

Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)

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UZB: District Heating and Energy Efficiency Project

Content

Abbreviations and glossary	3
1. Project Objectives and Components	6
2. Reasons for a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)	7
3. Legal Framework.....	9
i. Urban Land and Structures	11
ii. Additional Procedures or Principles Relating to Expropriation of Urban Land	15
iii. Review of Consistency of Uzbek Legal Framework for Expropriation with OP 4.12 and Gap Filling Measures.....	15
4. Entitlements and Compensation	18
5. Social Support Measures	21
6. Institutional Arrangements	22
7. Grievance Redress Mechanism	24
8. Information disclosure and consultations	26
9. Budget	33
10. Monitoring and Evaluation	34
Annex 1. Copies of announcements, list of participants and questions and answers of public consultation held in Samarkand and Bukhara cities.....	35
Annex 2. Confirmation letters of local government regarding virtual consultations	44

Abbreviations and glossary

Abbreviations

AP	Affected Persons
CB	Central Bank of Uzbekistan
CSA	Communal Services Agency under the Ministry of Housing and Communal Services of Uzbekistan
CM	Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan
DH	District Heating
EA	Executive Agency
ECAPDEV	The Europe and Central Asia region Capacity Development Trust Fund
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GRS	Grievance Redress Service
Goscomzemgeodezcadatre	State committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for land Resources, Geodesy, Cartography and State Cadaster
HGME	Department of Hydro-Geological Meliorative Expedition
HH	Household
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IDA	International Development Association
IFI	International Financial Institution
IPF	Investment Project Financing
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OP	Operational Procedure
PAP	Project Affected Persons
PCU	Project Coordination Unit
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PMC	Project Management Consultant
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RCM	Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Uzbekistan
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
RoW	Right-of-Way
SES	Sanitary Epidemiological Service
TOR	Terms of Reference
USD (US\$)	United States dollar
UZS	Uzbek Sum
WB	World Bank

Glossary

Affected Persons	People, Households, or Legal Entities affected by the project related changes in use of land, water, natural resources, or income losses.
Compensation	Payment in cash or in kind to which the Affected Persons are entitled in order to replace land or other assets taken for project use.
Cut-off-date	Date after which people WILL NOT BE considered eligible for compensation, i.e., they are not included in the list of PAPs as

	defined by the census.
Entitlement	Entitlement means the range of measures comprising compensation in cash or in kind, relocation cost, income rehabilitation assistance, transfer assistance, income substitution, and business restoration which are due to PAPs, depending on the type, degree and nature of their losses, to restore their social and economic base.
Household	Household means all persons living and eating together as a single-family unit and eating from the same kitchen whether or not related to each other. The census used this definition, and the data generated by the census forms the basis for identifying a household unit.
Hokim	Head of public authority in places (Governor)
Hokimiyat	Public authority in places, carrying out interaction between local communities and the government at regional and national levels. Possesses the highest administrative and legal authority over the local population living in the territory within the jurisdiction.
Income restoration	Income Restoration means re-establishing productivity and Livelihoods of PAPs.
Involuntary Resettlement	For the purposes of this policy, "involuntary" means actions that may be taken without the displaced person's informed consent or power of choice
Land acquisition	Land Acquisition means the process whereby a person is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land she/he owns or possesses, to the ownership and possession of that agency, for public purposes in return for fair compensation.
Low income/ Vulnerable people	Low income is the population who has income less than living wage. The living wage in Uzbekistan is 50 USD according to the data of State Committee for Statistics in Uzbekistan. The socially vulnerable people (as defined in Uzbekistan) have income in the amount of 75 USD per person in the family per month. ¹ Vulnerable people in the project are understood to be any or a combination of these: low income households, female-headed households with fewer than 2 adult income-earners, the elderly headed HHs with unemployed family members ² and disabled, representatives of aboriginal peoples, ethnic minorities.
Owner	Person who own, use and dispose of appurtenant property (resources, enterprises, things, including buildings, apartments, structures, equipment, raw materials and production, money, equities and other property, as well as objects of intellectual property) at his/her discretion and in his/her interests.
Ownership	Ownership or property right represents the right of the person to own, use and dispose of appurtenant property at his/her discretion and in his/her interests, and also require elimination of any violations of his/her property right from whoever they are originated. The property right is perpetual.
Replacement cost (assets)	For houses and other structures, it is the market cost of the materials to build a replacement structure with an area and quality similar to or better than those of the affected structure, or to repair a partially affected structure, plus the cost of

¹According to the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No.165 as for 07.06.2012 socially vulnerable people have income of 1.5 minimal salaries (one minimal wage is 149 775 UZS) per person in the family which makes about 224 662.5 sums (approximately US\$0.92 per person a day). Exchange rate of the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan for September 15, 2017 is US\$ 1 = 8092.13 sums.

²In case of unemployed APs, necessary paper from local Labour authorities required.

transporting building materials to the construction site, plus the cost of any labor and contractors' fees, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes. In determining the replacement cost, depreciation of the asset and the value of salvage materials are not taken into account, nor is the value of benefits to be derived from the project deducted from the valuation of an affected asset.

Replacement cost (land)	Replacement cost for land is the pre-project or pre-displacement, whichever is higher, market value of land of equal productive potential or use located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of preparing the land to levels similar to those of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes
Rehabilitation	Assistance provided to the affected persons to supplement their income losses in order to improve, or at least achieve full restoration of their pre-project living standards and quality of life.
Makhalla	Organization of the community type at local level, officially recognized in Uzbekistan, serving as interface between the government and the community and responsible for provision with the means of social support and cultural interaction of its members. Chairmen of makhalla are elected by local gatherings.

*** The rate of the Central bank (CB) of the Republic of Uzbekistan
(as for September 15, 2017)**

US\$ 1 = 8092.13 Uzbek Sums (UZS)

1 UZS = 0,00012357685 USD

1. Project Objectives and Components

The project development objective is to improve the efficiency of heating and hot water supply systems and quality of heating services in Andijan, Bukhara, Chirchik, Samarkand and Tashkent (Sergeli District) cities of Uzbekistan. The objective will be achieved through rehabilitation and renovation of district heating systems (DH) and energy efficiency improvements in buildings connected to DH. The cities were selected by the Government of Uzbekistan with the objective to pilot new approaches to DH and then replicate the gained experience throughout the country.

The Project is expected to have the following three components:

Component 1: Rehabilitation and Modernization of DH systems. The component will finance energy efficiency investments in renovation of heat production and transmission and distribution systems, including installation of building-level IHS and heat meters for billing purposes. Also, gas, electricity, and water supply systems will be upgraded, where it is needed for DH purposes. In addition to DH infrastructure, the component will finance procurement of specialized maintenance equipment for the participating heating utilities. The total amount is expected to be of \$201 million including financing by the IDA credit of 140 million and \$50 million IBRD loan for Sergeli District of Tashkent City.

The technical solutions will differ depending on the local conditions at Project areas, but the overall approach will be common for all cities - switching from the open heat and hot water supply system to the closed one. The supply side investments will range from rehabilitation of the existing DH production, distribution networks, and installation of individual heat substations in the Sergeli District of Tashkent and Chirchik (the exact number and their location will be known later, but generally all of them will be located in the apartment blocks basements), installation of two new gas-fired boilers in Samarkand and Bukhara, to total rebuilding of the DH system in Andijan, where DH services virtually ceased to exist several years ago.

The proposed investments in Andijan will include the following: (a) Reconstruction of the existing boilerhouses (increase of efficiency by 90%), construction of new heat production facilities and closure of boiler houses. After the rehabilitation program the production facilities will consist of 2 central BHs, 8 local BHs and 47 mini (container) boilerhouses; (b) Network replacement (about 60% of the existing network); (c) Change from an open system to a closed system; (d) Installation of IHSs in all buildings connected to the DH network. The individual heating stations shall be equipped with heat meters and all residential apartment buildings will also be equipped with heat meters; (e) Change from a vertical piping system to a horizontal piping system inside residential buildings; and (f) Replacement of all hot water and heating piping inside residential apartment buildings. Rehabilitation of the DH system in Chirchik will include renovation of the generation capacities, the networks and installation of the IHSs with change from the open system to a closed system and installation of the mini-CHPs at boilerhouses; and possibly installation of solar water heaters in the individual heat stations. Lastly, the investments in Tashkent Sergeli district will include mostly replacement of old pipes, installation of IHSs, of solar panels and replacement of pumps. The project investments for Bukhara will include the following: (a) installation of two new gas-fired boilers with total capacity of 75 MW; (b) replacement of about 11.5 km (trench length) of DH network; (c) installation of 408 IHS to serve residential and public buildings connected to the DH system; (d) electricity distribution network partial reconstruction; and (e) maintenance equipment, tools, and vehicles for the district heating companies of Bukhara city such as Bukharaenergomarkaz and Bukhara IssiklikManbai. The project investments for Samarkand will include the following: (a) installation of two new gas-fired boilers with total capacity of 85 MW; (b) replacement of about 22.5 km (trench length) of DH network; (c) installation of 346 individual heat stations to serve residential and public buildings connected to the DH system; (e) electricity distribution network partial reconstruction; and (d) maintenance equipment, tools, and vehicles for the district heating company. The project doesn't suppose the installation of transformers in existing transformer substations and are not going to replace any old transformers. So, it is not necessary to remove old transformers.

Component 2: Rehabilitation of In-building DH Infrastructure and Energy Efficiency Improvements in Buildings. This component will finance replacement of in-building heat distribution pipelines and radiators, as well as pilot implementation of cost-effective energy efficiency measures (introducing the sealing on entrance doors, roof hatch, seismic joints, and so on) in 15 selected residential buildings and 10 social facilities. The pilot shall be financed from proceeds of the Bank credit. The tenants via annual contributions to the Home Owners' Associations will finance the investments in multi-apartment buildings. The administration of the participating cities will develop financing mechanisms to help vulnerable households bear the upfront financing cost of investments in in-building DH infrastructure and energy efficiency measures. The investments in public buildings will be funded by the respective city administrations. In Andijan, where DH has not been available for a number of years, in-house heating infrastructure will need to be replaced in all the residential and public buildings to be connected to the project supported heat supply system. In Chirchik, in-house heating infrastructure will most probably be completed by the time of the project start. In Sergeli district of Tashkent the internal piping in buildings has been in operation, but over time it will need to be gradually replaced. In Bukhara city practically all buildings in the project area have already new plastic pipes for heat and hot water distribution inside the buildings. In Samarkand city all in-building pipes should be gradually replaced in the project area.

Component 3: Implementation Support. This component will finance capacity-building and implementation support for the Project Coordination Unit (PCU) in the Communal Services Agency "Kommunkhizmat" of the Ministry of Housing and Communal Services, participating heating utilities and their Project Implementation Units (PIUs), and home owner's associations of the multi-apartment buildings and their management companies, including the following sub-components: (a) design and supervision consultancy to support the PCU and PIUs at the heating utilities in implementing and supervising the project. This will include preparation of the bidding documents and technical specifications for the project starting from the second year of implementation. The first year bidding documents and technical specifications will be prepared under the ECAPDEV grant; (b) training and capacity building, including study tours for the five DH utilities, as well as knowledge-sharing and project results dissemination workshops; (c) development of tariff and consumption-based billing methodologies, including workshops for DH utilities and other stakeholders; (d) social surveys of customer satisfaction in the five participating cities at midterm and before the project closing, with disaggregation by gender; (e) annual financial audit of the project accounts over the project lifetime; (f) development of communication strategy and action plan for public information campaign for the five district heating companies and support in its implementation; and (g) other consultancy services identified during project implementation.

2. Reasons for a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)

The feasibility study findings show that no resettlement impact is expected due to implementation of the project works. All measures were taken by the feasibility study engineering team to avoid any resettlement impact.

The rehabilitation and upgrading works planned under Component 1 and Component 2 are expected to take place on existing infrastructure and on land which is owned by the state and managed by province/city administration. Some anticipated temporary and/or permanent impact mostly on informally constructed assets may occur during implementation of the proposed project. Roads (under which pipes will be replaced) are of sufficient width and restriction of access for shop owners or the general population is unlikely.

In case if land is needed for the project investments, the project plans to use state-owned land which is located on existing rights of way designated for municipal infrastructure. However, during construction period there may be some temporary disturbance caused by subproject contractors when arrangement dump sites, storage areas and similar other activities. Impacts on informal structures are also a possibility. These temporary impacts will only be known during subproject implementation period. The project has thus triggered OP 4.12. The scale of impact

on access, assets, livelihoods or land acquisition will have to be confirmed by the EA through each PIU once the detailed design has been completed.

To avert any negative social or economic impacts on persons losing access to land, assets and income as a result of the project, the World Bank's Operational Policy 4.12 on "Involuntary Resettlement" requires the development of a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) by the borrower. The purpose of the RPF is to clarify the policies and principles and organizational arrangements for the delivery of compensation and other entitlements in the event that land acquisition and/or displacement occurs; the process by which these will be determined and delivered; and arrangements for possible grievance redress mechanisms as well as independent monitoring of the implementation of a specific resettlement action plan (RAP) that may become necessary as a result of the project. For any project component requiring land acquisition, specific RAPs consistent with the principles in this RPF will be submitted to the Bank for approval when detailed investment planning information and the detailed scope of the civil works becomes available, and the extent of the land acquisition needed for the investment is known.

The main objectives of the resettlement policy framework are:

- a. To guide the preparation of the necessary site-specific RAP
- b. To provide recommendations and principles when implementation of construction and rehabilitation works project facilities which may have involuntary negative impact on people, households and businesses;
- c. To provide basis for consultations with the relevant involved parties;
- d. To allow the affected groups of population to receive and deepen knowledge of their rights and duties;
- e. To describe opportunities for the affected groups of population to declare their claims to the relevant instances.

Any social or economic impacts associated with the loss of land or assets, or the access to such land or assets, including informal uses and ownership will be managed according to the following principles:

- Where possible, involuntary resettlement will be avoided or minimized through careful technical design. In particular, acquisition of productive and private lands where people live and carry out business activity should be minimized;
- During construction and rehabilitation works, damage to houses and infrastructure should similarly be minimized;
- Temporary negative impact on lands should be minimized by accurate implementation of construction/rehabilitation works; it is necessary to take additional measures to inform households in order to minimize damage to available crops / fruits;
- Whenever possible, public lands should be used and construction and repair works should be limited in land plots.
- All losses related to the loss of land or assets, or access to land or assets, should be compensated prior to start of any works.
- The amount of compensations to households will be determined based on replacement cost;
- Compensations will be paid in full to the affected parties prior to any construction or rehabilitation works;
- Households should have an opportunity to raise questions and complaints on all aspects related to the project, and on the compensation process in particular;
- The project will pay particular attention to ensure that women receive compensation and to ensure that women are clearly listed as beneficiaries of compensation and rehabilitation process;
- Gender disaggregation of data to focus on women who are likely to be affected by the project and how to ensure their participation in every stage of the project;
- Participation of women in all the public consultation processes to determine and negotiate for compensation entitlements and for effective implementation of RAPs will be ensured. In this regard, the choice of time and place for meetings must take account of women's schedules and the availability of safe transport;

- Special attention will be paid to women and other vulnerable groups during monitoring and evaluation of RAPs. For this purpose, focus group discussions should be held among female members of the affected households. Moreover, female facilitators should be on place in order to draw women's attention and to get sincere views regarding to constraints affecting women.

To identify any impacts covered under OP 4.12, designated specialists of the PCU and PIU will screen (visit) the project areas as soon as technical detailed designs are available to determine whether there are any impacts that necessitate management under a Resettlement Action Plan. These screenings, along any other issue related to OP 4.12, will be part of the regular project reports submitted to the World Bank. In addition, the PCU, PIUs and the design company will take all necessary steps to ensure the design minimizes impacts covered under OP 4.12.

RAPs which will be prepared during feasibility study process and updated/finalized after detailed designs are ready will cover the following elements, consistent with the provisions described in OP 4.12:

- a. Description of project and impacts
- b. Efforts to minimize Resettlement
- c. Census and Socioeconomic Survey
- d. National legal framework and gap analysis with OP 4.12
- e. Eligibility and Entitlements (including entitlement matrix)
- f. Consultation and Participation of affected people
- g. Grievance Redress Mechanism
- h. Institutional Arrangements
- i. Implementation Schedule
- j. Monitoring, Evaluation and Closure
- k. Costs and Budget

3. Legal Framework

This chapter presents the review of legal texts of the Republic of Uzbekistan regulating resettlement and compensation issues. These documents provide guarantee of the rights of the project affected persons and the order of compensation payments to these persons in case if their assets are under impact.

Name	Date of approval and amendments	Description
Land Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan	Code was approved by the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan as for 30.04.1998, considering amendments as for 30.08.2003 and 03.12.2004.	Code regulates the issues of withdrawal and provision of land plots for nonagricultural needs and compensation of losses of agricultural production.
Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan	Code approved by the Laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan as for 21.12.1995 No.163-I and as for 29.08.1996 No.256-I according to the last amendments as for 22.09.2010 No. ZRU-260.	Code provides definition of the property, main concepts to property objects, basics of termination of the property rights and the right for compensation payments in view of the property right loss.
Decree of the CM of the Republic of Uzbekistan "About approval of the regulations on the procedure of compensations payments to citizens and legal	Decree № 97 dated 29.05.2006	This Decree 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

entities for withdrawal of the land plots for the state and public needs"		individuals and legal entities. It 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 demolished residential, industrial and other buildings, structures and plantings in due to seizure of land for state and public needs.
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As a rule, these legal texts provide general basis for acquisition of lands for public and social needs and compensation to land tenants, users or lessees according to the registered use of land.

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

- i. Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Evaluation Activity" as for 19.08.1999. No. 811-I;
- ii. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On further improvement of activity of evaluation companies and increases of their responsibility for the quality of rendered services" (No. PP-843 as for 24.04.2008);
- iii. Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan No.269-II "On protection and use of objects of archaeological heritage" as for August 30, 2001,

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

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

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

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

healthcare establishments; and (iii) land was allocated for water management purposes and for the construction of irrigation and water related facilities.

i. Urban Land and Structures

In compliance with the Housing Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan issued Resolution Number 97 on May 29, 2006 setting out the procedures for the compensation individuals and legal entities in the event that the urban land they occupy or use is needed to be acquired for State and public needs. The following are the general provisions and specific procedures covered in the Resolution No. 97.

General Provisions. The following are the general principles and procedures that will be carried out for acquiring a land plot or portion thereof (hereafter referred to a land plot) and compensating individuals and legal entities for residential , manufacturing, or other special purpose buildings, facilities, and plantings subject to demolition in connection with land withdrawal for government or public needs.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Procedure for Calculating Compensation to Individuals and Legal Entities for the Residential Houses or Apartments, Buildings, Facilities, and Plantings to be Demolished

(a) The respective Hokimiyats shall establish commissions (hereafter referred to as the "Commission") to determine the size and type of compensation. The Commission will be headed by the Deputy Hokim of the district/town and include the representatives of financial and other

departments of Hokimiyats, the State Inspector for Supervision over Land Use and Protection, local authorities, landowner (that is, land-user or landholder) in charge of the land plot to be withdrawn, representative of the enterprise, institution, or agency to which the land plot is to be allocated, as well as representatives of other relevant authorities at the discretion of Hokimiyats.

(b) The technical condition of houses or apartments, buildings, and facilities are appraised, and the value of plantings to be withdrawn will be determined by the District/Town Land Resource and State Cadaster Departments at the expense of the applicant. In case of disagreement with the results of the appraisal by the District/Town Land Resource and State Cadastre Departments, the owner has the right to contract independent licensed appraisers which will be paid for by the applicant. The appraisal materials are to be submitted to the Commission.

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

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

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

Procedure and Terms for the Provision of Housing to the Owners of Houses to be Demolished

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Procedure and Terms for Provision of Land Plots for Private Housing Construction to Individuals in Exchange for Residential Houses (Apartments) to Be Demolished

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

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

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

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

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

Procedure for Compensating Legal Entities for Damages Resulting from Land Withdrawal for Government and Public Needs

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

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

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

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

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

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

Procedure and Terms of Movement and Restoration in a New Location of Residential Houses, Buildings, and Facilities Subject to Demolition

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

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

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

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

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

Procedure and Terms of Settlement in Cases of Construction of Houses and Buildings in a New Location for Individuals and Legal Entities Whose Residential Houses (Apartments) are Subject to Demolition

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

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

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

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

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

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

ii. Additional Procedures or Principles Relating to Expropriation of Urban Land

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

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

iii. Review of Consistency of Uzbek Legal Framework for Expropriation with OP 4.12 and Gap Filling Measures

The following describes the inconsistencies between the Uzbek legal framework and the World Bank policy. Wherever Uzbek Laws and World Bank policies are not in agreement, the World Bank policies and principles agreed upon in this RPF will be followed within the scope of the proposed project, regardless of the source of funding.

According to the World Bank OP 4.12 the affected persons can be referred to the one of the three following categories:

- a) those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country;
- b) those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim to such land or assets--provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan; and
- (c) those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying.

Thus, according to OP 4.12, persons referred to the categories a) and b) receive compensation for the land plots withdrawn from them, as well as other necessary assistance to achieve the

objectives of OP 4.12 (including assistance to restore livelihoods). Persons referred to the category (c), are provided with the help at resettlement to a new residence instead of compensation for the land plots withdrawn from them, and resettlement assistance, for achievement of the objectives (including assistance to restore livelihoods). However, entitlements are due to affected persons, provided that they occupied the land plots allocated for project implementation before the cut-off final date³ determined by the borrower in agreement with the Bank. The persons settled in this territory after the determined final date, have no right to compensation or any other type of the help in view of resettlement. Compensation for property loss besides the land plots is paid to all persons referred to the categories (a), (b) and (c).

As mentioned in the chapter above, the national legislation does not provide for the compensation of cost of unauthorized residential, production and other buildings and constructions, or for unauthorized occupation of the land plots. Thus, under national law, the resettled persons referred to the category b) and c) should not be provided with any type of compensation. Under this Bank Policy 4.12, persons under b) and c) would be entitled to compensation for lost assets and transition expenses. **The Bank Policy 4.12 will prevail in cases of discrepancies between OP 4.12 and Uzbekistan legislation.**

OP 4.12 specifies that the special attention should be paid to the needs of the most vulnerable categories of resettled persons, especially to the people living below level of poverty, not having land, aged, to women and children, representatives of aboriginal peoples, ethnic minorities, and also other categories of the resettled persons which interests cannot be protected by the national legislation regarding compensations for the land plots subject to withdrawal.

OP 4.12 WB Requirements	Laws and Decrees of the Republic of Uzbekistan on lands acquisition and resettlement	Agreement
All the affected households/persons should be informed/consulted on resettlement/compensation options.	Legal texts do not provide for conducting public consultations.	Within this project all affected communities can participate in the public consultations. PAPs also will be consulted with individually during the preparation of the RAPs. During the public consultations, the main provisions of resettlement policy and all major parts of the RPF and RAPs will be presented in the local language. The information will also be available through the Administration of land resources and cadaster or hokimiyats.
Compensations and assistance to PAPs should be arranged so that their economic/social future is as favorable in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project	Legal texts provide for payment of compensations for the loss of property right for land, structures, harvest, plantations and other assets. Nevertheless there is no compensation	The project shall envisage compensation for loss of land, structures and loss of crops or other productive assets that are as favorable, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels.

³The cut-off date is typically the date of the census that are carried out for site-specific RAP (if necessary). The specific date will be included in the RAP and clearly communicated to affected people and surrounding communities.

implementation, whichever is higher.	for income loss of working people and vulnerable affected households.	Besides, additional assistance payments for socially vulnerable households shall be provided as necessary. Also, support will be provided to affected households to ensure livelihood restoration.
Compensation should be provided in full at full replacement cost rates ⁴ . In case of “land for land” exchange, the replacement land should have a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors which are at least equivalent to advantages of the old site.	Compensation at compensation rates through allocation of land plots – “land for land” is provided. However location of compensation lands is not always taken into account.	Land shall be allocated taking into account a number of factors including productivity and location. Productive potential and location advantages should be at least equivalent to the advantages of the old site. The allocated land plots should be located in the same agricultural, residential and working environment and/or at the distance agreed with the affected household.
Replacement cost for structures is the market cost of the materials to build a replacement structure with an area and quality equal to or better than those of the affected structure, or to repair a partially affected structure, plus the cost of transporting building materials to the construction site, plus the cost of any labor and contractors’ fees, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes. In determining the replacement cost, depreciation of the asset and the value of salvage materials are not taken into account, nor is the value of benefits to be derived from the project deducted from the valuation of an affected asset.	According to the established order replacement cost includes market cost of the affected structure or the materials to build a replacement structure with an area and quality similar to or better than those of the affected structure, or to repair a partially affected structure.	Replacement cost shall include market cost of materials to build a replacement structure with an area and quality similar to or better than those of the affected structure, or to repair a partially affected structure, plus the cost of transporting building materials to the construction site, plus the cost of any labor and contractors’ fees, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes. No deductions shall be made for salvage materials or wear and tear.
Lack of official legal right of some affected groups should not be an obstacle to	Compensation is envisaged only for officially registered	Non titled or non legalizable affected households will be

⁴ Replacement cost for land is the pre-project or pre-displacement, whichever is higher, market value of land of equal productive potential or is located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of preparing the land to level similar to those of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer taxes

receiving of compensation or possibility of recovery.	owners.	entitled for compensation for non-land assets. Informal structures and assets to be affected shall be fully compensated at market value.
According to the WB requirements, vulnerable HH should be provided with assistance to mitigate negative and disproportionate impacts on these households and individuals.	Uzbek legislation does not provide additional payments specified in WB requirements.	Additional payments and/or other appropriate assistance for socially vulnerable households affected by the project will be foreseen.
According to the WB requirements, affected HH should be provided with compensation for appraisal costs.	Uzbek legislation does not provide payments for appraisal, PAPs pay for evaluation themselves.	Payment of compensation will include appraisal/evaluation costs. These costs will be borne by the project.
According to the WB requirements the census of the affected household should be carried out to collect the database for household demographics, their land and immovable assets, assess any impacts on income streams and financial sustainability of households or businesses, tenure status, and any other salient characteristics which may require special assistance, such as the elderly, handicapped or otherwise vulnerable households.	According to Uzbek legislation the owner of demolished house (apartment) after receiving of the notification of the forthcoming demolition should submit within one month the application agreed with the family members and other registered persons to hokimiyats of the respective districts (cities) with the indication of family structure, number of constantly living persons, and also any privileges available for them.	The census of the affected household will be carried out as part of the preparation of the RAP to collect the database for household demographics, their land and immovable assets, assess any impacts on income streams and financial sustainability of households or businesses, tenure status, and any other salient characteristics which may require special assistance, such as the elderly, handicapped or otherwise vulnerable households. This will be at no cost, beyond time, or require no special efforts on the part of the PAP.

4. Entitlements and Compensation

All users or owners of land or assets impacted by project, irrespective of the property rights, are determined as Persons Affected by the Project (PAP), and have the right for compensation (or alternative forms of help). The policy covers direct economic and social impacts that result from the project and that are caused by:

- a. Involuntary land acquisition resulting in
 - i. relocation or loss of shelter;
 - ii. loss of assets or access to assets; or
 - iii. loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location; or

b. the involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the displaced persons.

Persons subject to involuntary resettlement refer to the following categories:

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

Affected persons who lose assets, livelihoods or access to livelihoods as a result of the project will be identified in the process of preparing RAPs and consulted so as to identify compensation and measures that can be put in place to assist them in restoring their incomes. These measures may include job placement assistance and/or training. RAPs will include specific measures for compensation and supporting livelihood restoration for relevant affected persons.

The entitlement matrix (provided below) explains the losses by each category. It explains entitlements for a range of standard impacts that are theoretically possible under the project. However, the most likely are those related to permanent and temporary impacts that may occur during transmission main and distribution pipelines rehabilitation works including demolishing of business structures located on pipeline routes such as parking stations, small shops, kiosks.

The cut-off date will be the last date of the census. It is a date, after which people who are not included in the list of PAPs as defined by the census will not be considered eligible for compensation. The census will be carried out to collect data on the affected households. The specific date will be included in the RAP and clearly communicated to affected communities.

The following entitlement matrix describes the eligibility for compensation and/or assistance for impacts/losses for different types of assets and categories of project affected persons, applicable under the project.

Entitlement Matrix

Asset	Impact	Affected parties	Compensation/Entitlement
Loss of land plot (tomorka) used for planting fruit trees, vegetables or other crops	All losses irrespective of severity of impact	Leaseholder, owner of house (legal or informal user or occupant of garden plot)	Land for land compensation with a plot of equal value.
Loss of business income	Permanent or temporary loss of income	Business owners, workers, including those who own or work in shops, kiosks, or other businesses that are not legally registered	Worker: provision of compensation equal to one year of wages based on tax declaration or official minimum salary Owner: provision of allowance for lost income during interruption (up to 3 months) plus start up costs. Both: Provision of rehabilitation assistance if required (assistance with job placement, skills training).
Loss of building or structures (kiosk, shop, repair shop, house)	Permanent loss	Users of structures, covering both legal and informal users	House: provision of alternative house of equal value or cash compensation for the difference and for the

			<p>value of any plantings, plus moving costs.</p> <p>Other structures: Provision of comparable alternative structures and for the value for all damages, plus moving costs.</p> <p>Households losing structures who need to relocate will each be provided with a relocation allowance while the new structure or building is being erected and shifting allowances to hire vehicle for transportation of goods and chattels to temporary and permanent relocation sites.</p>
Partial loss of structures	Temporary impact	All affected households irrespective of title	<p>Compensation at full replacement cost for affected structure/fixed assets free of depreciation and transaction cost</p> <p>PAPs must have right to salvage materials</p>
Loss of fruit trees	Permanent impact	All affected households	<p>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</p> <p>Felled fruit trees will be kept by the affected households.</p>
Loss of timber trees	Permanent impact	All affected households	<p>Compensation for timber trees will be compensated based on market value of dry wood volume. Felled trees will be kept by affected households.</p>
Loss of standing crops along the right of way of transmission mains and distribution pipelines	Temporary impact	All affected households	<p>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.</p> <p>Advance notice to harvest the crops</p>

			<p>Schedule of construction to avoid crop season</p> <p>Restoration of land to previous use and land owners will be allowed to continue their cultivation post the construction</p> <p>Duration of construction shall not exceed more than one crop season at that particular stretch.</p>
Loss or damage to public infrastructure and utility	Temporary impact	Community owned assets	Rehabilitation/replacement of affected structures/utilities (i.e. roads, pavements, pipelines) to pre-Project level.
Loss or damage to any asset	All impacts	Vulnerable affected persons	<p>One-time additional allowance equivalent to 3-month minimum wage income</p> <p>Priority for employment in project-related jobs, training opportunities.</p> <p>Additional help to lodge complaints, to move salvage material, to collect fruit/farm crops, additional training for income restoration, etc.</p> <p>Specific measures which will vary according to the circumstances.</p> <p>Needs will be assessed during census and proposed measures will be described in detail in RAPs.</p>
<p>Anyother unanticipatedimpacts</p> <p>Any other 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 feasibility study and detailed design.</p>			

5. Social Support Measures

The government of Uzbekistan implements social support measures for population through banks' soft consumer loans and other loans as well as social crediting.

Decree of the government of Uzbekistan №PP-2912 dated 20 April, 2017 provides for installation of apartment heating points at the expense of home owners as well as at the expense of soft loans. For example, social soft loan "Ijtimoiy" (Social) is provided by the "Peoples Bank" for vulnerable families and with the lowest interest rates.

Vulnerable families in Uzbekistan are provided financial assistance according to the legislation of Uzbekistan as well as they are supported by local governments, sponsors and other sources of financial aid allowed in Uzbekistan.

6. Institutional Arrangements

The Communal Services Agency “Kommunkhizmat” under the Ministry of Housing and Communal Services of Uzbekistan will be the executing agency responsible for implementation of the DHEEP with due participation and coordination from local heat supply companies of five cities which will be acting as implementing agency related to construction. However, CSA will be responsible for the land acquisition and resettlement activities. A PCU will be created in CSA which will be responsible for overall implementation including RPF/RAP 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 resettlement, if any, are being followed and implemented in accordance with the regulations of Uzbekistan and the WB.

There will be other government agencies that also will be responsible for land acquisition and resettlement activities such as city hokimiyats and “Goskomzemgeodezcadastre” at city levels. There will also be independent valuation firms, local self-government body representatives of APs to be involved in to the RAPs preparation.

Anticipated general roles of key institutions involved in land acquisition and resettlement process of the project are as follows.

Executing Agency will establish a PCU with required staff, including a social and resettlement specialist within the PCU. EA will also be responsible for selection of PMC which will have in its contract social and resettlement specialist(s). EA through its PCU will be responsible for finalizing the detailed design with support from Project Management Consultant. EA will be responsible for approval of adequate budgetary support for RAPs’ implementation and will facilitate coordination with the concerned government line agencies on land acquisition and resettlement activities. EA will be responsible for supervision of timely finalizing/updating RAPs, getting the government’s endorsement, approval of the RAPs from WB and will ensure compliance in terms of complete payment of compensation/providing additional assistance to affected persons prior to the start of construction works.

Project Coordination Unit will be responsible for ensuring that the RAP(s) prepared based on detail design findings, if necessary, are implemented prior to start of the civil works. The PCU will coordinate with relevant government agencies on resettlement and social matters, it will prepare monitoring reports to be submitted to WB, and draft any updates/revisions to RAPs and corrective action plan in case of unanticipated involuntary resettlement impacts resulting from change in design, location, etc. In addition, the PCU will work with the design company to ensure the designs reflect an effort to minimize impacts as much as possible. The PCU will have social and resettlement specialist with up-to-date knowledge of various social safeguards policies of Government of Uzbekistan and WB with specific importance to land acquisition and resettlement.

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

ongoing rehabilitation measures. Specific tasks and responsibilities of social and resettlement specialist(s) of PMC will be developed during feasibility study process.

Local heat supply companies of the respective cities through **PIUs** which will be established under these companies will be responsible for implementation of RAPs, under the overall oversight of the social and resettlement specialist or other specialist designated with functions of resettlement and/or social safeguards specialist who will be supported by PCU and PMC experts.

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

State Committee on Land Resources, Geodesy, Cartography and State Cadaster (Goskomzemgeodezcadastre) at city level plays an enhanced role with its following responsibilities: (i) identifying of real property rights, their transition from one rights holder to another, the restrictions of rights; (ii) providing involved parties with required cadaster information; (iii) identifying inventory costs of buildings and structures of physical persons; (iv) state registration of rights to real estate and transactions with it; (v) identifying land losses incurred by land owners and land users plus agricultural output losses; (iv) preparing proposals on allocation of land plots of equal value under land for land; (v) investigating alternatives to acquiring currently used land through developing unused land; (vi) amending government edicts on land use and land ownership as well as other cadaster documents.

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

Independent Valuation Firms will comprise of an accredited private firm with valid license for valuation activities. These firms will be involved to estimate the replacement costs of affected assets.

Detailed roles and responsibilities of each party (including additional, if needed) will be identified during project preparatory processes, agreed between the borrower and WB, described in more detail in RAPs.

Needs for capacity building. Needs for capacity building of EA, PIUs and other involved parties will be identified during project preparatory processes taking into account past experience of EA, PIUs and other involved parties in land acquisition and resettlement under projects funded

by WB and/or other international donors and described in detail in RAPs. Capacity building trainings to identified parties will be provided by Project Management Consultant right after mobilization at the beginning of the project.

7. Grievance Redress Mechanism

Withdrawal of lands and involuntary resettlement of citizens is often a complex process, which can be accompanied by judicial proceedings in view of complaints concerning compensation payments, as well as non-fulfillment of other obligations on resettlement related assistance to citizens. To enable people to voice their questions and concern throughout the project, the grievance procedure described below was developed. If necessary, it will be further defined in the RAP after consultation with PAP. This mechanism provides for the appeal of any actions and decisions violating the rights and freedoms of citizens affected by the project and it complies with the law of Uzbekistan "About appeals of physical and legal persons" No. ZRU-378 dated 3 December 2014.

Process of redressing of grievances is as follows:

1. Level 1. (Subproject PIUs). The aggrieved person applies to subproject PIU. After registration of received complaints, PIU will review nature/specificity of the complaint and will forward it to relevant party for resolving. In parallel, PIU informs EA about received complaint. Depending on nature of complaint it may go to Contractor, Land Cadaster, Makhalla or local branch of Nature Protection Committee. During implementation of GRM PIU will be assisted by Project management consultant and PCU's Social Safeguards Specialists. At this level complaint should be resolved during 2 weeks. The subproject PIU will inform the aggrieved person and EA about undertaken measures and the outcome of the submitted question or complaint. Usually, PIU through localhokimiyat will be the entry point for receiving complaint or known as a grievance focal point (GFP). In case, complaint is submitted to the GFP, the GFP will establish a contact with the EA and its PCU, makhalla and other bodies of which affected households are members and will try to resolve the issue within 15 days.
2. Level 2 (Project Coordination Unit in Tashkent). In case the grievance was not redressed on the first stage or applicant is not satisfied with the decision made/solution, she/he can submit the grievance directly to the PCU in Tashkent. Thereafter, the received grievance will be reviewed by the PCU. In case the grievance is not related directly to the project, the further instance will be recommended to the applicant where she/he should apply for the decision making. The EA through its PCU 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:
 - will inform the complainant within 7 days
 - establish complaint handling team with members including head of PCU, representatives from EA area representative office, city kokimiyat: cadastral department and makhalla. The team will be headed by one of the EA 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. In case this additional time is necessary, the complainant will be informed of the additional delay in writing.
3. Level 3. If the issue was not solved or the applicant is dissatisfied with the decision/resolution, the aggrieved person may submit grievance to Economic Court where decision will be made in accordance with relevant national legislation.
4. EA and its PCU will keep record of complaints received for its use as well as for review by WB 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 persons 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 WB through project implementation report. Procedure and steps of grievance redress mechanism is shown in Figure 1.

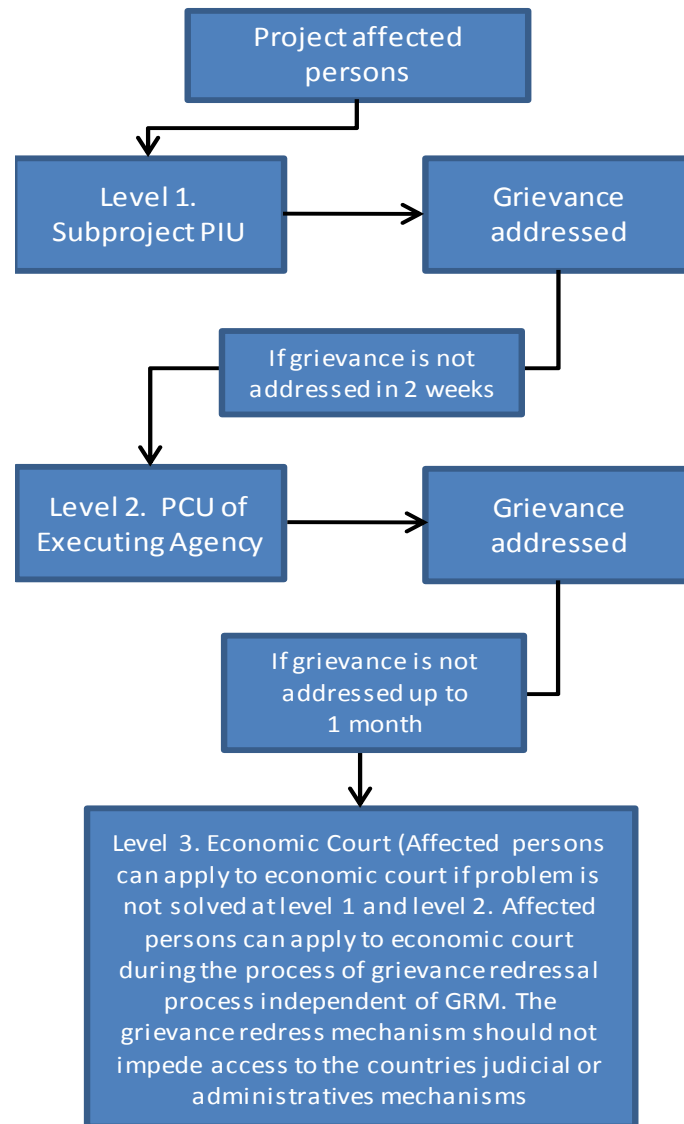


Figure 1. Grievance redress mechanism

The grievance redress mechanism for the affected persons in the resettlement upon Project must be:

- transparent and meet the principles of legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the World Bank Operational Policy;
- carefully studied by the representative, where the complaint was submitted and, if necessary, the defendant may request the necessary documents and take other measures to address the issue;
- the relevant response should be prepared on each written complaint in writing on the outcome of proposals, applications and complaints, with their denial, specify the reasons to explain the procedure of appeal;
- justified decision on the proposals, statements and complaints, and the timely and correct implementation of these decisions on the side of the defendants;

- GRM and responsible parties should be clearly stated and information available at sites accessible to PAPs and the general population: local administration, makhalla, PIU offices, etc.

The GRM will be presented at the public consultations sessions which will be carried out during feasibility study (and during detailed design process, if any are necessary). Contact details for relevant points of contact will be shared with the population at that time.

In addition to the project GRM, communities and individuals who believe that they are adversely affected by a World Bank (WB) supported project may submit complaints to existing project-level grievance redress mechanisms or the WB's Grievance Redress Service (GRS). The GRS ensures that complaints received are promptly reviewed in order to address project-related concerns. Project affected communities and individuals may submit their complaint to the WB's independent Inspection Panel which determines whether harm occurred, or could occur, as a result of WB non-compliance with its policies and procedures. Complaints may be submitted at any time after concerns have been brought directly to the World Bank's attention, and Bank Management has been given an opportunity to respond. For information on how to submit complaints to the World Bank's corporate Grievance Redress Service (GRS), please visit <http://www.worldbank.org/GRS>. For information on how to submit complaints to the World Bank Inspection Panel, please visit www.inspectionpanel.org.

8. Information disclosure and consultations

Consultations had been carried out with stakeholders at various stages of the project preparation including the executing agency, local heat supply companies and design company to discuss about project impacts and land acquisition and involuntary resettlement activities.

After review and approval of the RPF by the World Bank in October, 2016 public consultations were implemented in three project cities Bukhara, Samarkand and Chirchik and virtual consultations in Andijan and Tashkent cities. Summary information on the consultations is given below.

Bukhara city.

Public consultations in this city were arranged on 17 October, 2016 at 10.00 a.m. at the office of Bukhara City Heat Supply Company. The consultations were combined with public consultations on environmental issues. The public consultations were attended by key stakeholders and community representatives who received information about the project, its outcomes, project activities, scope of project works, environmental safeguards, resettlement issues including possible adverse impacts, national legislation regulating land acquisition and resettlement issues, requirements of WB in this regard, entitlements, grievance redress mechanisms etc. The feedback of the participants was supportive about the project. After the consultations questions were received from the participants for which detailed answers were provided. The questions were mostly related to technical parameters of the project and compensation issues in case of resettlement impact by the project. List of received questions and provided answers is given below. Copy of announcement, its translation and list of participants are attached as **Annex 1**.

Table 8.1. Questions and answers of public consultations in Bukhara city

	Questions	Answers
1.	How new heat supply and hot water supply system will affect work of drinking water supply system of the city?	New heat supply system will be closed one and in this regard volume of water intake from city drinking water supply system will be minimal compared to traditional heat and hot water supply system.
2.	What will be tariff for heat supply services after project completion?	There are no calculations for new tariffs at the moment. Such calculations will be made during feasibility study.
3.	Will the project cover all the city?	No, the project will cover only that areas which covered by the company «Buxoroenergomarkaz» (micro districts 4 and 6 of the city). The project will cover apartments on such streets as Mustakillik street, T.Farogiy street, Alpomish street, Navoi avenue, Piridastgir avenue.
4.	How kilometers of pipelines will be replaced under the project?	Totally, around 12 kilometers of pipes will be replaced including trunk mains 4.5 kilometers and networks 7.5 kilometers.
5.	Who will be responsible for recovering asphalt cover of the roads after completion of the project?	Most the pipes are located over the ground. In case if asphalt cover of roads will be damaged the project will recover the asphalt cover up to pre-project condition.
6.	Please, could you explain the principle of work of closed hot water supply system. How does it work?	Detailed explanation was provided.
7.	What is the date of project completion and commissioning of new heat supply and hot supply system?	We expect to complete the project and commission the new system by the end of 2019.
8.	Who will be construction contractor of the project?	Construction contractor for the project will be selected based on biddings according to the rules of the World Bank. The bidding will be open and all interested companies which think that they meet bidding requirements will be able to take part in it.
9.	What currency will be used for compensation of damaged property during project construction works? USD or UZS?	Compensation payments will be made in uzbek soums.
10.	In case of damage to property, compensation payments will be paid in cash or by bank transfer?	Payments will be made through bank transfer to credit card of property owner. Owner of a card will be able to apply to bank and take cash in case if he would like to have cash.
11.	Will ornamental trees growing along roads and streets be compensated in case of cut?	Ornamental trees along road and street are considered as public domain and compensation for them will be discussed with local government. Budget for such case will be reserved in contractor's budget. It is unlikely that such trees will be cut. Pipe replacement technology allows do such works without cutting trees.
12.	Will auxiliary structures such as cow houses or shelters also be compensated in case of damage?	Yes. If such structures are damaged they will be fully compensated.
13.	Is not it better to establish independent heating point and disconnect from central heating system?	International practices show that this method is not effective. Central heating system is more effective.

Samarkand city

Public consultations in this city were held on 17 October, 2016 at 16.00 in conference hall medical college of Samarkand city. The consultations were combined with public consultations on environmental issues. The public consultations were attended by key stakeholders and community representatives who received information about the project, its outcomes, project activities, scope of project works, environmental safeguards, resettlement issues including possible adverse impacts, national legislation regulating land acquisition and resettlement issues, requirements of WB in this regard, entitlements, grievance redress mechanisms etc. The feedback of the participants was supportive about the project as the city population does not have good and reliable heat and hot water supply and the rehabilitated systems will improve living standards of the people. After the consultations questions were received from the participants for which detailed answers were provided. The questions were mostly related to technical parameters of the project and compensation issues in case of resettlement impact by the project. List of received questions and provided answers is given below. Copy of announcement, its translation and list of participants are attached as **Annex 1**.

Table 8.2. Questions and answers of public consultations in Samarkand city

	Questions	Answers
1	As you are well, sometimes there are interruptions during heat supply by heat supply company. On such days apartments have no heat supply. However, it happens that such days are billed and a household must pay full heat supply season. Recently I received a bill for full heating season of the last and previous year, however the heat actually was supplied in half of the heating season or even less. How to solve this matter?	Please, visit our office where we will count actual days of heat supply and correct your bill. Please, inform your familiars about it who may have such situation. Such mistake could occur because recently management of the company and key staff changed recently.
2	When exact date of the project completion?	We do not know yet. Exact dates of project completion will be known at later stages of project preparation.
3	Which apartment houses will be covered by the project? Will schools, children-gardens also be covered by the project?	Apartment houses located in the districts of Sattepo and Sogdiana. Schools covered by the project: No. 63, No. 64, No.39, No.50, No.24, lyceum No.2, law college and tourism college. Children gardens to be covered by the project: No. 121 and No.105. Medical institutions to be covered: infants hospital and screening center.
4	In some districts of the city there are interruptions in power supply. Such interruptions happen more often recently. Will there be some project for power supply development in near future?	We cannot answer this question as we are not competent body and have no information about power supply projects. We would like to recommend you to address to Samarkand city power supply company for such information.
5	Is not it better to organize local heating points for each multistory apartment house?	The calculations show that central heating system is more effective than local heating points. Also, operation costs for central system is lower.
6	Please, can you explain in more detail the principle of work of closed system?	The issue was explained in detail.
7	Can an apartment disconnect from central heating system and establish in his apartment independent heat supply and hot water supply system?	No. Our legal texts do not allow do it.
8	You mentioned about unauthorized structures. However, as we know all unauthorized structures were demolished in 2007 under Samarkand city development program and at the moment there are not such structures in the city. Or such structures still exist in the city?	As we know, some unauthorized structures still exist in the outskirts of the city. In any case we will do our best to design the project in a way not to affect any structures and try to select such options where people would not construct unauthorized structures over or near heat supply pipelines because during operation period heat supply company will always need access to pipelines.

Chirchik city

Public consultations in Chirchik city were arranged on 1 March, 2017 at 16.00 in office of Chirchik City Heat Supply Company. The public consultations were attended by key stakeholders and community representatives who received information about the project, its outcomes, project activities, scope of project works, environmental safeguards, resettlement issues including possible adverse impacts, national legislation regulating land acquisition and resettlement issues, requirements of WB in this regard, entitlements, grievance redress mechanisms etc. The feedback of the participants was supportive about the project as the rehabilitated systems will improve heat and hot water supply of the city and therefore improve living standards of the population. After the consultations questions were received from the participants for which detailed answers were provided. The questions were mostly related to the project implementation and compensation issues in case of resettlement impact by the project. List of received questions and provided answers is given below. Copy of announcement, its translation and list of participants are attached as **Annex 1**. Besides, the RPF was published on the web site of Tashkent province Hokimiyat on the following link <http://toshvil.uz/ru/pages/ads/ad2/> and it is still available for the local community to obtain necessary information on project related LAR information.

Table 8.3. Questions and answers of public consultations in Chirchik city

No.	Question	Answer
1.	What is the project implementation period?	Approximate period is 2018-2021. Exact implementation period will be known after completion of feasibility study.
2.	During the project implementation, who will pay for in-house heating and hot water supply systems?	In-house systems of heating and hot water supply will be paid by owners of apartments.
3.	After completion of reconstruction and modernization of the boilerplant «Yubileynaya» can the option of collection of money from population by Homeowners Association for heat supply services be considered?	Chirchik City Heat Supply Company «Issiklik Energiyasi» has no objection for this.
4.	Will project repair-construction works on heat supply networks be announced in advance?	Yes. The project and construction works on heat supply networks will be announced in advance.
5.	If there is adverse impact due to implementation of the project related repair-construction works how compensation amount will be calculated?	Compensation amount for damages made by the project will be calculated by specially assigned commission

Virtual Consultations

As part of public consultations the RPF was published on web site of the local government of Andijan province and web site of heat supply company of Tashkent city to obtain opinions and comments of local communities and government bodies.

Andijan city

The RPF was published on the web site of Andijan province Hokimiyat on 18 February, 2017 with the announcement for local community to share opinions, provide comments or ask any questions, clarifications. The link for published RPF is

<http://andijan.uz/uploads/images/statistic/1361619985 -1013258099.pdf>. No comments or questions were received from local community within 2 weeks after publication of the announcement for the RPF and it remained published on the web site for public review and discussion. On 14 March, 2017 nearly one month after the publication first question was received on the telephone which was indicated on the announcement. Totally 9 questions were received between the day of the announcement and 1 October, 2017. Most of the received questions were related to the project implementation and technical issues. LAR related questions were also received. All the questions were answered. Questions received and answers provided are given in the below table. The announcement published on web site and its translation are attached as **Annex 1**.

Table 8.4. Questions and answers of virtual consultations in Andijan city

№	Question	Answer	Date of
1	When new heat supply system will start working?	We do not know exactly. Expected date is 2020-21	14 March, 2017
2	RPF document is published in the web site of province hokimiyat. In which part of the city unauthorized structures will be demolished or partially demolished?	By today, no unauthorized structures are identified on the project implementation sites. So we do not expect such structures will be demolished.	25 March, 2017
3	Apartment houses located in which part of the city will be covered by the project?	Project areas were explained	19 April, 2017
4	What is the minimum distance to be followed for construction a structure near heat supply pipeline according to the national legal texts?	According to national legal texts the minimum distance is 10 meters. Such distance is needed because during operation of the system some emergency situations can happen, for example a pipe can burst out. Emergency-repair personnel will need access to pipe to do repair works and structures constructed near heat pipe may block access to pipe.	11 May, 2017
5	If an unauthorized garage is located near heat supply pipeline which will bother to implement project works will the project be able to help to move the garage to other location nearby by truck crane? Or it must be moved at the expense of the owner of garage?	If a garage needs to be moved because the project works the project will help to move it to a nearby location indicated by the owner. However, by today we do not meet any garage near heat supply pipelines which needs movement or demolition.	19 May, 2017
6	Will new project cover also one floor private houses of the city or only multistory apartment houses?	The project will cover multistory apartment houses of the city.	30 May, 2017
7	Will wooden entrance doors of multistory apartment houses be replaced to iron doors under the project?	No. Unfortunately the project will not replace entrance doors of multistory apartment houses.	6 June, 2017
8	As you know, heat supply system does not work actually at present. But after commissioning the new system will need water and such water will be taken from drinking water supply system. How much water (m3/day) will be taken by the new heat supply system?	We can not tell exactly how much water will be taken from water supply system. This will be known after completion of calculations. However we can say that water intake volumes will be minimal because the heat supply system will be based on closed principle.	29 June, 2017
9	Compensations are mentioned in the published RPF. Will structures without proper registration documentation also be compensated? Do you have information about such structures which will be demolished?	Yes. According to the rules of the World Bank, if a structure is damaged due to implementation of project works it will be compensated fully even if there is no proper registration documentation. By today such structures were not identified.	18 July, 2017

Tashkent city

Similarly to Andijan city, on 15 February, 2015 the RPF was published on the web site of Tashkent City Heat Supply Company for public review and comments on the following link <http://www.teploenergo.uz/WFS/PROJECTS.2.PDF>. However, no comments were received within two weeks after the publication and during later periods. The RPF is still available on the web site for public review and comments/questions. Announcement published on web site and its translation are attached as **Annex 1**.

Future consultations strategy

Consultation will be continued throughout the project cycle. Additional rounds of consultations with local communities and affected persons will be required if any impact will be revealed based on detail design findings for which preparation of RAP(s) for each affected subproject will be also required. The main objectives of such consultations will be:

- to make people aware about the project and let the beneficiaries know about the positive outcome of the project in terms of reliable heat 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 the project implementation;
- to seek local peoples' views on minimizing probable adverse impacts.
- 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 detailed surveys;
- to discuss about the general policy principles of national laws and WB'sOP 4.12 and to make them aware about the broad eligibility and entitlements.
- to discuss about the nature of permanent and temporary impacts during rehabilitation of transmission and distribution lines.
- to inform about the eligibility and compensation criteria
- to inform about the GRM
- to inform about roles and responsibilities of the various stakeholders.

9. Budget

On this stage of project preparation no resettlement impacts of the project are revealed. Sub-projects will be additionally screened during detailed design process for any impacts to determine whether RAPs are necessary. The specific impacts and compensation amounts will be determined during detailed design stage as part of the preparation of the RAP. Thus it is not possible to calculate the approximate cost of withdrawn/impacted assets at this stage.

All the expenses associated with RAP(s) will be covered by local authorities (hokimiyats) by funds of the state budget of Republic of Uzbekistan or by the Project. This includes costs for preparing and administering the RAP(s), for the compensations as well as for monitoring and evaluating the RAP(s). The order of financing with the borrower will be assigned by the terms of loan agreements. Each RAP, prepared by EA shall include a detailed budget.

In case if expenses associated with RAPs will be financed by funds of the state budget of Republic of Uzbekistan, the Ministry of Finance will be responsible for the distribution and transferring the funds from the state budget to the local authorities in time. In their turns, local authorities will provide the affected households with the required amount of evaluated compensation prior to commencement of civil works.

10. Monitoring and Evaluation

The main objectives of the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) component of the RAP are to:

- Provide independent and continuous feedback to the implementing agencies on RAP implementation progress and performance;
- Monitor and provide feedback on the success in meeting the RAP objectives, and assess its physical, agricultural, social, financial/ fiscal, and economic impact;
- Monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of redress mechanism and number of appeals placed, improvement the continuous feedback;
- Socio-economic monitoring;
- Impact evaluation monitoring: Income standards restored/improved, and socio-economic conditions.

Monitoring of all impacts associated with involuntary resettlement (screening for impacts and implementation of any Resettlement Action Plan) is the responsibility of the PCU through the social and resettlement specialist and dedicated M&E specialist. RAPs will contain information on the specific M&E timelines, detailing a program of regular data collection as well as the final evaluation.

M&E procedures will include key RAP input, output and impact indicators to be agreed with the government and the World Bank. An independent assessment of the land acquisition process will be conducted after payment of compensations to ensure that the land acquisition and provision of compensation were carried out as planned. Specific monitoring indicators will include:

- Status of land acquisition and payments for compensation
- Selection and distribution of replacement land areas structures
- Payments for loss of income
- Information campaign and consultation with the affected person(s)
- Questions and complaints raised by the population

The cost of administrative oversight and monitoring and evaluation activities will be included in the respective PIU budget and reflected in the budget of the specific RAP

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F.AБДУСА

EKLAMA * E'LONLAR * BILDIRISHLAR * REKLAMA * E'LONLAR * BILD

**ЭШИТМАДИМ,
ДЕМАНГЛАР!**

Вилоят "Иссиқлик манбаи" давлат
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"Ўзкоммунхизмат" ташкилоты ходим-
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Тадбир режаси билан яқиндан танитилиш
ва таклифлар киритиш учун Самарқанд ша-
ҳар ҳокимлигининг веб-сайтига мурожаат
қилишингиз мумкин.

Мурожаат учун телефон:
221-42-60, 222-54-14.

ДАЪВОЛАР БЎЛСА

Самарқанд шахар 17-сон давлат нота-
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Насимовичга (2007 йил 9 февралда вафот
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очилмокда. Шу муносабат билан мерос-
хўрларнинг Самарқанд шахар 17-сон дав-
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МАНЗИЛ: Самарқанд шахри, Регис-
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TRANSLATION OF THE ANNOUNCEMENT

The Samarkand Province Public Heat Supply Company "IssiklikManbai" together with Uzbekistan Communal Services Agency and the World Bank will arrange public consultations to discuss environmental assessment findings and social safeguards issues related to investment project to be implemented in Samarkand city. The consultations will be held in the conference hall of Samarkand medical college on 17 October, 2017 at 16.00.

For the program of the consultations or to provide your comments please visit the web site of Samarkand city Hokimiyat. Contact telephones for additional information: 221-42-60, 222-54-14.

Newspaper ZARAFSHON, 11 October, 2016, Tuesday

2016-йил 17-октябр кунн Самарканд шаҳар Тиббиёт коллежиди иссиқлик ва иссиқ сув таъминоти тизимини реконструкция қилиш ва энерготехамкорликни ошириш инвестиция лойиҳасининг атроф-муҳитига таъсирини урганиш лойиҳасини (ЗВОС) семинар йиғилишига катнашганлар

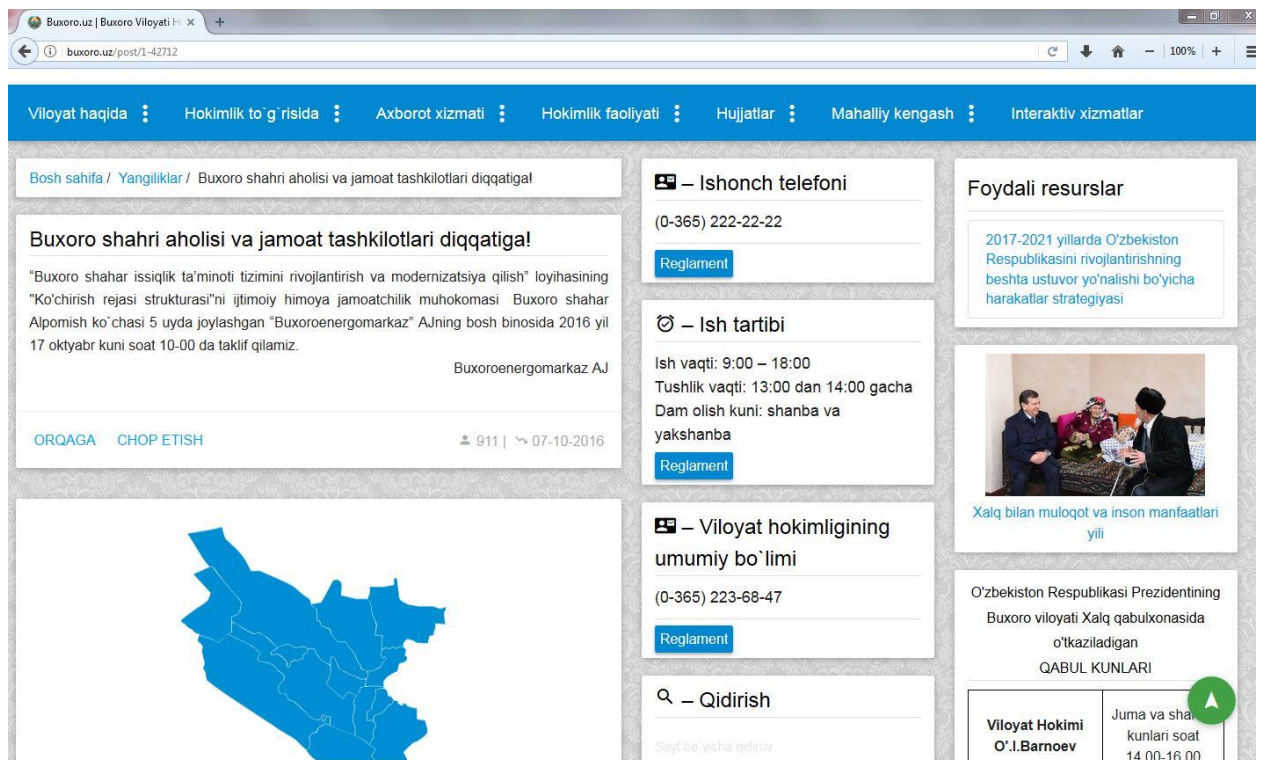
Самарқанд шаҳрида амалга оширилиши режалаштирилган, иссиқлик ва иссиқ суyu таъминоти тизимини реконструкция қилиш ва энергетика жамқорлигини ошириш инвестиция лойиҳасининг атроф-муҳитига таъсирини урганиш лойиҳасини (ЗВОС) тарқатиш

№	Ташкилотлар номи	ФИО	кабун Кимли	Имзо	Сана	Телефон
1	Ўқувчилар шир.	Мирзалиев				
2	Ойлар шир.	Рахмонов				
3	Маориф Раёони Сер	Қурбанов				
4	Широк шир. Сафар	Хасанов				
5	Амил шир. Мирзалиев	Заринаев				
6	Тарғой Аминов	Хасанов				
7	Саволати ким	Ҳасанов				
8	Ишониш	Нориндор				
9	Ҳасанов					
10	Метрох шир	Мирзалиев				
11	Тог'зор к. с	Ҳасанов				
12	Кайрак шир	Ҳасанов				
13	Мирзалиев	Сатторов				
14	Сотило шир	Мирзалиев				
15	Душанба	Мирзалиев				
16	Мирзалиев	Ҳасанов				
17	Ойлар шир.	Ҳасанов				
18	Мирзалиев	Ҳасанов				
19	Сотило шир	Ҳасанов				
20	Мирзалиев	Ҳасанов				
21	Сотило шир	Ҳасанов				
22	Мирзалиев	Ҳасанов				

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS OF PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS IN SAMARKAND CITY

	Name of Participant	Apartment of Participant is Under the Service of the Following Homeowners Association
1.	Mr. Mirzapov A.	Homeowners Association "Dustlik"
2.	Mr. Radjapov U.	Homeowners Association "OmadShirkati"
3.	Mr. Kulliev	Homeowners Association "MarjonaJavokhir"Servis"
4.	Mr. Khasanov Sh.	Homeowners Association "MironshoxSadaf"
5.	Mrs. Zaripova Z.	Homeowners Association "AmirshokhMiralizoda"
6.	Mrs. Kasimova L.	Homeowners Association "GrafitAlmaz"
7.	Mrs. Usmanova O.	Homeowners Association "SakhovatliKishilar"
8.	Mrs. Normuradova	Homeowners Association "Istiklol"
9.	Mr. UmarovKh.	Homeowners Association "MekrojFayz"
10.	Mr. Tsoy V.	Homeowners Association "Tokzor"
11.	Mr. Abduakhadov I.	Homeowners Association "HamkorKushnilar"
12.	Mr. Sattorov T.	Homeowners Association "Lion Servis"
13.	Mr. Shodiyorov B.	Homeowners Association "SattepoGuzal"
14.	Mr. Nurmukhameodv A.	Homeowners Association "Ozod Shark"
15.	Mr. Mamatkulov I.	Homeowners Association "Navruz-93"
16.	Mrs. Terina R.	Homeowners Association "SattepoHayotK.S."
17.	Mr. Amonov Sh.	Homeowners Association "BogiTimur"
18.	Mr. Karimov N.	Homeowners Association "SattepoGulnoza"
19.	Mr. Abosov	Homeowners Association "HusanKammunal" Servis"
20.	Mr. Khidirov Z.	Homeowners Association "Bakhor"
21.	Mr. Bolikulov Sh.	Homeowners Association "Umid"
22.	Mrs. Mamatkulova	Homeowners Association "Buston"
23.	Mr. Rakhimov	Homeowners Association "AvangardSogdiana"
24.	Mrs. Tashpulatova	Homeowners Association "MurodAbbos"
25.	Mr. Valiev A.	Homeowners Association "MatonatSirojServis"
26.	Mr. Rasulov	Homeowners Association "Navruz"
27.	Mr. Musurmonov	Homeowners Association "Zulfiya Story Servis"
28.	Mr. Suannatov	Homeowners Association "RakhimovaZulfiya"
29.	Mr. Urazov	Homeowners Association "Mashal"
30.	Mr. Muksyan	Homeowners Association "MushekhKommunal"
31.	Mr. Alimov Sh.	Homeowners Association "Markhabo"
32.	Mrs. Kuchencova	Homeowners Association "Sogdiana"
33.	Mr. Bagirov	Homeowners Association "Tong Plus Servis"
34.	Mr. Abdiakhatov	Homeowners Association "Marokand"
35.	Mr. Mustafaeva	Homeowners Association "MohinurL.Servis"
36.	Mr. Ismoilov	Homeowners Association "MeningUyim"
37.	Mrs. Sharipova	Homeowners Association "PanjobKarvon"
Not Recorded in the Registration List		
38.	Name not recorded	Samarkand City Drinking Water Supply Company
39.	Name not recorded	Samarkand City Gas Supply Company
40.	Mr. Najimov F.	Samarkand City Communal Service Company
41.	Mr. Nodir	Samarkand City Power Supply Company
42.	Name not recorded	Samarkand City TV Company "STV"
43.	Name not recorded	Samarkand City TV Company "STV"

**ANNOUNCEMENT PUBLISHED ON THE WEB SITE OF BUKHARA PROVINCE
HOKIMIYAT, 7 OCTOBER, 2016**



TRANSLATION OF THE ANNOUNCEMENT

Dear citizen and public entities of Bukhara city.

We would like to invite you to take participation in public consultations to discuss Resettlement Policy Framework developed for the project "Development and modernization of heat supply system of Bukhara city". The consultations will be held at the following address: Bukhara city, Alpomishstreet, 5. Office of Bukhara heat supply company "Buxoroenergomarkaz". Date and time of the public consultations: 17 October, 2016, 10:00 a.m.

Bukhara City Heat Supply Company "Buxoroenergomarkaz"

List of participants of public consultations in Bukhara city

"Бухороэнегомараз" АЖ биносида Бухоро шаҳрида амалга оширилиши режалаштирилатган лойиҳанинг атроф-муҳитга таъсирини урганиш лойиҳаси ҳамда "қучириш режаси структураси"нинг жамоатчилик муҳокамасига катнашганлар

РУЙХАТИ

17.10.2016 й.

№	Ташкилот номи	Вакилнинг		телефон
		Ф.И.О.	Имзо	
1.	Гарбгазтаъминот	Бабаева Садрат		921-59-36
2.	Шаҳар маҳалла раиси	Алиберташов Р		445-10-03
3.	Ширкат Тавоус Тараккур сер	Наббатова		441-42-40
4.	БЕЛСЭС	Ширтев Ойбек		444-44-94
5.	Вил. Сувокава ДУК	Рахмонов Шир		404-99-01
6.	Белити мек ширкати	Чистоллова Ш		400-43-19
7.	Дўхлик-44 маҳалла	Ўмидова Д		622-00-65
8.	Бухоротехнопарк	Муртаев Ш		415-22-39
9.	Широт Нурал келасак	Рахмонов З		222-24-02
10.	Широт Ш			
11.	Четиклол ширкети	Ўмидова Ш		408-25-15
13.	Четиклол ширкети раиси			
14.	Четиклол ширкети	Рахмонов С		310-84-25
15.	Четиклол ширкети	Рахмонов С		-1-
16.	Четиклол ширкети	Чистоллова Ш		456-26-62
17.	Кадр ширкати	Чистоллова Ш		443-43-53
18.	Четиклол ширкати	Чистоллова Ш		223-43-44
19.	Четиклол ширкати	Чистоллова Ш		223-44-94
20.	-1-	Чистоллова Ш		451-96-93
21.	-1-	Чистоллова Ш		632-04-14
22.	Четиклол ширкати	Чистоллова Ш		960-04-39
23.	Четиклол ширкати	Чистоллова Ш		222-86-42
24.	Сувокава ДУК	Мах		
25.	Таблицы мек. кинем	Рахмонов		459-38-29

Бухоро шаҳрида амалга оширилиши режалаштирилатган лойиҳанинг атроф-муҳитга таъсирини урганиш лойиҳаси ҳамда "қучириш режаси структураси"нинг жамоатчилик муҳокамаси бўйича эълонни тарқатиш

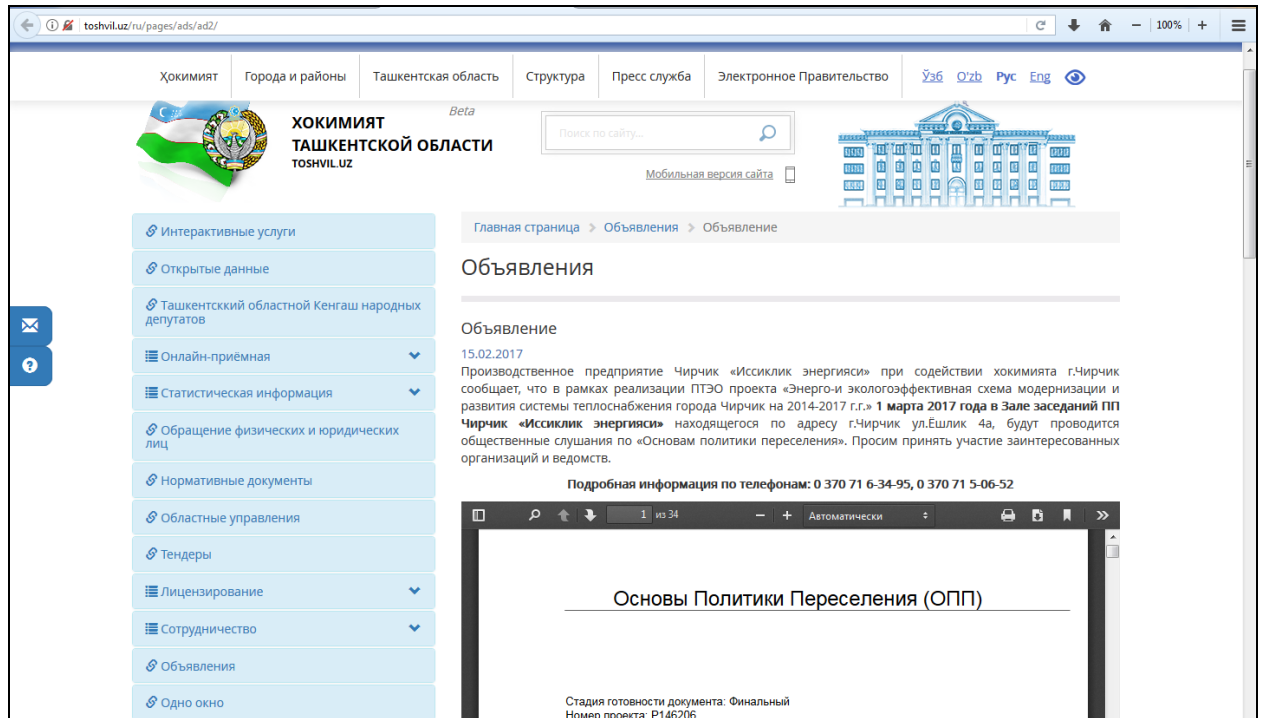
РУЙХАТИ

№	Ташкилот номи	Қабул қилди			телефон
		Ф.И.О.	Имзо	сана	
1	Бухоро вилоят ҳокимлиги	Ахтам			
2	Бухоро шаҳар ҳокимлиги	103-5x		10.10.10	223-11-39
3	Бухоро шаҳар ширкатлар уюшмаси	М. Рахмонов Ш		10.10.16	221-52-02
4	Бухоро вилоят табиатни муҳофаза қилиш бошқармаси	Наббатова О		10.10.2016	225-34-04
5	Бухоро вилоят СЭС	Наббатова М. Р.		10.10.2016	223-37-40
6	«Саноатгеоконтехназорат» ДИ	644-88-92		10.10.2016	
7	Бухоро вилоят «Энергоназорат» ДИ	Рахмонов С-С.		10.10.2016	225-21-80
8	Бухоро вилоят давлат архитектура бошқармаси	Ч. Рахмонов		10.10.2016	223-46-02
9	"Иссиқлик Маилбаи" ДУК	Рахмонов З		10.10.2016	223-47-76
10	Бухоро вилоят электр тармоқлари	Б. Рахмонов		10.10.2016	225-50-34
11	Бухоро вилоят "Сувокава" корхонаси	А. Рахмонов		10.10.2016	221-13-02
12	Бухоро вилоят "Гарбгазтаъминоти" корхонаси	Рахмонов Т		10.10.16	221-21-51
13	"Бухоротехнопарк" ДУК	Ч. Рахмонов		10.10.2016	1-30-37
14	Бухоро шаҳар маҳалла жамғармасига	Т. М. Рахмонов		10.10.2016	223-03-36

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS OF PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS IN BUKHARA CITY

	Company	Name
1.	Western Bukhara Gas Supply Company	Mrs. BabaevaSaodat
2.	Non-Governmental Organization "Makhalla" fund of Bukhara city	Mr. Allaberganov F.
3.	"TavalludTafakkur Sari" Homeowners Association	Mrs. Jabborova
4.	Bukhara Province Sanitary Epidemiological Surveillance	Mr. MirzaevOybek
5.	Bukhara Province Drinking Water Supply Company	Mr. VokhidovOlim
6.	"BekhruzShokh" Homeowners Association	Mrs. Rustamova Sh.
7.	Makhalla Committee "Dustlik-47"	Mrs. Ramazonova D.
8.	Bukhara City Technopark	Mr.Juraev I.
9.	"NurliKelajak" Homeowners Association	Mr. Rakhmatov Z.
10.	N/A	
11.	"Istiklol" Homeowners Association	Mrs. Yuldasheva M.
12.	N/A	
13.	Head of Homeowners Association of Bukhara City	
14.	Bukhara City Power Supply Supervision Public Company	Mr. Fayziev S.
15.	Oil Industry Supervision Public Company	Mr. Fayziev S.
16.	"Yoshlik" Homeowners Association	Mr. Islomov B.
17.	"Kadr" Homeowners Association	Mrs. Nurullaeva T.
18.	Bukhara City "IssiklikManbai" Heat Supply Company	Mrs. Jumaeva N.
19.	Bukhara City "IssiklikManbai" Heat Supply Company	Mr. Tashiev S.
20.	N/A	Mr. Kholov M.
21.	N/A	Mr. Kilichev S.
22.	"Yokubjon" Homeowners Association	Mr. Eshonkulov F.
23.	"Varakhsha" Homeowners Association	Mr. Mamarasulova
24.	Bukhara City Drinking Water Supply Company	Mr. Makh
25.	Environmental Protection Committee	Mr. Pardaeв
26.	Bukhara Province Hokimiyat	Mr. Akhmedov A.
27.	Bukhara City Hokimiyat	Mrs. Abdurakhimova O.
28.	Bukhara City Homeowners Association	Mr. Azimov Sh.
29.	Bukhara Province Nature Protection Department	Mrs. Jabbarova O.
30.	Bukhara Province Sanitary Epidemiological Surveillance	Mrs. Jabbarova M.H.
31.	Public Department for Supervision Safety of Works in Heavy Industry, Geology Works and Mining	
32.	Bukhara City Power Supply Supervision Public Company	Mr. Fayziev S.
33.	Bukhara Province Architecture and Construction Department	Mrs. Ruzieva N.
34.	Bukhara City "IssiklikManbai" Heat Supply Company	Mrs. Khalilova Z.
35.	Bukhara Province Power Supply Company	Mr. B.Primov
36.	Bukhara Province Drinking Water Supply Company	Mr. A.Asiddinov
37.	Western Bukhara Province Gas Supply Company	Mr. Rajabov G.
38.	Bukhara City Technopark	Mr. Zairov O.
39.	Non-Governmental Organization "Makhalla" fund of Bukhara city	Mr. Jalolov Sh.

**ANNOUNCEMENT PUBLISHED ON THE WEB SITE OF TASHKENT PROVINCE
HOKIMIYAT, 15 FEBRUARY, 2017**



**TRANSLATION OF THE ANNOUNCEMENT PUBLISHED ON THE WEB SITE OF
TASHKENT PROVINCE HOKIMIYAT**

Date: 15.02.2017

Originator: Hokimiyat of Chirchik city

The heat supply company of Chirchik city "IssiklikEnergiiyasi" with the assistance of Hokimiyat of Chirchik city will hold public consultations to discuss Resettlement Policy Framework developed for the "District Heating Efficiency Development and Development of Heat Supply Systems of Chirchik city". The public consultations will be held on **1 March, 2017 at Conference Hall of Chirchik city Heat Supply Company "IssiklikEnergiiyasi"** located on the following address: Chirchik city, Yoshlik street, 4-a. All interested parties are invited to take participation in the consultations.

More detailed information can be obtained on the following telephones:

0 370 71 6-34-95

0 370 71 5-06-52

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS OF PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS IN CHIRCHIK CITY

Список участников слушаний с подписями		
1. Главный специалист хокимията г.Чирчик		Хусанов Х.Х.
2. Главный инженер ПП Чирчик «Исиклик энергияси»		Турдибоев А.Т.
3. Главный технолог ПП Чирчик «Исиклик энергияси»		Курбанов Б.Т.
4. Начальник ПТО ПП Чирчик «Исиклик энергияси»		Акрамов Ф.Э.
5. Главный архитектор г.Чирчик		Ишмухамедов М.
6. Председатель ассоциации ТЧСЖ «Бино Чирчик»		Норматов Ш.
7. Юрист ассоциации ТЧСЖ «Бино Чирчик»		Абсалимов А.
8. Председатель ТЧСЖ «Нанай окшоми сервис»		Буриева Н.
9. Председатель ТЧСЖ «Чирчик ЖСК»		Талипова Т.
10. Председатель ТЧСЖ «Содружество»		Абдурасилова Д.
11. Председатель ТЧСЖ «Чирчик Сабина бону плюс»		Галичанина Т.
12. Председатель ТЧСЖ «Чирчик актив сервис»		Абдурахманова Э.
13. Председатель ТЧСЖ «Чирчик уют сервис»		Рафиков М.
14. Председатель ТЧСЖ «Азия калибр плюс»		Ембергенев Н.
15. Председатель ТЧСЖ «Замондош хамкор сервис»		Замонов С.
16. Председатель ТЧСЖ «Камолот»		Маманазаров А.
17. Председатель ТЧСЖ «Тозалик»		Иноятлов Р.
18. Председатель ТЧСЖ «Кувонч хамкор сервис»		Сулайманов С.
19. Председатель ТЧСЖ «Курбан плюс»		Турсунбаев У.
20. Начальник участка №1 ПП Чирчик «Исиклик энергияси»		Шерматов А.Э.
21. Начальник участка №2 ПП Чирчик «Исиклик энергияси»		Сайлиев М.О.
22. Начальник участка №3 ПП Чирчик «Исиклик энергияси»		Ильясов Т.Р.
23. Начальник участка №4 ПП Чирчик «Исиклик энергияси»		Раджабов У.Ш.
24. Начальник участка №5 ПП Чирчик «Исиклик энергияси»		Джуманов О.Б.
25. Начальник участка №6 ПП Чирчик «Исиклик энергияси»		Усаметов Ж.Т.
26. Начальник участка №7 ПП Чирчик «Исиклик энергияси»		Утембаев Х.Б.

No.	Company	Name of Participant
1.	Hokimiyat of Chirchik city	Mr. Khusanov. K.
2.	Chirchik City Heat Supply Company	Mr. Turdiboev A.
3.	Chirchik City Heat Supply Company	Mr. Kurbanov B.
4.	Chirchik City Heat Supply Company	Mr. Akramov F.
5.	Chief Architect of Chirchik City	Mr. Ishmukhamedov M.
6.	Homeowners Association "BinoChirchik"	Mr. Normatov Sh.
7.	Homeowners Association "BinoChirchik"	Mr. Absalimov A.
8.	Homeowners Association "NanayOkshomiServis"	Mrs. Burieva N.
9.	Homeowners Association "Chirchik JSK"	Mrs. Talipova T.
10.	Homeowners Association "Sodrujestvo"	Mrs. Abdurasilova D.
11.	Homeowners Association "Chirchik Sabina Bonu Plus"	Mrs. Galichanina T.
12.	Homeowners Association "ChirchikAktivServis"	Mrs. Abdurakhmanova E.
13.	Homeowners Association "ChirchikUlotServis"	Mr. Rafikov M.
14.	Homeowners Association "AziyaKalibr Plus"	Mr. Embergenov N.
15.	Homeowners Association "ZamondoshHamkorServis"	Mr. Zamonov S.
16.	Homeowners Association "Kamolot"	Mr. Mamanazarov A.
17.	Homeowners Association "Tozalik"	Mr. Inoyatov R.
18.	Homeowners Association "KuvonchHamkorServis"	Mr. Sulaymanov S.
19.	Homeowners Association "Kurban Plus"	Mr. Tursunbaev U.
20.	Chirchik City Heat Supply Company, Site No.1	Mr. Shermatov A.
21.	Chirchik City Heat Supply Company, Site No.2	Mr. Sayliev M.
22.	Chirchik City Heat Supply Company, Site No.3	Mr. Ilyasov T.
23.	Chirchik City Heat Supply Company, Site No.4	Mr. Radjabov U.
24.	Chirchik City Heat Supply Company, Site No.5	Mr. Djumanov O.
25.	Chirchik City Heat Supply Company, Site No.6	Mr. Usametov J.
26.	Chirchik City Heat Supply Company, Site No.7	Mr. Utembaev H.

andijan.uz/news/hamkor-issiqlik-taminot-servis-davlat-unitar-korxonasi

Махсус имкониятлар Форум Сайт харитаси Мобил версия Бош саҳифа

**АНДИЖОН
ВИЛОЯТ
ҲОКИМЛИГИ**

Поиск ok

Хабарлар Вилоят ҳокимлиги Вилоят ҳақида Шаҳар ва туманлар Маҳаллий Кенгаш Маълумотнома Интерактив

Бош саҳифа / Янгиликлар / ҲАМКОР ИССИҚЛИК ТАЪМИНОТ СЕРВИС ДАВЛАТ УНИТАР КОРХОНАСИ

Юклаб олиш (pdf) Чоп этиш версияси

ҲАМКОР ИССИҚЛИК ТАЪМИНОТ СЕРВИС ДАВЛАТ УНИТАР КОРХОНАСИ

"Андикон шахрининг иссиқлик ва сув таъминоти тизimini реконструкция қилиш" инвестиция лойиҳаси бўйича "Узоғирнефтязлойиҳа" Давлат институти тормонидан ишлаб чиқилган, Ўзбекистон Республикаси иқтисодиёт вазирлиги ва Жаҳон банки томонидан маъмулланган "Қўчириш сиёсатининг асослари" (Основы Политики Переселения) лойиҳасини кенг жамоатчилик ўртасида муҳокама қилиш.

"Проект по развитию централизованного теплоснабжения и улучшению энерго эффективности"

Лойиҳанинг тўлиқ кўриниш
рус тилида инглиз тилида

Таклиф ва мулоҳазаларни қуйидаги телефон рақамларига билдиришингиз мумкин
0 (374) 228-10-36 +998-90-540-52-34
E-mail: andjanhits@gmail.uz andjanhits@mail.ru

Охириги ўзгариш: 18/02/2017 16:21 Қўрилганлиги: 360

В f t o g +

ВИРТУАЛ КАБУЛХОНА

**ИШОНЧ ТЕЛЕФОНИ
(74)225 80 00**

**УМУМий БЎЛИМ
(74)223 25 94**

Фуқаролар муносабатларини кўриб

The Public Heat Supply Company "HAMKOR" would like to inform the following.

Public Design Institute of Heavy Industry, Oil&Gas and Chemical Industry developed Resettlement Policy Framework for the Andijan City Heat Supply and Hot Water Supply Development Project which was reviewed and approved by the Ministry of Economy of Uzbekistan and the World Bank and which is published below for wide public discussions.

We would like to ask you to share your proposals and comments for it on the below contacts:

0 (374) 228-10-36 +998-90-540-52-34

E-mail: andijanhits@umail.uz, andijanhits@mail.ru

Date published: 18.02.2017, 16:21

Viewed: 560 times

Davlat Unitar Korxonasi
Государственное Унитарное Предприятие "TOSHISSQUVVATI"

Тел.: +998 (71) 2270834, 2270835
Факс: +998 (71) 2270867
E-mail: info@tshoenergo.uz
Телефон доверия: 245-44-58,
245-57-61

Информация по реализации проекта «Перевод ТЦ-8 города Ташкента на закрытую схему теплоснабжения» (Сергеля)

Уважаемые жители г. Ташкента, в том числе Сергелийского района.

Согласно Протоколу Кабинета Министров РЎ № 39 от 16 февраля 2013 года, Хокимату г. Ташкента совместно с институтами «Теплоэлектротранс», «Этажефтегазэнергопроект» и другими проектными организациями поручено разработать ПТОЗ по переводу зданий ТЦ-8 г. Ташкента на закрытую схему теплоснабжения.

В настоящее время институтом «Этажефтегазэнергопроект» разработан Предварительный технико-экономический расчет (ПТЕР) проекта «Перевод ТЦ-8 города Ташкента на закрытую схему теплоснабжения».

Также разработан проект «Защелкивание объектов на окружающую среду» (ЗВОС), получено Заключение Государственной экологической экспертизы; Экспертное заключение государственного Комитета РЎ по архитектуре и строительству.

Проекты запланированы следующие виды работ:

- Монтажные теплоотсосника ТЦ-8 – реконструкция ХВО и деаэраторной установки, реконструкция фронтальной части котла, замена существующих горелок на современные газомасляные горелки нового поколения типа ГМПР-3Б, ликвидация общего короба воздушного с установкой мягкой вставки перед каждой горелкой, установка нового реконструированного проекционного змеевика с заменой перпетусных трубопроводов, замена верхнего пакета конвективной части (2-ходовой на 4-х ходовой); реконструкция боковых экранов, установка газовых блоков БГА-9, проект АСПТУ, внедрение насосов с электродвигателями с частотным регулированием;
- Замена изношенных участков тепловых сетей – предлагается при замене трубопроводов в качестве теплоизоляционного слоя использовать тепловую изоляцию из пенополиуретана (93,1 км труб);
- Замена внутренней системы теплоснабжения жилых зданий / применение современных материалов (за исключением нитрикативных) (830 ж/домов);
- Установка индивидуальных тепловых пунктов (ИТП) в зданиях потребителей проектной зоны - приняты индивидуальные тепловые пункты, расположеные в подвалах зданий. В ИТП устанавливаются подогреватели (теплообменники) и циркуляционные насосы. (925 комплектов)
- Замена и реконструкция отдельных участков водопроводных сетей для подачи воды на индивидуальные тепловые пункты (ИТП) (41,13 км труб), строительство новых водопроводных сетей (2,4км) с установкой дополнительных 5-ти комплексов насосов на насосных станциях водозабора;
- Реконструкция подземных электрических сетей со строительством электронных трансформаторных подстанций – установка второго трансформатора в существующей трансформаторной подстанции (РТС), установку новых РТС (15 шт.), прокладка кабелей длиной 6 кВт (30 км), прокладка кабельных линий низкой стороны 0,4 кВт (100,85 км).

В рамках проекта по второму варианту планируется установка на 27 объектах социального назначения (22 детских сада и 5 объектов здравоохранения) солнечных панелей в количестве 3874 единиц для выработки тепловой энергии для целей горячего водоснабжения. Стоимость установки солнечных панелей согласно проекту составляет 2386,22 тыс. долларов США (5639,8 млн. сум в ценах 2015 года).

Ожидаемые результаты:

- Перевод на закрытый водооборот исключает внутреннюю коррозию трубопроводов тепловых сетей и внутрисетию отопительных систем, что обуславливает увеличение срока их службы и снижение затрат на их ремонт, улучшение теплоснабжения потребителей тепловой энергиеи.
- Внедрение проекта обуславливает снижение расходов жилищно-коммунальной и циркуляции теплоносителя в связи с устранением сливов из отопительных систем и подогревом выработочной воды в теплопунктах без ее уценачии; сократятся расходы химических реагентов, расход природного газа, элекатрической энергии, что приведет к уменьшению затрат на производство тепловой энергии, и как следствие – снижению тарифа.

На нашем сайте размещен рабочий документ по переделению (RPF) проекта «Развитие централизованного теплоснабжения и улучшение энергоэффективности». Проект разрабатывается для 5 городов Республики Узбекистан, в том числе и для zones теплоотсосника ТЦ-8 Сергелийского района города Ташкента.
Проеин Вас в течение 2 нед будет ознакомлены с данным документом и направить свои предложения и замечания на электронную почту объединения: info@tshoenergo.uz.
Контактное лицо – Милухина А.Г. Телефон 245-18-45.

Основны Политики Переделкиния. (ООП)
[Скачать Документ](#)

Категория	Ед. Измерения	Тариф, руб./мес	Тариф, тенге/мес
Подогреватель	шт	48 700,00	48 700,00
Насосная группа	шт	42 400,00	42 400,00
РТС (без учета топлива)	шт	48 700,00	48 700,00
РТС (с учетом топлива)	шт	42 400,00	42 400,00
Общая стоимость оборудования	шт	42 400,00	42 400,00
Стоимость монтажа	шт	42 400,00	42 400,00
Стоимость эксплуатации	шт	42 400,00	42 400,00
Стоимость обслуживания	шт	42 400,00	42 400,00
Стоимость демонтажа	шт	42 400,00	42 400,00
Стоимость транспортировки	шт	42 400,00	42 400,00
Стоимость хранения	шт	42 400,00	42 400,00
Стоимость ликвидации последствий аварии	шт	42 400,00	42 400,00
Стоимость страхования	шт	42 400,00	42 400,00
Стоимость ремонта	шт	42 400,00	42 400,00
Стоимость замены комплектующих	шт	42 400,00	42 400,00
Стоимость доставки	шт	42 400,00	42 400,00
Стоимость складирования	шт	42 400,00	42 400,00
Стоимость упаковки	шт	42 400,00	42 400,00
Стоимость маркировки	шт	42 400,00	42 400,00
Стоимость сертификации	шт	42 400,00	42 400,00
Стоимость лицензирования	шт	42 400,00	42 400,00
Стоимость регистрации	шт	42 400,00	42 400,00
Стоимость постановки на учет	шт	42 400,00	42 400,00
Стоимость снятия с учета	шт	42 400,00	42 400,00
Стоимость уничтожения	шт	42 400,00	42 400,00
Стоимость списания	шт	42 400,00	42 400,00
Стоимость возврата	шт	42 400,00	42 400,00
Стоимость обмена	шт	42 400,00	42 400,00
Стоимость аренды	шт	42 400,00	42 400,00
Стоимость лизинга	шт	42 400,00	42 400,00
Стоимость факторинга	шт	42 400,00	42 400,00
Стоимость форфайтинга	шт	42 400,00	42 400,00
Стоимость трейдинга	шт	42 400,00	42 400,00
Стоимость брокерства	шт	42 400,00	42 400,00
Стоимость агентств	шт	42 400,00	42 400,00
Стоимость консалтинга	шт	42 400,00	42 400,00
Стоимость аудиторов	шт	42 400,00	42 400,00
Стоимость оценщиков	шт	42 400,00	42 400,00
Стоимость архитекторов	шт	42 400,00	42 400,00
Стоимость инженеров	шт	42 400,00	42 400,00
Стоимость юристов	шт	42 400,00	42 400,00
Стоимость бухгалтеров	шт	42 400,00	42 400,00
Стоимость экономистов	шт	42 400,00	42 400,00
Стоимость менеджеров	шт	42 400,00	42 400,00
Стоимость специалистов	шт	42 400,00	42 400,00
Стоимость работников	шт	42 400,00	42 400,00
Стоимость служащих	шт	42 400,00	42 400,00

Dear citizen of Tashkent city, particularly Sergeli district!

Recently, thePublic Design Institute for Heat and Power Supply and the Public Design Institute for Heavy Industry, Oil&Gas and Chemical Industrydeveloped feasibility study report for the project.

The following works are expected to be implemented by the project:

- Upgrade of heat supply center TC-8 which includes reconstruction of HVO unit and the deaerator, reconstruction of front part of boiler, replacement of existing burner on to most modern gas-foggy burners GMGR-35, dismantling of the aeration box and installation of soft installations for each burner, installation of new reconstructed interim section including replacement of restarting pipelines, replacement of upper package of 2-stage convection part on to 4-stage, reconstruction of side screens, installation of gas blocks BGA-9, development automated control system, installation of pumps with frequency converters.
- Replacement of old sections of heat supply networks. Polyurethane foam will be used as insulator during replacement of pipelines (totally 93,1 kilometers will be replaced).

- Replacement of in-house heat supply systems using modern materials (excluding apartments) (totally 830 multistory apartment houses).
- Installation of individual heating stations in building of the project area. The stations will be installed in basements of apartment houses. Heat exchangers will be used and circulating pumps will be used for each individual heating station (totally 925 sets).
- Replacement and reconstruction of some parts of drinking water supply systems for supply water on to individual heating stations (totally 41,13 kilometers), construction of new drinking water supply pipes (2,4 kilometers) including installation of additional 5 sets of pumps on pumping stations of water supply companies.
- Reconstruction of power supply networks including installation of second transformers on existing electric transformer substations, installation of new transformer substations (totally 15), laying power supply cables 6 kV (30 kilometers), laying cables 0,4 kV (100,35 kilometers).
- installation (as an option) of 3874 solar panels in 22 children's gardens and 5 health institutions for generating heat energy for the purposes of hot water. Total cost of solar panels will cost 2286,22 thousand USD (5639,8 million UZS in 2015 prices).

Expected project outcomes:

Conversion of the heat supply system to a closed system will exclude internal corrosion of heat supply pipelines and inside-house heat supply systems which will extend their service life and reduce cost of repair works, improvement of heat supply for people.

Implementation of the project will reduce intake of drinking water and provide circulation of heat due to stopping of water discharge from heat supply systems and heating tap water in heat exchangers without water softening; costs for chemicals will be reduced, consumption of natural gases and power will be reduced which will lead to reduction of costs for generation of heat energy and reduction of tariffs.

Totally the project will cover 5 cities in Uzbekistan including TC-8 area of Sergeli district of Tashkent city.

Resettlement Policy Framework developed for the project is published on our site below and we would like to ask you to review this document and provide your proposals and comments within 2 weeks to the following e-mail or telephone:

E-mail: info@teploenergo.uz

Telephone: 245-18-45

Contact person: Mr. Pilipchun A. G.

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