

Resettlement Action Plan – RAP (final)

Republic of Uzbekistan

**Fergana Valley Water Resources Management
Project Phase-II**

World Bank

Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources of Uzbekistan

Tashkent – January 2016

Abbreviations

CC	-	Civil Code
CoM	-	Cabinet of Ministers
DMS	-	Detailed Measurement Survey
FVWRMP-II	-	Ferghana Valley Water Resources Management Project Phase-II
GOU	-	Government of Uzbekistan
GRM	-	Grievance Redress Mechanism
IoL		Inventory of Losses
IR	-	Involuntary Resettlement
KMK	-	Construction Norms
LAR	-	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
LARC		Land Acquisition and Resettlement Commission
LC	-	Land Code
MAWR	-	Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources
NGO	-	Non-Governmental Organization
OP	-	Operational Policy
PAH	-	Project Affected Household
PAP	-	Project Affected Person
PIB	-	Public Information Booklet
PIU	-	Project Implementation Unit
PMC	-	Project Management Consultant
RAP	-	Resettlement Action Plan
ROW	-	Right of Way
RPF	-	Resettlement Policy Framework
RUz	-	Republic of Uzbekistan
SCLRGCS	-	State Committee on Land Resources, Geodesy and Cartography and State Cadastre
TOR	-	Terms of Reference
UZS	-	Uzbek Sum
WB	-	World Bank
WCA	-	Water Consumers Association

Glossary

Cadastral Service	State committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for land resources, geodesy, cartography and state cadastre
Compensation	Payment in cash or in kind to which the project affected persons (PAPs) are entitled in order to replace land or other assets taken for project use.
Construction documents	Construction documentation is a ground for issuance of permits for the construction. Construction documentation defines scope, design and technical specifications, cost of construction, reconstruction and rehabilitation as well as improvements of buildings, structures and other facilities.
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. This is the first day of the census.
Dekhkan farm	Dekhkan farm consists of homestead lands, allotted to heads of families under inheritable life tenure, producing and selling agricultural products on the basis of the labour of family members.
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.
Illegal displaced persons	Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying. WB's OP.4.12 states that those type of persons are provided resettlement assistance with special attention to vulnerability type.
Inventory of Loss/ Detailed Measurement Survey	Activity aimed to measure the size and type of land, as well as identify households and study of business and farming practice and assets that will be affected by the land acquisition
Involuntary Resettlement	Any resettlement, which does not involve willingness of the persons being adversely affected, but are forced through an instrument of law.
Khokimiyat	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.
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.
Lease of land	Time, compensated possession and use of the land plot on the basis of the lease contract.

Low Income	According to the GoU low-income households are classified as households where the monthly per capita income is less than the equivalent of UZS 177,600 (approximately US\$ 2.3 per capita per day), which is close to the internationally accepted income poverty line of US\$2.0 per capita, per day for developing countries.
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.
Private farmer	A farmer of land on which crop production is undertaken for commercial or similar purposes with the lease right to the land. This excludes dekhkan farms, which for this definition are considered to engage in crop production for domestic and private use who has ownership right to the land in the form of inheritable possession.
Project Affected Persons	People, Households, or Legal Entities affected by the project related changes in use of land, water, natural resources, or income losses.
Income restoration measures	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.
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 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
Tomorka (household land plot)	Household garden plot up to 0.25 ha
Vulnerable groups	Most vulnerable to severe economic, social, and environmental risks among those displaced, especially those below poverty line, the landless, older persons, persons with disabilities, women headed households, indigenous people, ethnic minorities or other persons who may not be protected through national land compensation legislation.

* The rate of the Central bank (CB) of the Republic of Uzbekistan
(as for December 12, 2015)

US\$ 1 (USD) = 2765.20 Uzbek Sums (UZS)

1 UZS = 0,000361USD

Table of Contents

Abbreviations.....	2
Glossary.....	3
Table of Contents.....	6
Executive Summary.....	8
Chapter 1: Description of the Project.....	11
1.1. Project Description.....	11
Chapter 2: Potential impacts.....	12
2.1. Types of impacts.....	12
2.2. Minimizing resettlement.....	13
Chapter 3: Principles and objectives of the RAP.....	15
3.1 Principles of involuntary resettlement policy.....	15
3.2 Objectives of involuntary resettlement policy.....	16
Chapter 4: Socio-economic profile and census of the project affected people.....	17
4.1 Socio-economic survey.....	17
4.1.1 <i>Field methodology</i>	17
4.1.2 <i>Socio-economic profile of Podshaota-Chodak subproject</i>	17
4.1.3 <i>Socio-economic profile of affected people</i>	17
4.2 Census survey.....	20
Chapter 5: Legal framework.....	27
5.1 List of the RAP- related regulations of Uzbekistan.....	27
5.2 Discrepancies between national legislation and WB policies.....	28
Chapter 6: Institutional framework.....	30
6.1 Governmental organizations and structures responsible for resettlement issues.....	30
6.2 Non – governmental organizations and structures responsible for resettlement issues....	31
Chapter 7: Eligibility for compensation.....	33
7.1 Eligibility for compensation.....	33
7.2 Cut - off date.....	33
Chapter 8: Valuation and compensation for losses.....	37
8.1 Compensation of Assets.....	37
8.1.1 <i>Compensation for Land</i>	37

8.1.2.	<i>Compensation for Crops and Trees</i>	37
8.1.3.	<i>Loss of Income/Livelihood</i>	37
8.1.4.	<i>Vulnerable Households</i>	38
8.1.5.	<i>Community Utilized Facilities</i>	38
8.2.	Valuation process.....	38
Chapter 9: Community-based consultations		39
Chapter 10: Grievance procedures.....		40
Chapter 11: Organizational responsibilities.....		42
Chapter 12: Costs and budget.....		43
12.1.	Agricultural Land.....	43
12.2.	Trees	46
12.3.	Structures	46
12.4.	Compensation Payment for Land Use Change	47
12.5.	Additional Assistance to Severely and Vulnerable PAPs.....	47
12.6.	Public and community assets.....	48
12.7.	Summary Budget	48
Chapter 13: Implementation schedule		50
Chapter 14: Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E).....		51
ANNEXES		53

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This subproject is located in the Podshaota-Chodak area of Namangan Province in the Ferghana Valley. There are six physical sub-components and land will be acquired on a permanent basis for the construction of bore-wells and reconstruction of a storage reservoir and on a temporary basis for the laying of a water transmission pipeline. Additionally the rehabilitation of main and inter-farm canals and also within the existing storage reservoir will require the felling of trees planted illegally by local households.

The number of PAHs impacted upon by the construction of the storage reservoir is three, by the water transmission pipeline also three, and by the construction of new bore-wells 105. The total number of PAHs impacted upon is 111. Of this number of PAHs there are six severely impacted PAHs that will lose from 10% to all of their land. Four of these severely impacted PAHs will lose from 60% to 95% of their trees of economic value.

Permanent agricultural cropping land acquired for new bore-wells has been estimated at 2.85 hectares and temporarily acquired 5.70 hectares. Permanent garden land to be acquired has been estimated at 0.30 hectares and for the storage reservoir 1.34 hectares. Garden land temporarily acquired includes 0.60 hectares for bore-wells and 1.26 hectares for construction of the new water transmission pipeline. The permanent loss of trees of economic value includes 157 for the construction of the new water transmission pipeline and 235 for the water storage reservoir.

During project design every attempt has been made to minimize both permanent and temporary impacts. It has been recognized that the much small Dehkan farmer PAPs with much smaller but more highly valued land plots than private farmers would be more greatly impacted upon as a result of the project design if careful design were not to be undertaken. The principles of involuntary resettlement in compliance with WB OP4.12 (Involuntary Resettlement) have been applied in the preparation of this RAP. There is the additional caveat that if there are significant changes in design the census undertaken for this RAP will be updated although it is envisaged that there will be no significant changes to this RAP or the subproject design.

As part of this RAP preparation a socio-economic status survey targeting 30% of PAPs was undertaken (46% surveyed were women). The average age of PAPs is 48, 41% are university graduates, 46.4% list agriculture as their major source of income, 19.3% as public sector employees and 2.4% as self-employed business persons. Average monthly household expenditure on all items is UZS 367,083. Nineteen PAHs were identified as vulnerable (high dependency ratio, low income or aged) of which six are identified as women.

In relation to discrepancies between GoU laws and policies and WB OP4.12, the latter's policy in relation to displaced persons (importantly including those with no formal land use rights and no land use rights that can be legalized), existing market rates for assets to be acquired, will be applied. For the replacement of assets lost they will not be subject to depreciation or other transactional costs WB OP4.12 will also apply.

Institutional responsibility for the implementation of this RAP will rest with the Project Implementation Unit that has been established by the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources. The PIU will work with the Design Institute to ensure that resettlement impacts if changes to design are necessary they will be minimized. The Regional Commission for Land Acquisition will provide the documentation relating to the legal right to use the land for the specific purpose of the Project. The Department of the State Land Cadastral Committee will provide the actual documentation for all parcels and land to be acquired and the regional, district and city khokimiyats will ensure that the socio-economic impacts are managed in such a way to benefit the

PAPs. NGOs and other CSOs (Rural Assemblies of Citizens, Makhallas and Farmers Council of Uzbekistan) will also play a role in the dissemination of the RAP and ensuring that PAPs are treated equally and transparently by the law and receive their rightful compensation and other allowances.

The RAP defines all land users who will be impacted by land acquisition, irrespective of their property rights to the land acquired, as eligible for compensation. The RAP also states that PAPs must be afforded the opportunity to share benefits that accrue from the Project. Eligibility is determined by the cut-off date of May 30, 2015 in Yangikurgan District and May 31, 2015 in Chortok District.

The Entitlement Matrix defines the types of losses, what they are applied to, forms of compensation and modes of compensation payment. It covers compensation for land, crops and trees, incomes and livelihoods. It also provides for any unanticipated impacts during project implementation.

The RAP has established grievance redress measures in accordance with the laws of the GoU. The GRM established enables PAPs to submit their grievances initially to either the Chairperson of the Makhalla or PIU. In the event such grievances cannot be redressed at this level the PAP has the legal right at no cost to the PAP to submit the grievance to the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan. At this final stage this grievance must be redressed in full compliance with both GoU laws and regulation and WB policies relating to involuntary resettlement.

The total estimated cost for all involuntary resettlement actions identified in this RAP is UZS 125,042,720 (US\$ 52,000). For agricultural cropping land the total cost is UZS 27,768,600 (US\$ 10,042), trees of economic values UZS 49,374,600 (US\$ 17,856) and additional assistance to vulnerable and severely affected PAPs is UZS8,880,000 (US\$ 3,211). There are also administrative costs associated with implementation of the RAP.

The implementation schedule is as per the following table:

Table 1: RAP Implementation schedule

Step	Action	Responsibility	Timing
A)	COMPLETING THE RAP PREPARATION		
	Completion of final Design of the project	Design Institute	Month 1
	Development of updated RAP including updated census survey of	Resettlement Consultant	Month 2
	Disclosure of updated RAP through public	Resettlement Consultant	Month 2
	Follow-up surveys and disclosure /consultations on compensation policy	Resettlement Consultant	Month 2
	Compensation rates updates	Resettlement Consultant	Months 3 and 4
B)	RAP IMPLEMENTATION		
	Distribution of Relocation Notices to PAPs	District Land Acquisition and Valuation Committee, Makhalla, Khokimiyats, Farmers Association and	Months 4 and 5

Step	Action	Responsibility	Timing
	Preparation of plan for payment of each affected asset	District Land Acquisition, and Resettlement Committee Khokimiyats, and Resettlement Consultant	Months 4 and 5
	Start of payment of compensation according to the Entitlement Matrix	PIU/MAWR	Months 4,5 and 6
	Disbursement of compensation payments for agricultural crops and	PIU/MAWR	Months 4,5 and 6
	External monitoring of RAP implementation	External Expert	Month 7
	No objection notice from WB if RAP implementation found to be satisfactory	WB	Month 8
	Notice to proceed for civil works is issued	WB / MAWR	Month 8
C)	POST-IMPLEMENTATION TASKS		
	Independent evaluation of RAP	Independent Monitoring	To be
D)	ITERATIVE TASKS		
	Internal monitoring. Semi-annual reporting to WB	Resettlement Consultant PIU	Semi-annual Years 1 and 2

Finally, the RAP will be monitored and evaluated by an external resettlement consultant hired by PIU and approved by WB. The external consultant will assess whether or not PAPs were able to restore living standards to at least before project levels and preferably improve on such these living standards. The RAP will also be monitored to ensure that all processes identified in this RAP were implemented transparently and efficiently and to evaluate stakeholder satisfaction with implementation.

In order to restore the livelihood of the severely affected households additional measures will be provided. These measures include allocation of one time payment in the form of allowances equivalent to 3 months minimum wage income, giving preference in job placement assistance within the project works that requires unskilled type of job.

CHAPTER 1: DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

1.1. Project Description

The Project will target three project areas such as (i) "Podshaota-Chodak System" project area (Namangan province), (ii) "Isfayram-Shahimardan System" project area (Ferghana province), and (iii) "Savay-Akburasoy System" project area (Andijan province). The total overall project area is spread over about 120 thousand ha, out of which about 27.7% is in Namangan province, 52.8% in the Ferghana province, and a little over 19.5% in the Andijan province.

This RAP is developed for the Namangan subproject which involves the Podshaota-Chodak System project area. It is located in the northeast of the Ferghana Valley and is located on the right bank of Syrdarya river. It has a project area of 29,507 hectares that borders in the Kyrgyzstan Republic in the north, Kosonsoy district of Uzbekistan on the west, Chortok district of Uzbekistan on the east, and the Big Namangan Canal on the south. Administratively, the project area consists of Yangikurgan district in its entirety and part of Chortok district. Annex 1.

There are six physical subcomponents of the Project that are addressed by this RAP as follows:

1. Rehabilitation of the surface irrigation system that includes 22.81 kilometers of main and inter-farm canals and 286 inter-farm irrigation structures;
2. Rehabilitation of 9 existing pump stations;
3. New construction of 105 of old bore-wells in Podshaota-Chodak system which is 85 bore-wells are located in Yangikurgan district and 20 in Chortok district.
4. Enhancing the Storage Capacity that includes reconstruction of a Kandiyan mud flow reservoir
5. Flood Control and Bank Protection that includes 4.5 km of bank protection works along the beds of rivers and canals on Podshaota-Chodak System.
6. New construction of 4.8 km length water pipeline having diameter of 700mm and 1000mm.

CHAPTER 2: POTENTIAL IMPACTS

2.1. Types of impacts

Project will require acquisition of land for the construction of bore-wells, reconstruction of storage reservoir on permanent period and for the construction of water pipeline on temporary period. Additionally, rehabilitation of main and inter-farm canals and reconstruction of existing storage reservoir will require cut of trees planted illegally by local households. The list of PAHs were developed by PIU (Project Implementation Unit) in close coordination with the Design Institute.

Table 2: Types of physical works with Resettlement impact

#	Physical works	Unit	Podshaota - Chodak	Resettlement type	Impacted household type
1a	Rehabilitation of main and inter-farm canals	km	22.81	No impact	No impact
1b	Rehabilitation of structures on inter-farm canals	Pcs	286	No impact	No impact
2	Rehabilitation of existing pump stations	Pcs	9	No impact	No impact
3	New construction of irrigation bore-wells	Pcs	105	Temporary and Permanent Agricultural land acquisition	Private farms
4	Reconstruction of a storage reservoir	Pcs	1	Permanent agricultural land acquisition	Illegal Households ²
5	Bank protection works along the beds of rivers and canals	Km	4.5	No impact	No impact
6	New construction of water pipeline	Km	4.8	Temporary Agricultural land acquisition	Dehkan farms, Unregistered Dehkan Households

During the census survey, all farmers and households were notified about absence of physical resettlement but existence of possible temporary and permanent land acquisition on their agricultural land due to the project. This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) was elaborated for the sub-project project in Podshaota-Chodak. The total number of PAHs covered by this RAP is 111.

There is no impact to either households or private farms as related to rehabilitation of structures on inter-farm canals and existing pump stations, as well as Bank protection works along the beds of rivers and canals. All these type of works will be carried out mainly in the form of general repairment within the existing ROWs and existing area. The impact on the PAPs due to the activities under the project is as follows:

First, new construction of irrigation bore-wells will be carried out on private farms land. According to the existing design³, the location of the new bore-wells was selected among open and unused

² These households rely on the Kandiyon Storage Reservoir for horticultural activities

land near farms. However, in accordance with detailed measurement survey and data given by local water management authorities in total 105 private farms⁴ are affected by the construction.

Second, construction of new reservoir will be carried out on existing mudflow reservoir Kandiyon. According to the census survey 3 households will be impacted due to construction works. All these 3 PAHs are located inside of existing reservoir area. Due to the absence of water, reservoir was not functioning since long time ago, households decided to use it for gardening purpose without legally license and legal decree for this land. Because, this land cannot be granted for agricultural activity since it is within the boundary of reservoir which is under category of water fund. Therefore, this gardens are accepted as illegal orchards without having formal ownership to the land. However, in accordance with WB policy these PAPs are also provided compensation for the assets they lose and other resettlement assistance set in this RAP.

Third, based on existing regulations⁵, the RoW for proposed new water pipeline is limited to 37 meters. According to existing norms and regulations, this ROW is applied for water pipeline that is steel type and having of diameter of 1000 mm. The land size under ROW will be taken for temporary period during the construction period. According to the preliminary design, there are 3 project affected households and all of them are dehkan farms. In order to minimize the land acquisition, unique method of pipe laying called '*hammering*' will be used in some parts of pipeline construction. In this method the pipe will be hammered by special technology under the ground without any digging works and without any impact to surface land. So, this method helps to avoid temporary land acquisition from PAPs in some parts.

Summarizing the above mentioned impacts, this RAP will involve following resettlement impacts:

Table 3: Type of impacts within the construction works

Type of Construction activity	Number of PAHs	Type of land acquisition
Construction of Storage Reservoir	3	Permanent
New Construction of Water Pipeline	3	Temporary
New Construction of Borewells	105	Temporary/ Permanent
TOTAL	111	

2.2. Minimizing resettlement

During the Feasibility study and design development period it was determined that project implementation will require temporary and permanent land acquisition. These problems mitigated in accordance with GoU laws and policies and WB Guidelines, including situations where some private property (largely private farms and minor dehkan farm plots) may be

³ In case there will be changes on design, the list of PAPs shall be updated only for the construction of new bore-wells part accordingly.

⁴ These private farmers initially expressed their willingness to refuse from compensation as a contribution to the project during the census survey. According to the WB policy these farmers are, nevertheless, entitled to compensation and are included in this RAP. If during implementation period these farmers refuse to get the compensation, then PIU shall provide to WB detailed documentation to prove that this is in fact "voluntary land donation"

⁵ KMK 2.10.03-97-Construction norm for allocation of land to magisterial water and sewerage pipelines issued by State Committee on Architecture and Construction of Uzbekistan.

temporary impacted as a result of the construction of new boreholes and construction of water pipeline and may be permanently impacted as result of reconstruction of existing reservoir.

None of the project components will result in the physical displacement of any household or probably the need to relocate any public structures or commercial and industrial structures. All stakeholders have been mentioned of the fact that the Project has sought and will continue to seek avoiding any form of physical displacement.

Efforts were made to minimize adverse effects of the project in order to prepare the RAP in compliance with the WB Involuntary Resettlement requirements. Thus, the following measures were applied:

- Design Institute redesigned reconstruction work of Bulkabashisay located within Makhalla “*Obod*”⁶. It was agreed that reconstruction of existing canal will be carried out by increasing the height of the canal with concrete panels to increase to water flow.
- Rehabilitation of main and inter-farm canals and structures to be carried out mainly concreting of canals and restoring its capacity. All works shall be carried out without impacting to any household’s land or trees.
- Location for new borewells shall be selected as much as possible on empty lands, and land plots free from any trees.
- All possible project land alternatives, especially non-agricultural land, rangelands and agricultural land of poor quality were explored for new construction of borewells which lead to decrease number of affected private farms from 105 to 66;
- Design of the new construction of water pipeline included special method of “hammering” to avoid demolition of agricultural and residential structures. The method includes to use special technique to lay down the pipelines without excavating the ground.
- To minimize cases to avoid land acquisition within the agricultural land the necessity of maximal conservation of extremely precious fertile land, architectural and in-farm territory organization; advancement and conservation of the ecological system; preservation of soil against erosion and swamping was taken into consideration;
- The selection of land plots was based on the principle to minimize or avoid unreasonable demolition of houses and constructions, particularly dwelling houses, and avoid inconveniences for water, pipeline and network exploitation;
- It was determined the amount of losses on owners, users and tenants of land due to acquisition of their land;
- It was determined the necessity and ways of cultivation of the affected land (for use in agricultural, forestry, fishery or other purposes); and
- It was determined the order of acquisition of land belonging to owners, users and tenants.

⁶ This is the name of makhalla in which rehabilitation of canal will take place

CHAPTER 3: PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES OF THE RAP

3.1 Principles of involuntary resettlement policy

In compliance with the WB OP 4.12 (Involuntary Resettlement), all possible measures were utilized by the Feasibility Study Team in order to reduce impacts on residential areas and/or on immovable property, and minimize physical resettlement as a result of the Project activities. Similarly, the temporary use of land will be minimized through screening repair and rehabilitation options and continuous monitoring of economic displacement affects during the construction period.

The Feasibility Study indicates that the Project will require some permanent acquisition of land, limited impacts on physical structures, and the loss of agricultural and horticultural crops and some trees of economic value. There are likely to be some temporary impacts, such as restricted access to agricultural cropping land, but these are covered in the Environmental Policy Framework. As possibilities of adverse economic displacement impacts on people still exist, this RAP for the nominated sub-project have been prepared in accordance with the WB OP 4.12.

The following principles will guide Project implementation:

- It is essential to minimize construction works which may cause physical displacement (resettlement); during construction-rehabilitation, adverse impacts on households and infrastructure should be minimized;
- Allotment of land on permanent basis was minimized during the designing period;
- Temporary adverse impacts on land should be minimized by the precise implementation of construction/rehabilitation works; it is also necessary to take additional measures in order to inform farmers/households about forthcoming construction/rehabilitation works so that damages on standing crops could be minimized;
- All efforts should be made to maximum extent to limit the number of construction and rehabilitation works on the land of dehkan farms (inside and outside the settlements). In case it is impossible to avoid construction works on the territory of Dehkan farms outside of the settlement areas, damages to affected fields, standing crops and plantings should be compensated;
- The amount of compensations to private and Dehkan farmers for the damaged crops and trees will be determined based on retail market prices;
- Indemnity of farmers and households losses should be advertised widely and in a transparent manner, involving, among others, representatives of Water Consumers Association (WCA) and Makhalla representatives;
- Farmers and households must have the opportunity to assert their claims and take the necessary measures to obtain compensations; and
- Implementation of the RAP outlined here will be monitored not only internally by the PIU but also externally by an independent monitoring expert.
- Compensation will be fully paid to all affected peoples prior to the physical acquisition of land for civil works and other project-related activities.
- In case there will be delays in connection with, project delays in an implementation phase, compensation payments will be provided as of guidelines in the RPF developed for this Project.
- PIU will assist to private farmers to exclude the given quota equal to their affected permanent land size.
- In case there will be significant changes on the design, then census survey shall be updated and RAP shall be updated accordingly to reflect actual affected PAPs

3.2 Objectives of involuntary resettlement policy

The main objectives of the resettlement action plan are:

- a) Ensure proper implementation of all recommendations and principles during the construction, rehabilitation and repair works of canal and other facilities covered by the project;
- b) Provide direction in efforts to assist the restoration of livelihoods;
- c) Provide a basis for consultations with relevant parties concerned;
- d) Enable farmers and households to acquire and extend knowledge of their rights and obligations;
- e) Guide affected groups to raise their claims to appropriate authorities; and
- f) Ensure monitoring of compensation procedures.

CHAPTER 4: SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE AND CENSUS OF THE PROJECT AFFECTED PEOPLE

The following section presents the analysis of the key field data collected during the census survey to elucidate the understanding of the socio-economic profile of the project affected households. The findings have been organized as demographic and social characteristics, economic profile, asset ownership and access to services.

4.1 Socio-economic survey

4.1.1 Field methodology

After obtaining the pre-requisite location maps, field layout and proposed design intensive fieldwork was carried out to prepare this document. The field methodology included carrying out of an Inventory of Losses comprising Census and Socio-Economic Survey of PAPs consisting of interviews and discussions with head or representatives of affected households, farms.

Socio-economic survey among households have been carried out based on the level of impact. More than 30% of affected households have been surveyed in the areas where new construction of borewells will take place and 100% affected households have been surveyed in the areas where Kandiyon reservoir.

4.1.2 Socio-economic profile of Podshaota-Chodak subproject

The total population living in this subproject area consists of 235,139 people. The total agricultural area is used mainly for wheat (49%) and for gardens and vineyards (34%).

4.1.3 Socio-economic profile of affected people

Age and civil status. The average age of PAPs heads is 48 years old. All household heads are married and only one PAH whose ID number BOR_71 from Navkent Bulogi WCA was listed as widow. Representative number of PAPs as presented in Table below is aged between 16-25 years old – 21% (26 males and 18 females PAPs). The least presented are senior PAPs Older than working age – 10% (10 male and 10 female PAPs). In aggregate majority of affected persons are male gender (54%) while female affected persons represent 46%.

Table 4: Composition of affected persons by age

Age	Male PAPs		Female PAPs		Total PAPs	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0-15	11	10	20	21	31	15
16-25	26	23	18	19	44	21
26-35	28	25	26	27	54	26
36-45	19	17	11	11	30	14
46-54(Female) / 59 (male)	17	15	11	11	28	14
Older than working age (55+ for female, 60+ for male)	10	9	10	10	20	10
Total	111	54%	96	46%	207	100

Household population and labor force. The PAPs have been estimated population of 132 PAPs, mostly it is 123 PAPs in Birlashgan Obihayot WCA.

Table 5: Composition of affected persons by Community

Community	Male	Female	Total
Begobot	15	20	35
	13,5%	20,8%	16,9%
Birlashgan Obihayot WCA	32	19	51
	28,8%	19,8%	24,6%
Gulshan WCA	3	3	6
	2,7%	3,1%	2,9%
Iskovot Obihayot WCA	2	5	7
	1,8%	5,2%	3,4%
Kukyor VCA	4	2	6
	3,6%	2,1%	2,9%
Navkent	19	13	32
	17,1%	13,5%	15,5%
Nanay VCA	15	15	30
	13,5%	15,6%	14,5%
Turkiston	13	8	21
	11,7%	8,3%	10,1%
Uzar Zarbulok WCA	8	11	19
	7,2%	11,5%	9,2%
TOTAL	111	96	207
	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Education Status: Of the 207 PAPs, 44 persons over the age of 19 have higher education. Remaining 163 PAPs either have college and school degree or studying at schools or colleges.

Table 6: Education status of PAPs

Education	Number	%
Preschoolers and school children	42	20,3
School/Lyceum graduate	63	30,4
College graduate	58	28,0
University graduate	44	21,3
Total	207	100,0

Livelihood occupations. Related agricultural activities are the main occupation of the 46% of the PAPs while others are involved in business and self-employment. Around 32% of the affected persons are studying at schools, colleges, and universities or attends kindergartens who are categorized as not working age.

Table 7: Livelihood occupations

Employment type	Number	%
Agriculture	96	46,4
Business	5	2,4
State employment	40	19,3
Not working age	66	31,9
Total	207	100,0

Respondents were reluctant or unable to disclose their monthly incomes either individually or on a household basis hence it was decided the best approach would be to ask PAPs to estimate their average monthly expenditures.

Table 8: Source of monthly income

Type of activity	Number of Households	%
Only Business	1	3
Farming+business	4	11
Business+Orchard	13	36
Farming+Business+Orchard	11	30
Business+Renting+Workmanship+Orchard	5	14
Farming+Business+Renting+Workmanship+Orchard	2	6
Total	36	100

Household expenditure: The existing methodology⁷ in Uzbekistan identifies a low-income family as one in which the monthly income is lower than 1.5 fold of minimal wage per capita. As of June 2015 the minimal wage was set at 118,400 UZS per month, thus the poverty line has been set at 177,600 UZS (69 USD) per month per person. Based on this methodology the official poverty line (as nominal indicator) is about 2.3 USD⁸ per day per capita, which is close to the WB and UN indicator of poverty (2.0 USD). In addition in rural areas households are practicing household farming where produced most of food products for home consumption and excess are sold on local markets. According to GOU regulation, this practice is considered in determining livelihood level of households and estimated by adopted formula which is 1.5 times of minimal wage set by GoU.

Vulnerability Status of the PAHs

According to census survey 19 vulnerable PAHs were identified. Out of these there is 1 PAH having 2 types of vulnerability: low income family and having of elderly person headed. The poverty criteria based on income for Uzbekistan is equivalent to US2.3 per day per capita. This list is subject for verification as of GoU's standarts described above and proof of relevant documentations during the update of Final RAP in order to be eligible for compensation.

Table 9: List of Vulnerable PAHs

ID	Gender	Age	Land Plot Number	Type of Vulnerability
BOR_21	Female	43	495	Female headed with less than 2 income earners
BOR_22	Female	54	319	Low income family
BOR_37	Female	55	1444	Elderly person headed
BOR_9	Male	45	2	Low income family
BOR_71	Male	64	661	Elderly person headed
BOR_93	Female	55	518	Elderly person headed
BOR_10	Male	65	282	Elderly person headed
BOR_14	Male	64	125	Elderly person headed
BOR_19	Male	60	337	Elderly person headed
BOR_91	Male	60	160	Elderly person headed
BOR_42	Male	60	344	Elderly person headed
BOR_49	Female	59	1050	Elderly person headed
BOR_56	Male	37	86	Disabled family member
BOR_63	Male		166	Low income family
BOR_64	Male		386	Low income family
BOR_11	Male	38	496	Low income family
BOR_16	Male	42	85	Low income family
Res_3	Male	74	-	Elderly person headed, Low income family
Res_2	Female	61	-	Elderly person headed

⁷ Resolution of Cabinet of Ministers № 44 issued on 15.02.2013

⁸ Depending on USD / UZS exchange rate fluctuations

4.2 Census survey

4.2.1 Scope of the RAP

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

- i. **Inventory of Losses** is undertaken to measure the size and type of land, as well as identify households and study of business and farming practice and assets that will be affected by the land acquisition;
- ii. **Consultations** with all project stakeholders, including PAPs, governmental agencies and other affected parties;

Preliminary estimation of compensation rates is undertaken to provide an initial cost estimate for the RAP based on entitlement matrix.

The census considered all existing assets without differentiation of the legal status of ownership. Base data of identified land parcels was acquired from Design Institute, Local ISAs, PAPs, Yangikurgan and Chortok Land Resources and Cadastre Department.

The approach applied in determining the potential impacts of the Project was the conduct of the Inventory of Losses (IOL) where all immovable properties inside the expansion area and ROW corridors were determined, counted, measured, tagged, owners identified and their places of residence were verified with commune authorities. The immovable assets consist of lands, houses, businesses, other structures and essential utilities, fruit trees and timber trees. In assessing the potential losses of these properties, the severity of impacts to PAPs were determined, from their sources of livelihoods to their productive capacity. The assessments were based from the information disclosed by PAPs that cover sources of livelihood, income level, and ownership of productive assets.

The IDs of the PAHs shall be encoded as follows where **Bor_** means construction of new borewells, **Res_** means Reconstruction of Kandiyon reservoir and **Pipe_** means construction of new water pipeline. In total census survey was carried out of all 111 PAHs and included in this RAP.

4.2.2 Project Impacts

Permanent land acquisition is required for the construction of the new bore-wells and in addition, temporary land acquisition is required for access roads during the construction period. Average size of land required for the permanent period is 300 sq.m while 600 sq.m is required for the temporary period for access roads. In total each private farmer has impact of 900 sq.m land acquisition.

Permanent land acquisition is required for the construction work that is carried out within the existing boundary of Kandiyon reservoir.

Temporary land acquisition is required for the construction of new pipeline. The right of way consisting of 37 meters width is required during the construction work. After the construction, the land will be given back to the owners as of pre-project condition.

Table 10: Summary of Impacts

District	Type of Construction and land acquisition impact	Type of farming	Main Land use	Number of PAHs	Average total land holding, ha	Average land acquisition, ha	Average impact, %	
Yangi Kurgan	Construction of borewells (agriculture land) Permanent/Temporary	private	Wheat	72	68	0,09 ⁹	0,1	
		private	Gardening	8	46	0,09	0,2	
		private	Vegetable	5	28	0,09	0,3	
	TOTAL				85			
	Construction of pipeline (agriculture land) Temporary	dehkan	Vegetable	1	3.8	1,1	29	
		dehkan	Gardening	1	6.7	1.3	19	
		Without formal rights	Gardening	1	2.5	0.9	36	
	TOTAL				3			
	Reconstruction Kandiyo Reservoir (Water fund land) Permanent	Without formal rights	Gardening	3	0.45	0.45	100%	
	TOTAL				3			
Chortok	Construction of borewells Temporary	private	Wheat	14	76	0,09	0,1	
		private	Gardening	2	27	0,09	0,3	
		private	Vegetable	4	43	0,09	0,2	
	TOTAL				20			
SUBTOTAL				111				

Efforts were made to minimize the resettlement impacts along the proposed project line by adjustments in the technical design.

Based on existing regulations¹⁰, the RoW for proposed water pipeline is limited to 37 meter. According to existing norms and regulations this ROW is applied for water pipeline that is steel and having of diameter from 700 and 1000 mm with one pipeline. The land size under ROW of 37 meter width will be taken for temporary period during the construction period on agricultural cropping land. The proposed water pipelines are laid down under the ground and after construction ends the land plot will be given back to owners.

⁹ In total 0.09 ha of land will be impacted out of this 0.06 ha as temporarily and 0.03 as permanently.

¹⁰ KMK 2.10.03-97-Construction norm for allocation of land to magestrial water and sewerage pipelines issued by State Committee on Architecture and Construction of Uzbekistan.

Table 11: Construction norms for permanent & temporary ROW allocation

Diameter of water or sewerage pipeline, mm	Depth of laying out pipelines (till bottom of pipeline), M	ROW, meters			
		Permanent		Temporary	
		For one pipeline	For 2 pipeline (in one trench)	For one pipeline	For 2 pipeline (in one trench)
Underground water and sewerage pipeline					
Up to 600 ¹¹ inclusive	Up to 2	-	-	37	41
700-1000 inclusive	Up to 2	-	-	37	41
1000-1200 inclusive	Up to 2	-	-	39	43

Based on existing regulations¹², the RoW for proposed water pipeline is limited to 37 meter. According to existing norms and regulations this ROW is applied for water pipeline that is steel and having of diameter from 700 and 1000 mm with one pipeline. The land size under ROW of 37 meter width will be taken for temporary period during the construction period on agricultural cropping land. The proposed water pipelines are laid down under the ground and after construction ends the land plot will be given back to owners

In aggregate a total of 111 PAHs including 105 private and 2 dehqan farms with official status as well as 4 without formal rights are included in census. The census revealed that there is no impact on residential houses or businesses.. Project affected households live in Yangikurgan and Chrotok districts. According to the census only 6 PAHs have significant impact losing more than 10% of their land/tree on permanent or temporary period.

Table 12: Category of Land Affected and Ownership Status of Affected land

Land Category In this RAP	According to Land Code of Uzbekistan category of land	Category of Rights	Deed or document provided ¹³	Average impact to Land/Tree %	Number of PAHs
Private farms	Land of Agriculture	Lease for 30-50 years	Contract	0.3 / 0.2	105
Dehqan farms	Land of Agriculture	Lifelong inheritable possession	Contract	25 / 8	2
Dehqan farm	Land of Agriculture	No formal rights		36 / 27	1
Dehqan farm	Land of Water Fund	No formal rights		100 / 100	3
TOTAL					111

A total of 4.49 ha of land would be required for the project on permanent period while 9.6 ha would be required on temporary period. Of this, 10.59 ha of the land comprises of cropping and 3.5 ha comprises of gardening farm lands of subproject area. In total 480 trees are permanently affected due to the project.

¹¹ Cast iron, concrete, asbestos-cement and ceramic pipes, millimeters

¹² KMK 2.10.03-97-Construction norm for allocation of land to magestrial water and sewerage pipelines issued by State Committee on Architecture and Construction of Uzbekistan.

¹³ Some documents are issued by the Cabinet of Ministers. Others are issued by the district or regional hokim.

Table 13: Summary of land acquisition impact

Indicators	Const. of new borewells	Const. of new pipeline	Reconstr. of Reservoir	Total
Permanent land acquisition from cropping land, ha	2.85	0	0	2.85
Temporary land acquisition from cropping land, ha	5.7	2.04	0	7.74
Permanent land acquisition from Garden land, ha	0.3	0	1.34	1.64
Temporary land acquisition from Garden land, ha	0.6	1.26	0	1.86
Permanent loss of Trees (fruit bearing and timber), pcs	157	88	235	480
Main type of crops affected	Wheat, Potato, Onion	Corn		
Main type of Trees affected	Apple, Grape	Timber, Grapes	Plum, Apple	

In above table only the lands belonging to private farms, dehkan farms, households regardless of their legal status are included. The category of lands under State reserve land, unused lands, and any other land under ownership of Governmental organizations are not included.

4.2.3 Impact on Cropping Land

In Uzbekistan, land is under state ownership and owned by either the City or the District hokimiyat. In case of cropping farmland, depending on the availability of land in an area, the land is issued to individual households for temporary use on lease (between 30 up to 50 years) by the District Hokimiyat. According to the census of private farms 67% of them are using their land on lease base for 50 years period while 33% for the period of 30 years.

In line with the above, a total of 2.85 ha of land will be affected on permanent period and 6.86 ha of cropping farmland will be affected on temporary period as a result of this project. In total 86 private farms are growing wheat and in total 10 of farms are growing vegetables on their land

Table 14: List of PAHs Impacted by Loss of Agricultural Cropping Land

ID	Number of PAHs	Main land use	Affected crop	Land holding, ha	Land affected, ha	Impact to land, %
BOR_1, BOR_2, BOR_5 – BOR_8, BOR_10 -BOR_13, BOR_15 – BOR_21, BOR_23 – BOR_31, BOR_36, BOR_38 – BOR_41, BOR_43, BOR_45 – BOR_47, BOR_49, BOR_51 – BOR_55, BOR_59 – BOR_63, BOR_67 – BOR_105,	86	Wheat	Wheat	Maximum 210 Average 68.4 Minimum 6.7	Maximum 0.09 Average 0.09 Minimum 0.09	Maximum 0.04 Average 0.23 Minimum 1.34
TOTAL	86				7.74	

Table 15: List of PAPs Impacted by Loss of Agricultural Cropping Land

ID	Number of PAHs	Main land use	Affected crop	Land holding, ha	Land affected, ha	Impact to land, %
BOR_32 BOR_33 BOR_34 BOR_48	4	Vegetable	Potato	Maximum 86.8 Average 37.4 Minimum 3.8	Maximum 0.09 Average 0.09 Minimum 0.09	Maximum 0.1 Average 0.55 Minimum 2.3
BOR_50, BOR_56 BOR_57 BOR_58 BOR_65	5		Onion			
Pipe_1	1		Corn			
TOTAL	10				1.97	

4.2.4 Impact on Fruit Trees

In total 1.64 ha of land will be affected on permanent period and in total 2.73 ha of gardening farmland will be affected on temporary period as a result of this project. In total 10 private farms, 1 Dehkan farms and 4 illegal dehkan farms will have temporary and permanent land acquisition impact to their trees and land. The private farms within the construction of borewells and dehkan farms within the construction of new pipeline will have an opportunity to plant the tree again since the land taken for temporary period will be given back to the PAPs. The duration of the construction works shall be up to 1 year period and PIU shall assist to PAPs in proper planting of trees through hiring competent horticulture specialists if necessary.

Table 16: List of PAHs Impacted by Loss of Gardening Land

ID	Number of PAHs	Main land use	Affected crop	Land holding, ha	Land affected, ha	Impact to land, %
BOR_3; BOR_9 BOR_14; BOR_22 BOR_35, BOR_37 BOR_42; BOR_44 BOR_64	9	Gardening	Apple	Maximum 84	Maximum 0.09	Maximum 0.1

BOR_66	1		Grapes	Average 44.2	Average 0.09	Average 0.58
				Minimum 3	Minimum 0.09	Minimum 3
Pipe_2; Pipe_3	2	Gardening	Timber Grapes	2.5 6.7	0.87 1.26	35 19
Res_1; Res_2 Res_3	3	Gardening	Plum Apple	0.19 0.35 0.80	0.19 0.35 0.80	100 100 100
TOTAL	15				4.37	

In total 15 PAPs will have an impact to their 480 trees comprising of 3 varieties of fruit bearing trees and 1 variety of timber trees would be affected in these orchards.

Table 17: List of PAPs having impact to Trees

N	Affected PAPs ID	Type of tree affected	Affected Trees			
			Total	1-2 years	5-10 years	10-15 years
1	BOR_3	Apple	13			13
2	BOR_9	Apple	14		14	
3	BOR_14	Apple	16			16
4	BOR_22	Apple	15			15
5	BOR_35	Apple	14		14	
6	BOR_37	Apple	14		14	
7	BOR_42	Apple	13		13	
8	BOR_44	Apple	16			16
9	BOR_64	Apple	17			17
10	BOR_66	Grapes	25			25
11	Res_1	Plum	50	28	22	
		Apple	10			10
12	Res_2	Plum	80	30	50	
13	Res_3	Plum	70	20		50
		Apple	25			25
14	Pipe_1	Timber	8		8	
15	Pipe_2	Grapes	80			80
	SUBTOTAL		480			

4.2.5 Severity of Impact on Cropping and Gardening farmlands

In terms of temporary impact to cropping lands there are only 1 PAH which is Pipe_1 (32%) and in terms of Gardening lands there are 2 PAHs will experience significant impact (adverse impact on more than 10% of their productive assets) during the construction of water pipeline.

In terms of permanent land and tree impact PAHs located within the Kandiyon reservoir will lose 100% of their productive assets due to reconstruction of the Reservoir.

Such households have been classified as severely affected households and special assistance will be provided.

Table 18: List of severely impacted PAHs

N	ID	Type of LAR	Total land holding, ha	Affected land, ha	Impact to land, %	Total Trees, pcs	Affected Trees, pcs	Impact to Trees, %
1	Res_1	Reservoir	0,19	0,19	100	60	60	100
2	Res_2	Reservoir	0,35	0,35	100	80	80	100
3	Res_3	Reservoir	0,8	0,8	100	95	95	100
4	Pipe_1	Pipeline	3,8	1,2	32			
5	Pipe_2	Pipeline	2,5	0,9	36	30	8	27
6	Pipe_3	Pipeline	6,7	1,3	19	1000	80	8

4.2.6 Impact on Government Land

If public infrastructures such as asphalt roads, field roads, drainage and canals will be affected during the construction period, then Contractor shall restore the affected infrastructures as pre project or better condition after the project ends.

4.2.7 Perception on Project Benefits

During the census, all the PAPs, local stakeholders and people voiced that the project is critical for the improvement of irrigation water supply in the area. PAPs are supportive of the project even though it means loss of their assets. For the loss of assets, they said that they understood and accepted that the same was necessary for the greater good of their city and community.

CHAPTER 5: LEGAL FRAMEWORK

5.1 List of the RAP- related regulations of Uzbekistan

This section presents an overview of the Government of Uzbekistan (GoU) codes and resolutions relevant to resettlement. These codes and resolutions provide a sound basis for the GoU to acquire for the public needs and for compensating landowners according to the registered use of the land.

Key laws and resolutions of the Republic of Uzbekistan on land acquisition are as follows:

Table 19: Key laws and resolutions of the Republic of Uzbekistan on land acquisition

Title	Type and Date	Summary
The Housing Code of the RUz	Law of RUz 30 April 1998 N604-I in accordance with the last law amendment act of August 20, 2015 N LRU -391	The Code stipulates that land acquisition for the public needs will be carried only after full provision of market value compensation and land to land compensation, also includes transition period, entitling ownership rights to property, valuation period of building and structures.
The Land Code of the RUz	Code approved by Law of RUz of 30.04.1998 and amended on 30.08.2003 and 03.12.2004.	The Code stipulates that all land in Uzbekistan is state property and rights for land usage are granted and monitored by the State via the district and regional administrations. It regulates types of land plots subject for compensation.
The Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan	Code approved by Law of RUz December 21, 1995 No 163-I and August 29, 1996 and No 256-I in accordance with the last law amendment act of September 22, 2010 N LRU-260.	The Code stipulates that all rights of the owner are protected by law. Losses are compensated according to the market value. If there any violations of these rights, the owner can go to the court
About Dehkan Farm	Law of RUz 30 April 1998 N604-I in accordance with the last law amendment act of August 20, 2015 N LRU -391	The Law stipulates that in land expropriation for the public needs is allowed in cases stipulated by law, only after providing an equivalent plot of land with compensation of the market value of crops, trees demolished buildings or costs of relocation of those structures or construction of other buildings and structures, and full compensation of all other damages (including lost profits) in cases and in established order by law
On guarantees of freedom of entrepreneurial activity	Law of RUz 25 May 2000 N69-II in accordance with the last law amendment act of August 20, 2015 N LRU -391	
Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers (RCM) of the RUz No. 146	25.05.2011	"On measures of improvement of the order of allotment of land for town planning and non-agricultural purposes"
Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers (RCM) of the RUz No. 97	29.05.2006	"On the order of compensation paid to individuals and legal entities in case of the land acquisition for the state and public needs".

Generally, these regulations provide a sound basis for acquiring land for the state and public

needs and for compensating landowners according to the registered use of the land. Detailed description of articles regulating the involuntary resettlement in Uzbek legislation is given within the RPF developed for this project.

Registration of documents on allotment of land plot is implemented on the basis of documents on land location and the object construction design agreed and approved in the order established by law.

Allotment of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes is implemented as actually needed and after its harvesting.

Layout of land plot borders is designed in generally adopted reference characters on a scale that allows determining the borders with the required accuracy. Borders of land plot are drawn on the plan of land plot boundaries.. If land plots of several legal entities and individuals are allotted, then the borders of these land plots are drawn and description of borders by topographic elements of the area and point coordinates should be provided. Layout of borders is signed by the heads of departments of architecture and construction of the region (city) and the regional (municipal) land resources and state cadastre departments.

Documents on the right of use of a land plot are prepared by the self-sustained service for land management and cadastre of the regional (municipal) estate based on corresponding public authority decision on allotment of land plot for construction purposes.

Tenants, users, lessees and owners in case of their disagreement with the decision of the corresponding public authority on allotment (buy-out) of land plot or conditions of its allotment (buy-out) may appeal in the order established by law.

5.2 Discrepancies between national legislation and WB policies

The following areas contain discrepancies between GoU legislation and WB policies

- 1. Illegal construction / persons without legal rights on assets;**
- 2. Assessment market rate of the target;**
- 3. Transitional allowance.**
- 4. Salvaged material use.**
- 5. Payment of compensation**

In accordance with WB OP 4.12, displaced persons may be classified in one of the following three categories:

1. Persons having formal legal rights to the land plots (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country);
2. Persons not having formal legal rights to land plots at the time the census begins but having claimed their rights to such land or property – provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized in the order determined by the resettlement plan; and
3. Persons having no recognizable legal rights and claims with regard to the land plots they are occupying.

Thus, according to WB OP 4.12 persons who identified as being in categories 1 and 2 are provided with compensation for the land they lose, and other assistance as well. Persons who are identified as being in category 3 are provided with resettlement assistance instead of

compensation for the land plots they lose, and if required, also other types of assistance required to achieve the objectives indicated in WB OP 4.12, provided they occupied the project area prior to a cut-off date established by the borrower and acceptable to the Bank.

Persons who take up their residence on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance. The WB OP 4.12 highlights that particular attention should be paid to the needs of the most vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities, and also other categories of displaced persons whose interests may not be protected by national legislation with regard to the compensations for the land plots subject to withdrawal.

National legislation does not stipulate compensation of the value of illegally built residential, production and other types of buildings, constructions as well as compensations paid to the persons illegally occupying the land plot. Thus, displaced persons who are identified in categories 2 and 3 are not eligible to any form of compensation.

According to the Land Code of Uzbekistan (art.87) in case of allotment of land plots to water enterprises for the construction of water reclamation objects and hydraulic structures the loss of agricultural and forestry production is not refunded.

Recent change in legislation of Uzbekistan considers the market value of affected property, plantations and crops in consideration of the highest value before the cut-off date while WB considers actual full replacement cost of structures through calculating cost of materials, type of construction, labor, transport and other construction costs. No deductions will be applied for depreciation or transaction costs. The cost of reconnection of lost water, electricity, gas and telephone connections will be included in the compensation (the new land sites are assumed to have similar services available). According to the resolution N97 salvaged materials are deducted from total compensation or will be under disposal of Contractor, while WB considers salvaged materials to be allowed for taking away by the PAPs prior to demolition at no charge. Per the Bank's policy, no deduction for salvage materials can be made.¹⁴

The Bank Policy 4.12 will prevail in cases of discrepancies between WB and Uzbekistan legislation, not just simply in relation to compensation issues but to all issues related to resettlement as outlined in the said policy.

¹⁴ As of OP 4.12 in applying method for valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account

CHAPTER 6: INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

6.1 Governmental organizations and structures responsible for resettlement issues

This section provides a comprehensive assessment of institutional capacity and resource capability for preparing, implementing, and monitoring resettlement activities, and describes additional measures necessary to enhance institutional capacity. It describes the organizational procedures for delivering entitlements; and describes the implementation process, including how resettlement preparation, approval, and implementation will be linked to contract awards and the start of the project's civil works¹⁵.

The main institutions that will be involved in RAP implementation are Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources (MAWR) as the Borrower, Project Implementation Unit (PIU), Design Institute (DI), , , LARC, Regional and District level authorities, of State Committee on Land Resources, Geodesy, Cartography and State Cadastre (SCLRGCS) at district level, NGO's, Independent Valuation companies.

The following describes the roles and responsibilities of institutions involved in the RAP implementation.

Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources (MAWR) - as the borrower, MAWR's tasks related to RAP implementation will cover the following: (i) establishment of the PIU composed of international and domestic consultants; describe skills, numbers and period of recruitment (ii) identification of subprojects; (iii) approval of adequate budgetary support upon closing of the agreement with Representatives of Farming Association, Nature Conservation Inspection and the Council of Rural Citizens on land allocation, and release of funds for the RAP implementation by the PIU prior to marking of land boundaries. (iv) Facilitate coordination by the PIU with the *oblast* and *rayon* offices of SCLRGCS on the RAP activities; (v) assign one Project Accountant to PIU; and (vi) seek endorsement of the RAP by the WB. It will request the WB for the release of remaining part of loan to subproject upon substantial compliance of the RAP implementation, as validated by the external monitor.

Project Implementation Unit (PIU) - as the executing arm of the Borrower , the PIU will be headed by the National Project Director who will be assisted by a team of resettlement consultants in the implementation of the current RAP. The PIU's responsibilities include:

- (i) assist the MAWR in identifying and processing of Project and subprojects; (ii) contracting a Resettlement Specialist for final RAP preparation and implementation; (iii) providing advance information to PAPs on land acquisition and initiating public consultations and information dissemination; (iv) filing of application on land acquisitions with SCLRGCS at the *oblast* and *rayon* levels; (v) facilitating the transfer of funds from the Project budget to authorized State bank for payment of compensation to PAPs; (vi) coordination with *rayon* administration in temporary land allocation bringing to pre project condition; (vii) preparation of an updated RAP, if needed; (viii) design and implementation of internal monitoring for the RAP implementation; (ix) submission of report to the WB upon completion of the RAP implementation; (x) assist external monitoring agent during the monitoring of the RAP compliance; (xi) coordination on the status of the RAP compliance to facilitate request from the WB for the release of this subproject loan

Design Institute - will be appointed to elaborate the design and construction documents for the project. It will collaborate and work closely with the PIU/ Safeguard Team to:

¹⁵ For detail steps of the RAP implementation by PIU please follow instructions set in Chapter 11 in this document.

- (i) look for measures and alternatives to avoid and minimize land acquisition and resettlement impacts;
- (ii) assemble all documents required for compensation;
- (iii) carry out topographic surveys of the expropriated land and replacement lands;
- (iv) elaborate layouts indicating the location of the worksites and the permanent infrastructures and the perimeter of the required surfaces differentiating the land use patterns in the areas being occupied to serve as a base for the selection of compensation land;
- (v) Conduct land marking and pegging of the land assigned for temporary use of acquired land.

Land Acquisition and Resettlement Commission - created by the decision of a regional khokim (i) determines the location of buildings/structures to be constructed under the Project; (ii) selects a land plot for the construction, (iii) develops and approves the Act of land acquisition agreement; (iv) approves the Act on the right to use the land plot, with specification of the area of farmland to be acquired, legislature norms applied and the total value of agricultural production losses. The commission, in addition to the permanent members, also includes representatives of the companies and / or organizations that receive the right to use the land, and organizations whose lands are project-affected.

Departments of the State Land Cadaster Committee (Goskomzemgeodezcadaster) are the main executive authorities, which: (i) define land losses incurred by landowners and land users, as well as the loss in agricultural production; (ii) determine the extent and direction of land re-cultivation, including removal and temporary storage of topsoil; (iii) identify the need for protection areas around the structures/buildings to be constructed; (iv) prepare land-for-land proposals; (v) seek for replacement land and estimate the cost of cultivation of new lands (which were not used for agriculture earlier in case the project-affected land will never be used for agricultural production); (vi) approve of the Act on outlay of structures on the ground with the Plan attached; (vii) make amendments into cadastral documentation about the changes that occurred in land ownership or land use resulted from project activities.

The Evaluation Commission, formed by district khokim, determines the losses of landowners/land users and the loss of agricultural production according to the set procedures. The losses caused by the acquisition of land for state and public needs are calculated on the basis of the initial data submitted by the Design Institute. The results of evaluations are conceptualized in the form of Act on the right to use the land plot indicating the farmland areas acquired, relevant documentation and the total cost of damage and losses in agricultural production.

District Khokimiyats of the Project Area are in charge of: managing the economic, social and cultural activities; ensuring the implementation of socio-economic development programs, including agricultural production sphere; mobilization of regional and inter-branch resources to foster productivity and solution of social problems; promoting international and inter-regional economic relations; control local budget spending; control of local public utilities; coordination of programs for low-income and vulnerable groups of population; control environmental protection actions etc. Most departments of khokimiyats has dual subordination (for example, Departments of Economy are under the supervision of the Ministry of Economy; Departments of Labor and Social Security – under the Ministry of Labor and Social Security, Departments of Agriculture and Water resources - under the MAWR).

6.2 Non – governmental organizations and structures responsible for resettlement issues

Rural Assemblies of Citizens (RACs) and Makhallas - self-governance bodies of citizens in rural and urban settlements. A RAC can include one or several makhallas located in rural areas.. RACs and city makhallas are the highest organ of self-governance that has the right to represent the interests of the population and to take decisions on its behalf in the territory, the following tasks will be included in regard with RAP implementation:

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

Farmers Council of Uzbekistan - an organization created in 2012 on the basis of the former Association of Dehkan and Private Farms will be involved in resettlement activities to ensure the rights and interests of affected farms are protected, to assist the delivery of complaints to the MAWR and PIU if necessary.

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

CHAPTER 7: ELIGIBILITY FOR COMPENSATION

7.1 Eligibility for compensation

All land users who sustain impact as the result of the project activities, irrespective of the property right to lands, are determined as persons suffering from negative impact, and have the right for compensation (or alternative forms of help)¹⁶. The following principles shall be strictly followed during implementation of involuntary resettlement:

- Compensate/assist those with formal legal rights to the land lost and those who have claims to lands that are recognized or recognizable under national laws. PAPs that have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land are entitled only to compensation for non-land assets.
- Compensate for affected lands, structures and other assets and put in place a comprehensive income and livelihood rehabilitation program prior to physical displacement.
- Give preference to land-based resettlement strategies for project affected persons whose livelihoods are land-based. Provide physically project affected persons with relocation assistance, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, and civic infrastructure and community services.
- Payment of compensation will be carried out on the basis of full replacement cost of affected assets in local markets for the actual moment of compensation, taking into account inflation and market fluctuation in prices in the real estate sphere, including all payments taxes and fees related to it. This also means that no deductions are to be made for depreciation or salvaged materials.
- Compensate prior to the start of civil works economically PAPs for the loss of income or livelihood sources at full replacement cost, and provided other assistance (i.e. access to credit, training, and employment opportunities) to help them improve, or at least restore, their income-earning capacity, production levels, and standards of living to pre-displacement levels.
- Provide PAPs with opportunities to share Project benefits in addition to compensation and resettlement assistance.

7.2 Cut - off date

Compensation eligibility will be limited by a cut-off date established based on the first day of the census of PAPs. Cut-off date was set as May 26, 2015 for the PAPs of Yangikurgan district and May 29, 2015 for PAPs of Chortok district.

Households who settle in the affected area and/or make any changes in their orchards or construct or erect new physical structures after the cut-off date are not be eligible for compensation. They will, however, be given sufficient advance notice requesting them to vacate premises/corridor and dismantle affected structures prior to project implementation. Their dismantled structures will not be confiscated and will not be subject to fine or compensation.

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 for the subproject Podshaota-Chodak. In this entitlement matrix only entitlements for impacts within this subproject is considered. General entitlement matrix is given on RPF prepared for this project

¹⁶ In case of any unforeseen impacts will be found during the RAP implementation, then compensation mesures given in RPF will be entitled for PAPs.

Table 20: Entitlement Matrix

Losses	Application	Type of PAHs	Compensation policy	Mode of compensation payment
Agricultural Land	Loss of land regardless of impact degree	Lessee / leaseholder	<p>a) Compensation “land for land” is being provided to all households. AND <i>For lost agricultural crops:</i> Monetary compensation is based on market replacement cost by providing compensation for loss of the right of land use, equal to 4 years of average net profit for the last 3 years (of the affected annual crops) Project affected persons to be provided opportunity to harvest standing crop prior to land acquisition. If not feasible, compensation for the lost harvest will be provided based on estimate of lost income (average net profit from previous years). In case the PAPs is unable to harvest the crop prior to land acquisition additional compensation for standing crop will be paid for the seasonal harvest losses. <i>For fruit trees:</i> Monetary compensation is based on market replacement cost by providing compensation for loss harvest equal to 4 years of average net profit for the last 3 years (of the affected tree). b) Arable land plots not directly used for the project will be also compensated if after impact they are unsuitable for use.</p>	<p>a) Compensation “land for land” is provided to all the project affected persons in case of loss of land. Payment of monetary compensations (for crops or assets that were on the land) is carried out on the basis of full replacement cost of affected assets in local markets for the actual moment of compensation, taking into account inflation and market fluctuation in prices in the real estate sphere, including all payments taxes and fees related to it.</p>
	Additional provision in case of strong impact (loss of more than 10% of production capacities)		<p>In addition to compensation applicable to all lessees/leaseholders, an incremental allowance equal to the net profit from annual harvesting (including summer and winter crops) in addition to the provision the land plot and compensation for crops / trees.</p> <p>PAPs shall be able to harvest the planted crop. In case the PAP is unable to harvest the crop prior to land acquisition, additional compensation for standing crop will be is paid for the seasonal harvest losses.</p>	<p>b) Commissions consisting of representatives of khokimiyats, departments of cadastral service and other departmental structures on selection of the similar (equivalent) land plots of the equal value / productivity, of comparable location and additional agricultural means (or compensation for provision of similar means) as well as</p>

Losses	Application	Type of PAHs	Compensation policy	Mode of compensation payment
	Where there is no crop on agricultural land or in the case of the land intended for residential buildings (owner does not depend on agriculture)		1. In this case single additional allowance in amount of the 3-month income (average income of affected household per the last 3 months) will be paid to the owner	PAHs and beneficiary of the land acquisition will be created.
Unregistered agricultural land	Land loss	Unregistered lessee but willing to pay unpaid land taxes ¹⁷ and become a leaseholder.	All entitlements for agricultural land losses as stated above for lease holder.	Compensation "land for land" is provided to all the PAPs in case they are willing to pay unpaid land taxes to become a leaseholder.
Vulnerable Affected Households	Any type of loss regardless of degree of impact	Low income households ¹⁸ , female-headed households with fewer than 2 adult income-earners, the elderly headed HHs with unemployed family members and disabled persons. Other markers of vulnerability may	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Inclusion in existing safety net programs to ensure the continuation, or increase, of previous income. b) One-time additional allowance equivalent to their 3-month average household income. c) Priority for employment in project-related jobs, training opportunities, self-employment and wage employment assistance. 	<p>Vulnerability status shall be justified by special papers or acknowledgement by Mahala representatives.</p> <p>In case of unemployed PAPs, necessary required paper from local Labour authorities.</p> <p>Livelihood restoration measures such as training to ensure that continuation, or increase, or previous income.</p>

¹⁷ Such taxes are different from all transaction-costs related to the processing of compensation which will be shouldered by the project.

¹⁸ According to Resolution of Cabinet of Ministers № 44 issued on 15.02.2013 rate for low income household is 1.5 times of minimum salary wage per person in the family. As of June, 2015 minimum salary wage rate is 118,400 UZS. Per day it is 2.3 USD which is similar to WB threshold for poverty line.

Losses	Application	Type of PAHs	Compensation policy	Mode of compensation payment
		be added to the matrix depending on the census.		
Loss of livelihood		Households that lose livelihoods	<p>Livelihood restoration measures such as training and safety net programs to assist the continuation, or increase, or previous income, including the following measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The farm-based livelihood restoration efforts for households that rely on agriculture for income (farmers/dekhans) will include provision of training on better agriculture practices (where necessary), enhancement of agricultural productivity, consultation with various agriculture development programs of the government; • The non-farm based livelihood restoration efforts for households that do not depend on agriculture for income will be developed based on the skill inventory of the existing skills of the affected households, the market survey of new vocations and skills in demand. In line with this, vocational skill trainings will be provided to members of affected/displaced HHs. • Priority for employment in project-related jobs, self-employment and wage employment assistance 	Preference will be given to severely PAH as well as vulnerable households for employment in the project-related work. Training and safety net programs to be provided to the PAPs on financial and life skills.
Temporary impact on private or public Land, assets and/or Income		All affected households and assets	Any kind of temporary land acquisition or impact on private and public assets during project implementation for civil work purposes will be compensated by contractor based on replacement value for structures, rentals for land use, replacement value for crop and tree loss as stated above in the entitlement matrix.	

Any unanticipated impacts identified during Project implementation will be compensated in full at replacement rate or the entitlements listed in the Resettlement Framework prepared for this Project.

CHAPTER 8: VALUATION AND COMPENSATION FOR LOSSES

8.1 Compensation of Assets

This section details for compensation for assets affected by the project.

8.1.1. *Compensation for Land*

Compensation for agriculture land will be on a “land for land” basis, with land being provided to owners by the District Hokimiyat following assessment by the LARC. Such land will be of equal value/productivity in a nearby location and with comparable associated services/ facilities, or compensation to provide such services.

Alternatively, cash compensation for agricultural land at replacement cost will also be provided in case the PAPs refuses land-for-land compensation. The compensation for the permanent loss of land use rights over the affected agricultural land will be compensated equivalent to 4 years net average income of the past 3 years (of the affected annual crop).

In cases wherein all or parts of the lease holding become unviable, unaffected portions of a plot will also be compensated.

A severe impact allowance will be paid to 6 PAPs for severe loss of agricultural land where more than 10% of a productive asset (leased and unleased land) is to be acquired.. This will be equal to the net income from an annual crop production (inclusive of winter and summer crop in addition to standing crop compensation). This is in addition to the compensation for land loss. In case there will be no crops on agricultural land then one-time additional allowance equivalent to 3-month minimum wage income will be paid for PAHs.

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

8.1.2. *Compensation for Crops and Trees*

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

8.1.3. *Loss of Income/Livelihood*

No losses of livelihood as a result of displacement are anticipated in in this subproject, however, livelihood restoration measures will be applied for severely affected households. If during the implementation any other types of loss of income/livelihood will be identified, then measures described in RPF will be put in place to mitigate the impacts. However, following livelihood restoration programs will be offered for severely affected households within this subproject:

- One-time additional allowance equivalent to 3 months minimum wage income
- The farm-based livelihood restoration efforts for households that rely on agriculture for income (farmers/dekhans) will include provision of training on better agriculture practices (where necessary), enhancement of agricultural productivity, consultation

with various agriculture development programs of the government;

- Employment. Project affected households/persons will receive preference for project-related waged employment in case they lost their employment. Contractors will be required to demonstrate they have offered waged employment to such persons, ensuring equal pay for equal work between men and women and that no child labor is employed.

8.1.4. Vulnerable Households

Vulnerable households will be provided with a one-time additional allowance equivalent to 3 months minimum wage income in accordance with proof provided by Mahalla. In addition, members of vulnerable households will also be prioritized¹⁹ in project related employment. The Mahallas and district government have a record of all households in the communities and will be tapped in identifying and certifying vulnerable households.

8.1.5. Community Utilized Facilities

Any impact to the social infrastructures of local communities will be rehabilitated as of pre-project condition. MAWR will restore to the local communities or other agency responsible to maintain any affected social infrastructures.

8.2. Valuation process

All valuation of the crops, trees and assets was estimated at the replacement cost²⁰. The RAP sets eligibility and entitlement provisions establishing compensation rates in accordance with guidelines from the Land Code of the GoU and WB OP/BP 4.12.

Assessment of the affected crops and trees was done at market value. . In determination of total compensation the principles of WB's OP.4.12 and regulations of CoM Resolution#146 of was taken into account.

¹⁹ Applicants should meet eligibility requirements in terms of qualification and skills.

²⁰ "Replacement cost" is the method of valuation of assets that helps determine the amount sufficient to replace lost assets and cover transaction costs. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account

CHAPTER 9: COMMUNITY-BASED CONSULTATIONS

After completion of draft RAP public consultations were carried out in Yangikurgan district khokimiat on 23.01.2016 and in Chortok district khokimiat on 23.01.2016. These public consultations included project affected households, representatives of local communities, specialists of architecture department, specialists of Land Use and Cadastral Services, representative from PIU, social safeguards consultant and officials of government organizations.

The key objectives of the consultations were to: (a) explain the findings of socio-economic and census survey among PAPs that was carried out for the preparation of this RAP; (b) inform the affected households on their entitlements to get compensation; (c) grievance redress mechanism during the implementation of RAP and (d) amount of compensations that they are entitled.

There were 2 consultation meetings and the venue, number, dates of the consultations and numbers of participants are summarized in following table.

Table 21: Venue, Date and Participants in the Consultation Meetings

No	Venue / Participants ²¹	Number Of meetings	Number of participants	Date of Consultations
1	Namangan region, Yangikurgan district Podshaota-Chodak system.	1	48	23.01.2016
	Participants: project affected households, private and dehkan farms			
2	Namangan region, Chortok district Podshaota-Chodak system.	1	16	23.01.2016
	Participants: project affected private and dehkan farms			

Leaflets describing in detail type of impacts, RoWs, sizes of permanent and temporary land acquisitions, entitlement matrix, compensation principles, and grievance redress mechanisms were distributed among PAPs and chair of makhallas. Minutes of meetings were recorded and were officially approved by local khokimiats. The minutes of the meetings, questions raised and answers, list of participants were attached as annexes to this RAP.

Key issues on RAP will have to be agreed with all the participants of public consultations. Copy of each RAP will be disclosed on the website of the Ministry/WB and will also be publicly available and easily accessible in each of 2 district khokimiats as well as at the PIU office of the MAWR.

²¹ In addition to PAPs, representatives of local communities, water consumer's associations (WCA) and officials of government organizations, architecture department, land use and cadastral service have participated.

CHAPTER 10: GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES

Acquisition of land and involuntary resettlement are complex procedures that can be accompanied with litigation caused by compensation payments grievances and defaults of obligations on assistance to displaced persons. If physical involuntary resettlement cannot be avoided it is absolutely necessary to ensure that a GRM is available for PAPs to safeguard their actual and potential losses. The RPF raises the issue of involuntary physical resettlement even though it is anticipated that there will be no involuntary resettlement impacts associated with this Project.

The laws of the RUz and statutory acts determine the order of acquisition of land and the amount of compensation payments due to the project implementation. These laws and acts aimed at avoiding possible conflicts and violation of land users' rights. Moreover, these procedures provide participation of all land users and their family members in process of decision-making on a new land parcel and assessment of losses and damage associated with the project implementation. If project affected persons do not agree with decisions of organizations and institutions responsible for compensation issues, they can submit a complaint to the local administration (regional or municipal khokimiyats).

In this regard, the following mechanism will be in place to ensure that all claims are considered, and the authorities take measures to resolve them:

1. PAPSs submit their grievances to the chairman of Makhalla committee or PIU directly (responsible for resettlement activity) who will register and try to resolve them. If grievances are not settled through a week, then they are directed to regional or municipal khokimiyats. Initiative groups will be established at Makhalla committee. They will consist of representatives of farmers and HHs who will participate in discussion of resettlement activity and compensation procedures;
2. Registration books of complaints will be developed in established structures responsible for resettlement activity (Makhalla committee or PIU). The submitted complaints should be studied in period of 21 working days. Registration books of Makhalla committee should be examined by the representative of PIU every 14 calendar days.
3. A regional or municipal khokim will assume all possible measures to solve the problems and complaints of project affected persons seeking grievance redress. However, if complaints are not solved during two weeks they are directed to the commission on consideration of issues of provision (acquisition) of the land plots; An authorized by the committee person will accept complaints, register and try to solve them.
4. While reports and grievance resolution will be handled by the khokimiyat, persons who feel that their grievances are not given adequate attention may also seek assistance from the PIU in presenting their concerns to the khokimiyat, or their case in the civil court system. PIU also can provide all information related to RAP and World Bank procedures
5. If complaints are not settled during two weeks, the complaint would be submitted to the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan and resolved in compliance with the national legislation and agreements on the resettlement issues between Republic of Uzbekistan and the World Bank.

Reports and settlement of disputes should be supervised by the M&E group and khokimiyats.

Monitoring of the GRM is under the responsibility of the PIU that will collect and centralize and report on all grievances and answers provided to the Bank.

Contact details:

Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resource of Uzbekistan
PIU of Ferghana Valley Water Management Project Phase-II Project

Social safeguard unit of the PIU Fergana,
Mr. Bakhodir Yusupov Makhkamovich – Director of PIU
Mr. Muratbek Narbaev – Responsible specialist

Labzak street 1A 4th floor, Tashkent 100128
Phone: +998712415124
Fax: +998712415124
Email: piu.fwrmp@gmail.com

CHAPTER 11: ORGANIZATIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

For effective implementation of land acquisition activities, which in this Project means agricultural land acquisition, Project Implementation Unit of this project will undertake the following organizational responsibilities:

- Submit an application, with all necessary documents and permissions, to the Regional Hokimiyat for the selection of a land plot subject to temporary or permanent acquisition (exemption) for construction of facilities included in the subproject;
- Regional Hokimiyat will address the letter to the district level Hokimiyat which will start the process of land acquisition by creating Commission consisting of local organizations.
- Submit design estimates necessary for calculation of damages and losses of agricultural production to the district department of Land resource and cadaster for the start of land allocation procedure;
- Hire independent evaluation company Land use design institute “*Uzdavyerloyiha*” for the calculation of impacts and development of Land allocation Report;
- Obtain, following established procedure, a Decree of land selection and Decree of land acquisition;
- Transfer funds allocated for compensation of the losses of agricultural production within one month after obtaining the financing for construction, in accordance with the Certificate of agreement for land acquisition; and Obtain, in the established procedure, a Certificate of land marking from the district Hokimiyat, and a Certificate of the right for land use in the regional Hokimiyat.
- Upon approval by the competent authorities of the construction plan, submit an application to the Oblast Hokimiyat for temporary or permanent allocation of the land plots for construction works;

It is important to notice that because of State ownership of lands in RUz, 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.

CHAPTER 12: COSTS AND BUDGET

This section provides an itemized budget for all resettlement activities, including all compensation and assistance and cost for implementation of RAP.

In order to ensure that sufficient funds are available for LAR tasks, the Borrower will ensure allocation of 100% of the cost of compensation at replacement cost and expected allowances estimated in in this RAP plus contingencies (inflation) before RAP implementation. As the Borrower, MAWR/PIU will approve the budgets and facilitate the release of funds for implementing the LAR. The fund for compensation for LAR activities will be included in the project budget.

The details of the compensation cost for each category of impact are provided in the following sections.

12.1. Agricultural Land

Permanent land acquisition will be acquired for the construction of new borewells that will be taken from agricultural lands of private farms of Yangikurgan and Chortok districts. The compensation for the permanent loss of land use rights over the affected agricultural land has been determined using the following formula:

Compensation = Total agricultural area affected by LA X 4 net income based average net income of the last 3 year.

Construction of new pipeline, borewells, requires temporary land acquisition of agricultural land for temporary period up to 1 year. The compensation for the temporary loss of land use rights over the affected agricultural land is determined by the following formula:

Compensation = Total agricultural area affected by LA X 1 net income based average net income of the last 3 year. Multiplication for 1 is the construction period of less than 1 year.

Data for calculation of compensation is obtained from affected farmers, District Land Resources and Cadastral Department and District Statistical Department. Based on the same, the compensations for permanent and temporary land acquisition are enumerated in the following tables below.

Table 22: Compensation for permanent and temporary crop loss

ID of PAHs	Permanent affected land, ha	Temporary affected land, ha	Average income last 3 years, UZS	LAR type	Affected crop	Total Compensation UZS
BOR_1	0.03	0.06	1,500,000	Borewell	Wheat	270000
BOR_2	0.03	0.06	1,600,000	Borewell	Wheat	288000
BOR_4	0.03	0.06	1,200,000	Borewell	Wheat	216000
BOR_5	0.03	0.06	1,200,000	Borewell	Wheat	216000
BOR_6	0.03	0.06	1,200,000	Borewell	Wheat	216000
BOR_7	0.03	0.06	1,700,000	Borewell	Wheat	306000
BOR_8	0.03	0.06	1,500,000	Borewell	Wheat	270000
BOR_10	0.03	0.06	1,700,000	Borewell	Wheat	306000
BOR_11	0.03	0.06	1,200,000	Borewell	Wheat	216000
BOR_12	0.03	0.06	1,200,000	Borewell	Wheat	216000
BOR_13	0.03	0.06	1,200,000	Borewell	Wheat	216000

ID of PAHs	Permanent affected land, ha	Temporary affected land, ha	Average income last 3 years, UZS	LAR type	Affected crop	Total Compensation UZS
BOR_15	0.03	0.06	1,400,000	Borewell	Wheat	252000
BOR_16	0.03	0.06	1,200,000	Borewell	Wheat	216000
BOR_17	0.03	0.06	1,200,000	Borewell	Wheat	216000
BOR_18	0.03	0.06	1,000,000	Borewell	Wheat	180000
BOR_19	0.03	0.06	1,200,000	Borewell	Wheat	216000
BOR_20	0.03	0.06	1,500,000	Borewell	Wheat	270000
BOR_21	0.03	0.06	1,200,000	Borewell	Wheat	216000
BOR_23	0.03	0.06	1,500,000	Borewell	Wheat	270000
BOR_24	0.03	0.06	2,000,000	Borewell	Wheat	360000
BOR_25	0.03	0.06	1,000,000	Borewell	Wheat	180000
BOR_26	0.03	0.06	2,000,000	Borewell	Wheat	360000
BOR_27	0.03	0.06	2,000,000	Borewell	Wheat	360000
BOR_28	0.03	0.06	1,600,000	Borewell	Wheat	288000
BOR_29	0.03	0.06	1,200,000	Borewell	Wheat	216000
BOR_30	0.03	0.06	1,200,000	Borewell	Wheat	216000
BOR_31	0.03	0.06	1,200,000	Borewell	Wheat	216000
BOR_32	0.03	0.06	1,500,000	Borewell	Potato	270000
BOR_33	0.03	0.06	1,600,000	Borewell	Potato	288000
BOR_34	0.03	0.06	1,500,000	Borewell	Potato	270000
BOR_36	0.03	0.06	1,800,000	Borewell	Wheat	324000
BOR_38	0.03	0.06	1,600,000	Borewell	Wheat	288000
BOR_39	0.03	0.06	1,800,000	Borewell	Wheat	324000
BOR_40	0.03	0.06	1,600,000	Borewell	Wheat	288000
BOR_41	0.03	0.06	1,800,000	Borewell	Wheat	324000
BOR_43	0.03	0.06	1,500,000	Borewell	Wheat	270000
BOR_45	0.03	0.06	1,700,000	Borewell	Wheat	306000
BOR_46	0.03	0.06	1,700,000	Borewell	Wheat	306000
BOR_47	0.03	0.06	1,700,000	Borewell	Wheat	306000
BOR_48	0.03	0.06	1,500,000	Borewell	Potato	270000
BOR_49	0.03	0.06	1,300,000	Borewell	Wheat	234000
BOR_50	0.03	0.06	1,700,000	Borewell	Onion	306000
BOR_51	0.03	0.06	1,300,000	Borewell	Wheat	234000
BOR_52	0.03	0.06	1,700,000	Borewell	Wheat	306000
BOR_53	0.03	0.06	1,200,000	Borewell	Wheat	216000
BOR_54	0.03	0.06	1,900,000	Borewell	Wheat	342000
BOR_55	0.03	0.06	1,300,000	Borewell	Wheat	234000
BOR_56	0.03	0.06	2,000,000	Borewell	Onion	360000
BOR_57	0.03	0.06	2,050,000	Borewell	Onion	369000
BOR_58	0.03	0.06	1,400,000	Borewell	Onion	252000
BOR_59	0.03	0.06	1,200,000	Borewell	Wheat	216000
BOR_60	0.03	0.06	1,200,000	Borewell	Wheat	216000
BOR_61	0.03	0.06	1,200,000	Borewell	Wheat	216000
BOR_62	0.03	0.06	1,600,000	Borewell	Wheat	288000

ID of PAHs	Permanent affected land, ha	Temporary affected land, ha	Average income last 3 years, UZS	LAR type	Affected crop	Total Compensation UZS
BOR_63	0.03	0.06	1,500,000	Borewell	Wheat	270000
BOR_65	0.03	0.06	1,700,000	Borewell	Onion	306000
BOR_67	0.03	0.06	1,800,000	Borewell	Wheat	324000
BOR_68	0.03	0.06	1,700,000	Borewell	Wheat	306000
BOR_69	0.03	0.06	1,800,000	Borewell	Wheat	324000
BOR_70	0.03	0.06	1,700,000	Borewell	Wheat	306000
BOR_71	0.03	0.06	1,500,000	Borewell	Wheat	270000
BOR_72	0.03	0.06	1,500,000	Borewell	Wheat	270000
BOR_73	0.03	0.06	1,500,000	Borewell	Wheat	270000
BOR_74	0.03	0.06	1,600,000	Borewell	Wheat	288000
BOR_75	0.03	0.06	1,600,000	Borewell	Wheat	288000
BOR_76	0.03	0.06	1,600,000	Borewell	Wheat	288000
BOR_77	0.03	0.06	1,600,000	Borewell	Wheat	288000
BOR_78	0.03	0.06	1,600,000	Borewell	Wheat	288000
BOR_79	0.03	0.06	1,500,000	Borewell	Wheat	270000
BOR_80	0.03	0.06	1,500,000	Borewell	Wheat	270000
BOR_81	0.03	0.06	1,300,000	Borewell	Wheat	234000
BOR_82	0.03	0.06	1,500,000	Borewell	Wheat	270000
BOR_83	0.03	0.06	1,500,000	Borewell	Wheat	270000
BOR_84	0.03	0.06	1,500,000	Borewell	Wheat	270000
BOR_85	0.03	0.06	1,500,000	Borewell	Wheat	270000
BOR_86	0.03	0.06	1,500,000	Borewell	Wheat	270000
BOR_87	0.03	0.06	1,200,000	Borewell	Wheat	216000
BOR_88	0.03	0.06	1,200,000	Borewell	Wheat	216000
BOR_89	0.03	0.06	1,200,000	Borewell	Wheat	216000
BOR_90	0.03	0.06	1,200,000	Borewell	Wheat	216000
BOR_91	0.03	0.06	1,500,000	Borewell	Wheat	270000
BOR_92	0.03	0.06	1,500,000	Borewell	Wheat	270000
BOR_93	0.03	0.06	1,500,000	Borewell	Wheat	270000
BOR_94	0.03	0.06	1,500,000	Borewell	Wheat	270000
BOR_95	0.03	0.06	1,500,000	Borewell	Wheat	270000
BOR_96	0.03	0.06	1,700,000	Borewell	Wheat	306000
BOR_97	0.03	0.06	1,200,000	Borewell	Wheat	216000
BOR_98	0.03	0.06	1,200,000	Borewell	Wheat	216000
BOR_99	0.03	0.06	1,200,000	Borewell	Wheat	216000
BOR_100	0.03	0.06	1,200,000	Borewell	Wheat	216000
BOR_101	0.03	0.06	1,700,000	Borewell	Wheat	306000
BOR_102	0.03	0.06	1,700,000	Borewell	Wheat	306000
BOR_103	0.03	0.06	1,700,000	Borewell	Wheat	306000
BOR_104	0.03	0.06	1,700,000	Borewell	Wheat	306000
BOR_105	0.03	0.06	1,300,000	Borewell	Wheat	234000
Pipe_1		1.16	2000000	Pipeline	Corn	2325600
TOTAL						27,768,600

In total 27 768 600 UZS will be paid to the account of cropping farms for permanent and temporary loss of crops. Additionally, special rehabilitation assistance in the form of exempting the permanently affected land plot out of cropping farms land balance will be provided. According to the entitlements, PAPs will be offered land to land compensation for permanent loss.

12.2. Trees

Fruit trees will be compensated at replacement cost equivalent to the average year net income from last three years plus input costs multiplied by 4 times (years) to reflect the duration from planting to reach the productive stage. Not yet fruit bearing trees will be compensated at replacement cost equivalent to the 1 year net income. The estimate has taken into account view of the affected households through consultation, information from valuers and other relevant authorities.

The timber trees will be compensated at the rate equal to the market value of dry wood volume of the tree. The compensation for the affected trees will be free of deduction for the value of the timber left to the affected households. Table below enumerates the compensation for fruit and timer trees respectively.

Table 23: Compensation for Trees

ID of PAHs	Affected tree	Input Cost per tree,UZS	Average income for last 3 years, UZS	Type of Affected tree	Compensation, UZS
BOR_3	13	20000	20000	Apple	1300000
BOR_9	14	21000	25000	Apple	2576000
BOR_14	16	20000	25000	Apple	2880000
BOR_22	15	21000	25000	Apple	2760000
BOR_35	14	15000	25000	Apple	2240000
BOR_37	14	20000	25000	Apple	2520000
BOR_42	13	20000	25000	Apple	2340000
BOR_44	16	20000	25000	Apple	2880000
BOR_64	17	20000	25000	Apple	3060000
BOR_66	25	12000	15000	Grapes	2700000
Res_1	22	25000	18000	Plum (5-15)	2134000
Res_1	28	4000	4800	Plum (1-2)	649600
Res_1	10	20000	15000	Apple	800000
Res_2	50	25000	19200	Plum (5-15)	5090000
Res_2	30	4000	4800	Plum (1-2)	696000
Res_3	50	30000	24000	Plum (5-15)	6300000
Res_3	20	4000	4800	Plum (1-2)	464000
Res_3	25	25000	20000	Apple	2625000
Pipe_2	8	50000	0	Timber tree	400000
Pipe_3	80	10000	13000	Grapes	4960000
TOTAL					49,374,600

12.3. Structures

In this subproject no structures will be demolished and after detailed design there will be any demolition then these structures will be valued at the estimated replacement rate based on

construction materials and size together with of labor, transport/other construction costs. No deduction for depreciation/transaction costs will be applied.

12.4. Compensation Payment for Land Use Change

As per Resolution 146 of the Cabinet of Ministers 2011 compensation needs to be paid for land lost to agriculture for other purposes that needs to be transferred to the special account of Namangan region State Cadaster and Land Resource Committee. However, as per Article 87 of the Land Code of GoU, this project is exempted to make such transfers to the special account.

12.5. Additional Assistance to Severely and Vulnerable PAHs

Income restoration assistance in the form of allowances will be provided for 6 severely affected households who are losing more than 10% loss of productive assets. An additional assistance in the form of one-time additional allowance equivalent to 3 months minimum wage income will be provided for PAHs in addition to the compensation for temporary and/or permanent land acquisition.

Table 24: Compensation for Severely PAHs

N	ID of PAHs	Type of LAR	Impact to land, %	Impact to Trees, %	Allowance Period, months	Unit Price, UZS	Compensation UZS
1	Res_1	Reservoir	100	100	3	118400	355200
2	Res_2	Reservoir	100	100	3	118400	355200
3	Res_3	Reservoir	100	100	3	118400	355200
4	Pipe_1	Pipeline	32		3	118400	355200
5	Pipe_2	Pipeline	36	27	3	118400	355200
6	Pipe_3	Pipeline	19	8	3	118400	355200
TOTAL COST							2,131,200

During the socio-economic survey in total 19 PAHs found to be vulnerable group of people. Among them in total 6 of them are low income households, 10 of them headed by elderly persons having both male and female head of families, and 1 with disabled family member. 1 PAH is considered having 2 types of vulnerability such as elderly person headed/low income family and 1 PAH is considered as female headed household with fewer than 2 adult income-earners. For such PAHs additional assistance in the form of one-time additional allowance equivalent to 3 months minimum wage income has been provided. The detail description of those PAHs and assistance are given table below.

Table 25: Compensation for Vulnerable PAHs

N	ID of PAHs	Type of Vulnerability	Allowance Period, months	Unit Price, UZS	Compensation, UZS
1	BOR_21	Female headed	3	118400	355200
2	BOR_22	Low income	3	118400	355200
3	BOR_37	Elderly person headed	3	118400	355200
4	BOR_9	Low income	3	118400	355200
5	BOR_71	Elderly person headed	3	118400	355200
6	BOR_93	Elderly person headed	3	118400	355200
7	BOR_10	Elderly person headed	3	118400	355200
8	BOR_14	Elderly person headed	3	118400	355200
9	BOR_19	Elderly person headed	3	118400	355200
10	BOR_91	Elderly person headed	3	118400	355200
11	BOR_42	Elderly person headed	3	118400	355200
12	BOR_49	Elderly person headed	3	118400	355200
13	BOR_56	Disabled family member	3	118400	355200
14	BOR_63	Low income	3	118400	355200
15	BOR_64	Low income	3	118400	355200
16	BOR_11	Low income	3	118400	355200
17	BOR_16	Low income	3	118400	355200
18	Res_3	Elderly person headed, Low income	3	118400	355200
19	Res_2	Elderly person headed	3	118400	355200
TOTAL Compensation					6,748,800

12.6. Public and community assets

All affected (dismantling and rerouting) public and private infrastructure costs will be covered or restored by Contractor under the management of MAWR/PIU.

12.7. Summary Budget

The tentative RAP Budget is around **US\$ 52,000 (Fifty two thousand)**. The detailed budget items are summarized in Table below.

Table 26: Summary Budget

Description	Cost Estimate	
	UZS	USD
Direct Cost (A)		
Crop loss (Permanent and Temporary)	27,768,600	10,042
Orchards and Trees Loss (Permanent)	49,374,600	17,856
Subtotal (A)	77,143,200	27,898
Indirect Cost (B)		
Allowances for Vulnerable PAPs	6,748,800	2,441
Allowances for severely affected PAPs	2,131,200	771
Subtotal (B)	8,880,000	3,211
Total of (A) and (B)	86,023,200	31,109
Indirect Cost (C)		
Inflation rate, Increase of minimum wage (20%)	17,204,640	6,222
Subtotal (C)	17,204,640	6,222
Administrative Costs (D)		
Resettlement specialist under PMU for 6 months	16,591,200	6,000
Administrative costs	5,530,400	2,000
Independent Monitoring (2 months)	5,530,400	2,000
Subtotal (D)	27,652,000	10,000
Total (A) + (B) + (C) + (D) costs:	113,675,200	47,331
Contingency 10%	11,367,520	4,669
TOTAL: Land Acquisition and Resettlement Budget	125,042,720	52,000

CHAPTER 13: IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

This section includes a detailed, time bound, implementation schedule for all key land acquisition and resettlement activities.

A timeline for RAP preparation, implementation and post implementation is summarized in Table below:

Table 27: RAP Implementation schedule

Step	Action	Responsibility	Timing
A)	COMPLETING THE RAP PREPARATION		
	Completion of final Design of the project	Design Institute	Month 1
	Development of updated RAP including updated census survey of PAPs.	Resettlement Consultant	Month 2
	Disclosure of updated RAP through public Consultation	Resettlement Consultant	Month 2
	Follow-up surveys and disclosure /consultations on compensation policy	Resettlement Consultant	Month 2
	Compensation rates updates	Resettlement Consultant	Months 3 and 4
B)	RAP IMPLEMENTATION		
	Distribution of Relocation Notices to PAPs	District Land Acquisition and Valuation Committee, Makhalla, Khokimiyats, Farmers Association and	Months 4 and 5
	Preparation of plan for payment of each affected asset	District Land Acquisition, and Resettlement Committee Khokimiyats, and Resettlement Consultant PIU	Months 4 and 5
	Start of payment of compensation according to the Entitlement Matrix	PIU/MAWR	Months 4,5 and 6
	Disbursement of compensation payments for agricultural crops and trees	PIU/MAWR	Months 4,5 and 6
	External monitoring of RAP implementation	External Expert	Month 7
	No objection notice from WB if RAP implementation found to be satisfactory	WB	Month 8
	Notice to proceed for civil works is issued	WB / MAWR	Month 8
C)	POST-IMPLEMENTATION TASKS		
	Independent evaluation of RAP	Independent Monitoring	To be confirmed
D)	ITERATIVE TASKS		
	Internal monitoring. Semi-annual reporting to WB	Resettlement Consultant PIU	Semi-annual Years 1 and 2

CHAPTER 14: MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E)

Effective monitoring and evaluation both during the project implementation and long term after project completion is a vital part of the overall project cycle; without M&E the lessons necessary to ensure continued improvements in performance will not be learned and applied.

Initiative groups consisting of the representatives of leasehold farms and households to take active part in consideration of resettlement and compensation issues within the project allowing external monitoring will be established under Makhalla committees.

M&E is proposed to be carried out by international consultant and national consultant in joint venture, working with M&E specialists of the PIU.

Thus, in accordance with the TOR, a specialist responsible for supervising the resettlement process will be assigned and will cooperate with the PIU consultants. All these measures will allow achieving the objectives of training national consultants and staff according to the requirements for M&E of a large internationally funded project and introduce exact M&E techniques in the PIU structure.

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

- Provide independent and continuous feed back to the implementing agencies on the project's performance and progress in implementation;
- Monitor and provide feedback on the success in meeting the project 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: case studies, using baseline information for comparing displaced persons socio-economic conditions, evacuation, demolition, salvaging materials, community relationships, dates for consultations, and; and
- Impact evaluation monitoring: Income standards restored/improved, and socio-economic conditions of the displaced persons.

At the start of their involvement, the M&E consultants will draw up and agree with the PIU a program of regular data collection and surveys.

In consultation with the PIU, the M&E consultants will establish the appropriate M&E procedures targeted on key project input, output and impact indicators to be agreed with the government and the World Bank. The component would include, but not be limited to, the following activities:

- Physical implementation progress in the field as compared with the prepared implementation
Schedule/ work schedule in the contractors' contracts;
- Financial management within the project, costs, expenditures, payments to the contractors, and loan disbursements;
- Works completed under various contracts, such as completion of new canals, rehabilitation of roads, *ariks* etc;
- Feedback to the implementing agencies, the Government of Uzbekistan and the Bank, on project implementation progress;

- Feedback to the implementing agencies, in particular identifying lessons to be learned; Development and utilization of geographical and management information systems to monitor project implementation and operational performance;
- On-the-job-training to PIU counterpart staff and national consultants, with the objective that such staff become knowledgeable in the survey and evaluation techniques.

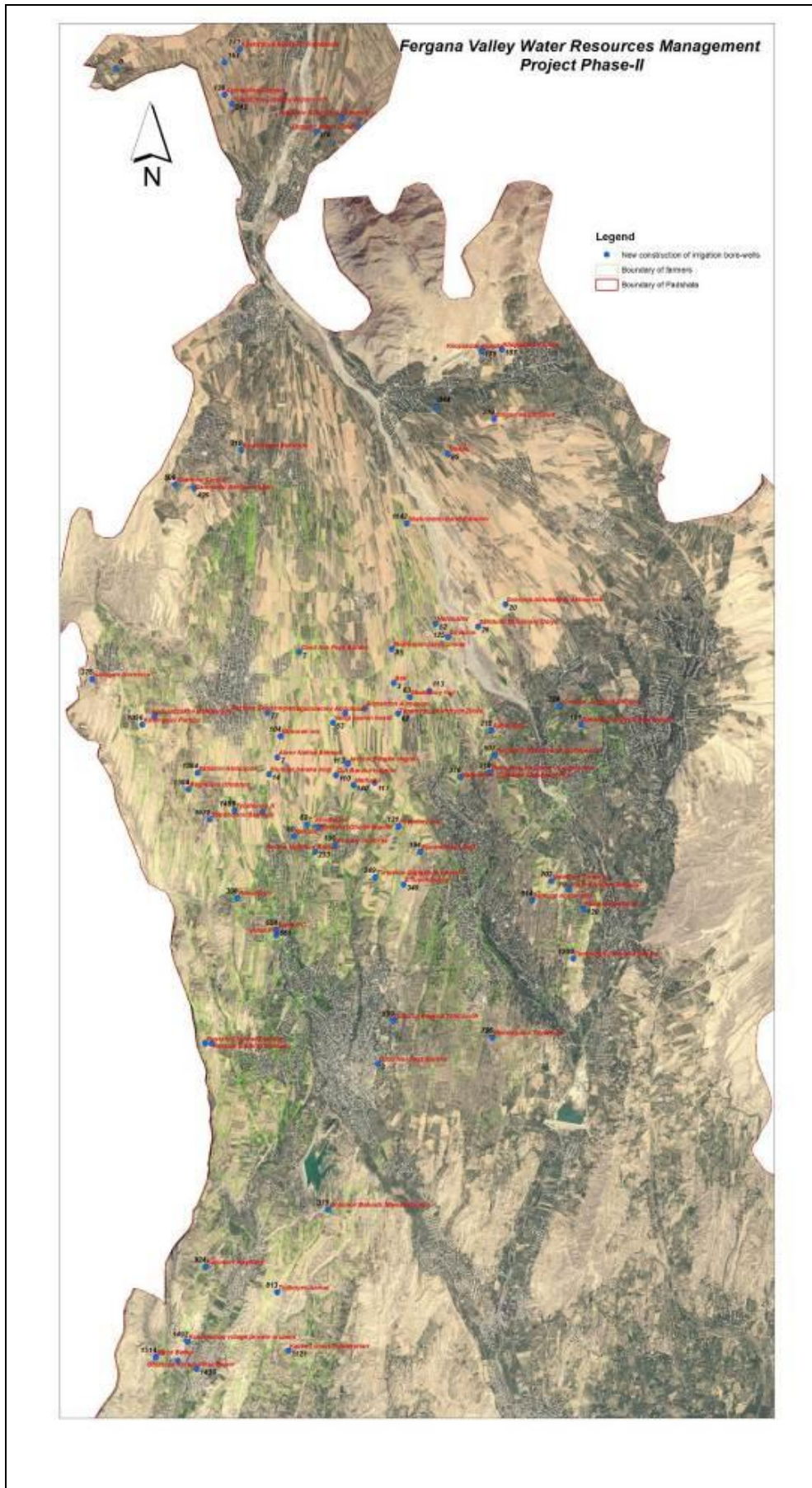
Monitoring will be conducted during two years on continuing basis. There will be a budget specifically allocated for M&E and included into the preliminary resettlement budget. The report will be prepared on the results of M&E for six months.

ANNEXES

Annex 1. Map of Podshaota-Chodak System Project Area



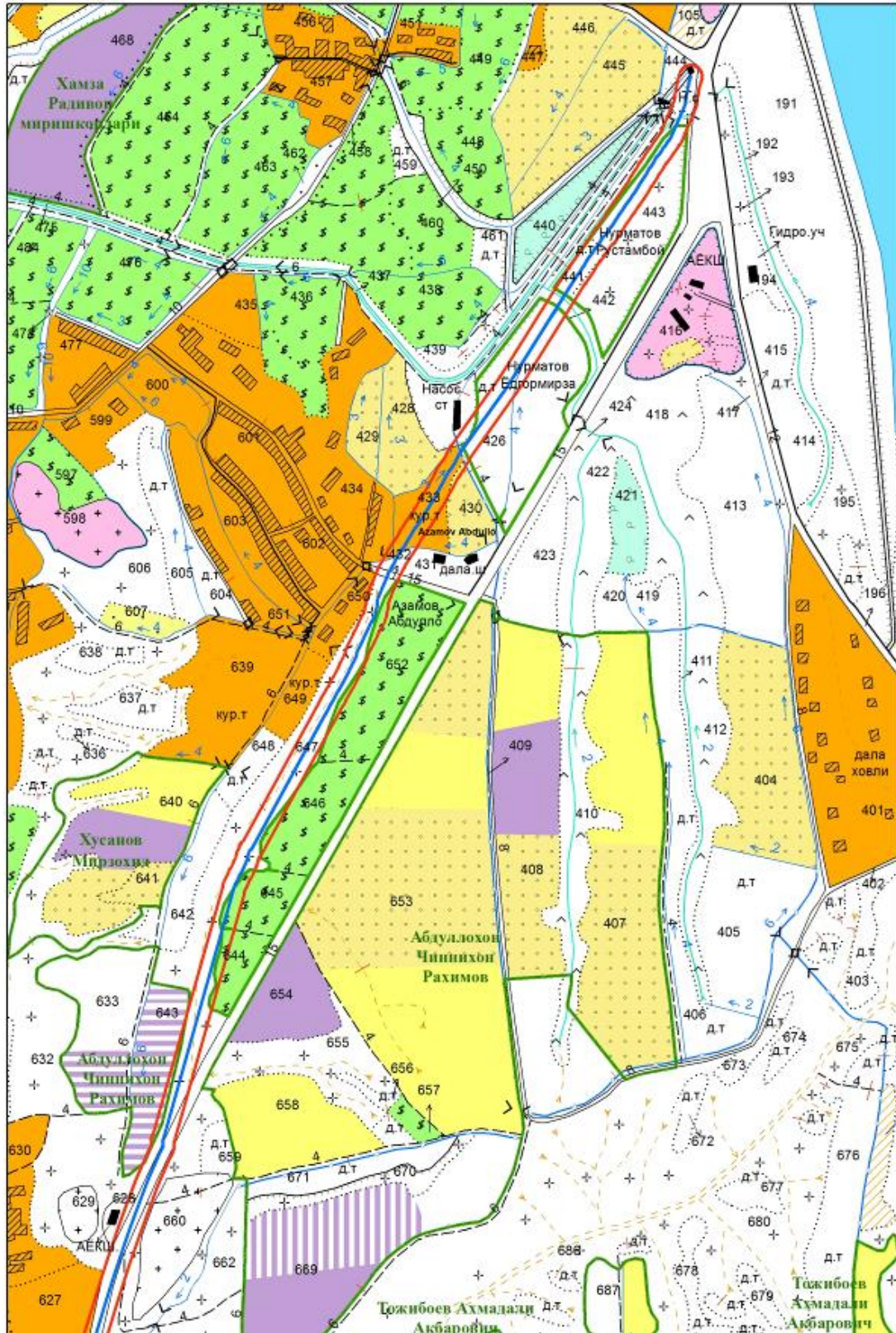
Annex 2a: Location of new borewells and PAHs-General View



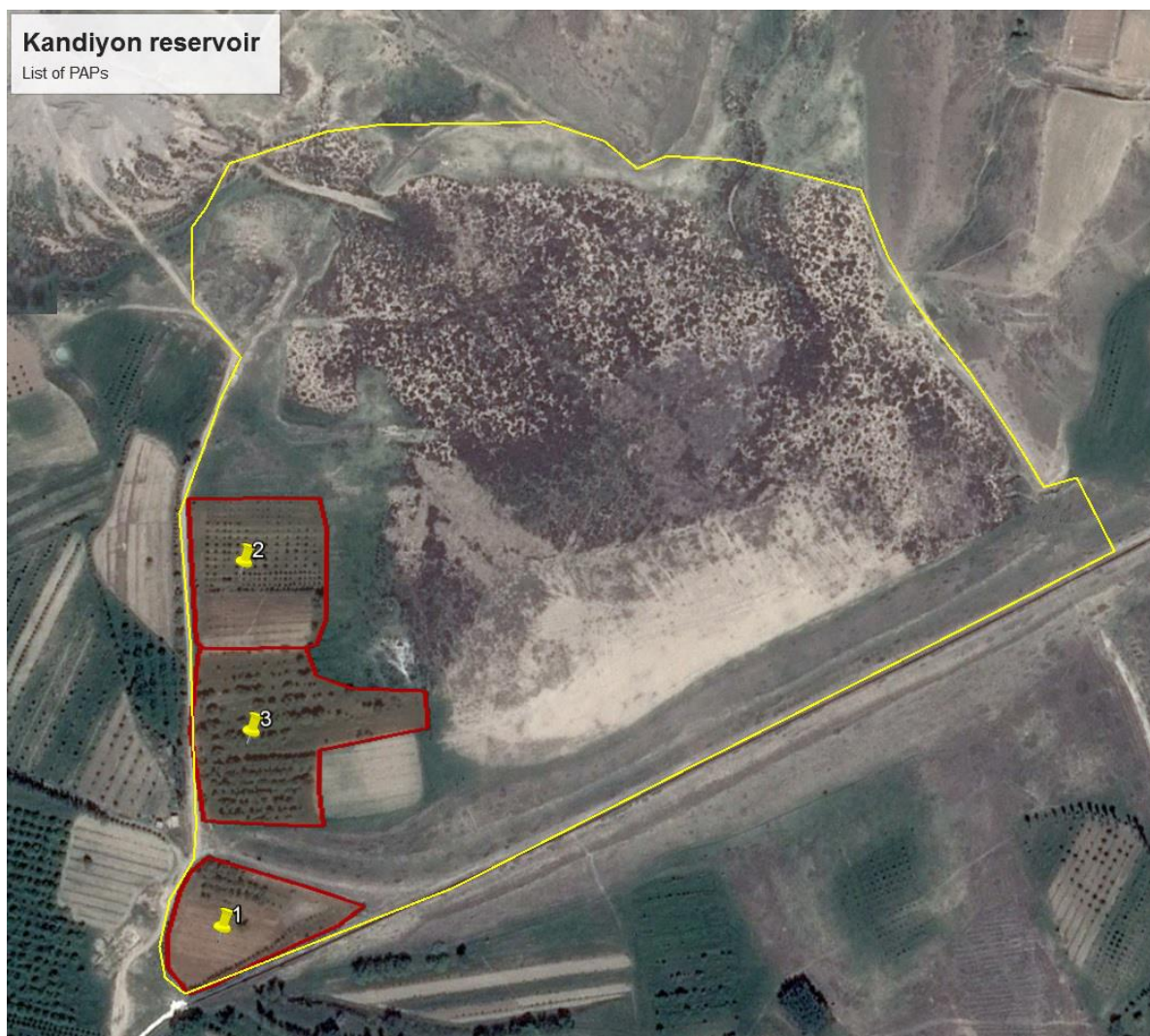
Annex 2b: Location of new borewells and PAHs – Individual View



Annex 3: Location of new pipeline and PAHs



Annex 4: Location of new Kandiyon reservoir and PAHs



Legend

- | | | | |
|---|----------------------|---|----------------------------|
|  | - Sattorov Abdusalim |  | Boundary of reservoir area |
|  | - Rahimova Hanifa | | |
|  | - Temirov Abdujalil | | |

Annex 5: List of approved new borewells

Янгикурган туманида чет эл инвестицияси хисобланган янги қовландирилган ер ости қулуқлари бўйича
ТАҚЛИФЛАР



№	Фермер ҳужжатини номи	Контур рақами	Балл бонител
Шарк Юлдузи СИУ			
1	Мирза Бобур	✓ 1430	40
2	Хамза Раёвон Миршиқори	1/ 318	40
3	Охунова Комилла	1444	37
4	Тожибоев Акмал	813	51
5	Қаскат Умид миршиқори	1117	53
6	Бозоров Урмон Шерматович (Қозон булок)	1494	32
7	Б.Махаммуджонович	375	58
Навкент бўлоғи СИУ			
8	Шуҳрат баракка боғларчи	14	73
9	Раёнохон Охунда Мунира	65	73
10	Аброр Нафиса Бексод	28	73
11	Рустам Шуҳрат Шавкат	1050	48
12	Султон Махмуд Бобур	233	48
13	Т.Ахмедова	62	73
14	Видок ПО	661	73
15	Навкент Маърали	183	48
16	Рисолат	311	48
17	Кут Баракка Хаккият	110	73
18	Жавохир Баракка Боғларчи	113	73
19	Хошимбой Эухра Бойхон	117	73
20	Ақмалжон	12	73
21	Мешон	60	73
22	Холматов Азъмжон	1072	47
23	Боқоқир Шүҳрулло Назватилло	106	73
Туркистон СИУ			
24	Янги Замин хоҳили	✓ 57	73
25	Икромбой ота	131	67
26	Бувакирраёв Оқил	194	44
27	С.Туғайбаев	340	44
28	Қаюмов Жамолдин	57	68
29	Гобуров Бекзод Тоҳирович	599	44
30	Туркистон Гажатан Дурдонаев	224	67
31	Элтамберди Абдуллоҳи	52	67

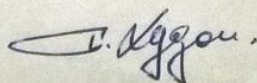
32	Турмирган Шоҳидир	62	70
33	Озод Нур Файз Баракка	3а	40
34	Соҳибқор суғачлар (Суғачи ИБН)	53	73
35	Суғли булок бўғилқори	2	81
Зарбобор СИУ			
36	Муборак ота	104	57
37	Фозилжон Занг боғларчи	707	61
38	Абдуқаҳҳор Девалбек Муслимбек	35	57
Бирлашган Обяхат СИУ			
39	Умархон Темиров	703	48
40	Темирон Абдувоҳид	908	49
41	Товазон	125	43
42	Анлон Абдуғамид Абдухошимович	113	62
43	Маддинбой Хожи	85	62
44	Махаммов Набилдин Абдуганиевич	370	62
45	Чунбағиш Файли маскан	1200	49
46	Шахрибону Раёно Раҳмон	10	72
47	Аҳмадбек	216	62
48	Махсудлор	56	48
Искавог Обяхат СИУ			
49	Исабоев Нурирза	375	46
50	Хултоберибоев Муҳаммадали	1766	38
51	Искавог Оқил Юсуфжанович	1533	54
52	Қарқанов Фарход	1054	46
53	Бегитова Ойғул	1450	72
54	Зияев Уткир	1472	81
55	Турақон Н	1499	56
56	Абдураёзов Раҳмонжон	1078	46
57	Генда булок баракка Маскани → <i>Анос Қаримов</i>	2109	35
Напай СИУ			
58	Хусанов Собиржон Арабосевич	337	40
59	Музоффар Муҳриддин Фахриддин	416	42
60	Собитжон Абдуллажонов	348	49
61	Вахромижон Раҳмонович	392	56
62	Дониёр Ширин Зарифа	378	46
Кукёр СИУ			
63	Ақмалжон Жақолжон	160	56
64	Ақмадалиев Олимжон	236	55
65	Кукёр Тонг Юлдузи	167	66
66	Хакимова Райхона Тожибеовна	171	56
Бегобод чашмаси СИУ			
67	Охунова Хуррида Журабековна	518	48
68	Турдунов Вахтёр Вазорбоевич	507	57
69	Сафидилло Муқаррам Осид	26	42
70	Собиржон Ақмалжон Ахуробек	20	42
71	Асқар Қамбар Робатул	2	40
72	Мурод Султон бува	128	57
73	Роватик Қадион Бейнистега	224	69
74	Роватик Қадион Бейнистега	181	68

Continuation of List of approved new borewells

Поромон СИУ			
75	Нурмухаммад Жасурбек Обидин		
76	Хожиақбар Хилола	189	72
77	Мирзаахмедов Сидик Солиевич	181	80
78	Мадамин ота Рахмонов	480	59
79	Ботиров Абдурашид	344	60
80	Манас	319	81
		283	81
Узак зарбулок СИУ			
81	Самандар барака боғлари	521	52
82	Шарипов Сардор	496	36
83	Боймирзаев Жавохир	319	35
Гулшан СИУ			
84	Маматкулов Туйчивой	767	43
85	Жасур Умида	26	73
Чорток тумани буйича			
Каран арик чашмаси СИУ			
86	Элдорбек Элёрбек	334	
87	Маматхон Мухаммад Ризо	629 к	
88	Тохиржон Абдурахмон Одил	621 к	
89	Сулгон Малик Хазрати Занг	400 к	
90	Каримжон Каромат	310 к	
Богистон Кумриобод гавхари СИУ			
91	Боғу Бустон агрофирмаси	427	
92	Боғу Бустон агрофирмаси	386	
93	Хазрати Занг	87	
94	Ақбархожи	158	
95	Моҳидил Довудхон	514	
96	Боғу Бустон агрофирмаси	323	
Пешкургон сарчашмаси СИУ			
97	Саидмирза ота	111	
98	Миришкор Тургунбой Хайитов	86	
99	Расул Нодир Соҳиб	2	
100	Жавохир Музаффар олмаси	103	
101	Мухаммад Нуржаҳон	213	
Баликли булок суви СИУ			
102	Кавсар Ансор Афруз	716	
103	Одил Ҳаким	161	
104	Бахтиёр Баркамол	166	
105	Киличбек Сардорбек	386	

Эслатма: Ер ости кудуги кавлаш учун берилган таклифлар Гидрогеология инспекцияси томонидан урганиб чикиб, уларни ҳулосаси асосида тадбиқ этилади. Агарда ер ости сув захираси етарли булмаган ҳолатда ер ости кудуги кавланадиган нукта ҳудудидан бошқа ҳудудга кучирилиши мумкин.

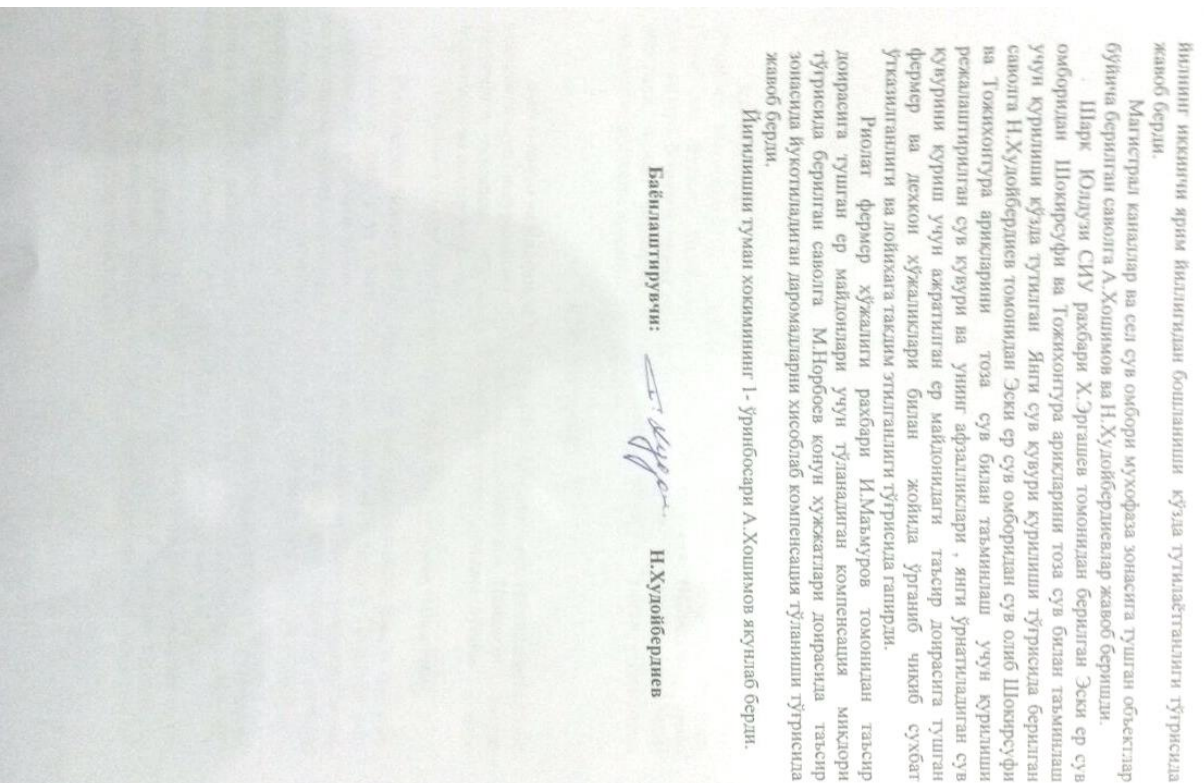
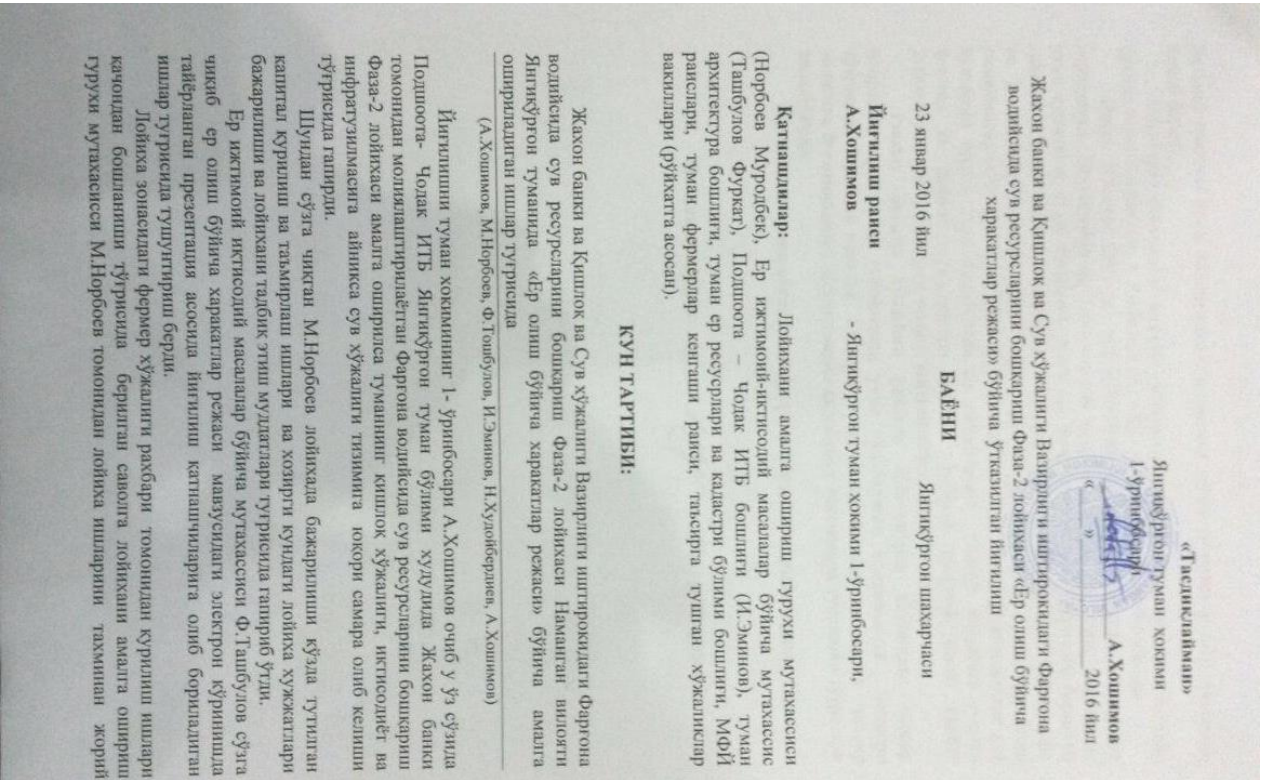
Подшоота-Чодак ИТБ
Янгикургон булими бошлиғи



Н.Худайбердиев

Reminder: This proposal is to be studied by Hyfrogeology Inspection, and their results will be applied. If location of proposed new borewells does not meet the water capacity requirements, then location of borwells are subject to change to another land plots.

Annex 6: Minutes of meeting of Yangikurgan district



Annex 7: Minutes of meeting of Chortok district

«Ғабдулқалимов»
Чортоқ тумани кишлоқ ва сўв
хўжалиқ бандармаси бошлиғи
И.Шолмонов
2016 йил
23 январь

Жаҳон банки ва Кишлоқ ва Сўв хўжалиғи Вазирлиғи Индустриал ва Фирма
воҳидида сўв ресурсларини бошқариш Фаяз-2 дойиҳаси «Ғр олиш бўйича
харизатлар режаси» бўйича ўлкадаги иштироки

23 январь 2016 йил **БАЁНИ** Чортоқ шаҳри
И.Шолмонов - Чортоқ тумани кишлоқ ва сўв хўжалиғи
бошқармаси бошлиғи.

Катташляхлар: Дойиҳани амалга ошириш тўғрисида мутахассис
(Норбосев Муроббев), Ғр иқтисодий-иқтисодий мақсадлар бўйича мутахассис
(Тайбулов Фуркат), Қолимова – Чолак ИТБ бошлиғи (И.Эминов), тумани
архитектура бошлиғи, тумани сўв ресурсларини ва қадимий бўлими бошлиғи, МФЙ
раислари, тумани фермерлар кенгаши раиси, тақсирга тушган хўжалиқлар
вакиллари (ўйлашга асосан).

КҲН ТАЛТИБИ:

Жаҳон банки ва Кишлоқ ва Сўв хўжалиғи Вазирлиғи Индустриал ва Фирма
воҳидида сўв ресурсларини бошқариш Фаяз-2 дойиҳаси Назарнинг ишловта
Диникуртон туманида «Ғр олиш бўйича харизатлар режаси» бўйича амалга
ошириладиган ишлар тўғрисида
(И.Шолмонов, М.Норбосев, Ф.Тайбулов, И.Эминов, Н.Худойбердиев, И.Шолмонов)

Иштироки Чортоқ тумани кишлоқ ва сўв хўжалиғи бошқармаси бошлиғи
И.Шолмонов олиб ўз сўзида Қолимова-Чолак ИТБ Чортоқ тумани бўлими
хулуғида Жаҳон банки томонидан мавжуд шартлардан Фирма воҳидида сўв
ресурсларини бошқариш Фаяз-2 дойиҳаси амалга оширишга туманининг кишлоқ
хўжалиғи, иқтисодиёт ва инфратўқимага айнаса сўв хўжалиғи тизимини
лоқори самара олиб келиши тўғрисида таъкидлади.

Шундан сўзга чиққан М.Норбосев дойиҳани бошқарилиши бўйича тушган
капитал қурлиғи ва таъмирлаш ишлари ва хозирги қурлиғи дойиҳа хўжалиқлар
бажарилиши ва дойиҳани талбиқ этиш муҳимдари тўғрисида таъкидлади.

Ғр иқтисодий мақсадлар бўйича мутахассис Ф.Тайбулов сўв
чиноб сўв олиш бўйича харизатлар режаси мавжудлиғи электорн қўриғини
тайёрлашга презентация асосида йиғилиш қатнашчиларига олиб бориладиган
ишлар тўғрисида тўғринуриши берди.

Дойиҳа амалга ошириш Чортоқ туманидаги фермер хўжалиғи раислари
томонидан янги қўриқларни сўв олиш қўриқлари жойлаштириш ўрни белгилашнинг
олиб олиш белгилашдан деб берилган амалга айнашнинг амалга ошириш тўғрисида
мутахассис М.Норбосев томонидан янги қўриқларни қўриқлар ўрни ўзди дойиҳа
индустриал бошқариш ўзги тақсирлар берилган ва ўрнидаги чиқоқларни тўғрисида
жойиб берди ва янгили савот қўриқларини қўриқларни қўриқлар берилган
савотга савот М.Норбосев янги қўриқларни қўриқлар асосан айнашнинг амалга
ошириш тўғрисида таъкидлади.

Иштироки ИТБ раиси (И.Эминов) томонидан Қолимова-Чолак ИТБ
томонидан қўриқлар олиш асосан берилди. Бу савотга И.Худойбердиев тумани
қўриқлар томонидан берилган қўриқлар бўлими янги қўриқлар асосан янгили
бўйича берилди деб жойиб берди.

Иштироки Чортоқ тумани кишлоқ ва сўв хўжалиғи бошқармаси бошлиғи
И.Шолмонов янгили берди.

Ғабдулқалимов

Annex 8: List of affected households participated in public consultation meetings

Place: Namangan. Yangikurgan, Chrotok districts

N	ID Number in this RAP	WCA	Land plot number
1	BOR_3	Kukyor	171
2	BOR_4	Birlashgan Obihayot	370
3	BOR_6	Bekobod Chashmasi	181
4	BOR_7	Bekobod Chashmasi	26
5	BOR_8	Bekobod Chashmasi	20
6	BOR_9	Bekobod Chashmasi	2
7	BOR_11	Uzak Zarbuloq	496
8	BOR_13	Birlashgan Obihayot	703
9	BOR_14	Birlashgan Obihayot	125
10	BOR_15	Birlashgan Obihayot	216
11	BOR_17	Gulshan	26
12	BOR_18	Birlashgan Obihayot	908
13	BOR_19	Nanay	337
14	BOR_20	Kukyor	236
15	BOR_21	Uzak Zarbuloq	521
16	BOR_22	Uzak Zarbuloq	319
17	BOR_24	Navkent bulogi	14
18	BOR_26	Navkent bulogi	28
19	BOR_29	Navkent bulogi	117
20	BOR_30	Navkent bulogi	311
21	BOR_31	Navkent bulogi	106
22	BOR_34	Iskovot Obihayot	1078
23	BOR_37	Shark yulduzi	1444
24	BOR_38	Shark yulduzi	318
25	BOR_39	Poromon	189
26	BOR_41	Poromon	319
27	BOR_46	Turkiston	57
28	BOR_47	Turkiston	224
29	BOR_48	Turkiston	3a
30	BOR_49	Navkent bulogi	1050
31	BOR_50	Navkent bulogi	233
32	BOR_51	Navkent bulogi	62
33	BOR_52	Navkent bulogi	113
34	BOR_53	Navkent bulogi	65
		Chortok	
35	BOR_55	Peshkurgon Sarchashmasi	103
36	BOR_56	Peshkurgon Sarchashmasi	86
37	BOR_57	Peshkurgon Sarchashmasi	213
38	BOR_58	Peshkurgon Sarchashmasi	2
39	BOR_59	Karanarik chashmasi	334
40	BOR_60	Karanarik chashmasi	400k
41	BOR_61	Balikli bulok Suvi	716
42	BOR_62	Balikli bulok Suvi	161
43	BOR_63	Balikli bulok Suvi	166

44	BOR_64	Balikli bulok Suvi	386
45	BOR_65	Bogiston qumriobod gavhari	87
46	BOR_66	Bogiston qumriobod gavhari	514
		Yangikurgan	
47	BOR_67	Shark yulduzi	1117
48	BOR_69	Shark yulduzi	1494
49	BOR_71	Navkent bulogi	661
50	BOR_72	Navkent bulogi	1072
51	BOR_73	Navkent bulogi	183
52	BOR_75	Turkiston	194
53	BOR_77	Turkiston	599
54	BOR_78	Turkiston	53
55	BOR_81	Birlashgan Obihayot	113
56	BOR_84	Iskovot Obihayot	1450
57	BOR_91	Kukyor	160
58	BOR_95	Bekobod Chashmasi	507
59	BOR_96	Poromon	181
60	BOR_97	Gulshan	767
		Chortok	
61	BOR_98	Karanarik chashmasi	629k
62	BOR_99	Karanarik chashmasi	621k
63	BOR_100	Karanarik chashmasi	310k
64	BOR_101	Bogiston qumriobod gavhari	158

Annex 9: Questions and answers during public meeting on 23.01.2016

Question	Answer	Note
When will the payment of compensation start?	The payment will start as of implementation schedule for this project.	Information is given in Leaflet.
Is it now final the location of the borewells, pipeline and reservoir area?	Yes, the locations of the construction areas are known. Design works has been carried out.	This RAP is based on those design results.
What compensation will be provided to the farmers?	The compensation will be paid in the form of money and land to land basis.	Information is given in Leaflet.
Who are the severely affected households?	According to the WB policy these households, farmers who lost more than 10% of their assets due to the project.	
Who will pay the compensation to us?	The PIU is responsible for paying compensation and monitoring on implementation of this RAP	
What is the PIU	PIU stands for Project Implementation unit and it is responsible for this project	
Is there are any priority in getting compensation?	There is no priority of PAPs in paying compensation. However, there are additional allowance payments for vulnerable group of people.	
When will construction start?	The construction will start after full payment of compensation to PAPs	
In case there will be problem in the future with compensation. How we will solve it?	Within the leaflet there is address of PIU which will record all your complaints in regard with compensation. Additionally, you can apply to the court in case you are not satisfied.	Information is given in Leaflet.
How we can find PIU?	Information is given in Leaflet.	
What is the amount of the compensation allocated within this RAP?	Yes, you can come after the meeting to know the affected trees, crops and amount of compensation.	Interested PAPs approached after the meeting to know the information.
Can we remain the affected trees to our disposal after getting the compensation?	Yes, the cut trees will be remained under disposal of PAPs free of charge. No deductions will be applied to the amount of compensation.	Information is given in Leaflet

Annex 10: Pictures from public consultation meeting

