdivisions of TPS. After registration received complaints, district TPS will review nature/specificity of the complaint and will forward it to relevant party for resolving. In parallel, district TPS informs UCSA about received complaint. Depending on nature of complaint it may go to Contractor, Land Cadaster, Makhalla or district branch of Nature Protection Committee. In GRM implementation district TPS will be assisted by PMC and PCU's Environmental and Social Specialists. At this level complaint should be resolved during 2 weeks. The district subdivision of TPS will inform the aggrieved person and UCSA about undertaken measures. Usually, the TPS through the District khokimiyat will be the entry point for receiving complaint or known as a grievance focal point (GFP)¹³. In case, complaint is submitted to the GFP, the GFP will establish a contact with the UCSA and its PCU, 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 15 days.</p>
Level - 2 (Project Coordination Unit) at Provincial level in Tashkent	<p>In case the grievance was not redressed on the first stage or applicant is not satisfied with the decision made/solution, s/he can submit the grievance directly to the PCU in Tashkent. Thereafter, the received grievance will be reviewed by the PCU in assistance with PMC specialists and representatives of TPS. In case the the grievance is not related directly to the project, the further instance will be recommended to the applicant where s/he should apply for the decision making. The UCSA through its PCU on a regular basis will check with the GFP whether any complaint is received by GFP. The PCU, on receipt of a complaint from GFP or any other local bodies, will immediately take the following actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will inform the complainant within 7 days • Establish complaint handling team with members Head of PCU, representatives from UCSA area representative office, district kokimiyat: cadastral department and mahalla or village assembly of Citizens or/and farmer's councils, or/and women association. The team will be headed by one of the UCSA management staff designated for handling grievances of the project. • The team will consult the complainant and gather complainant's concerns; • The team will also take advise from independent valuator (in case of grievances related to valuation) • All complaints will be resolved in 15 days, and in case additional details are required, a maximum of 30 days will be used to resolve and close the complaint.

¹³ Under the Government Grievance mechanism, the District Hokim is designated as the Grievance Focal Point.

5.3 GRC Records and Documentation

49. UCSA and its PCU will keep record of complaints received for its use as well as for review by ADB during regular supervisions. The grievance mechanism applies equally to all affected households. When reference is made to the Makhalla, it is to the makhalla that the affected households' orchards or farms are located. The PCU 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 project implementation report. Procedure and steps of grievance redress mechanism is depicted in **Figure 5.1**.

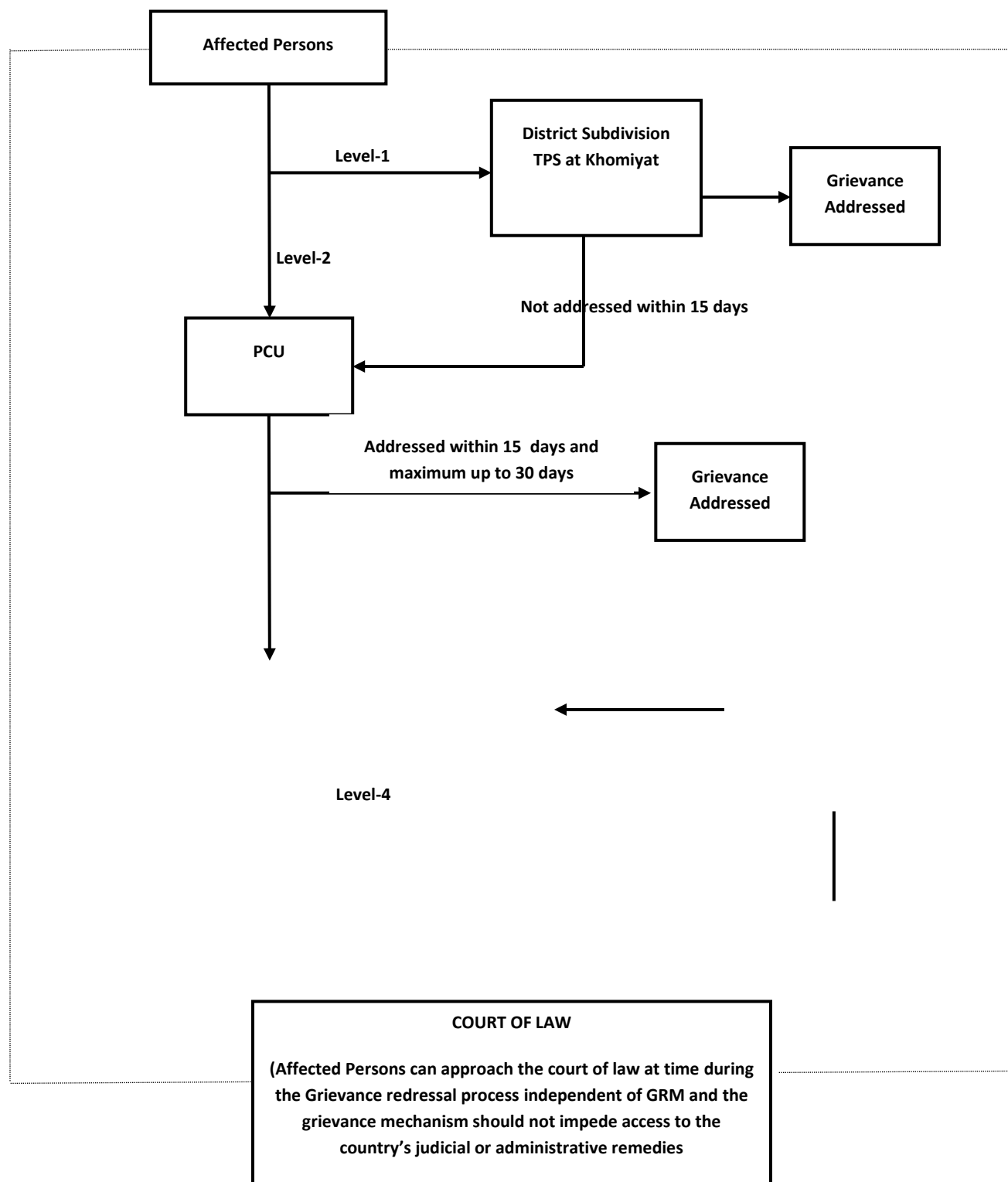


Figure 5.1: Grievance Redress Mechanism

6. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

6.1 General

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

6.2 Laws, Regulation and Provision relating to LAR in Uzbekistan

6.2.1 Constitution

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

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

6.2.2 Land code (30 April 1998)

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

- Withdrawal of the land or part thereof for state and public needs is made by agreement with land user and tenant by decision respectively khokim of district, city, region or by decision of the Cabinet of Ministers (Article 37, Clause 1). In case of disagreement the land user or tenant of the land with a decision of district (city, region) khokim, or the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers to withdraw the land, this decision may be appealed in court (Article 37, Clause 2);
- Losses caused by violation of the rights of land users, tenants and land owners (including lost profits), shall be reimbursed in full (Article 41, Clause 3);
- The withdrawal of the land for state or public needs may be produced after allocated to land user or tenant an equivalent land plot and the compensation all losses including lost profits (Article 41, Clause 4).

- The LC (Article 36, Clause 1) specifies instances when the right to the land can be terminated. Termination of the right of possession and the right of permanent or temporary use of land is made by decisions, respectively, of khokims of districts, cities, regions or by the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers on the proposal of the bodies exercising state control over the use and protection of land, on the basis of supporting documents justifying the termination of the rights. In case of disagreement with the decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers and the officials of the termination of the right of possession, the right of permanent or temporary land use natural and legal persons may appeal to the court (Article 36, Clause 4).

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

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

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

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

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

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

56. 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.

57. 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.

58. 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.

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

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

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

Real Estate Cadastre subordinated to Goscomzemgeodescadastre. In case of land acquisition the evaluation of losses of agricultural and forestry production carries out in accordance to clear methodology described in the regulations approved by the governmental resolution¹⁴. Period to restore lost products was adopted as four years.

61. The results of the assessment can be challenged by the customer¹⁵. In case of need, to validate the evaluation report in accordance with the legislation, it can be an examination of the evaluation report by another appraisal organization. Appraisal organization conducting the examination, expresses an impartial judgment on the reliability of the valuation report, without a new (self) evaluation and without making its own conclusions, containing a project cost estimate. In case of disagreement of the customer with examination of the evaluation report such a dispute is subject to consideration by the court. In contentious situations at the request of the judiciary an Expert Commission created for examination of appraisal materials. Regulations on the organization of work of the Expert Commission and its composition approved by the above mentioned governmental resolution #161.

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

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

6.2.4 Civil Code (29 August 1996)

64. 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.

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

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

¹⁴ Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan #146 dated 25 May, 2011, annex 2

¹⁵ Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan #161 dated 28 July, 2008

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

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

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

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

68.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6.2.6 Tax code

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

6.2.7 Labor code and employment law

75. 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.

76. Both ADB policy and the Uzbek law provide for the indemnification of APs who lose a job because of land/assets acquisition under a public interest project. The two, however, differ substantially on how the matter is conceptualized and resolved in practice. ADB policy compounds the matter as an income rehabilitation issue and thus requires that the actual job income lost by the APs is fully reimbursed to them. This approach covers temporary and permanent job losses and is generally implemented through an allowance providing the APs their declared monthly salary (what should be substantiated by the supporting documents) for the number of months of business stoppage up to a maximum of 12 months which is the

benchmark for permanent job loss. For informal permanent jobs without declared salaries the approach is the same but based on national minimum salary. To guarantee proper policy application the payment of the job loss allowances are to be directly disbursed to the APs by the project proponent.

77. The national legislation, instead, limits the matter to the payment as mandated by the Labor Code of fixed employment termination indemnities due by an employer to his employees and to the obligation of the project proponent to reimburse the employer of the cost of those indemnities mandate by the Civil Code. Such an approach excludes from job loss compensation informal employees without a declared salary, applies only to permanently affected jobs and does not automatically guarantee that the APs receive their job termination dues¹⁶.

6.2.8 KMK 2.10.03-97

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

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

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

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

80. The Uzbekistan's legislation does not define compensation as targeting the rehabilitation of the APs livelihood. It instead focuses on the mere compensation of directly measurable physical impacts or incomes. This may create some reconciliation problem with ADB requirements especially for what concerns the compensation of indirectly affected items that become unusable after impacts or for the provision of severe impacts, vulnerable APs and

¹⁶ Based on the Labor Code of 1996, last amended on 2015 (Article 67) loss of employment is to be compensated with 2 months average salary plus a severance pay of a maximum of 1 month average salary depending on the length of the employment lost. Also according to the Civil Code (Article 14) all losses (including real damage, lost profits) are to be compensated.

relocation allowances. The legislation, however, has enough span (for instance indicates that the poor, the disadvantaged and the people leaving in frontier areas require special attention during LAR) to allow an interpretation of its mandates to cover ADB requirements without the need of legal reform.

6.3 ADB Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009

81. ADB adopted its Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) in 2009 including safeguard requirements for environment, involuntary resettlement and indigenous people. The objectives of the Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard policy is to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

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

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

- (i) Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.
- (ii) Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned non-government organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous

Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.

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

- (xii) Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

6.4 Policy comparison

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

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

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

Issues	ADB's SPS (2009) and ADB practice for application*	Republic of Uzbekistan	Reconciliation Needs
3. Compensation	<p>A. Permanent loss of land. Replacement land as preferred option or cash compensation at full market rate. At least for legal/legalizable APs.</p> <p>B. Replacement of leased land. Based on replacement of lost income through cash compensation of gross income x the remaining lease years or through a replacement land lease</p> <p>C. Loss of structures/buildings. Cash compensation at replacement cost for lost item free of depreciation, transaction costs, other deductions</p> <p>D. Loss of indirectly affected items. Non affected parts of an asset no longer usable after impact will have to be compensated as well.</p> <p>E. Business losses. Reimbursement of actual losses + business re-establishment costs. For application based on tax declared income for period of business stoppage. In absence of tax declaration based on maximum non-taxable salary.</p>	<p>A. Permanent loss of land. Replacement land for legal APs.</p> <p>B. Replacement of leased land. Based on lease replacement and compensation in cash all losses including lost profit.</p> <p>C. Loss of structures/buildings. Cash compensation at replacement cost.</p> <p>D. Loss of indirectly affected assets. Law requires that all losses including lost profits is to be compensated to all legal APs</p> <p>E. Loss of business. Cash compensation at market value for all damages/opportunity costs incurred. Burden of proving opportunity costs rest on the AP based on recognized documented evidence but no clear methodology.</p> <p>F. Loss of unproductive and productive trees. Unproductive as well as</p>	<p>A. Same in principle/application for legal APs. <u>Reconciliation needed both for principle and application</u> to allow the compensation all non-land losses of legalizable and non-legal APs. It is hoped that this could be achieved based on the court decisions without legal reform and/or through a special Decree for ADB projects as well as through inclusion of additional safeguard covenants into the loan agreements which are equivalent of the international treaty or agreement.</p> <p>B. Same in principle. Application to be further improved. <u>No reconciliation needed.</u> To be reflected through an instruction for ADB projects.</p> <p>C. <u>Application reconciliation is needed.</u> Reconciliation requires the establishment of a protocol allowing the compensation of structures/ building at replacement cost. It is hoped that this can be formalized without legal reform but only a Decree for ADB projects.</p> <p>D. <u>No reconciliation of principles and application needed.</u></p> <p>E. Same in principle but ADB does not consider opportunity cost. <u>Application reconciliation needed</u> to define a clear methodology and distinguish short- and long- term losses.</p> <p>F. Same in principle, different in application. This needs to be</p>

Issues	ADB's SPS (2009) and ADB practice for application*	Republic of Uzbekistan	Reconciliation Needs
	<p>F. Loss of trees: i) unproductive. Irrespective of legal land occupancy status compensation at market rate. Application based on tree type/wood volume or other methods ensuring AP rehabilitation. ii) productive. Compensation at replacement cost based for application on various methods: tree reproduction cost, income lost (x tree type x market value of 1 year income x full production years lost).</p> <p>G. Loss of crops. Compensation of crop in cash at market price.</p> <p>H. Loss of jobs. Indemnity for lost income ensuring AP rehabilitation. Based for application on stoppage period up to a maximum of 12 months of declared salary (formal employees) or minimum salary (informal employees.) Compensation directly disbursed to APs.</p>	<p>productive trees affected by a public project are to be compensated. There are different approaches using in evaluation of unproductive and productive trees but they are in general comparable to the tree valuation methods allowed under the SPS 2009. Compensation for the lost trees is a separated from compensation for lost profits.</p> <p>G. Loss of crops. Loss of crops to be compensated. There are two forms of compensation of loss of crops: i) compensation of uncompleted agriculture production and ii) compensation of lost profit as average income for the last three years.</p> <p>H. Loss of jobs. Loss of employment is to be compensated with 2 months average salary plus a severance pay of a maximum of 1 month average salary depending on the length of the employment lost. All losses (including real damage, lost profits) are to be compensated.</p>	<p>reconciled</p> <p>G. <u>No reconciliation for policy is needed but reconciliation of policy application is necessary</u> to ensure that crops are compensated at the moment close as much as possible to the date of calculation lost profit.</p> <p>H. <u>No reconciliation is needed for principles. Application reconciliation is however needed</u> to: a) ensure the rehabilitation of both formal and informal permanent employees; b) provide compensation parameters ensuring the compensation of actual income losses of both temporarily and permanently affected employees and c) guarantee that the APs automatically receive their compensation. Application has been already reconciled on a case by case basis for previous projects but needs to be mainstreamed through a relevant Decree for ADB projects</p>
4. LAR Planning, assessment and valuation of impacts	<p>A. Resettlement Plan (LARP). LARP preparation includes: a) impacts assessment/AP census; b) definition of entitlements, income/livelihood restoration strategy, compliance & grievance mechanisms, institutional arrangements; c) consultation results; d) monitoring schemes; e) budget and implementation schedule. RP requires the following surveys:</p>	<p>A. Resettlement Plan. There are no requirements to prepare integrated and stand-alone LARPs. LAR planning entails similar but less extensive/simpler assessment/survey efforts than ADB Policy, as detailed below:</p>	<p>A. Partly different in principle and application. <u>No reconciliation needed</u> as law/regulation is silent on this matter and SPS requirements have been already applied in previous ADB projects. Still, clear instructions regarding ADB projects ensuring the measurement of all impacts and the counting of all AP are needed for mainstreaming purposes.</p>

Issues	ADB's SPS (2009) and ADB practice for application*	Republic of Uzbekistan	Reconciliation Needs
	<p>i. Measurement survey. Measures all affected items.</p> <p>ii. AP Census. Identifies all APs and establishes legitimate beneficiaries based on legal status.</p> <p>iii. Socio-economic survey. Provides background information on AP' socio-economic features.</p> <p>iv. Valuation survey a) Land: If land market exist based on a survey of recent transactions; without land market based on land productivity/ income;</p> <p>b) Buildings and structures. Replacement cost of materials, labor and transport and special features of building/structure without discounting depreciation, salvaged materials and transaction costs;</p> <p>c) Trees/crops. Based on the methodology detailed in section 2.</p>	<p>i. Measurement survey. Land and buildings impacts measured. Other impacts identified but not measured.</p> <p>ii. APs Identification. Identifies only legal APs</p> <p>iii. Socio-economic survey. <u>No comparable requirements exist.</u></p> <p>iv. Valuation survey a) Land: valued at market rate based on a transactions survey. Valuation includes transaction costs/third party liabilities.</p> <p>b) Buildings and structures. Replacement cost but the salvaged materials remain with the developer or landowner provides full reimbursement to the owner;</p> <p>c) Trees/crops. If compensated is provided based on the methodology detailed in section 3.F. and 3.G. or based on an agreed lump sum.</p>	<p>i. Detailed Measurement Surveys to be mainstreamed for all impacts.</p> <p>ii. Detailed count of individuals to be mainstreamed.</p> <p>iii. The execution of the survey is to be mainstreamed.</p> <p>iv. Valuation survey a) Land is not valued because of compensation land to land; there is only measuring land area and valuation of land quality (productivity/soil quality) in order to compensate land to equal land. b) Already reconciled for previous ADB projects but <u>Formal reconciliation needed.</u></p> <p>c) Already reconciled for previous ADB projects but <u>Formal reconciliation needed</u> (See 3.F. and 3.G. above.) Detailed valuation for each tree based on SPS requirements to be mainstreamed.</p>
5. Procedural mechanisms	<p>A. Information disclosure. Resettlement-related documents to be timely disclosed in the AP language.</p> <p>B. Public consultation. Meaningful public consultations are to be held with the APs. APs should be informed about their entitlements and options, as well as resettlement alternatives</p> <p>C. Grievance procedure. A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is to be established for each project. I</p>	<p>A. Information disclosure. No disclosure requirement exists.</p> <p>B. Public consultation. Matters of local importance to be publicly discussed with local authorities. But no requirement to consult directly the APs</p> <p>C. Grievance Procedures. Each state agency/ministry must follow to detail instructions (approved by government) on registering and reviewing the concerns and claims from</p>	<p>A. Different in principle and application. <u>Already reconciled for ADB projects.</u></p> <p>B. Same in principle but different in application. Already reconciled for ADB projects. <u>Better application needed.</u></p> <p>C. <u>No reconciliation is needed.</u></p>

Issues	ADB's SPS (2009) and ADB practice for application*	Republic of Uzbekistan	Reconciliation Needs
	information on GRM to be communicated to the APs D. Asset acquisition conditions. Property can be acquired only after full compensation is paid to the APs	citizens. D. Asset acquisition conditions. Property can be acquired only after full compensation is paid to APs	D. Same in principle, but unsystematic in application. <u>Application to be improved.</u>
6. Assistance to vulnerable and severely affected AP	A. These APs are to be identified and special assistance is provided to restore/ improve their pre-project level of livelihoods.	A. No special consideration is given to these APs in relation to LAR. Support of vulnerable segments of the population is provided on the regular base by the Government on central and local levels and does not require additional payments in connection with the project implementation.	A. Critically different in application. <u>Formal reconciliation of the application mechanisms details is needed.</u> To be elaborated in a Decree for ADB projects

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

6.5 Core LAR Policy Principle for the Project

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

- Land acquisition, and other involuntary resettlement impacts will be avoided or minimized through all viable alternative project designs;
- Construction schedule shall be matched with off-the agricultural season for construction of water pipeline so that loss of crops can be avoided
- Land for land compensation will be opted for permanent land acquisition
- consultation with APs on compensation, disclosure of resettlement information to APs, and participation of APs in planning and implementing sub-projects will be ensured;
- vulnerable and severely affected APs will be provided special assistance;
- non-titled APs (e.g., informal dwellers or squatters, or APs without registration details) will receive a livelihood allowance in lieu of land compensation and will be fully compensated for losses other than land;
- Draft LARP needs to be finalized and updated following the detailed design;
- Relevant information from the LARP will be disclosed to the APs in the local language;
- payment of compensation, resettlement assistance and rehabilitation measures will be fully provided prior to the contractor taking physical acquisition of the land and prior to the commencement of any construction activities on a particular package;
- All compensation will be paid and other resettlement entitlements will be provided before physical or economic displacement. However, transmission and distribution subprojects, being liner in nature, will adopt, phase wise approach for construction and the contractor can start the construction on that particular stretch where compensation has been paid. This is only applicable for transmission and distribution pipeline.

- Appropriate grievance redresses mechanisms will be established to resolve APs' grievances, if they occur.
- The land needs to be restored to previous use and the farmers shall be allowed to continue their cultivation prior to start of civil work;
- People moving in the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to any assistance.
- All common property resources (CPR) lost due to the project will be replaced or compensated by the project and UCSA will ensure that replacement of all utilities and CPRs are also undertaken consistent with ADB SPS, 2009.

7. ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENT

7.1 Eligibility

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

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

7.2 Cut-off-Date

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

7.3 Compensation and Valuation of Assets

7.3.1. Valuation of Assets

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

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

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

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

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

- “Valuation activities are the activities of appraisal organization, aimed at determining the value of the assessment”¹⁷
- “Appraisal organization - a legal entity licensed to carry out valuation activities. Appraisal organization in its activity is independent. No interference consumer services (hereinafter - Customer), or other interested parties in the evaluation activities of the organization. Creation of the appraisal organization and realization of valuation activities by public authorities and administrations are prohibited, unless otherwise provided by law”¹⁸.

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

92. According to the UNECE publication “Land Administration Guidelines with Special Reference to Countries in Transition” (1996), “In countries of east and central Europe currently in transition the cadastral system was based on the Russian model, and focused on land use. Land was “valued” in terms of its agricultural potential based on soil types, climate, rainfall, etc. and the farmers were then instructed to grow appropriate crops. This concept of the term “value” is only indirectly connected with the sort of valuations that are needed to manage land in a market economy”¹⁹. This principle may explain why the Land Code has no information on land valuation.

7.3.2. Compensation for Land

93. Land in the country is owned by the State. Compensation for agriculture land will be on a “land for land” basis, with land being provided to land user by the District Khokimiyat following assessment by the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Committee (LARC. Land development cost will also be included for example; such land will be of equal value/productivity in a nearby

¹⁷ Law “On Valuation Activity”, Article 3, Clause 1, dated 19 August 1999, last amended 14 May 2014

¹⁸ Law “On Valuation Activity”, Article 4-1, Clause 1,2,5, dated 19 August 1999, last amended 14 May 2014

¹⁹ Available at: http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/hlm/documents/Publications/land_administration_guidelines_e.pdf

location and with comparable associated services/ facilities, or compensation to provide such services. UCSA will pay the cost to the local Khomiyat. In addition to this, the APs will be provided with transitional allowance in terms of loss of income equivalent to 4 years of net average income. Transaction costs, registration fees, if any, will be borne by the EA. In cases where in all or parts of the lease holding become unviable, unaffected portions of a plot will also be compensated.

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

7.3.3. Compensation for Structures

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

7.3.4. Compensation for Crops and Trees

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

The amount of losses to agricultural production during acquisition of lands to permanent use shall be calculated on the basis of the following formula:

$$\text{Пс/хп} = i[(\text{Cоп.} \times \text{Sоп.}) + (\text{Сбор.} \times \text{Sбор.}) + (\text{Cоп} \times \text{Sз.оп.} \times 0,1) + (\text{Сбор.} \times \text{Sз.б.} \times 0,1) + (\text{Сс.п.} \times \text{Sc.п.})] \times \text{Км} \times \text{Ки} \times \text{у} + \text{ПЧ}$$

Where:

Пс/хп means losses to agricultural production during seizure of agricultural lands for permanent use, UZS thousand;

Cоп. means the expenditures on irrigation and development of new lands of equal value in substitution of 1 ha for seized irrigated agricultural lands (excluding irrigated deposits), as per Item 31 herein, UZS thousand;

Cоп. means the expenditures on irrigation and development of new lands of equal value in substitution of 1 ha for seized rain-fed lands and non-irrigated perennial plants, as per Item 32 herein, UZS thousand;

Cоп. means the expenditures on irrigation and development of new lands of equal value in substitution of 1 ha for hayfields and pastures, as per Item 34 herein, UZS thousand;

Sоп. means the space of seized irrigated agricultural lands (excluding irrigated deposits), ha;

Sбор. means the space of seized rain-fed lands and non-irrigated perennial plants, ha;

Sз.оп. means space of seized irrigated deposits, ha;

Sз.оп. means space of seized rain-fed deposits, ha;

Sc.п. means space of seized hayfields and pastures, ha;

Км coefficient taking into account the location of seized land plot, as per Item 36 herein;

Ки coefficient for indexation of loss amount for agricultural production, as per Item 48 herein; and

ПЧ amount of net profit, received on seized land plot over the last four years.

7.3.5. Loss of Income/Livelihood

96. No loss of business has been reported during the census survey. However, for the future eventuality, affected household losing business will be compensated for the period of business interruption²⁰ up to 6 months, or 6 months compensation in case of permanent closure of business. This will be calculated based on the estimated average monthly income in the past 3 years multiplied by the number of months of business interruption. Workers from the affected businesses will be paid for lost wages for the duration of business interruption up to 3 months. It is noted that there will be agricultural labourers being affected due to land acquisition. In case of agricultural workers/labourers losing their employment as a result of land acquisition, compensation corresponding to their salary for the remaining part of the agricultural year or contractual period whichever is higher, will be paid. Based on the Labor Code of 1996, last amended on 2015 (Article 67) loss of employment is to be compensated with 2 months average salary plus a severance pay of a maximum of 1 month average salary depending on the length of the employment lost. Also according to the Civil Code (Article 14) all losses (including real damage, lost profits) are to be compensated.

7.3.6. Shifting and Relocation Allowances

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

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

99. According to clause 19 of the Regulations approved by the governmental resolution #97 dated 29.05.2006 transportation of belongings of the owner of the demolished residential house (apartment) to the new apartment shall be done for the account of a property developer or land owner (land user, leaseholder) to whom withdrawn land plot is allocated. All costs connected with relocation and restoration at a new place of residential, production and other buildings and structures, lease of temporary dwellings, transportation of belongings of citizens and legal persons to the temporary dwellings and also from the temporary dwellings to the restored at a new place a residential house, building and structure shall be done by decision of Khokimiats of relevant districts (towns) at the expense of land developer or land owner (land user, leaseholder), to whom withdrawn land plot is allocated. Relocation to a new place of equal residential, production and other buildings and structures beneficially owned by a legal person,

²⁰ Business interruption includes the time for receiving a new land plot, and designing/building of a new commercial structure.

shall be done only after reaching agreement on type of compensation, amount and period of reimbursement.

7.3.7 Allowance for Vulnerable Household

100. Vulnerable households will be provided with a one-time additional allowance equivalent to 3 month minimum wage income in accordance with proof provided by Makhalla. In addition, willing members of vulnerable households will also be prioritized²¹ in project related employment. The Makhallas and district government have a record of all households in the communities and will be tapped in identifying and certifying vulnerable households. Vulnerable households include those belong to women headed household, poor household, household headed by elderly with no support and household having physically challenged people.

7.3.8 Common Property Resources

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

7.3.9 Loss of crops due to temporary land acquisition along the Right of Way of Transmission and Distribution main pipeline.

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

If agricultural fields are seized and given to temporary use or rent for the needs, not related to agricultural activities, the amount of losses to agricultural production shall be calculated percentagewise against the amount of losses to agricultural production in case of agricultural fields being seized for permanent use. The amount of losses to agricultural production during seizure of lands to temporary use shall be calculated on the basis of the following formula:

$\frac{\Pi c/x_{пвp}}{100} = \frac{\Pi c/x_{п} \times P \times \Upsilon}{100},$	where:
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$\Pi c/x_{п}$ means the amount of losses to agricultural production during seizure of lands to temporary use, UZS thousand;

$\Pi c/x_{п}$ means the amount of losses to agricultural production during seizure of agricultural lands for permanent use, UZS thousand;

P means the amount of percent applied to the amount of losses to agricultural production during the seizure of agricultural fields to permanent use depending on the period of such temporary seizure; and

Υ means the amount of years for which lands are planned to be seized.

²¹ Applicants should meet eligibility requirements in terms of qualification and skills.

7.4 Entitlement Matrix

101. Based on the above, a detailed entitlement matrix is presented in Table 7.1. The entitlement matrix is broad and all the likely losses as mentioned in the entitlement matrix may not be applied currently; however, in order to address any future unanticipated impact during detailed design, the same may be triggered.

Table 7.1: Entitlements Matrix

TYPE	SPECIFICATIONS	ENTITLED PERSONS	ENTITLEMENT
A. IMPACT ON LAND (PERMANENT LAND ACQUISITION)			
A.1. Agriculture land/Orchard Land	All land losses independent of impact severity (due to construction of WTP, WDC and any other primary structures, etc)	Concerned Government Agency responsible for land development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land for land compensation with plots of equal value/productivity class, comparable location, and agricultural support services which includes land development cost to provide such services.
		Leaseholders/Land user having user permit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation for loss of land in terms of loss of income equivalent to 4 years of net average income of the affected crops from the affected agricultural land. Unaffected portions of an affected arable plot will also be compensated, if the same becomes unviable after impact. Transaction cost, registration fee, related to new plot allotted, to be will be borne by UCSA.
	Additional provision in case of severe impacts (10% or more loss of productive assets)	Leaseholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Severe impact allowance equal to the net income from annual crop production (inclusive of winter and summer crop in addition to standing crop compensation)
A2. Unregistered agricultural land	Land loss	Unregistered lessee but willing to pay unpaid land taxes ²² and become a leaseholder.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All entitlements for agricultural land losses as stated above for lease holder.
A3. Unregistered agricultural land	Land loss	Non titled or non-legalizable affected household	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non legalizable affected households will be entitled for compensation for non-land assets
B. IMPACT ON LAND (TEMPORARY LAND ACQUISITION)			
A.1. Agriculture land/Orchard Land	All land losses independent of impact severity (due to construction of Transmission and	Concerned Government Agency responsible for land development (in case there is	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land development cost for restoring the existing facilities and providing required services

²² Such taxes are different from all transaction-costs related to the processing of compensation which will be shouldered by the project.

TYPE	SPECIFICATIONS	ENTITLED PERSONS	ENTITLEMENT
	Distribution Main Lines along the Right of Way)	damage to associated services such as irrigation facilities and other existing services)	
C. IMPACT ON STRUCTURES²³			
Structures	Full or partial loss of structures if to be displaced	All affected households irrespective of title and irrespective of nature of impact whether permanent land acquisition or temporary acquisition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation at full replacement cost for affected structure/fixed assets free of depreciation and transaction cost • APs must have right to salvage materials • Household losing structures/buildings who need to relocate will each be provided with a relocation allowance while the new house or building is being erected and Shifting allowances to hire vehicle for transportation of the family members, goods and chattels to temporary and permanent relocation sites.
D. IMPACT ON CROPS AND TREES			
Agriculture land, orchard, within residential complex	Loss of crops for permanent land acquisition	All affected Households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Advance notice to harvest the crops • Schedule of construction to avoid crop season
	Loss of standing crops along the right of way of transmission and distribution Line	All affected Households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Advance notice to harvest the crops • Schedule of construction to avoid crop season • Restoration of land to previous use and farmers will be allowed to continue their cultivation post the construction • Duration of construction shall not exceed more than one crop season at that particular stretch.
	Loss of fruit Trees	All Affected Households (including non-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for fruit trees will be based on the average annual income for past 3 years multiplied by 4 times (years) to

²³ As per the current status, no structures or buildings have are affected. The Project design will ensure that no structures are affected during the detailed design. This is applicable in case of unavoidable circumstances where structures may be affected. However, it is unlikely to happen.

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

8. RELOCATION AND INCOME RESTORATION

102. Land acquisition in the Project does not lead to any physical displacement. The quantum of land acquisition is minimal and is scattered at various places. Construction of transmission and distribution water pipe line will not result in any physical displacement. Additional compensation to APs losing land is provided in addition to the land for land compensation so that their income loss will be compensated till the time new land is allocated with appropriate land development and usability. Also, vulnerable APs will be paid an additional assistance on a lump sum basis equivalent to 3 months of minimum wage. People losing income or livelihood such as agricultural labor and employees will also be entitled for livelihood assistance as mentioned in the entitlement matrix. UCSA will ensure that advance notice be issued to the APs prior to the start of the work and all the compensation will be paid prior to the start of the construction. The APs will also be allowed to cultivate their land after the transmission and distribution water pipe lines are laid and the land is restored to normal use (within the RoW). UCSA will ensure that contractor will restore the land to its previous use once the construction is completed. In case of any maintenance work in the future, UCSA will pay the compensation to the APs for any loss due to the work. Therefore, no relocation or income restoration programs are needed in the project..

9. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

9.1 General

103. The land acquisition and resettlement cost estimate for the Project includes eligible compensation, assistance and support cost for LARP implementation as per the entitlement matrix. Compensation in the project will include land cost including the land development cost to make the replaced land usable, compensation for trees, crops and other associated assets, if any. The estimated cost in this budget is indicative which needs further update during the detailed design. The unit cost and the evaluation is done based on the inventory of assets. The assessment is done keeping in consideration the replacement cost of each lost assets. The LAR cost estimate includes the following:

104. Land for land compensation, which includes cost in terms of land development in case of permanent land acquisition.

- compensation to APs equivalent to 4 years of net average income of the affected crop/income to support the APs till they get alternate land in case of permanent land acquisition
- Compensation for crops for permanent land acquisition and temporary land acquisition.
- Compensation for trees for permanent land acquisition and temporary impact.
- Assistance for severely affected households.
- Assistance for vulnerable groups.
- Transaction cost, registration fee, related to new plot to be allotted.
- LARP implementation cost including staffing.
- Administrative cost for implementation of LARP which includes vehicle hire, documentation, carrying out consultations etc
- Cost for Monitoring

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

105. This compensation payment will be used to develop new land for agriculture. The compensation estimate and the amount will be paid to the government account. Steps and methodology for total compensation value is described below and calculation methodology is shown in Table 9.1

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

- Total replacement cost is calculated by multiplying the replacement cost in to the multiplier
- Collection of data on net profit per hectare per year of land and assessment for net profit of the affected area by multiplying the net profit per hectare in to the affected area
- Loss profit from the affected land is calculated by multiplying the net profit of the affected area in to 4 times
- Total compensation value is calculated by summing up the total replacement cost+ loss profit from cultivated land+ loss profit from orchard.

Table 9.1: Calculation of Land Development Cost (Land for Land for Permanent Acquisition)

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

106. Based on the above formula, the total compensation value for land development has been calculated for each district which will be paid to the account of the concerned government agency to be used for land for land compensation. Details are given in Table 9.2.

Table 9.2: Cost for Land to Land Compensation (Land Development Cost)

Name of District	Total affected land	cultivated	orchards	Replacement cost of affected land, (thousand UZS)	Total replacement cost, including multiplier (thousand UZS)	Loss profit from affected land, (Thousand UZS)	Loss profit from orchards, (Thousand UZS)	Total Compensation for Land for Land Loss (Thousand UZS)
Zangiota	8.2	4	4.2	215,530	431,060	33,536	44,340	508,936
Qibray	14.1	14.1	0	425,468	850,936	118,214	0	969,150
Total	22.3	18.1	4.2	640,998	1,281,996	151,750	44,340	1,478,086

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

107. This compensation amount will be paid to the affected households for permanent land acquisition in terms of loss of income/ transitional allowance equivalent to 4 years of net income. This also includes compensation of loss of trees and crops etc. Steps and methodology to calculate total compensation value is described below and calculation methodology is shown in Table 9.3

- Collection of information on area of affected land.
- Collection of data on type of land whether cultivated or orchard/garden.
- Collection of data on average net profit per hectare of land.
- Assessment for net profit of the affected area is calculated by multiplying the net profit per hectare in to the affected area.
- Total Loss profit from the affected land is calculated by multiplying the net profit of the affected area in to 4 times.
- Total cost for loss of trees is calculated by multiplying the affected area of orchard land in to number of trees in to amount of each tree.
- Total compensation value is calculated by summing up the total loss profit from cultivated land + cost of trees.

Table 9.3: Calculation of Loss of Income for AHs (Permanent Land Acquisition)

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

Based on the above formula, the total compensation value for loss of income has been calculated for each district which will be paid to the bank account of affected household through transfer for loss of income (crops and trees) due to permanent land acquisition. Details are given in Table 9.4.

Table 9.4: Compensation for Income Loss for AHs (Permanent Land Acquisition)

Name of District	Total affected land	cultivated	orchards	Net profit from affected land, (thousand UZS)	Total loss profit, (thousand UZS)	Replacement cost for trees, (thousand UZS)	Total loss (thousand UZS)
Zangiota	8.2	4	4.2	19,469	80,198	177,600	257,798
Qibray	14.1	14.1	0	29,554	420,961	0	420,961
Total	22.3	18.1	4.2	49,023	501,159	177,600	678,759

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

108. This compensation amount will be paid to the affected households for temporary land acquisition in terms of loss of income during the period of construction until the restoration of land. This includes compensation of loss of trees and crops. Steps and methodology to calculate total compensation value is described below and calculation methodology is shown in Table 9.5.

- Collection of information on area of affected land.
- Collection of data on type of land whether cultivated or orchard/garden.
- Collection of data on average net profit per hectare of land.
- Assessment for net profit of the affected area is calculated by multiplying the net profit per hectare in to the affected area.
- Loss profit from affected orchard is calculated by multiplying the net profit per hectare in to the amount of affected orchard land.
- Total Loss profit from the affected land is calculated by summing up loss profit from affected land and loss profit from orchard land.
- Total cost for loss of trees is calculated by multiplying the affected area of orchard land in to number of trees in to amount of each tree.
- Total compensation value is calculated by summing up the total loss profit from land + cost of trees.

Table 9.5: Calculation of Loss of Income for AHs (Temporary Acquisition)

Total affected land, ha	Including		Average net profit from 1 ha	Loss profit from affected land	Loss profit from affected orchard	Total loss profit	Replacement cost for trees	Total compensation for temporary acquisition
	cultivated	orchards						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

DMS Survey	DMS Survey	DMS Survey	Data from department	Column 1 X Column 4)	Column 3x Column 4)	Column 5 +Column 6	Column 3 X numebr of trees per haX amount per tree /1000	Column 7 +Column 8
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109. Based on the above formula, the total compensation value for loss of income due to temporary acquisition (construction period) has been calculated for each district which will be paid to the account of affected household for loss of income (crops and trees). Details are given in Table 9.6.

Table 9.6: Compensation for Income Loss to AHs (Temporary Land Acquisition)

Name of District	Total affected land	cultivated	orchards	Loss profit from affected land, thousand UZS	Loss profit from affected trees, thousand UZS	Total loss profit, thousand UZS	Replacement cost for trees, thousand UZS	Total compensation for temporary acquisition, thousand UZS
Zangiota	57.21	36.99	20.22	131,875.2	51,904.0	183,779.2	426,909.6	610,688.8
Qibray	18.68	17.39	1.29	39,966.0	12,719.9	52,686.0	23,173.2	75,859.2
Total	75.89	54.39	21.51	171,841	64,624	236,465	450,083	686,548

9.5 Loss of Income (Agricultural Laborer/Worker)

110. Calculation of loss income for agricultural laborer is based on three months of minimum wage. The unit cost is calculated based on the minimum wage per month multiplied by 3 months (@UZS 107,365 per month X 3 months= 322,095). Details are given in Table 9.7.

Table 9.7: Calculation for Loss of Income (Agricultural Laborer/Worker)

District	Number of Agricultural Labour	Unit Cost (UZS)	Compensation (UZS)	Compensation (Thousand UZS)
Zangiota	618	322,095	199,054,710	199,055
Kibray	147	322,095	47,347,965	47,348
Total	1,436	322,095	462,528,420	462,528

9.6 Allowance for Severely Affected Household

111. Allowance for severely affected household is based on three months of minimum wage. The unit cost is calculated based on the minimum wage per month multiplied by 3 months (@UZS 107,365 per month X 3 months= 322,095). Details are given in Table 9.8.

Table 9.8: Calculation of Allowance for Severely Affected Household

District	Severely Affected Household	Unit Cost (UZS)	Compensation (UZS)	Compensation (Thousand UZS)
Zangiota	0	322,095	-	-
Kibray	2	322,095	644,190	644
Total	2	322,095	644,190	644

9.7 Allowance for Vulnerable Household

112. Vulnerable allowance is based on three months of minimum wage (@ UZS107635x3 moths = 322,905). Details are shown in Table 9.9

Table 9.9: Calculation for Allowances of Vulnerable Households

District	Vulnerable Household	Unit Cost (UZS)	Compensation (UZS)	Compensation (Thousand UZS)
Zangiota	21	322,095	6,763,995	6,764
Kibray	3	322,095	966,285	966
Total	24	322,095	7,730,280	7,730

9.8 LARP Implementation Cost

113. This includes hiring of a social and resettlement specialist in the PCU for a period of 48 months (@ UZS 8,700,000X48). Administrative and monitoring costs are lump sum. Details are given in Table 9.10.

Table 9.10: LARP Implementation Cost

Partuculars	Amount (UZS)	Amount (Thousand UZS)
Social and Resettlement Specialist (PCU)	417,600,000	417,600
Administrative Cost	29,000,000	29,000
Monitoring	43,500,000	43,500
Total	490,100,000	490,100

9.9 Summary Land Acquisition and Resettlement Cost

114. Total Indicative cost land acquisition and resettlement is 3,640.86 million UZS equivalent to 1.2 million USD. This includes 10% of contingency to meet any additional cost to be incurred in the future. This is an indicative cost which needs to be further updated and finalized. UCSA will ensure that necessary fund allocation is done in advance in the overall project budget so that compensation is paid on a timely matter. Summary cost estimate for land acquisition and involuntary resettlement is shown in Table 9.11. Detailed break up and cost calculation of each loss is provided in **Annexure 4**.

Table 9.11: Summary Land Acquisition and Resettlement Cost (Indicative)

Particulars	Total (Thousand UZS)	Total (Thousand USD)	Total (Million (UZS)	Total (Million (USD)
A. Compensation and Allowance				
Compensation for Land for Land (Land Development Cost) to be paid to Government for Permanent Land Acquisition	1,478,086	509.68	1,478.09	0.51
Compensation to Affected Households for Permanent Land Acquisition (Loss of Income- Trees and Crops)	678,759	234.05	678.76	0.23
Compensation to Affected Households for Temporary Land Acquisition (Loss of Income- Crops and Trees)	686,548	236.74	686.55	0.24
Compensation for Loss of Income (Agricultural Laborer/Worker)	246,403	84.97	246.40	0.08
Allowance for Severely Affected Households	644	0.22	0.64	0.00
Allowance for Vulnerable Households	7,730	2.67	7.73	0.00
Sub Total A	3,098,170	1,068	3,098	1.07
B. LAR Implementation Cost		-	-	-
Social and Resettlement Specialist (PCU)	139,200	48.00	139.20	0.05
Administrative Cost	29,000	10.00	29.00	0.01
Monitoring Cost	43,500	15.00	43.50	0.02
Sub Total B	211,700	73	212	0.07
Total Cost	3,309,870	1,141	3,310	1.14
Contingency (@10% of the total Cost)	330,987	114.13	330.99	0.11
Grand Total	3,640,857	1,255.47	3,640.86	1.2

NOTE: 1USD= 2,900 UZS

10. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

10.1 General

115. UCSA) will be executing agency (EA) responsible for implementation of the TPWSDP with due participation and coordination from TPS which will be acting as implementing agency related to construction. However, UCSA will be responsible for the land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) activities. A PCU will be created in UCSA with representation from TPS and the PCU will be responsible for overall implementation including LAR activities of the Project. The PCU will have a designated social and resettlement specialist as early as possible who will be responsible for ensuring that all the activities related to land acquisition and involuntary are being followed and implemented in accordance with Uzbekistan's legislation and policies and ADB's SPS. The social and resettlement specialist in the PCU will ensure that the draft LARP prepared under the Project Preparatory Technical Assistance (PPTA) during the feasibility study is finalized/updated during detailed design and implemented prior to start of the civil works. The PCU will be supported by a Project Management Consultant (TPWSDP Design & Supervision). The Project Management Consultant (PMC) will have social and resettlement specialist in its contract to support the PCU social and resettlement specialist. There will be several other government agencies that will also be responsible for the LAR activities such as (i) Provincial/District Governments (Khokimyat) and (ii) Goskomzemgeodezcadastre (State Committee on Land Resources, Geodesy, Cartography and State Cadastre (SCLRGCS) at district level. There will also be independent valuation firms, local self-government body representatives of APs to be involved in to the LARP preparation. Terms of Reference (ToR) for the specialists are provided in **Annexure 5**.

10.2 Executing Agency

10.2.1 UCSA and its Project Coordination Unit

116. UCSA as the EA will establish a PCU with required staff, including a social and resettlement specialist within the PCU. UCSA will also be responsible for selection of PMC (TPWSDP Design & Supervision). UCSA through its PCU will be responsible for finalizing the detailed design with support from Project Management Consultant. UCSA will be responsible for approval of adequate budgetary support for LARP implementation and will facilitate coordination with the concerned government line agencies on LAR activities as well as with independent valuation firms. UCSA and its PCU will be responsible for finalizing/updating the draft LARP, getting the government's endorsement, approval of the LARP from ADB and will ensure compliance in terms of complete payment of compensation to APs prior to the start of civil construction. In order to carry out all these tasks, the position of a social and resettlement specialist is proposed within the PCU who will be specifically responsible for planning, updating, implementing and monitoring of the LARP activities.

10.2.2 Social and Resettlement Specialist in PCU

117. The social and resettlement staff of the PCU will be responsible for ensuring that the draft LARP is finalized and updated based on the detailed and final design. The specialist will also ensure that the LARP and the social monitoring plan are followed and will provide technical support to the PCU. The specialist will coordinate with relevant government agencies on social matters, will prepare social monitoring reports to be submitted to ADB, and draft any updates/revision to the LARP and corrective action plan in case of unanticipated social and

involuntary resettlement impacts resulting from change in design, location, etc. The social specialist should have up-to-date knowledge of various social safeguards policies of Government of Uzbekistan and ADB with specific importance to land acquisition and resettlement. Specific tasks and responsibilities of the social and resettlement staff of the PCU will include the following:

- Responsible for overall planning, co-ordination and implementation of social safeguards and resettlement activities including land acquisition.
- Coordinate with the social and resettlement specialists to be recruited under the Project management consultants and work in close coordination with the management consultants to ensure that the draft LARP is finalized and updated in a timely manner based on the detailed design.
- Assist the PCU and UCSA in finalizing and updating the draft LARP with the help of management consultants.
- Overall coordination in all social issues in the PCU and ensuring that the project components comply with Government and ADB social safeguard policy.
- Ensure comments from ADB are integrated in finalized documents.
- Endorsement of LARP and obtaining the approval from ADB.
- Disclosure of LARP and information dissemination on LARP to the Affected Persons through adequate consultations.
- Ensure the implementation of LARP is consistent with Government and ADB policies.
- Coordinate with line agencies such as local administration (Khokimyat), SCLRCGSC at province and district level, valuation by the valuation committees and independent valuation firm and finalization of compensation packages.
- Filing of application on land acquisitions with SCLRCGSC
- Facilitating the transfer of funds from the EA for payment of compensation to APs.
- Coordination with rayon administration and contractor to ensure that the land is brought to pre project condition in case of temporary loss and land acquisition
- Help UCSA to make the necessary budgetary arrangements available in advance for the preparation, updating and implementation of RP.
- Coordinate monitoring of LARP implementation including reporting.
- Responsible for project monitoring with review and finalization of progress reports.
- Liaising with funding agency, executing agency for smooth functioning and implementation of social safeguards issues, i.e., land acquisition, resettlement, compensation payment etc.
- Responsible for addressing the grievance in a timely manner and keeping the records of each grievance.
- Seeking permission from ADB to go ahead with the civil construction where the compensation and assistance are provided to APs, upon submission of a LARP implementation compliance report (section-wise, as necessary).
- Submission of semi-annual monitoring report to ADB

10.3 Project Management Consultants (Social and Resettlement Specialists)

118. UCSA will be supported with PMC which will be responsible for detailed design and construction supervision. The management consultant will have social and resettlement specialists (on an intermittent basis) in the contract. The social and resettlement specialists under the PMC will work closely with the engineering team and will collect all the necessary information to finalize/update the LARP based on the detailed engineering design and will support the PCU social and resettlement specialist. The work for the social and resettlement specialists under the PMC will broadly be segregated in to two parts such as (i) Finalization and Updating of draft LARP during detailed design and (ii) assisting the implementation of LARP including disbursement of compensation and assistance and preparation of monitoring report. The social and resettlement specialists in the project management consultancy will assist in the overall supervision of the projects and ensure that LARP is implemented in a smooth and timely manner in accordance with the provisions of the LARP. They will closely work with PCU to ensure displaced persons are compensated before displacement occurs, including ongoing rehabilitation measures. Specific tasks and responsibilities of social and resettlement specialist in project management consultants are as below

I. During Detailed Design

- Collection of technical information and input from the engineering team responsible for detailed design on the final alignment and project sites.
- Collection of necessary cadastral and property rights registration details and documents (cadastral plans etc) from the concerned departments.
- carry out census and sample socio-economic survey of the affected households in order to update the data gathered during feasibility study.
- Carry out necessary consultation with stakeholders.
- providing support for the valuation of assets.
- Finalizing and Updating the draft LARP prepared during PPTA.
- Submission of final LARP to the PCU and its social and resettlement specialist.
- Together with PCU, disclosure of the final LARP.

II. During LARP Implementation and Supervision

- Preparation of database of all the affected households and review their eligibility and entitlement based on the final LARP
- Assist in disbursement of compensation and assistance and ensure that affected persons are compensated as per the LARP before commencement of civil works in relevant section.
- Review, monitor and evaluate the effectiveness with which the LARP is implemented, and recommend necessary corrective actions to be taken. Advise on corrective measures where necessary to the PCU.
- Work with the PCU to establish a system to monitor social safeguards of the project and prepare indicators for monitoring important parameters of safeguards.
- Take proactive action to anticipate the potential resettlement requirements of the project to avoid delays in implementation.

- Prepare procedures to document and record the grievances and sensitize the PCU on the grievance redress mechanism which includes the notification, arranging the GRC meetings and recording the grievance in a data base.
- Assist PCU in monitoring the implementation of land acquisition in the Project.
- Design a LARP monitoring report template and develop monitoring indicators.
- Consolidate/ prepare, with assistance from PCU and semi-annual social monitoring reports

10.4 Other Relevant Government Line Agencies

10.4.1 Regional and District State Committee on Land Resources, Geodesy, Cartography and State Cadastre (SCLRGCS)

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

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

10.4.2 District (Khokimyat) (Governorates)

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

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

121. In addition to permanent members, the Commission may include representatives of UCSA, as well as affected legal entities and individuals. It is proposed that and and valuation committee as part of the DLARC composed of the following members:

- UCSA-PCU
- Provincial/District Department of Agriculture and Water Resources
- Provincial/District of Environmental Protection

- Makhallas
- Representatives of the affected people

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

- Dissemination of information related to LARP
- Checking timely disbursement of compensation to affected households
- Obtaining early warnings on the grievances of APs
- Verifying as to whether the vulnerable households were identified according to requirement laid down in this LARP; and
- Obtaining information regarding any unexpected impacts, if any, being incurred by the affected households.

10.5 Independent Valuation Firms

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

124.

Table 10.1: Institutional Roles and Responsibilities

Activity	Responsible Agency
A. Project Initiation Stage	
Formation of PCU	UCSA
Hiring of social and resettlement specialist at PCU	UCSA/PCU
Hiring of a Project Management Consultant (TPWSDP Design & Supervision) and the social and resettlement staff	UCSA
B. Detailed Design and LARP finalization/Updating	
Finalization of alignment and sites for project components based on detailed engineering design	UCSA and Design engineers of Project Management Consultant (TPWSDP Design & Supervision)
Collection of updated cadastral details, ownership and user details based on detailed design	Social and resettlement Specialist (PCU)/ Social and Resettlement Specialists in Project Management Consultants
Census and Socio Economic survey to update the previous data base prepared during PPTA	Social and resettlement Specialist (PCU)/ Social and Resettlement Specialists in Project Management Consultants
Public Consultation/Stakeholder consultations	Social and resettlement Specialist (PCU)/ Social and Resettlement Specialists in Project Management Consultants
Computation of replacement values of	UCSA, PCU, Social and resettlement Specialist (PCU and

Activity	Responsible Agency
land/properties proposed for acquisition and for associated assets	Management Consultants), SCLRGCS, District Hokimiat and Independent Valuation Firms
Finalizing entitlements	UCSA/PCU with the help from UCSA, PCU, Social and resettlement Specialist (PCU and Management Consultants)
Conducting discussions/meetings/consultation with APs and other stakeholders	UCSA, PCU, Social and resettlement Specialist (PCU and Management Consultants), district hokimiat, Farmer's and Dehkan Councils and Mahalla authorities
Disclosure of final entitlements and rehabilitation packages	UCSA, PCU through Social and resettlement Specialist (PCU and Management Consultants)
Approval of Final LARP	UCSA and ADB
RP Implementation Stage	
Disbursement of compensation and assistance	UCSA through the assistance of Social and resettlement Specialist (PCU and Management Consultants) and Hokimiat
Taking possession of land	UCSA through the assistance of district Hokimiat
Implementation of proposed rehabilitation measures	UCSA, PCU and the contractor
Grievances redress	UCSA and PCU through the assistance of Social and resettlement Specialist (PCU and Management Consultants)
Monitoring and Reporting	UCSA and PCU through the assistance of Social and resettlement Specialist (PCU and Management Consultants)
Completion Stage	
Restoration of land by the contractor along the Right of way and other construction sites	UCSA will ensure that contractor follows the norms as mentioned
Restoration of approach roads and access if disturbed during construction	UCSA will ensure that contractor follows the norms as mentioned
Consolation with local people regarding any further grievance	UCSA

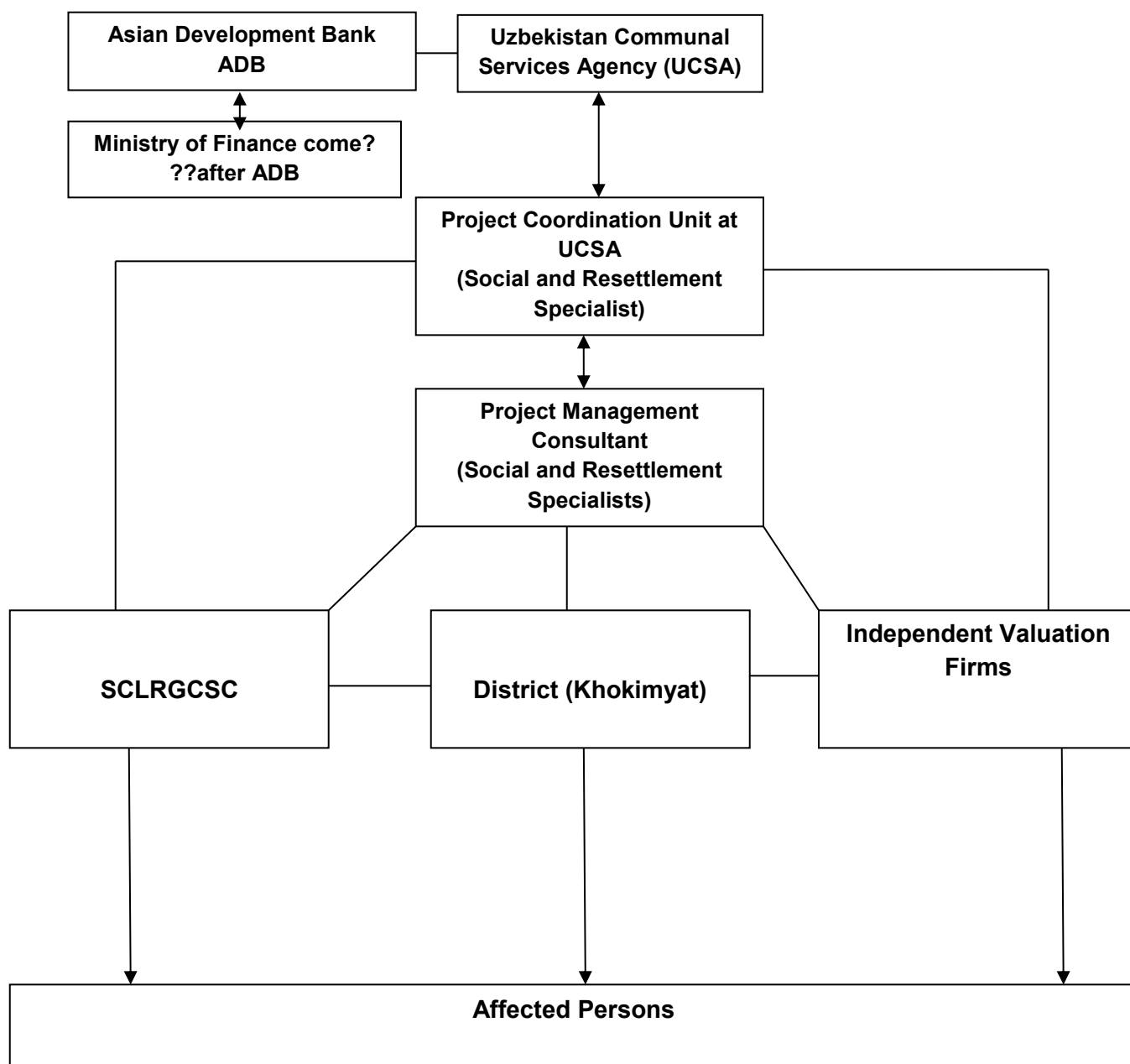


Figure 10.1: Institutional Arrangements

11. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

11.1 General

125. The time for implementation of LARP will be scheduled as per the overall project implementation schedule. All activities related to the land acquisition and resettlement will be planned to ensure that compensation is paid prior to taking possession of land and commencement of civil works. Public consultation, monitoring and grievance redress will be undertaken intermittently throughout the project duration. One of the core components of the Project is construction of and reconstruction of transmission and distribution water pipelines which will have temporary land acquisition. This being a linear project, it might be difficult to complete the implementation of resettlement activities for the entire line section and right of way at one time which might delay the civil work construction, therefore, a phase wise approach may be adopted for civil works construction. Construction can be initiated in the section where compensation is paid. However, in case of permanent land acquisition, construction can only start once all the compensation and resettlement is done.

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

126. Setting up relevant institutions for the LAR activities will be the major task during the detailed design including the Project Coordination Unit (PCU) at UCSA. Additionally, the Project Management Consultant (PMC) to be appointed for design and management will be responsible for updating this draft LARP. The social safeguard specialists²⁴ in the PMC will update the draft LARP based on detailed and final engineering design which includes final impact assessment, detailed measurement surveys, preparation of individual parcel maps and updating of compensation rates etc. The updated LARP will be sent to ADB for approval and upon the approval, the LARP will be disclosed on the ADB and UCSA website. The pre-implementation LAR activities during this detailed design stage will be the following:

- Establishment of LAR Institutions;
- Finalizing and updating the draft LARP
- Updating of LAR Budgets
- Confirmation of updated impact data and of compensation amounts;
- Approval of LARP by ADB and Government and subsequent disclosure
- Identification of alternate land for land for land compensation

11.3 LARP Implementation Stage

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

- Disclosure and consultation
- Grievance resolution

²⁴ One national and one international specialist will be engaged on an intermittent basis.

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

11.4 Implementation Schedule

128. This is a tentative schedule for LARP implementation for the project. However, section wise implementation mechanism may be followed in order to start the civil work in the completed section and to simultaneously proceed with the implementation of LARP for other sections. The schedule can be adjusted during detailed design. The tentative implementation Schedule is provided in Table 11.1.

Table 11.1: Implementation Schedule

LARP Activities	MONTHS																	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
A. Detailed Design																		
Establishment of PCU at UCSA	★																	
Appointment of Project Development Consultant			★															
Community Consultation			★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Issuance of notification on cut-off-date following detailed design	★		★	★	★	★	★	★										
Updation of LARP based on Detailed Design and final AP census			★	★	★	★	★	★										
Submission of Final LARP for ADB Approval									★									
Disclosure of LARP									★									
B. LARP Implementation																		
Issuance of IDs										★	★							

12. MONITORING AND REPORTING

12.1 Overview and Objective

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

12.2 Internal Monitoring

130. The level of monitoring, in this case, will be internal monitoring by the UCSA. The implementation of LARP will be closely monitored. Regular monitoring activities will be carried out internally by UCSA through its PCU to provide ADB with an effective basis for assessing land acquisition and resettlement progress and identifying potential difficulties and problems. The extent of monitoring activities, including their scope and periodicity, will be commensurate with the project's risks and impacts. Monitoring will involve (i) administrative monitoring to ensure that implementation is on schedule and problems are dealt with on a timely basis and (iii) overall monitoring to assess status of affected persons in terms of compensation and assistance and alternate land allocation with land development etc. UCSA is required to implement safeguard measures as provided in the LARP. UCSA through its PCU will (i) monitor the progress of implementation of LARP (ii) verify the compliance with safeguard measures and their progress toward intended outcomes, (iii) document and disclose monitoring results and identify necessary corrective and preventive actions in the periodic monitoring reports, (iv) follow up on these actions to ensure progress toward the desired outcomes, and (v) submit semiannual monitoring reports to ADB.

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

12.3 Internal Monitoring Indicators

132. Fulfillment of the LARP policy and targets in the implementation process will be monitored through setting up indicators. The vital indicators to be monitored will include the contents of the activities and entitlement matrix. The LARP contains indicators for achievement

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

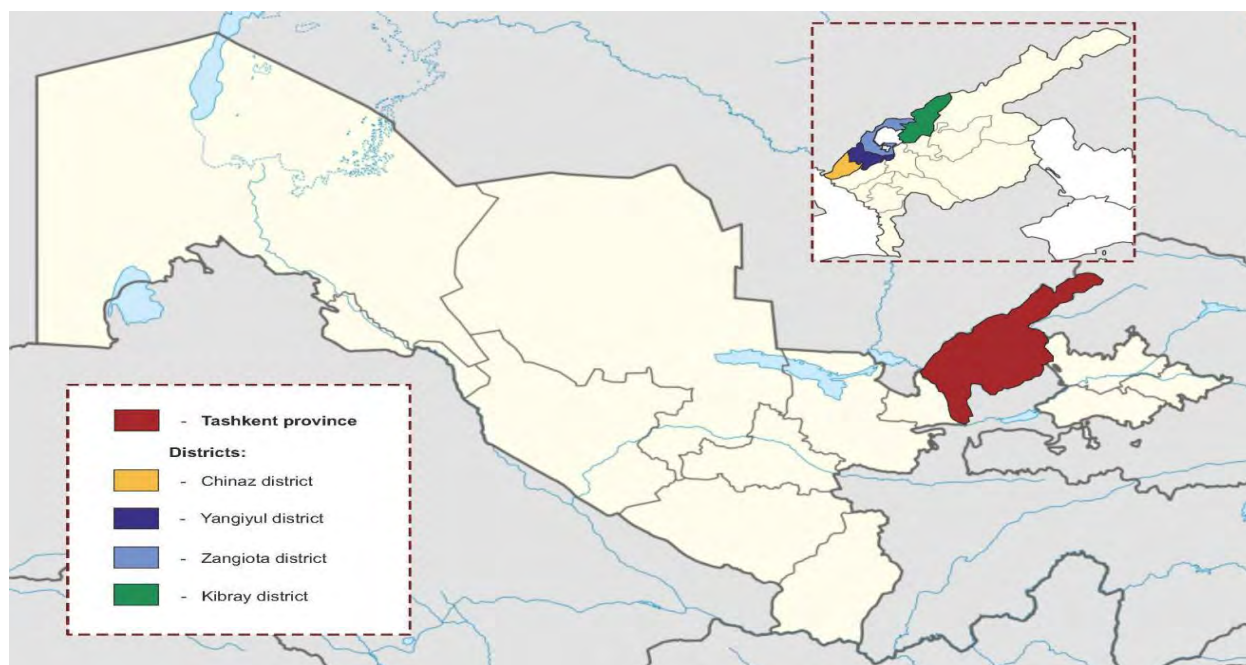
Table 12.1: Indicative Monitoring Indicators

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

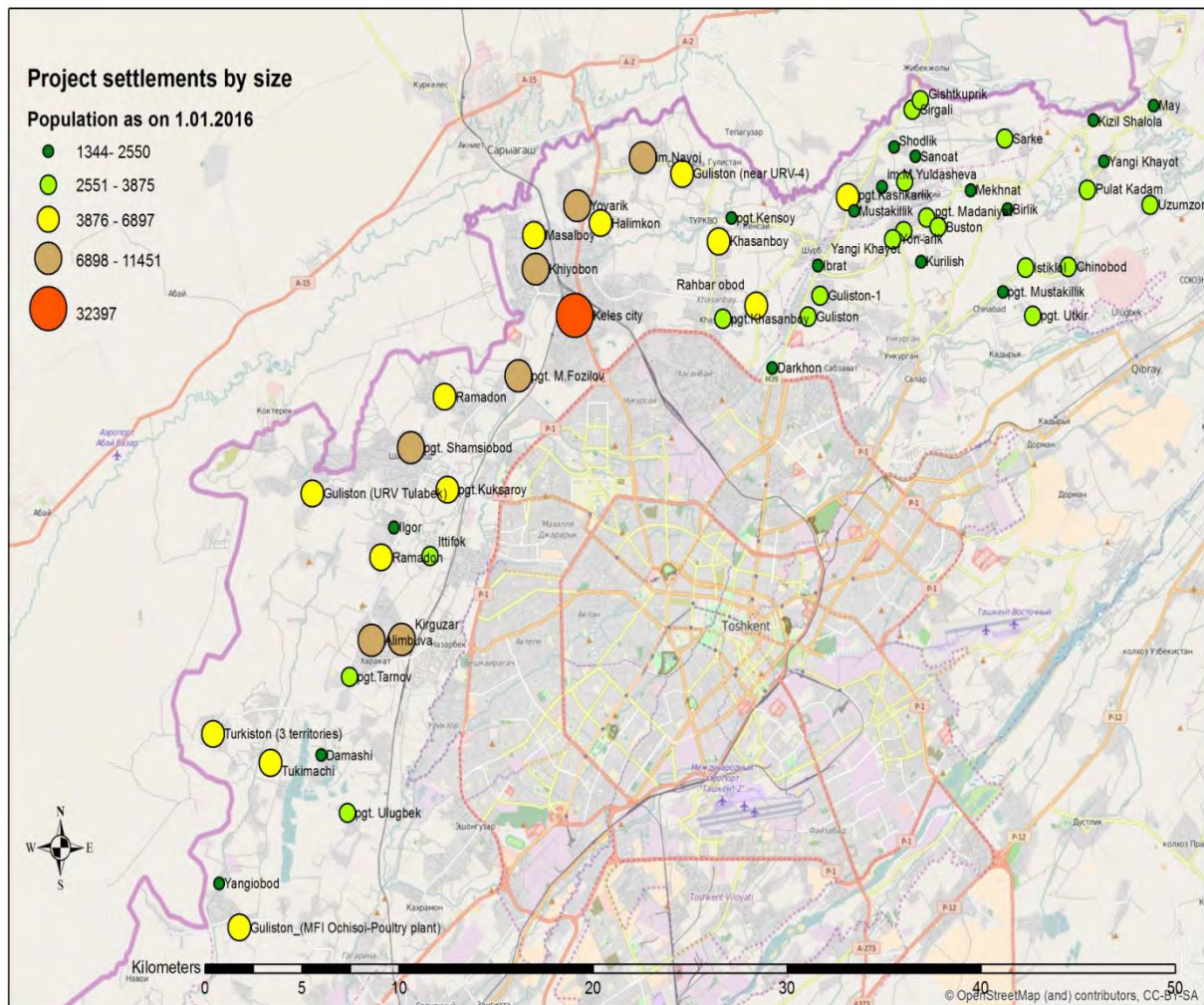
12.4 Reporting

133. UCSA through its PCU will be responsible for managing and maintaining AP's database documenting the final results of the affected person census based on final design. Monitoring reports documenting progress on land acquisition and resettlement implementation and LARP completion reports will be provided by UCSA through its PCU to ADB for review semi-annually. The monitoring reports will be posted to ADB website. A sample monitoring format is provided in **Annexure 6**.

1. Location of the projects districts (Only Kibray and Zangiota District)

[illegible]

3. Settlement by Size of the Population (Kibray and Zangiata District)



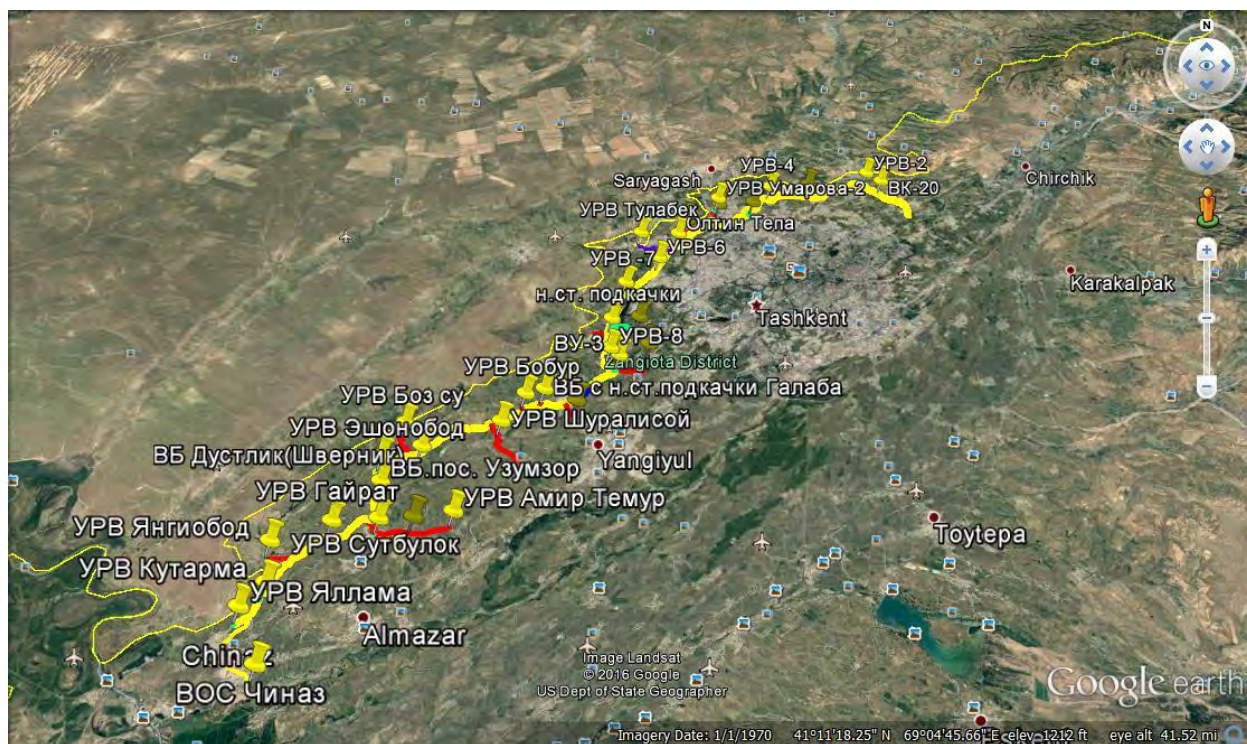
4. List of Settlement under Project Districts

Kibray district					
No	Settlements	Population as of 01.01.16	Est. WS service coverage %	Est. No. of people receiving w. service	Not covered, people
1	Tarakkiyot urbanized village/пгт Тарракиет	3,058	86%	2630	428
2	Tarakkiy/Tараккий				
3	Madaniyat urbanized village/пгт Маданият	3,875	86%	3333	543
4	Utkir urbanized village/пгт Уткир	3,340	90%	3006	334
5	Mustakillik urbanized village/пгт Мустакиллик	2,550	90%	2295	255
6	Yon-Arik/Ён-арик	2,922	86%	2513	409
7	Mekhnat/Мехнат	1,344	86%	1156	188
8	Yangi Khayot/Янги хаёт	3,005	86%	2584	421
9	Kurilish/Курилиш	2,357	86%	2027	330
10	Guliston-1/Гулистон-1	2,672	100%	2672	0
11	Guliston/Гулистон	3,376	100%	3376	0
12	Istiklol/Истиклол	2,762	90%	2486	276
13	Buston/Бустон	2,852	90%	2567	285
14	Chinobod/Чинобод	3,000	90%	2700	300
15	Birlik/Бирлик	2,403	85%	2043	360
16	Yangi Khayot/Янги хаёт	2,365	85%	2010	355
17	Pulat Kadam/Пулат кадам	2,791	85%	2372	419
18	Kizil Shalola/Кизил шалола	2,180	85%	1853	327
19	May/Май	2,069	85%	1759	310
20	Uzumzor/Узумзор	3,310	93%	3078	232
	Total Kibray	52,231	89%	46459	5772
		27.4%		24.4%	3.0%
Zangiata district					

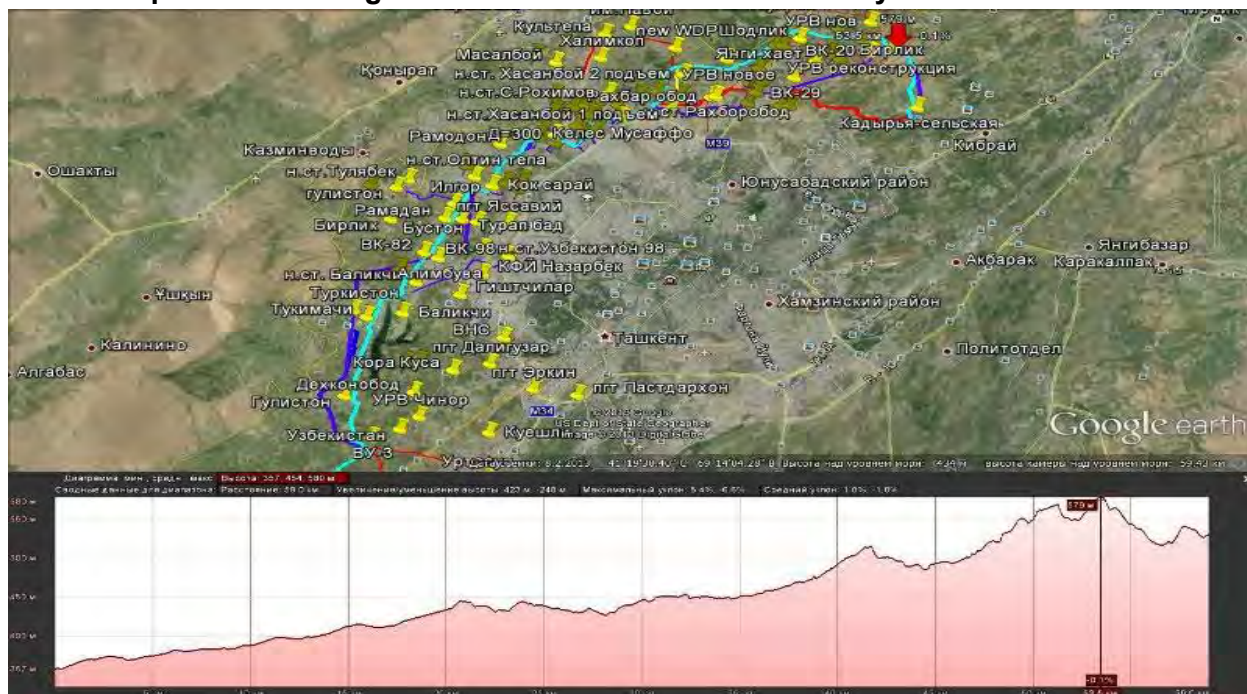
№	Settlements	Population as of 01.01.16	Est. WS service coverage %	Est. No. of people receiving w. service	Not covered, people
1	Keles city/г.Келес	32,397	90%	29157	3,240
2	Kashgarlik urbanized village/пгт Кашкарлик	4,434	70%	3104	1,330
3	Kensoy urbanized village/пгт Кенсой	2,022	60%	1213	809
4	Ulugbek urbanized village/пгт Улугбек	3,756	100%	3756	0
5	Shamsiobod urbanized village/пгт Шамсиобод	11,451	100%	11451	0
6	Kuksaroy urbanized village/пгт Куксарой	5,405	100%	5405	0
7	Tarnov urbanized village/пгт Тарнов	3,374	80.2%	2706	668
8	M.Fozilov urbanized village/пгт. М.Фозилов	10,912	69.8%	7617	3,295
9	Khasanboy urbanized village/пгт. Хасанбой	3,782	75.5%	2855	927
10	Alimbuva/н.п.Алимбува	7,636	84.5%	6452	1,184
11	Damashi/н.п.Дамаши	1,944	80.2%	1559	385
12	Ittifok/н.п.Иттифок	3,275	64%	2096	1,179
13	Ramadon/н.п.Рамадон	5,511	85%	4684	827
14	Tukimachi/н.п.Тукимачи	5,142	70%	3599	1,543
15	Turkiston/н.п.Туркистон	4,595	50%	2298	2,298
16	Kirguzar/н.п.Киргузар	8,360	90.4%	7557	803
17	Yangiobod/н.п. Янгиобод	1,784	90%	1606	178
18	Guliston/н.п.Гулистон	4,762	80%	3810	952
19	Khalimkon/н.п.Халимкон	4,512	30%	1354	3,158
20	Yovarik/н.п. Ёварик	9,531	30%	2859	6,672
21	Guliston/н.п.Гулистон	6,322	10%	632	5,690
22	Navoiy/н.п.им.Навоий	7,959	10%	796	7,163
23	Khiyobon/н.п.Хиёбон	8,879	43.4%	3853	5,026
24	Masalboy/н.п.Масалбой	6,365	61.3%	3902	2,463
25	Guliston/н.п.Гулистон	6,493	54.4%	3532	2,961
26	Ilgor/н.п.Илгор	2,470	100%	2470	0
27	Ramadon/н.п.Рамадон	4,877	93%	4521	356

28	Khasanboy/н.п.Хасанбой	6,897	74.6%	5145	1,752
29	Sarke/н.п. Саркэ	2,977	30%	893	2,084
30	Gisht Kuprik/н.п. Гишт куприк	2,707	20%	541	2,166
31	Sirgali/н.п. Сиргали	2,880	20%	576	2,304
32	Sanoat/н.п. Саноат	2,160	60%	1296	864
33	M.Yuldoshev/н.п. им. М.Йулдошева	2,111	20%	422	1,689
34	Mustakillik/н.п. Мустакиллик	2,059	30%	618	1,441
35	Ibrat/н.п. Ибрат	2,359	95%	2241	118
36	Shodlik/н.п.Шодлик	2,499	40%	1000	1,499
37	Rakhbar obod/н.п.Рахбар обод	5,646	94%	5307	339
38	Darkhon/Дархон	2,047	66.8%	1367	680
	Total Zangiota	212,292	67.9%	144252	68040
<p>After reduction of project scope, six settlements were excluded from the project list. Also, one makhalla Chinor was excluded which is a part of urbanized village Ulugbek. That is why number of settlements reduced to 38 and number of population of urbanized village Ulugbek reduced due to exclusion of Chinor makhalla</p>					

3. Transmission Main



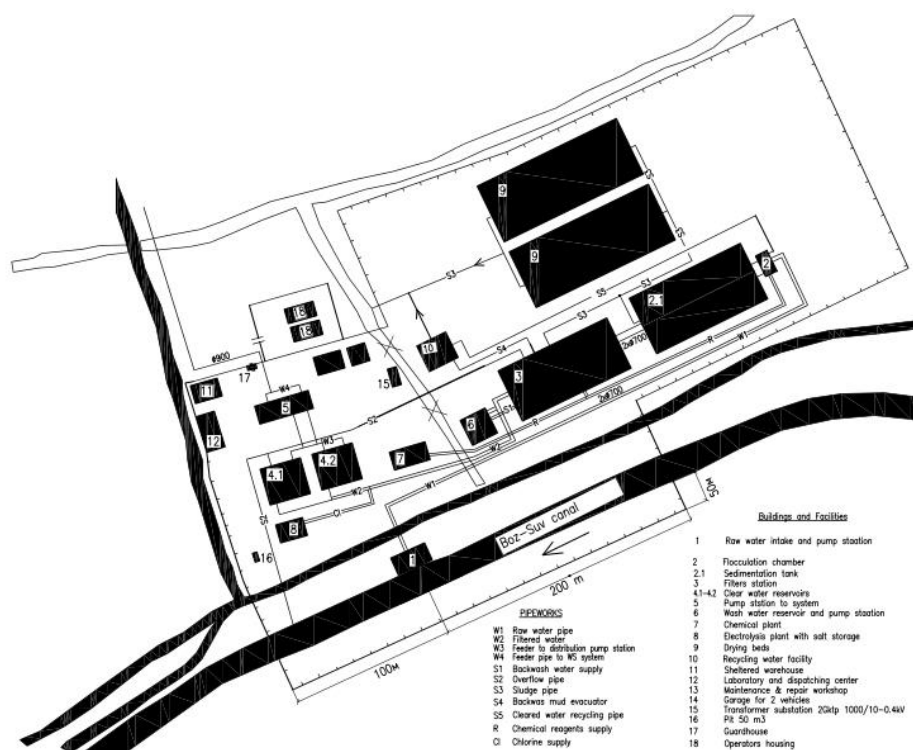
Trace and profile of the regional transmission main from Kadiya to WDC-3



4. Picture of Kadriya WTP Land



5. Lay Out of Kadriya WTP



6. Picture Showing type of Reconstruction of Transmission Line



7. Picture showing the Profile of Land Scape through which Transmission Main will pass through





8. Layout of a Sample WDC/URV



9. Picture of Sample WDC Land

ANNEXURE 2: RECORDS OF CONSULTATIONS

1. FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS)

Name of the Village: Yunusobod

Name of the District: Zangiota

Date: 27.05.2016

Number of Participants:6

Number of Male Participants:4

Number of Female Participants:2

ISSUES	PARTICIPANTS' OPINION, COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS
Have you heard about the Project	Yes
If yes, where from?	<i>N/A/ from Uzkommunalhizmat</i>
What is your opinion about this Project?	<i>Positive</i>
Do you support the Project	Yes
Do you face any problem regarding water supply system?	Yes
If there is any problems related to these services, do you think that any upgradation is necessary?	<i>Yes, It would be good if drinking water pipe will be provided to our village as soon as possible</i>
Do you have any idea regarding the process of upgradation?	<i>Providing drinking water from the river and canals, for instance Chirchik river</i>
For this upgradation the pipe line may go through your land (underground). Or may be small patch of land will be acquired for distribution stations do you think it is acceptable?	<i>Positive, it will be really good that the government (municipality) inform us before the plantation of crops</i>
How can this affect you?	<i>Positive, because we need drinking water</i>
There will be loss of crops (temporarily) and trees due to the projects. Will you accept	<i>Positive if our losses will be covered</i>
What is the general cropping pattern in the area (One season or two season or three season)	<i>One and two season cropping patterns and garden</i>

ISSUES	PARTICIPANTS' OPINION, COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS
Is the land irrigated in the locality	<i>No</i>
What are the general crops being cultivated in the area	<i>Garden (fruits), wheat, vegetables, melon, alfa alfa, corn</i>
What is the approximate yielding in tones per hectare for each crop	<i>Garden (fruits) 15 ton/ha, vegetable 25 ton/ha, melon 25 ton/ha, wheat 5 ton/ha, alfa-alfa 50 ton/ga, corn 6 ton/ha</i>
What is the market price per ton for each crop	<i>Garden (fruits) 45 mln per ton, vegetables 40 mln per ton, melon 40 mln per ton, wheat 6 mln per ton, alfa-alfa 40 mln per ton, corn 6 mln per ton</i>
What is the cost you incur for cultivation of each crop per hectare of land	<i>Vegetables 6 mln, melon 6, wheat 5 mln, alfa-alfa 6 mln, corn 6 mln</i>
What kind of compensation would you expect	<i>Land for land lose, cash for land lose</i>
Do you have any suggestion regarding the compenstion	<i>No suggestions</i>
Do you have any suggestion for the route alignment/project design	<i>It will be really good if the route alignment (pipe route) will be taken close to roads, because at this time the amount of influence to crops will be less respectively</i>
What are the Perceived losses from the Project	<i>Crops during the vegetation period, but if is covered I think no losses perceives from the project</i>
What would be the Perceived benefits from the Project-	<i>Drinking water supply</i>
Do you think that the local residents would like to participate in this work	<i>Yes</i>
What is your expectation from the Project	<i>Drinking water supply</i>
Is the consultation useful	<i>Yes</i>
Any suggestion/opinion, etc.	<i>It would be really good this project starts as soon as possible</i>

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

S.No.	Name	Sex (Male/Female)	Age	Occupation	Signature
1	Usmanov U	Male	35	Agriculture	Signed
2	Qodirhujaev A	Male	64	Agriculture	Signed
3	Alimova Parizoda	Female	38	Government Jobs	Signed
4	Ganahujaev Utkir	Male	54	Agriculture	Signed
5	Abbosova Muhlisa	Female	40	Agriculture	Signed
6	Qolhujaev Abror	Male	38	Government Jobs	Signed

2. FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS

Name of the Village: Qizgaldog

Name of the District: Zangiota

Date: 27.05.2016

Number of Participants:7

Number of Male Participants:5

Number of Female Participants:2

ISSUES	PARTICIPANTS' OPINION, COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS
Have you heard about the Project	No/Yes
If yes, where from?	N/A/ Meeting in Municipality
What is your opinion about this Project?	Positive
Do you support the Project	Yes
Do you face any problem regarding water supply system?	Yes
If there is any problems related to these services, do you think that any upgradation is necessary?	Yes, It would be good if drinking water pipe will be provided to our village as soon as possible
Do you have any idea regarding the process of upgradation?	Providing drinking water from the river and canals, for instance Chirchik river
For this upgradation the pipe line may go through your land (underground). Or may be small patch of land will be	Positive, it will be really good that the government (municipality) inform us before the plantation of crops.

ISSUES	PARTICIPANTS' OPINION, COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS
acquired for distribution stations do you think it is acceptable?	
How can this affect you?	<i>Positive, because we need drinking water</i>
There will be loss of crops (temporarily) and trees due to the projects. Will you accept	<i>Positive if our losses will be covered</i>
What is the general cropping pattern in the area (One season or two season or three season)	<i>One and two season cropping patterns garden</i>
Is the land irrigated in the locality	<i>No</i>
What are the general crops being cultivated in the area	<i>Garden (fruits), wheat, vegetables, melon, alfa alfa, corn</i>
What is the approximate yielding in tones per hectare for each crop	<i>N/A</i>
What is the market price per ton for each crop	<i>N/A</i>
What is the cost you incur for cultivation of each crop per hectare of land	<i>N/A</i>
What kind of compensation would you expect	<i>N/A</i>
Do you have any suggestion regarding the compensation	<i>No suggestions</i>
Do you have any suggestion for the route alignment/project design	<i>It will be really good if the route alignment (pipe route) will be taken close to roads, because at this time the amount of influence to crops will be less respectively</i>
What are the Perceived losses from the Project	<i>Crops during the vegetation period, but if is covered I think no losses perceives from the project</i>
What would be the Perceived benefits from the Project-	<i>Drinking water supply</i>
Do you think that the local residents would like to participate in this work	<i>Yes</i>
What is your expectation from the Project	<i>Drinking water supply</i>
Is the consultation useful	<i>Yes</i>
Any suggestion/opinion, etc.	<i>It would be really good this project starts as soon as possible</i>

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

S.No.	Name	Sex (Male/Female)	Age	Occupation	Signature
1	Salimov A	Male	33	Agriculture	Signed
2	Qahramonov A	Male	22	Agriculture	Signed
3	Boymuhammedov B	Male	53	Agriculture	Signed
4	Shahobutdinov B	Male	45	Agriculture	Signed
5	Abdurahmanov A	Male	64	Agriculture	Signed
6	Yuldasheva L	Female	37	Agriculture	Signed
7	Abdullaeva Lobar	Female	34	Agriculture	Signed

3. FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS)

Name of the Village: Qizgaldog

Name of the District: Zangiota

Date: 27.05.2016

Number of Participants:7

Number of Male Participants:5

Number of Female Participants:2

ISSUES	PARTICIPANTS' OPINION, COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS
Have you heard about the Project	<i>No/Yes</i>
If yes, where from?	<i>N/A/ Meeting in Municipality</i>
What is your opinion about this Project?	<i>Positive</i>
Do you support the Project	<i>Yes</i>
Do you face any problem regarding water supply system?	<i>Yes</i>
If there is any problems related to these services, do you think that any upgradation is necessary?	<i>Yes, It would be good if drinking water pipe will be provided to our village as soon as possible</i>
Do you have any idea regarding the process of upgradation?	<i>Providing drinking water from the river and canals, for instance Chirchik river</i>

ISSUES	PARTICIPANTS' OPINION, COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS
For this upgradation the pipe line may go through your land (underground). Or may be small patch of land will be acquired for distribution stations do you think it is acceptable?	<i>Positive, it will be really good that the government (municipality) inform us before the plantation of crops.</i>
How can this affect you?	<i>Positive, because we need drinking water</i>
There will be loss of crops (temporarily) and trees due to the projects. Will you accept	<i>Positive if our losses will be covered</i>
What is the general cropping pattern in the area (One season or two season or three season)	<i>One and two season cropping patterns garden</i>
Is the land irrigated in the locality	<i>No</i>
What are the general crops being cultivated in the area	<i>Garden (fruits), wheat, vegetables, melon, alfa alfa, corn</i>
What is the approximate yielding in tones per hectare for each crop	<i>N/A</i>
What is the market price per ton for each crop	<i>N/A</i>
What is the cost you incur for cultivation of each crop per hectare of land	<i>N/A</i>
What kind of compensation would you expect	<i>N/A</i>
Do you have any suggestion regarding the compensation	<i>No suggestions</i>
Do you have any suggestion for the route alignment/project design	<i>It will be really good if the route alignment (pipe route) will be taken close to roads, because at this time the amount of influence to crops will be less respectively</i>
What are the Perceived losses from the Project	<i>Crops during the vegetation period, but if is covered I think no losses perceives from the project</i>
What would be the Perceived benefits from the Project-	<i>Drinking water supply</i>
Do you think that the local residents would like to participate in this work	<i>Yes</i>
What is your expectation from the Project	<i>Drinking water supply</i>
Is the consultation useful	<i>Yes</i>

ISSUES	PARTICIPANTS' OPINION, COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS
Any suggestion/opinion, etc.	<i>It would be really good this project starts as soon as possible</i>

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

S.No.	Name	Sex (Male/Female)	Age	Occupation	Signature
1	Salimov A	Male	33	Agriculture	Signed
2	Qahramonov A	Male	22	Agriculture	Signed
3	Boymuhammedov B	Male	53	Agriculture	Signed
4	Shahobutdinov B	Male	45	Agriculture	Signed
5	Abdurahmanov A	Male	64	Agriculture	Signed
6	Yuldasheva L	Female	37	Agriculture	Signed
7	Abdullaeva Lobar	Female	34	Agriculture	Signed

4. FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS

Name of the Village: Buzsuv

Name of the District: Zangiota

Date: 27.05.2016

Number of Participants:6

Number of Male Participants:4

Number of Female Participants:2

ISSUES	PARTICIPANTS' OPINION, COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS
Have you heard about the Project	<i>Yes</i>
If yes, where from?	<i>From workers on water resources</i>
What is your opinion about this Project?	<i>Positive</i>

ISSUES	PARTICIPANTS' OPINION, COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS
Do you support the Project	Yes
Do you face any problem regarding water supply system?	Yes
If there is any problems related to these services, do you think that any upgradation is necessary?	<i>Yes, It would be perfect if we drink drinking water as soon as possible</i>
Do you have any idea regarding the process of upgradation?	<i>Providing drinking water from the river</i>
For this upgradation the pipe line may go through your land (underground). Or may be small patch of land will be acquired for distribution stations do you think it is acceptable?	<i>Positive, it will be really good that the government (municipality) inform us before the plantation of crops</i>
How can this affect you?	<i>Positive, because we need drinking water as soon as possible</i>
There will be loss of crops (temporarily) and trees due to the projects. Will you accept	<i>Positive if our losses will be covered on time</i>
What is the general cropping pattern in the area (One season or two season or three season)	<i>One and two season cropping patterns and garden</i>
Is the land irrigated in the locality	No
What are the general crops being cultivated in the area	<i>Garden (fruits), wheat, vegetables, melon, alfa alfa, corn</i>
What is the approximate yielding in tones per hectare for each crop	<i>Garden (fruits) 10 ton/ha, vegetable 15 ton/ha, melon 30 ton/ha, wheat 6 ton/ha, alfa-alfa 50 ton/ga, corn 6 ton/ha</i>
What is the market price per ton for each crop	<i>Garden (fruits) 50 mln per ton, vegetables 40 mln per ton, melon 40 mln per ton, wheat 5 mln per ton, alfa-alfa 40 mln per ton, corn 5 mln per ton</i>
What is the cost you incur for cultivation of each crop per hectare of land	<i>Vegetables 8 mln, melon 6, wheat 3 mln, alfa-alfa 6 mln, corn 6 mln</i>

ISSUES	PARTICIPANTS' OPINION, COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS
What kind of compensation would you expect	<i>Cash for land lose</i>
Do you have any suggestion regarding the compensation	<i>No suggestions</i>
Do you have any suggestion for the route alignment/project design	<i>It will be really good if the route alignment (pipe route) will be taken close to roads, because at this time the amount of influence to crops will be less respectively</i>
What are the Perceived losses from the Project	<i>Crops during the vegetation period, but if is covered I think no losses perceives from the project</i>
What would be the Perceived benefits from the Project-	<i>Drinking water comes to our village</i>
Do you think that the local residents would like to participate in this work	Yes
What is your expectation from the Project	<i>Drinking water supply</i>
Is the consultation useful	Yes
Any suggestion/opinion, etc.	<i>It would be really good this project starts as soon as possible</i>

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

S.No.	Name	Sex (Male/Female)	Age	Occupation	Signature
1	Egamberdiev Ahmad	Male	46	Agriculture	Signed
2	Hujaqulov Rahmonali	Male	50	Agriculture	Signed
3	Suburboeva Roziya	Female	54	Agriculture	Signed
4	Mozirhujaev Yunushuja	Male	48	Agriculture	Signed
5	Iskenderova Aysuluv	Female	40	Government	Signed
6	Suloymanov Bahitbay	Male	50	Business	Signed

5. FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS

Name of the Village: Ittifoq

Name of the District: Zangiota

Date: 27.05.2016

Number of Participants:9

Number of Male Participants:9

Number of Female Participants:0

ISSUES	PARTICIPANTS' OPINION, COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS
Have you heard about the Project	<i>No/Yes</i>
If yes, where from?	<i>N/A/ From the meeting at municipality</i>
What is your opinion about this Project?	<i>Positive</i>
Do you support the Project	<i>Yes</i>
Do you face any problem regarding water supply system?	<i>Yes</i>

ISSUES	PARTICIPANTS' OPINION, COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS
If there is any problems related to these services, do you think that any upgradation is necessary?	<i>Yes, It would be good if drinking water pipe will be provided to our village as soon as possible</i>
Do you have any idea regarding the process of upgradation?	<i>Providing drinking water from the river and canals</i>
For this upgradation the pipe line may go through your land (underground). Or may be small patch of land will be acquired for distribution stations do you think it is acceptable?	<i>It will be good if water pipes installed far from gardens and houses/structures</i>
How can this affect you?	<i>Positive, because we need drinking water</i>
There will be loss of crops (temporarily) and trees due to the projects. Will you accept	<i>Positive if our losses will be covered</i>
What is the general cropping pattern in the area (One season or two season or three season)	<i>One and two season cropping patterns and garden</i>
Is the land irrigated in the locality	<i>No</i>
What are the general crops being cultivated in the area	<i>Garden (fruits), wheat, vegetables, melon, alfa alfa, corn</i>
What is the approximate yielding in tones per hectare for each crop	<i>Garden (fruits) 13 ton/ha, vegetable 25 ton/ha, melon 42 ton/ha, wheat 4 ton/ha, alfa-alfa 30 ton/ga, corn 6 ton/ha</i>
What is the market price per ton for each crop	<i>Garden (fruits) 30 mln per ton, vegetables 50 mln per ton, melon 45 mln per ton, wheat 6 mln per ton, alfa-alfa 40 mln per ton, corn 6 mln per ton</i>
What is the cost you incur for cultivation of each crop per hectare of land	<i>Vegetables 6 mln, melon 5, wheat 3 mln, alfa-alfa 4mln, corn 6 mln</i>
What kind of compensation would you expect	<i>Land for land lose, cash for land lose</i>
Do you have any suggestion regarding the compensation	<i>No suggestions</i>

ISSUES	PARTICIPANTS' OPINION, COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS
Do you have any suggestion for the route alignment/project design	<i>No suggestions</i>
What are the Perceived losses from the Project	<i>Crops during the vegetation period, but if is covered I think no losses perceives from the project</i>
What would be the Perceived benefits from the Project-	<i>Drinking water supply</i>
Do you think that the local residents would like to participate in this work	<i>Yes</i>
What is your expectation from the Project	<i>Drinking water supply</i>
Is the consultation useful	<i>Yes</i>
Any suggestion/opinion, etc.	<i>No</i>

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Name	Sex (Male/Female)	Age	Occupation	Signature
Qorahujayev Murod	Male	51	Agriculture	Signed
Abdujalilov Abduvohid	Male	56	Agriculture	Signed
Bozorov Abboshon	Male	45	Agriculture	Signed
Botirov Mansurhujayev	Male	23	Agriculture	Signed
Qolhujayev Bahtiyor	Male	45	Agriculture	Signed
Yuldoshev Ergash	Male	83	Agriculture	Signed
Abdullaev Habibullo	Male	57	Agriculture	Signed
Quchqorov Dilshod	Male	38	Agriculture	Signed
Rahimov Hayrullo	Male	42	Agriculture	Signed

6. FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS

Name of the Village: Mehnat

Name of the District: Qibray

Date: 24.05.2016

Number of Participants:6

Number of Male Participants:4

Number of Female Participants:2

ISSUES	PARTICIPANTS' OPINION, COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS
Have you heard about the Project	<i>No/Yes</i>
If yes, where from?	<i>N/A From workers from Pumping station</i>
What is your opinion about this Project?	<i>Positive</i>
Do you support the Project	<i>Yes</i>
Do you face any problem regarding water supply system?	<i>Yes</i>
If there is any problems related to these services, do you think that any upgradation is necessary?	<i>Yes, It would be good if drinking water will be filtered first</i>
Do you have any idea regarding the process of upgradation?	<i>Providing drinking water from the river and canals, for instance Buzsuv river</i>
For this upgradation the pipe line may go through your land (underground). Or may be small patch of land will be acquired for distribution stations do you think it is acceptable?	<i>Positive</i>
How can this affect you?	<i>Positive, because we need drinking water</i>

ISSUES	PARTICIPANTS' OPINION, COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS
There will be loss of crops (temporarily) and trees due to the projects. Will you accept	<i>Positive if our losses will be covered</i>
What is the general cropping pattern in the area (One season or two season or three season)	<i>One and two season cropping patterns and gardens</i>
Is the land irrigated in the locality	<i>No</i>
What are the general crops being cultivated in the area	<i>Garden (fruits), wheat, vegetables, melon, alfa alfa, corn</i>
What is the approximate yielding in tones per hectare for each crop	<i>N/A</i>
What is the market price per ton for each crop	<i>N/A</i>
What is the cost you incur for cultivation of each crop per hectare of land	<i>N/A</i>
What kind of compensation would you expect	<i>Land for land lose, cash for land lose</i>
Do you have any suggestion regarding the compensation	<i>It will good if we get our compensation</i>
Do you have any suggestion for the route alignment/project design	<i>It will be really good if the route alignment (pipe route) will be taken close to roads, because at this time the amount of influence to crops will be less respectively</i>
What are the Perceived losses from the Project	<i>Crops during the vegetation period, but if is covered I think no losses perceives from the project</i>
What would be the Perceived benefits from the Project-	<i>Drinking water supply coming to our village</i>
Do you think that the local residents would like to participate in this work	<i>Yes</i>

ISSUES	PARTICIPANTS' OPINION, COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS
What is your expectation from the Project	<i>Drinking water supply to our village</i>
Is the consultation useful	Yes
Any suggestion/opinion, etc.	<i>It would be really good this project starts as soon as possible at the end of this year 2016</i>

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

S.No.	Name	Sex (Male/Female)	Age	Occupation	Signature
1	Azimov Bahrom	Male	46	Government	Signed
2	Azimov Sultomurod	Male	51	Agriculture	Signed
3	Yusupov Manop	Male	56	Agriculture	Signed
4	Azimova Sayyora	Female	46	Agriculture	Signed
5	Soliev Qudrat	Male	62	Agriculture	Signed
6	Hojimuradova Dilnoza	Female	52	Housewife	Signed
15					

7. FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS

Name of the Village: Utkir

Name of the District: Qibray

Date: 23.05.2016

Number of Participants:6

Number of Male Participants:5

Number of Female Participants:1

ISSUES	PARTICIPANTS' OPINION, COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS
Have you heard about the Project	Yes/No

ISSUES	PARTICIPANTS' OPINION, COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS
If yes, where from?	<i>From ADB workers/N/A</i>
What is your opinion about this Project?	<i>Positive</i>
Do you support the Project	<i>Yes</i>
Do you face any problem regarding water supply system?	<i>Yes on summer period</i>
If there is any problems related to these services, do you think that any upgradation is necessary?	<i>N/A</i>
Do you have any idea regarding the process of upgradation?	<i>Providing new water pipes from zero</i>
For this upgradation the pipe line may go through your land (underground). Or may be small patch of land will be acquired for distribution stations do you think it is acceptable?	<i>Positive</i>
How can this affect you?	<i>Positive</i>
There will be loss of crops (temporarily) and trees due to the projects. Will you accept	<i>Positive if our losses will be covered</i>
What is the general cropping pattern in the area (One season or two season or three season)	<i>One and two season cropping patterns and garden</i>
Is the land irrigated in the locality	<i>No</i>
What are the general crops being cultivated in the area	<i>Garden (fruits), wheat, vegetables, melon, alfa alfa, corn, sunflower</i>
What is the approximate yielding in tones per hectare for each crop	<i>Garden (fruits) 15 ton/ha, vegetable 20 ton/ha, melon 30 ton/ha, wheat 6 ton/ha, alfa-alfa 40 ton/ga, corn 5 ton/ha, sunflower 4 ton/ha</i>
What is the market price per ton for each crop	<i>Garden (fruits) 40 mln per ton, vegetables 35 mln per ton, melon 40 mln per ton, wheat 8 mln per ton, alfa-alfa 40 mln per ton, corn 6 mln per ton, sunflower 9</i>

ISSUES	PARTICIPANTS' OPINION, COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS
	<i>mln per ton</i>
What is the cost you incur for cultivation of each crop per hectare of land	<i>Vegetables 7 mln, melon 7, wheat 3 mln, alfa-alfa 4 mln, corn 6 mln, sunflower 5 mln</i>
What kind of compensation would you expect	<i>Cash for land lose</i>
Do you have any suggestion regarding the compensation	<i>Cash for land lose</i>
Do you have any suggestion for the route alignment/project design	<i>N/A</i>
What are the Perceived losses from the Project	<i>Land is taken by government permanently</i>
What would be the Perceived benefits from the Project-	<i>Drinking water supply</i>
Do you think that the local residents would like to participate in this work	<i>Yes</i>
What is your expectation from the Project	<i>Drinking water supply</i>
Is the consultation useful	<i>Yes</i>
Any suggestion/opinion, etc.	<i>It would be really good this project starts as soon as possible</i>

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

S.No.	Name	Sex (Male/Fe)	Age	Occupation	Signature
1	Mirsaidov Murod	Male	33	Agriculture	Signed
2	Mirahmedov Shuhrat	Male	56	Agriculture	Signed
3	Quchqorov Normat	Male	77	Agriculture	Signed

S.No.	Name	Sex (Male/Female)	Age	Occupation	Signature
4	Muhtorova Madina	Female	43	Agriculture	Signed
5	Davlatov Polat	Male	23	Student	Signed
6	Allaberganov Zohid	Male	35	Unemployment	Signed

SELECTIVE PHOTOGRAPHS FROM SURVEY AND CONSULTATIONS

1. Social Team Preparing for the Survey on the Field



2. Consultation with Land cadastral Department



3. Consultation with Affected Persons



4. Consultation with Affected Persons



5. Consultation with Affected Persons



6. Consultation with Affected Persons



7. Consultation with Affected Persons



8. Consultation with Affected Persons

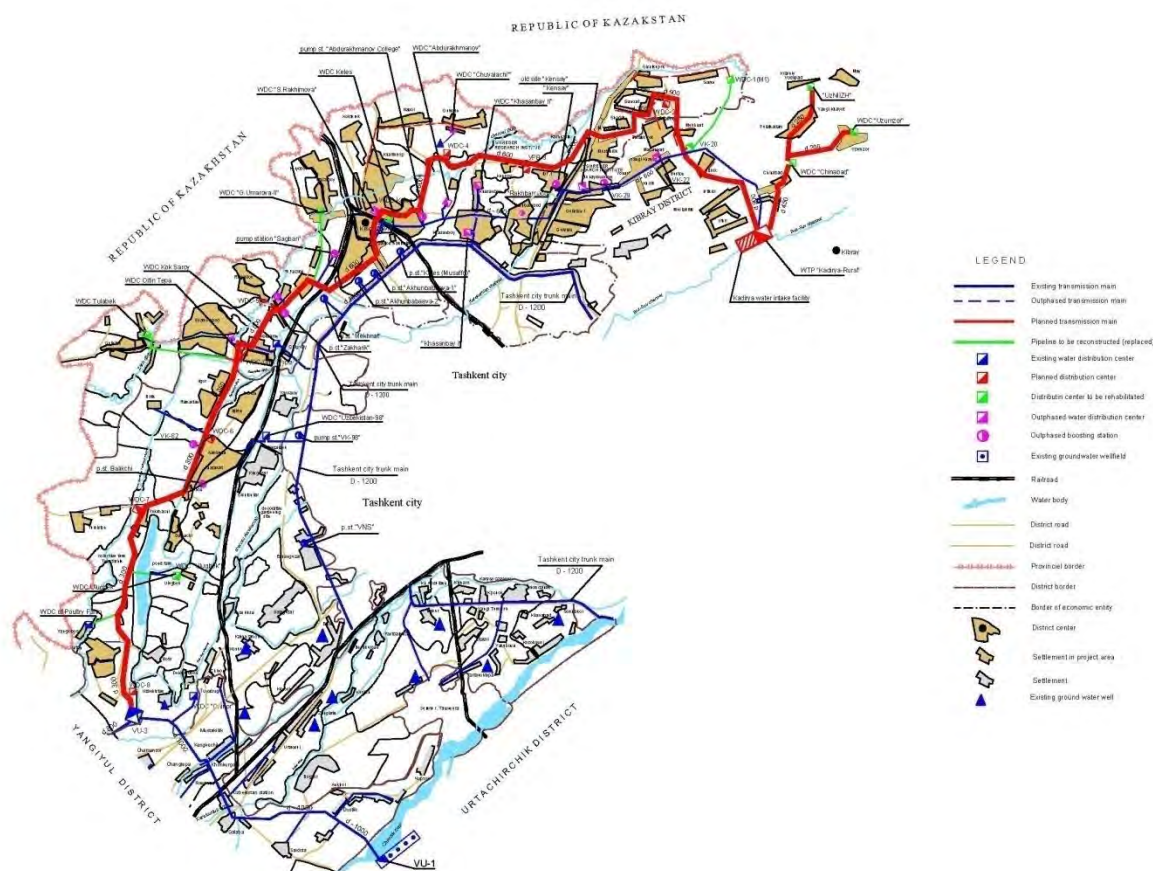


ANNEXURE-3: LEAFLET FOR DISCLOSURE OF SUMMARY LARP

A. Introduction and Project Description

1. A Draft Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) has been prepared for the project, "Tashkent Province Water Supply Development Project" to be financed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The impact of the project will be improved living standards, environment, and public health in Tashkent Province. The outcome of the project will be improved and expanded access to reliable, sustainable and affordable water supply services in Tashkent Province. The project will have two outputs such as (i): Improved water supply services within the Districts of Kibray and Zangiyota of Tashkent Province and (ii) TPS utility and system management improved.

2. The Project's scope includes various components, such as (i) Construction of Water Treatment Plant «Kadiyya – Rural» with capacity 100 000 m³/day to provide piped water supply to part of Kibray districts and Zangiata district, (ii) Construction of transmission main 58.3 km from WTP «Kadiyya – Rural» to WDC VU-3 in Zangiata district, (iii) Construction of supply trunk mains to water distribution centers, total 27.8 km, Dia 450-110 mm, (iv) Construction of water distribution centers (WDC) – 8, (v) Reconstruction of water distribution centers – 9, (vi) Construction and reconstruction of distribution networks, total 337.77 km, Dia 350 to 76 mm, (vii) Installation of SCADA system in two districts, (viii) Construction of central warehouse and maintenance workshop, (ix) Procurement of vehicles and machineries. The project covers 58 settlements in two districts of Tashkent province including Kibray district for 20 settlements (5 villages, 20 makhallas); and Zangiata district – 38 settlements (1 town, 11 villages, 79 makhallas). The Project will have both permanent and temporary impacts in terms of land acquisition. Permanent land acquisition includes loss of land permanently required for the proposed new water treatment plant and new water distribution centers. There will be permanent loss of trees due to the project. There will be no physical displacement. Temporary land acquisition includes loss of land required temporarily during construction which will cause loss of crops for one season due to the construction of transmission and distribution pipelines.



Project Layout (Feasibility Study)

3. The draft LARP is based on a feasibility study and preliminary lines route alignment. This LARP is in its draft form at the moment as it is based on preliminary surveys. Land for permanent acquisition has been identified and the sites have been finalized. Similarly, the line route for the transmission route is almost final subject to minor modification during the detailed and final design. Exact route alignment distribution lines are not detailed and final at this stage. Therefore, assessment has been done based on the inventory survey which is walkover surveys. The executive agency will be responsible for finalizing the route alignment prior the construction and the impacts will be updated accordingly. Temporary impacts in terms of loss of crops for the transmission and distribution lines will be actually known during the final survey and prior to construction. Therefore, some assumption has been made to calculate the overall impact which is generic at this stage for the right of way. This draft LARP will be finalized and updated prior to the implementation and construction.

B. Impact on Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement (Feasibility Stage)

4. The impact of the project in terms of land acquisition is limited to two districts such as Kibray and Zangiota. Inventory and census survey were carried out based on the feasibility study. A total of 22.3 hectares of land will be acquired permanently for the project of which 18.1 ha (81%) is classified as arable/crop land and 4.2 ha (19%) is classified as orchard/garden land.

Similarly, 75.89 hectares of land is likely to be impacted temporarily due to the construction of transmission main/trunk line, of which 54.38 ha (72%) is arable/crop land and 21.51 ha (28%) of land is classified as orchard/garden land. Currently, there is no physical displacement foreseen in the project as per the feasibility study. The project will have impact in terms of loss of trees and loss of crops. The total number of trees being affected is 26,272 (1899 in permanent land acquisition, 19,511 in transmission main line and 4862 in distribution lines). Out of the total 26,272 number of trees, 16,992 (65%) are fruit trees and 9280 (35%) are non fruit trees. It is found that there are various types of crops being cultivated which may be affected for a period of one season during construction of transmission main/trunk lines. These crops are; cotton, wheat, vegetables, water melon, triticale, tomato, sunflower, strawberry, peas, paprica, onion, corn, carrot, cubergine, alfa alfa, pumpkin, plum, and beet etc. These crops are found to be standing crops during the survey.

5. The total number of affected households, as recorded, during the census survey is approximately 54 which consist of 9 households in permanent land acquisition and 45 households in temporary acquisition especially in the transmission main line. The total number of affected persons is approximately 305 (39 persons for permanent land acquisition and 266 persons for temporary impact). The total number of male affected person is 153 (50.2%) and female affected person is 152 (49.8%). The number of severely affected households is 2 due to permanent land acquisition who will be losing more than 10% of their income generating productive land. It is also found during the census survey that there are 765 numbers of agricultural laborers (213 in case of permanent land acquisition and 552 in case of temporary impact) who will be affected in terms of loss of income for a temporary period. There are a total of 24 vulnerable affected households.

C. Consultation and Disclosure

6. Consultations were carried out with stakeholders at various stages of project preparation i.e., during feasibility study, detailed measurement land census survey, targeted consultation meetings with affected people and during environment consultation. Consultation will be continued throughout the project cycle. Additional rounds of consultations with APs will be required while updating of LARP during detailed design and during LARP implementation. The next rounds of consultations will occur during detailed design and when compensation and assistance are provided. For future consultations, following steps are envisaged in the project:

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

7. Copy of the draft LARP (full report) will also be translated to local language and will be made available at district level especially in the Khokimyat upon approval. The detailed report will be available for the APs as and when asked for. Copy of the draft LARP will be disclosed in

ADB's website and in the website of UCSA upon approval. The same procedure will also be followed during the disclosure of updated/final LARP during detailed design.

D. Grievance Redress Mechanism

8. A grievance mechanism will be established to allow affected persons appealing any disagreeable decision, practice or activity arising from land or other assets compensation. Affected Persons will be fully informed of their rights and of the procedures for addressing complaints whether verbally or in writing during consultation, survey, and time of compensation. Care will always be taken to prevent grievances rather than going through a redress process. The grievance mechanism should not impede access to the country's judicial or administrative remedies. Affected Persons can approach the court of law at any time and independent of grievance redress process.

Grievance Redress Mechanism and Levels

Level/Steps	Process
Level-1 (District Sub divisions of TPS under each district Khokimiyat)	The aggrieved person applies to district subdivisions of TPS. After registration received complaints, district TPS will review nature/specificity of the complaint and will forward it to relevant party for resolving. In parallel, district TPS informs UCSA about received complaint. Depending on nature of complaint it may go to Contractor, Land Cadaster, Makhalla or district branch of Nature Protection Committee. In GRM implementation district TPS will be assisted by PMC and PCU's Environmental and Social Specialists. At this level complaint should be resolved during 2 weeks. The district subdivision of TPS will inform the aggrieved person and UCSA about undertaken measures. Usually, the TPS through the District khokimiyat will be the entry point for receiving complaint or known as a grievance focal point (GFP) ²⁵ . In case, complaint is submitted to the GFP, the GFP will establish a contact with the UCSA and its PCU, 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 15 days.
Level - 2 (Project Coordination Unit) at Provincial level in Tashkent	In case the grievance was not redressed on the first stage or applicant is not satisfied with the decision made/solution, s/he can submit the grievance directly to the PCU in Tashkent. Thereafter, the received grievance will be reviewed by the PCU in assistance with PMC specialists and representatives of TPS. In case the grievance is not related directly to the project, the further instance will be recommended to the applicant where s/he should apply for the decision making. The UCSA through its PCU on a regular basis will check with the GFP whether any complaint is received by GFP. The PCU, on receipt of a complaint from GFP or any other local bodies, will immediately take the following actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will inform the complainant within 7 days • Establish complaint handling team with members Head of PCU, representatives from UCSA area representative office, district kokimiyat: cadastral department and mahalla or village assembly of Citizens or/and farmer's councils, or/and women association.

²⁵ Under the Government Grievance mechanism, the District Hokim is designated as the Grievance Focal Point.

	<p>The team will be headed by one of the UCSA management staff designated for handling grievances of the project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The team will consult the complainant and gather complainant's concerns; • The team will also take advice from independent valuator (in case of grievances related to valuation) • All complaints will be resolved in 15 days, and in case additional details are required, a maximum of 30 days will be used to resolve and close the complaint. •
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E. Legal Framework, Compensation Eligibility and Entitlement

9. The legal and policy framework of the Project is based on national laws and legislations related to land acquisition and compensation policy in Uzbekistan and ADB Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 (SPS). Based on the analysis of applicable laws and policies and ADB's Policy requirement, project related LAR principles have been adopted. Core involuntary resettlement principles are proposed as follows:

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

- All common property resources (CPR) lost due to the project will be replaced or compensated by the project and UCSA will ensure that replacement of all utilities and CPRs are also undertaken consistent with ADB SPS, 2009.

APs entitled for compensation or at least assistance provisions under the Project are:

- (v) All APs losing land either covered by legal title/traditional land rights, Legalizable, or without legal status;
- (vi) Tenants and sharecroppers whether registered or not;
- (vii) Owners of buildings, crops, plants, or other objects attached to the land; and
- (viii) APs losing business, income, and salaries.

10. Compensation eligibility will be limited by a cut-off- date which will be the start of final AP Census during the detailed design. The cut-off-date will be published and communicated to APs by the UCSA prior to the start of final AP census survey during detailed design. APs who settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. They however will be given sufficient advance notice prior to construction.

Entitlements Matrix

TYPE	SPECIFICATIONS	ENTITLED PERSONS	ENTITLEMENT
A. IMPACT ON LAND (PERMANENT LAND ACQUISITION)			
A.1. Agriculture land/Orchard Land	All land losses independent of impact severity (due to construction of WTP, WDC and any other primary structures, etc)	Concerned Government Agency responsible for land development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land for land compensation with plots of equal value/productivity class, comparable location, and agricultural support services which includes land development cost to provide such services.
		Leaseholders/Land user having user permit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for loss of land in terms of loss of income equivalent to 4 years of net average income of the affected crops from the affected agricultural land. • Unaffected portions of an affected arable plot will also be compensated, if the same becomes unviable after impact. • Transaction cost, registration fee, related to new plot allotted, to be will be borne by UCSA.
	Additional provision in case of severe impacts (10% or more loss of productive assets)	Leaseholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severe impact allowance equal to the net income from annual crop production (inclusive of winter and summer crop in addition to standing crop compensation)
A2. Unregistered agricultural land	Land loss	Unregistered lessee but willing to pay unpaid land taxes ²⁶ and become a leaseholder.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All entitlements for agricultural land losses as stated above for lease holder.

²⁶ Such taxes are different from all transaction-costs related to the processing of compensation which will be shouldered by the project.

TYPE	SPECIFICATIONS	ENTITLED PERSONS	ENTITLEMENT
A3. Unregistered agricultural land	Land loss	Non titled or non-legalizable affected household	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non legalizable affected households will be entitled for compensation for non land assets
B. IMPACT ON LAND (TEMPORARY LAND ACQUISITION)			
A.1. Agriculture land/Orchard Land	All land losses independent of impact severity (due to construction of Transmission and Distribution Main Lines along the Right of Way)	Concerned Government Agency responsible for land development (in case there is damage to associated services such as irrigation facilities and other existing services)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land development cost for restoring the existing facilities and providing required services
C. IMPACT ON STRUCTURES²⁷			
Structures	Full or partial loss of structures if to be displaced	All affected households irrespective of title and irrespective of nature of impact whether permanent land acquisition or temporary acquisition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation at full replacement cost for affected structure/fixed assets free of depreciation and transaction cost APs must have right to salvage materials Household losing structures/buildings who need to relocate will each be provided with a relocation allowance that includes (a) 300,000 UZS per month up to a maximum of 2 years while the new house or building is being erected; (b) Shifting allowances to hire vehicle for transportation of the family members, goods and chattels to temporary and permanent relocation sites.
D. IMPACT ON CROPS AND TREES			
Agriculture land, orchard, within residential complex	Loss of crops for permanent land acquisition	All affected Households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Advance notice to harvest the crops Schedule of construction to avoid crop season
	Loss of standing crops along the right of way of transmission and distribution Line	All affected Households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

²⁷ As per the current status, no structures or buildings have are affected. The Project design will ensure that no structures are affected during the detailed design. This is applicable in case of unavoidable circumstances where structures may be affected. However, it is unlikely to happen.

TYPE	SPECIFICATIONS	ENTITLED PERSONS	ENTITLEMENT
			<p>over the past 3 years.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advance notice to harvest the crops • Schedule of construction to avoid crop season • Restoration of land to previous use and farmers will be allowed to continue their cultivation post the construction • Duration of construction shall not exceed more than one crop season at that particular stretch.
	Loss of fruit Trees	All Affected Households (including non leased land owner)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for fruit trees will be based on the average annual income for past 3 years multiplied by 4 times (years) to reflect the duration from planting to reach the productive stage • Felled fruit trees will be kept by the AHs.
	Loss of timber trees	All Affected Households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for timber trees will be compensated based on market value of dry wood volume. • Felled trees will be kept by the AHs.
E. IMPACT ON INCOME AND LIVELIHOOD			
Employment from affected agricultural land	Loss of employment from affected agricultural land	Agricultural workers losing their contract	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation corresponding to their salary (in monetary terms or in kind) for the remaining part of the agricultural year/or contractual period whichever is higher in monetary value • In case of informal agricultural workers those work without any agreement will be paid an allowance equivalent to 3 months of minimum wage.
F. VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS			
Vulnerable Affected Households	All Impacts	Women headed household, Low Income household, household headed by elderly with no support and household having physically challenged people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One-time additional allowance equivalent to 3-month minimum wage income • Priority for employment in project-related jobs, training opportunities, self-employment and wage employment assistance.
G. IMPACT ON COMMUNITY STRUCTURES AND ASSETS			
Community Structures and Assets	Loss or damage to public infrastructure and utility	Community owned Assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation/replacement of affected structures/utilities (i.e. roads, pavements, pipelines) to pre-Project level.
H. TEMPORARY IMPACTS DURING CONSTRUCTION			
Temporary impact on	Due to construction	All affected households and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UCSA will ensure that any kind of temporary impact on private and public

ANNEXURE 4: DETAILS ON CALCULATION OF COMPENSATION VALUE

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

№	Districts	Name of land user	Soil quality (Bonitet)	Total affected land	including, land		loss amounts							TOTAL COMPENSATION, Thousand UZS
					cultivated	orchards	Replacement cost of 1 ha land, thousand UZS	Replacement cost of affected land, thousand UZS	Location coefficient (multiplier)	Total replacement cost, thousand UZS	Net profit from 1 ha, thousand UZS	Loss profit from affected land, Thousand UZS	Loss profit from orchards, Thousand UZS	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Zangiota	Kuchkorov Bakhtiyer	60	1.1		1.1	25,812.0	28,393.2	2	56,786.4	2,639.3		11,612.8	68,399.2
2	Zangiota	Oltin tepa agro	59	1	1		25,381.8	25,381.8	2	50,763.6	2,096.0	8,384.0		59,147.6
3	Zangiota	Saifitdinova Khonzoda	60	1		1	25,812.0	25,812.0	2	51,624.0	2,639.3		10,557.1	62,181.1
4	Zangiota	Sof tabiyat MChZh	64	1	1		27,532.8	27,532.8	2	55,065.6	2,096.0	8,384.0		63,449.6
5	Zangiota	Gofur Nizomiy	60	1.1		1.1	25,812.0	28,393.2	2	56,786.4	2,639.3		11,612.8	68,399.2
6	Zangiota	Makhsud baraka agro	60	1		1	25,812.0	25,812.0	2	51,624.0	2,639.3		10,557.1	62,181.1
7	Zangiota	Tukhtaniyez ota	70	1	1		30,114.0	30,114.0	2	60,228.0	2,096.0	8,384.0		68,612.0
8	Zangiota	Guliston KFY gisht kuprik 91-93	56	1	1		24,091.2	24,091.2	2	48,182.4	2,096.0	8,384.0		56,566.4
9	Qibray	Chinobod Mirakhmedov Shukhrat	70	4	4		30,114.0	120,456.0	2	240,912.0	2,096.0	33,536.0		274,448.0
10	Qibray	Nargiza agro Biznes	60	1	1		25,812.0	25,812.0	2	51,624.0	2,096.0	8,384.0		60,008.0
11	Qibray	Sunnatilla Eko Produkt	72	4	4		30,974.4	123,897.6	2	247,795.2	2,096.0	33,536.0		281,331.2
12	Qibray	Seleksiya instituti	71	4	4		30,544.2	122,176.8	2	244,353.6	2,096.0	33,536.0		277,889.6
13	Qibray	Agrodono khamkor	70	1.1	1.1		30,114.0	33,125.4	2	66,250.8	2,096.0	9,222.4		75,473.2

№	Districts	Name of land user	Soil quality (Bonitet)	Total affected land	including, land		loss amounts							TOTAL COMPENSATION, Thousand UZS
					cultivated	orchards	Replacement cost of 1 ha land, thousand UZS	Replacement cost of affected land, thousand UZS	Location coefficient (multiplier)	Total replacement cost, thousand UZS	Net profit from 1 ha, thousand UZS	Loss profit from affected land, Thousand UZS	Loss profit from orchards, Thousand UZS	
Summary for permanent impact losses (Land Development Cost)														
1		Zangiota		8.2	4	4.2	210,367.8	215,530.2		431,060.4	18,941.1	33,536.0	44,339.7	508,936.1
2		Qibray		14.1	14		147,558.6	425,467.8		850,935.6	10,480.0	118,214.4		969,150.0
TOTAL Impacts				22.3	18	4.2	357,926.4	640,998.0		1,281,996.0	29,421.1	151,750.4	44,339.7	1,478,086.1

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

	Districts	Land user	Soil quality (Bonitet)	Total affected land, ha	Including		Average net profit from 1 ha, thousand UZS	Net profit from affected land, thousand UZS	Total loss profit, thousand UZS	Replacement cost for trees, thousand UZS	Total loss
					Cultivated, ha	Orchards, ha					
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9		
1	Zangiota	Kuchkorov Bakhtiyer	60	1.1		1.1	2,639	2,903	12,774	19,800	32,574
2	Zangiota	Oltin tepa agro	59	1	1		2,096	2,096	8,384	0	8,384
3	Zangiota	Saifitdinova Khonzoda	60	1		1	2,639	2,639	10,557	18,000	28,557
4	Zangiota	Sof tabiyat MChZh	64	1	1		2,096	2,096	8,384	0	8,384
5	Zangiota	Gofur Nizomiy	60	1.1		1.1	2,639	2,903	12,774	19,800	32,574
6	Zangiota	Makhsud baraka agro	60	1		1	2,639	2,639	10,557	120,000	130,557
7	Zangiota	Tukhtaniyez ota	70	1	1		2,096	2,096	8,384	0	8,384

			Soil quality (Bonitet)	Total affected land, ha	Including		Average net profit from 1 ha, thousand UZS	Net profit from affected land, thousand UZS	Total loss profit, thousand UZS	Replacement cost for trees, thousand UZS	Total loss
	Districts	Land user			Cultivated, ha	Orchards, ha					
8	Zangiota	Guliston KFY gisht kuprik 91-93	56	1	1		2,096	2,096	8,384	0	8,384
9	Qibray	Chinobod Mirakhmedov Shukhrat	70	4	4		2,096	8,384	134,144	0	134,144
10	Qibray	Nargiza agro Biznes	60	1	1		2,096	2,096	8,384	0	8,384
11	Qibray	Sunnatilla Eko Produkt	72	4	4		2,096	8,384	134,144	0	134,144
12	Qibray	Seleksiya instituti	71	4	4		2,096	8,384	134,144	0	134,144
13	Qibray	Agrodono khamkor	70	1.1	1.1		2,096	2,306	10,145	0	10,145
		Zangiota		8.2	4	4.2	18,941	19,469	80,198	177,600	257,798
		Qibray		14.1	14.1	0	10,480	29,554	420,961	0	420,961
		Total		22.3	18.1	4.2	29,421	49,023	501,159	177,600	678,759

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

№	District	Massiv	Land user	Total affected land, ha	Including		Average net profit from 1 ha, thousand UZS	Loss profit from affected land, thousand UZS	Loss profit from affected trees, thousand UZS	Total loss profit, thousand UZS	Replacement cost for trees, thousand UZS	Total compensation for temporary acquisition, thousand UZS
					cultivated	orchards						
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8				
1	Zangiota	Qizgaldok (Okhunboboev)	Davron Javokhir fayz	1.0	1.0		2,096.0	2,024.3	0.0	2,024.3	0.0	2,024.3
2	Zangiota	Qizgaldok (Okhunboboev)	Nosir Jannat bogi	0.7		0.7	2,639.3	1,851.7	1,851.7	3,703.4	12,628.8	16,332.2
3	Zangiota	Qizgaldok (Okhunboboev)	Karim Akhmad baraka	0.7	0.7		2,096.0	1,496.5	0.0	1,496.5	0.0	1,496.5
4	Zangiota	Qizgaldok (Okhunboboev)	Abdurakhim Khoji	0.8	0.8		2,096.0	1,658.4	0.0	1,658.4	0.0	1,658.4
5	Zangiota	Qizgaldok (Okhunboboev)	Gold Pesan d.kh	0.3		0.3	2,639.3	734.8	734.8	1,469.5	5,011.2	6,480.7
6	Zangiota	Qizgaldok (M.Fozilov)	Mekhnat bakhtli sut	1.9	1.9		2,096.0	4,009.2	0.0	4,009.2	0.0	4,009.2
7	Zangiota	Qizgaldok (M.Fozilov)	Akmal Komil Inson bog'i	0.5		0.5	2,639.3	1,393.5	1,393.5	2,787.1	9,504.0	12,291.1
8	Zangiota	Qizgaldok (M.Fozilov)	Farukh asil boglari	1.2		1.2	2,639.3	3,201.4	3,201.4	6,402.9	21,834.0	28,236.9
9	Zangiota	Qizgaldok (M.Fozilov)	Raqiya Rano	0.6		0.6	2,639.3	1,511.2	1,511.2	3,022.5	10,306.8	13,329.3
10	Zangiota	Qizgaldok (M.Fozilov)	Nodirbek fayz baraka	0.8		0.8	2,639.3	2,020.1	2,020.1	4,040.2	13,777.2	17,817.4
11	Zangiota	Khasanboy (N.Obidov agro firma)	REFORM*	0.4		0.4	2,639.3	1,084.7	1,084.7	2,169.5	7,398.0	9,567.5
12	Zangiota	Khasanboy (N.Obidov agro	Firdavs Zhavlon	0.7		0.7	2,639.3	1,815.8	1,815.8	3,631.6	12,384.0	16,015.6

№	District	Massiv	Land user	Total affected land, ha	Including		Average net profit from 1 ha, thousand UZS	Loss profit from affected land, thousand UZS	Loss profit from affected trees, thousand UZS	Total loss profit, thousand UZS	Replacement cost for trees, thousand UZS	Total compensation for temporary acquisition, thousand UZS
					cultivated	orchards						
		firma)										
13	Zangiota	Khasanboy (N.Obidov agro firma)	Mir farm	0.8		0.8	2,639.3	2,209.6	2,209.6	4,419.2	15,069.6	19,488.8
14	Zangiota	Khasanboy (N.Obidov agro firma)	Minovar tong	0.4		0.4	2,639.3	1,028.3	1,028.3	2,056.5	7,012.8	9,069.3
15	Zangiota	Khasanboy (N.Obidov agro firma)	REFORM* - Qodir Bakhor Umidvor	0.6	0.6		2,096.0	1,163.7	0.0	1,163.7	0.0	1,163.7
16	Zangiota	Khasanboy (N.Obidov agro firma)	REFORM*	0.9	0.5	0.4	2,367.0	2,180.5	890.0	3,070.5	6,768.0	9,838.5
17	Zangiota	Kuk saroy	Oltin tepa agro	1.4	1.4		2,096.0	2,870.3	0.0	2,870.3	0.0	2,870.3
18	Zangiota	Keles (Abdurakhmonov)	G'ofur Nizomiy	1.2	0.4	0.9	2,367.0	2,937.9	2,015.7	4,953.7	15,328.8	20,282.5
19	Zangiota	Keles (Abdurakhmonov)	Mirkodir fayz	0.4		0.4	2,639.3	1,030.9	1,030.9	2,061.8	7,030.8	9,092.6
20	Zangiota	Keles (Abdurakhmonov)	Yuldasheva Lola (Intensive orchard)	1.1	0.5	0.6	2,367.0	2,576.7	1,461.4	4,038.1	74,088.0	78,126.1
21	Zangiota	Keles (Abdurakhmonov)	Khudoyer bog'bon	0.3		0.3	2,639.3	809.7	809.7	1,619.5	5,522.4	7,141.9
22	Zangiota	Keles (Abdurakhmonov)	Abdullaev Lobar	1.3		1.3	2,639.3	3,366.7	3,366.7	6,733.3	22,960.8	29,694.1
23	Zangiota	Keles (Abdurakhmonov)	Mag'rur Lochin bog'dorchilik	0.3		0.3	2,639.3	855.1	855.1	1,710.2	5,832.0	7,542.2
24	Zangiota	Khasanboy	Kamronbek Quruvchi MChZh	0.4		0.4	2,639.3	935.4	935.4	1,870.7	6,379.2	8,249.9
25	Zangiota	Khasanboy	REFORM* - Turg'un bog'bon	0.9		0.9	2,639.3	2,286.7	2,286.7	4,573.3	15,595.2	20,168.5
26	Zangiota	Khasanboy	Mekhnat MChZh	0.7	0.4	0.3	2,367.0	1,748.3	828.0	2,576.2	6,296.4	8,872.6

№	District	Massiv	Land user	Total affected land, ha	Including		Average net profit from 1 ha, thousand UZS	Loss profit from affected land, thousand UZS	Loss profit from affected trees, thousand UZS	Total loss profit, thousand UZS	Replacement cost for trees, thousand UZS	Total compensation for temporary acquisition, thousand UZS
					cultivated	orchards						
27	Zangiota	Khasanboy	REFORM* - Agzamov Olimzhon	1.4	1.3	0.2	2,367.0	3,370.6	387.7	3,758.3	2,948.4	6,706.7
28	Zangiota	Yunusobod	REFORM* - Dilbarkhon fayzli nur	0.6	0.2	0.5	2,367.0	1,530.0	1,083.6	2,613.6	8,240.4	10,854.0
29	Zangiota	Yunusobod	Osiye sakhovat global	1.4	1.2	0.2	2,367.0	3,329.9	378.2	3,708.1	2,876.4	6,584.5
30	Zangiota	Yunusobod	Shukhrat Ziye	1.0	1.0		2,096.0	2,006.7	0.0	2,006.7	0.0	2,006.7
31	Zangiota	Yunusobod	Qodirkhuzhaev	0.6	0.5	0.1	2,367.0	1,429.7	303.0	1,732.6	2,304.0	4,036.6
32	Zangiota	Turkiston (Akmal Ikromov)	Nurmukhammedov Abdurakhmon	0.2		0.2	2,639.3	479.3	479.3	958.6	3,268.8	4,227.4
33	Zangiota	Turkiston (Akmal Ikromov)	REFORM* - Madina Moxira Baraka	0.8		0.8	2,639.3	2,191.6	2,191.6	4,383.3	14,947.2	19,330.5
34	Zangiota	Turkiston (Akmal Ikromov)	REFORM* - parcel 10	0.7		0.7	2,639.3	1,942.5	1,942.5	3,885.0	13,248.0	17,133.0
35	Zangiota	Turkiston (Akmal Ikromov)	REFORM* - Bozorov Abboskhon	1.5	0.8	0.7	2,367.0	3,607.3	1,774.3	5,381.6	13,492.8	18,874.4
36	Zangiota	B'yz-suv	REFORM* - Sevara Mokhinur	0.5	0.5		2,096.0	1,123.5	0.0	1,123.5	0.0	1,123.5
37	Zangiota	B'yz-suv	REFORM* - Buzsuv Akhmatzhon	0.2	0.2		2,096.0	370.6	0.0	370.6	0.0	370.6
38	Zangiota	B'yz-suv	REFORM* - Oybek Obidzhon	1.0	1.0		2,096.0	2,093.1	0.0	2,093.1	0.0	2,093.1
39	Zangiota	B'yz-suv	REFORM* - Fozilzhon Nodir	0.4	0.4		2,096.0	937.3	0.0	937.3	0.0	937.3
40	Zangiota	B'yz-suv	REFORM* - Agro Madat baraka)	0.3	0.3		2,096.0	611.6	0.0	611.6	0.0	611.6
41	Zangiota	B'yz-suv	Ver natural	0.2	0.2		2,096.0	332.0	0.0	332.0	0.0	332.0
42	Zangiota	B'yz-suv	Oq-oltin	1.1	1.1		2,096.0	2,342.1	0.0	2,342.1	0.0	2,342.1
43	Zangiota	B'yz-suv	Shakhobiddin Ali yezdi	0.8	0.8		2,096.0	1,761.1	0.0	1,761.1	0.0	1,761.1

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					cultivated	orchards						
44	Zangiota	B'yz-suv	Agrover	0.9	0.7	0.2	2,367.0	2,042.7	499.9	2,542.6	3,801.6	6,344.2
45	Zangiota	B'yz-suv	Sof tabiyat	1.6	1.6		2,096.0	3,457.1	0.0	3,457.1	0.0	3,457.1
46	Zangiota	B'yz-suv	REFORM* - Vosiq-G'ulomzhon Agro	1.0	1.0		2,096.0	2,053.7	0.0	2,053.7	0.0	2,053.7
47	Zangiota	B'yz-suv	Zafarkhuzha Nazirkhuzhaev	1.0	1.0		2,096.0	2,124.9	0.0	2,124.9	0.0	2,124.9
48	Zangiota	B'yz-suv	REFORM* - Buz-suv Elbek-Agro	0.3	0.3		2,096.0	624.2	0.0	624.2	0.0	624.2
49	Zangiota	Turkiston (Ittifoq)	Kholmat Kamolkhon	1.6	1.2	0.4	2,367.0	3,827.0	1,060.4	4,887.4	8,064.0	12,951.4
50	Zangiota	Turkiston (Ittifoq)	REFORM* - Ittifoq Abdumalikov Abdurazoq	1.4		1.4	2,639.3	3,593.6	3,593.6	7,187.3	24,508.8	31,696.1
51	Zangiota	Turkiston (Ittifoq)	Rakhimov Khayrulla	0.2		0.2	2,639.3	527.9	527.9	1,055.7	3,600.0	4,655.7
52	Zangiota	Turkiston (Ittifoq)	Kholmatov Khusan	0.2		0.2	2,639.3	550.6	550.6	1,101.1	3,754.8	4,855.9
53	Zangiota	Turkiston (Ittifoq)	Kholkhuzhaev Bakhtiyer	0.4		0.4	2,639.3	1,001.3	1,001.3	2,002.7	6,829.2	8,831.9
54	Zangiota	Turkiston (Ittifoq)	Narimon Baraka MChZh	1.1	0.6	0.5	2,367.0	2,572.5	1,211.0	3,783.4	9,208.8	12,992.2
55	Zangiota	Turkiston (Ittifoq)	REFORM* - Ittifoq yuldoshev Ergash	0.8		0.8	2,639.3	2,182.1	2,182.1	4,364.3	14,882.4	19,246.7
56	Zangiota	Guliston	REFORM* - Djurakhuja saodat	0.7	0.6	0.1	2,367.0	1,758.7	222.5	1,981.2	1,692.0	3,673.2
57	Zangiota	Guliston	Agro sanoat chorva fermasi	1.5	1.5		2,096.0	3,046.7	0.0	3,046.7	0.0	3,046.7
58	Zangiota	Guliston	Toshkent global MChZh	1.6	1.6		2,096.0	3,388.8	0.0	3,388.8	0.0	3,388.8
59	Zangiota	Turkiston (T'yximachi)	REFORM* - parcel 11	0.4	0.2	0.2	2,367.0	1,030.1	562.9	1,593.0	4,280.4	5,873.4
60	Zangiota	Turkiston (T'yximachi)	REFORM* - parcel 9	0.5	0.5		2,096.0	1,084.5	0.0	1,084.5	0.0	1,084.5

№	District	Massiv	Land user	Total affected land, ha	Including		Average net profit from 1 ha, thousand UZS	Loss profit from affected land, thousand UZS	Loss profit from affected trees, thousand UZS	Total loss profit, thousand UZS	Replacement cost for trees, thousand UZS	Total compensation for temporary acquisition, thousand UZS
					cultivated	orchards						
61	Zangiota	Turkiston (Tʻyʻkimachi)	REFORM* - parcel 15	1.5	1.5		2,096.0	3,075.7	0.0	3,075.7	0.0	3,075.7
62	Zangiota	Turkiston (Tʻyʻkimachi)	Mirishkor Bakhodir agro	0.7	0.7		2,096.0	1,495.7	0.0	1,495.7	0.0	1,495.7
63	Zangiota	Turkiston (Tʻyʻkimachi)	Mirishkor Zar nigor	0.7	0.7		2,096.0	1,378.3	0.0	1,378.3	0.0	1,378.3
64	Zangiota	Turkiston (Tʻyʻkimachi)	REFORM* - parcel 20	1.3	1.3		2,096.0	2,696.7	0.0	2,696.7	0.0	2,696.7
65	Zangiota	Turkiston (Tʻyʻkimachi)	REFORM* - parcel 21	0.2	0.2		2,096.0	507.7	0.0	507.7	0.0	507.7
66	Zangiota	Turkiston (Tʻyʻkimachi)	Buyuk Bekobod	1.8	1.8		2,096.0	3,782.2	0.0	3,782.2	0.0	3,782.2
67	Zangiota	Turkiston (Tʻyʻkimachi)	REFORM* - parcel 24-25	0.9	0.9		2,096.0	1,918.8	0.0	1,918.8	0.0	1,918.8
68	Zangiota	Turkiston (Damachi)	REFORM*	0.3	0.3		2,096.0	725.2	0.0	725.2	0.0	725.2
69	Zangiota	Turkiston (Damachi)	REFORM*	0.6	0.6		2,096.0	1,152.8	0.0	1,152.8	0.0	1,152.8
70	Zangiota	Turkiston (Damachi)	Mukhamadalievga qarashli erlar	0.7	0.7		2,096.0	1,394.7	0.0	1,394.7	0.0	1,394.7
71	Zangiota	Turkiston (Damachi)	REFORM*	0.2		0.2	2,639.3	620.8	620.8	1,241.5	4,233.6	5,475.1
72	Qibray	Burota	Chinobod Usta Abdukhamid f/kh	0.5	0.5		2,096.0	1,123.5	0.0	1,123.5	0.0	1,123.5
73	Qibray	Burota	Sobir Imkon Baraka	0.3	0.3		2,096.0	549.2	0.0	549.2	0.0	549.2
74	Qibray	Burota	Quchqorov Shavkat	2.0	1.2	0.8	2,367.0	4,760.5	7,574.4	12,334.9	14,400.0	26,734.9
75	Qibray	Burota	Mirakhmedov Shukhrat	2.1	2.1		2,096.0	4,499.7	0.0	4,499.7	0.0	4,499.7
76	Qibray	Burota	REFORM*	0.6	0.6		2,096.0	1,311.3	0.0	1,311.3	0.0	1,311.3
77	Qibray	Burota	REFORM*	0.7	0.7		2,096.0	1,569.5	0.0	1,569.5	0.0	1,569.5

№	District	Massiv	Land user	Total affected land, ha	Including		Average net profit from 1 ha, thousand UZS	Loss profit from affected land, thousand UZS	Loss profit from affected trees, thousand UZS	Total loss profit, thousand UZS	Replacement cost for trees, thousand UZS	Total compensation for temporary acquisition, thousand UZS
					cultivated	orchards						
78	Qibray	Burota	Bakhodir Agro omad f/kh	0.6	0.6		2,096.0	1,165.4	0.0	1,165.4	0.0	1,165.4
79	Qibray	Madaniyat-agrobiznes agrofirmaasi	Yenarik Makhamadkhuzhaev Nodir	1.5	1.5		2,096.0	3,046.7	0.0	3,046.7	0.0	3,046.7
80	Qibray	Madaniyat-agrobiznes agrofirmaasi	Madaniyat Soliev Qudrat	0.5		0.5	2,639.3	1,286.4	5,145.5	6,431.9	8,773.2	15,205.1
81	Qibray	Madaniyat-agrobiznes agrofirmaasi	Shakhzod Shakhboz	0.6	0.6		2,096.0	1,276.5	0.0	1,276.5	0.0	1,276.5
82	Qibray	Madaniyat-agrobiznes agrofirmaasi	REFORM*	0.7	0.7		2,096.0	1,416.9	0.0	1,416.9	0.0	1,416.9
83	Qibray	Madaniyat-agrobiznes agrofirmaasi	REFORM*	0.4	0.4		2,096.0	769.7	0.0	769.7	0.0	769.7
84	Qibray	Madaniyat-agrobiznes agrofirmaasi	REFORM*	0.6	0.6		2,096.0	1,284.4	0.0	1,284.4	0.0	1,284.4
85	Qibray	Madaniyat-agrobiznes agrofirmaasi	REFORM*	0.3	0.3		2,096.0	596.9	0.0	596.9	0.0	596.9
86	Qibray	Madaniyat-agrobiznes agrofirmaasi	REFORM*	0.1	0.1		2,096.0	115.3	0.0	115.3	0.0	115.3
87	Qibray	Madaniyat-agrobiznes agrofirmaasi	REFORM*	0.1	0.1		2,096.0	202.9	0.0	202.9	0.0	202.9
88	Qibray	Madaniyat-agrobiznes agrofirmaasi	REFORM*	0.1	0.1		2,096.0	301.4	0.0	301.4	0.0	301.4

ANNEXURE 5: OUTLINE TERMS OF REFERENCE

A. SOCIAL AND RESETTLEMENT SPECIALIST IN PCU

Objective and Purpose of the Assignment

The Project, "Tashkent Province Water Supply Development Project" is being implemented by the Agency Uzkommunkizmat (UCSA) and being funded by the Asian Development Bank. UCSA on behalf of the Project Coordination Committee intends to recruit a Social and Resettlement specialist in its PCU team to sphere head the activities related to land acquisition, involuntary resettlement and other social safeguards issues.

Broad Scope of Work

The Social and Resettlement specialist of the PCU will be responsible for overall preparation, updating, implementation and monitoring of land acquisition resettlement activities. The specialist will facilitate the PCU and UCSA in smooth implementation of LARP and will ensure necessary compliance with ADB Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009. The specialist will ensure that the draft LARP is finalized and updated based on the detailed and final design. The specialist will also ensure that the LARP and the social monitoring plan are followed and will provide technical support to the PCU. The specialist will coordinate with relevant government agencies on social matters, will prepare social monitoring reports to be submitted to ADB, and draft any updates/revision to the LARP and corrective action plan in case of unanticipated social and involuntary resettlement impacts resulting from change in design, location, etc.

Detailed Scope of Work

Specific Tasks

Specific tasks and responsibilities of the social and resettlement staff of the PCU will include the following:

- Responsible for overall planning, co-ordination and implementation of social safeguards and resettlement activities including land acquisition.
- Coordinate with the social and resettlement specialists to be recruited under the Project management consultants and work in close coordination with the management consultants to ensure that the draft LARP is finalized and updated in a timely manner based on the detailed design.
- Assist the PCU and UCSA in finalizing and updating the draft LARP with the help of management consultants.
- Overall coordination in all social issues in the PCU and ensuring that the project components comply with Government and ADB social safeguard policy.
- Ensure comments from ADB are integrated in finalized documents.
- Endorsement of LARP and obtaining the approval from ADB.
- Disclosure of LARP and information dissemination on LARP to the Affected Persons through adequate consultations
- Ensure the implementation of LARP is consistent with Government and ADB policies.

- Coordinate with line agencies such as local administration (Khokimyat), SCLRCGCSC at province and district level, valuation by the valuation committees and finalization of compensation packages.
- Filing of application on land acquisitions with SCLRCGCSC
- Facilitating the transfer of funds from the EA for payment of compensation to APs.
- Coordination with rayon administration and contractor to ensure that the land is brought to pre project condition in case of temporary loss and land acquisition
- Help UCSA to make the necessary budgetary arrangements available in advance for the preparation, updating and implementation of RP.
- Coordinate monitoring of LARP implementation including reporting.
- Responsible for project monitoring with review and finalization of progress reports.
- Liaising with funding agency, executing agency for smooth functioning and implementation of social safeguards issues, i.e., land acquisition, resettlement, etc.
- Responsible for addressing the grievance in a timely manner and keeping the records of each grievance.
- Seeking permission from ADB to go ahead with the civil construction where the compensation and assistance are provided to APs.
- Submission of semi-annual monitoring report to ADB

Qualification Requirement

The Social and Resettlement Specialist shall have a master degree in sociology or anthropology or any other social science with a minimum of 5 years of work experience in the field of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement. The specialist should have up-to-date knowledge of laws and regulations of Uzbekistan pertaining to land acquisition and compensation etc. The specialist shall be familiar with Safeguard Policy Statement of ADB. Experience in implementation of LARP of ADB or any other donor agency funded projects in Uzbekistan or any other Central Asian Country would be desirable. The position of the specialist will be based in UCSA head quarter and the specialist will be required to travel to project sites as and when required. Knowledge of local language is essential and knowledge in English is also essential. The input of the specialist will be continuous for over a period of 4 years.

B. SOCIAL AND RESETTLEMENT SPECIALISTS IN PROJECT MANAGEMENT CONSULTANT (TPWSDP DESIGN & SUPERVISION)

1. Social and International Specialist- 2 Person Month

Objective and Purpose of the Assignment

The Project, "Tashkent Province Water Supply Development Project" is being implemented by the Agency Uzkommunkizmat (UCSA) and being funded by the Asian Development Bank. UCSA intends to hire a Project Management Consultant firm (TPWSDP Design & Supervision) to assist UCSA and Tashkent Provincial Suvokova (TPS) in overall detailed design and supervise project implementation. The Project management Consultant firm shall have two

social and resettlement specialist (one international and one national) in the team. The prime responsibility of the social and resettlement specialist in the PMC will be to support the PCU and its safeguard specialist to finalize and update the draft LARP prepared during the feasibility study. The PMC social and resettlement specialist will be responsible for updating the monitoring format and will help PCU to prepare and submit first semiannual monitoring report to be submitted to ADB based on the implementation of LARP. The international social and resettlement specialist under the PMC will also provide capacity development training to the social and resettlement specialist of the PCU. The scheduling of the international social and resettlement specialist will be divided in to two parts which consists of one month of input during detailed design to update the LARP with the help of national social and resettlement specialist and PCU specialist. The second part will be during the implementation of LARP when the international specialist will be responsible for guiding the PCU for smooth implementation of LARP and to prepare the first semi- annual social monitoring report. There will be two visits to Tashkent for the international social and resettlement specialist.

Broad Scope of Work

The work for the social and resettlement specialists under the management and supervision will broadly be segregated in to two parts such as (i) Finalization and Updating of draft LARP during detailed design and (ii) assisting the implementation of LARP including disbursement of compensation and assistance and preparation of monitoring report. The social and resettlement specialists in the project management consultancy will assist in the overall supervision of the projects and ensure that LARP is implemented in a smooth and timely manner in accordance with the provisions of the LARP. They will closely work with PCU to ensure displaced persons are compensated before displacement occurs, including ongoing rehabilitation measures.

Specific Tasks

All the necessary survey data will be collected by the survey team and will be responsibility of national consultant under the PMC and will be provided to the international consultant.

Phase-I: During Detailed Design (1 month of input with one travel to Tashkent)

- Review of the technical information on detailed design for project sites and alignment as collected by the national social specialists and survey team
- Verify the census and DMS survey based on the detailed and final design
- Finalizing the data analysis on the updated census and DMS data
- Finalizing and Updating the draft LARP prepared during PPTA
- Submission of final LARP to the PCU and its social and resettlement specialist
- Together with PCU, disclosure of the final LARP
- Assist in setting up relevant institutions responsible for LARP implementation
- Updating the Monitoring format based on the final impact

Phase- II. During Implementation and Supervision

- Verify the data base of all the affected households and their eligibility and entitlement based on the final LARP
- Assist in disbursement of compensation and assistance and ensure that affected persons are compensated as per the LARP before commencement of civil works in relevant section.
- Review, monitor and evaluate the effectiveness with which the LARP is implemented, and recommend necessary corrective actions to be taken. Advise on corrective measures where necessary to the PCU.
- Assist PCU in preparing the first semi- annual monitoring report

Qualification Requirement

Masters in Planning/ Social Sciences with at least 10 years experience in design of resettlement plans and experience in implementing resettlement plans as part of donor supported projects, preferably with the ADB. The specialist should be conversant with ADB Safeguard Policy Statement. Experience in the same region in Central Asia will be desirable with specific importance to experience in Uzbekistan.

2. Social and Resettlement Specialist (National) - 4 Person Month

The national social and resettlement specialist will be working under the guidance of international social and resettlement specialist and will be responsible for collecting necessary field level data.

Objective and Purpose of the Assignment

The national Social and Resettlement specialist under the PMC will be responsible for collecting necessary data from the field along with the assistance from PCU social and resettlement specialist. The national social and resettlement specialist will form the social survey team to carry out fresh DMS and census survey based on the detailed design and will be providing required input to the international social and resettlement specialist to update the draft LARP and help PCU to implement the LARP including preparation of first monitoring report. The national social and resettlement specialist will have a total of 4 person months of input which will be allotted in two phases such as detailed design to update the LARP and during implementation and supervision to assist UCSA in smooth implementation of LARP and preparation of monitoring report.

Detailed Task

Phase-I: During Detailed Design

- Collection of technical information and input from the engineering team responsible for detailed design on the final alignment and project sites

- Collection of necessary cadastral and property rights registration details and documents (cadastral plans etc) from the concerned departments
- carry out census and sample socio-economic survey of the affected households in order to update the data gathered during feasibility study
- Carry out necessary consultation with stakeholders
- providing support for the valuation of assets
- Finalizing and Updating the draft LARP prepared during PPTA
- Submission of final LARP to the PCU and its social and resettlement specialist
- Together with PCU, disclosure of the final LARP

Phase II: During Implementation and Supervision

- Preparation of data base of all the affected households and their eligibility and entitlement based on the final LARP
- Assist in disbursement of compensation and assistance and ensure that affected persons are compensated as per the LARP before commencement of civil works in relevant section.
- Review, monitor and evaluate the effectiveness with which the LARP is implemented, and recommend necessary corrective actions to be taken. Advise on corrective measures where necessary to the PCU.
- Work with the PCU to establish a system to monitor social safeguards of the project and prepare indicators for monitoring important parameters of safeguards.
- Take proactive action to anticipate the potential resettlement requirements of the project to avoid delays in implementation.
- Prepare procedures to document and record the grievances and sensitize the PCU on the grievance redress mechanism which includes the notification, arranging the GRC meetings and recording the grievance in a data base.
- Assist PCU in monitoring the implementation of land acquisition in the Project
- Design a LARP monitoring report template and develop monitoring indicators
- Consolidate/ prepare, with assistance from PCU and semi-annual social monitoring reports

Qualification Requirement

The national Social and Resettlement Specialist in the PMC shall have a master degree in sociology or anthropology or any other social science with a minimum of 5 years of work experience in the field of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement. The specialist should have up-to-date knowledge of laws and regulations of Uzbekistan pertaining to land acquisition and compensation etc. The specialist shall be familiar with Safeguard Policy Statement of ADB. Experience in implementation of LARP of ADB or any other donor agency funded projects in Uzbekistan or any other Central Asian Country would be desirable.

**ANNEXURE 6:
SAMPLE SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS MONITORING FORMAT**

A. PROJECT INFORMATION

A-1: General

	Name of the Project	Tashkent Province Water Supply Development Project (TPWSDP)
	Loan Number	
	Name of the Tranche	
	Monitoring Period (Season/month)	
	Report No.	
	Report for the period	
	Date of reporting	

A-2: Subproject Details

S No	Name of sub-projects	Name of the EA

A-3: Overall Project Progress, Agreed Milestones and Implementation Schedules

S No	Name of Subprojects	Progress as on date of Report	Implementation Schedule

B. CATEGORIZATION OF PROJECT

Social Safeguards Categorization	A	B	C
Involuntary Resettlement			
Indigenous Peoples			

C. DESIGN AND ENGINEERING STATUS

Item	Status (Y/N)	Follow up Required (Y/N)	Type of Required Action
Final detailed engineering design of the subproject completed			<input type="checkbox"/> Project re-categorization (IR) <input type="checkbox"/> Updating/revising of LARP
Changes in project design / scope (Occurred or envisaged)			<input type="checkbox"/> Project re-categorization (IR) <input type="checkbox"/> IR impact assessment <input type="checkbox"/> Updating/revising of LARP

D. INSTITUTIONAL STATUS READINESS

No.	Item	Status (Ready/ Not Ready/ NA)	Follow up Required (Y/N)	Completion Deadline
1	Mobilization of civil works contractor			
2	Mobilization of Project Supervision Consultant (if applicable)			
3	EA's Safeguards Unit with designates staff			
4	Recruitment of External Monitoring Agency (if required)			

E. SAFEGUARDS REQUIREMENTS

No.	Item	Status (Ready/ Not Ready/ NA)	Follow up Required (Y/N)	Completion Deadline
1	Safeguards monitoring included in the project progress report			
2	Updated LARP prepared and submitted			
3	Project's Grievance Redress Mechanism established			

F. LARP MONITORING CHECKLIST

Item No.	Safeguards Related Requirements	Status (Ready/ Not Ready/ NA)	Completion Deadline	Progress to Date/ Remarks
1	MANAGEMENT			
Institutional and Financing Arrangements				
1.1	Financing and budget: (i) Safeguard office and staff; (ii) LARP cost			
1.2	Establish Safeguard Unit in PMU (i) Social Staff (ii) Safeguard's database facilities (iii) safeguards training			
Updating of LARP based on Detailed Design				
1.3	Update of LARP: Revise based on DMS (II) Revise implementation Schedule (iii) revise budget.			
1.4	Compensation rates: (i) approved by the Government; (ii) Adequate as per LARP; (iii) APs informed.			
Disclosure and Grievance Redress Arrangements				
1.5	Disclose updated LARP (i) to the APs in local language; (ii) in ADB website; (iii) in EA's website			
1.6	Disclose project activities to affected communities: (i) put up a project signboards; (ii) Distribution of project leaflets and GRM to affected communities			
1.7	Grievance redress communities: (i) clear terms of reference; (ii) appointment decree; (iii) Publicly disclosed among APs.			
1.8	Grievance redress records: (i) list and numbers of grievances received; (ii) numbers of resolved issues; (iii) Numbers of cases under GRC review; (iv) outstanding cases (filed to court)			
Monitoring and Reporting Arrangements				

1.9	Set up internal monitoring system: (i) assessment on capacity and staff requirement; (ii) criteria of safeguards assessment; (iii) reporting mechanism			
1.10	Appoint external monitoring agency (as relevant): (i) recruitment schedule; (ii) TOR; (iii) baseline survey (iv) reporting mechanism (v) action taken by management on reports.			
1.11	Reporting: (i) Frequency; (ii) timelines; (iii) identified issues; (iv) action taken and /recommendation.			
2.	PR IMPLEMENTATION			
Consultation				
2.1	Consultation: (i) responsibility; (ii) stakeholders identified; (iii) consultation and process; (iv) documentation			
Mapping and Assets Inventory				
2.2	AP Identity cards and affected assets records: (i) issuance and distribution of AP ID cards, (ii) detail measurements survey of affected assets and documentation			
2.3	Common property/ public assets: (i) final inventory; (ii) restoration plan and schedule; (iii) funding sources			
Compensation, Relocation and Rehabilitation				
2.4	Payment of compensation and entitlements (as stated in the LARP): (i) schedule of payment; (ii) records / receipts of payment			
2.5	Relocation of process (relocation site readiness): (i) housing and associated facilities established; (ii) transfer of new land/ plot/ house ownerships completed.			
2.6	Provision of additional assistance for vulnerable APs: (i) per type of			

	activities; (ii) schedule of implementation			
Monitoring and Reporting				
2.7	Submission of the reports: (i) semiannual monitoring reports; (ii) external monitoring and evaluation reports (as required); (iii) completion report			
2.8	Transfer of acquired assets to the acquiring agency			

G. SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS LOAN COVENANTS

Item No.	Covenant	Status of Compliance
List Relevant Schedule (#, para #.)	(List of Relevant Covenants)	(Briefly describe status of compliance)
Involuntary Resettlement		
Human and Financial Resources to Implement Safeguards Requirements		
Safeguards and other Provisions in Bidding Documents and Works Contracts.		
Safeguards Monitoring and Reporting		
Prohibited List of Investments		
Labor Standards		
Gender and Development		