

Resettlement Plan

October 2014

UZB: Second CAREC Corridor 2 Road Investment Program, Project 3

Prepared by the Republic Road Fund for the Asian Development Bank.

Resettlement Planning Document

Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP)

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Project CAREC Corridor 2 Road Investment Program, Project 3

Tranche 3, section (km 228 – 315), Bukhara Region

Prepared by the Republic Road Fund for the Asian Development Bank.

The land acquisition and resettlement plan is document of the borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB's Board of Directors, Management, or staff, and may be preliminary in nature.

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ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
AH	–	Affected Household
AF	–	Affected Family
AP	–	Affected Person
CC	–	Civil Code
CBO	–	Community based organization
DI	–	Design Institute
EA	–	Executing Agency
GOU	–	Government of Uzbekistan
HC	–	Housing Code
IA	–	Implementing Agency
IR	–	Involuntary Resettlement
Km	–	Kilometer
LA	–	Land Acquisition
LARC	–	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Commission
LARP	–	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan
LARF	–	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework
LC	–	Land Code
LRCD	–	Land Resources and Cadastre Department
NGO	–	Non-Governmental Organization
PMO	–	Project Management Office
RC	–	Resettlement Consultants
SCLRGCS	–	State Committee on Land Resources, Geodesy, Cartography and State Cadastre
RRF	–	Republic Road Fund
ROW	–	Right-of-way
SPS	–	Safeguard Policy Statement (ADB 2009)
TBC	–	To be confirmed

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(As of October 10, 2014)

Currency Unit	–	Sum (UZS)
UZS 1.00	=	\$0.00042
\$1.00	=	UZS 2371.45

NOTE

In this report,

- I. "\$" refers to United State Dollars (USD)
- II. UZS refers to Uzbekistan Sum

GLOSSARY

Affected Household	All members of a subproject affected household residing together and operating as a single economic unit, who are adversely affected by the Project or any of its components; may consist of a single nuclear family or an extended family group.
Affected Persons	All people affected by the project who experience full or partial, permanent or temporary physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) resulting from (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. APs could be of three types: (i) persons with formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part; (ii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have no formal legal rights to such land, but who have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national laws; and (iii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land.
Compensation	Payment in cash or kind for an asset to be acquired or affected by a project at replacement cost.
Cut-off-date	The date after which people will not be considered eligible for compensation i.e. they are not included in the list of AHs as defined by the census. Normally, the cut-off date is the date of the detailed measurement survey.
Entitlement	The range of measures comprising cash or kind compensation, relocation cost, income rehabilitation assistance, transfer assistance, income substitution, and relocation which are due to /business restoration which are due to AH, depending on the type and degree nature of their losses, to restore their social and economic base. All entitlements will be given to all affected households as per the entitlement matrix.
Hokimiyat	Local government authority that interfaces between local communities and the government at the regional and national level. It has ultimate administrative and legal authority over local populations residing within its jurisdiction.
Income Restoration	Re-establishment of income sources and livelihoods of APs
InventoryofLoss	The inventory of assets getting affected by the Project.
Landacquisition	The process whereby a person is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land s/he owns or possesses, to the ownership and possession of that agency, for public purposes, in return for fair compensation.
Land Use rights	According to Land Code (article 17) real persons (can have the land plot under the right of lifelong inheritable possession and land parcel use transferred as descent. This right is given to individual residential housing construction and collective gardening and vineyard (orchards), peasant farms. Juridical persons (enterprises, stores, business) can posses land parcels according to the right to permanent possession,

permanent use, temporary use, lease and property. In two above case when person wants to sell the Property (land and building), he will sell the building & structure and subsequently land parcel will be sold as an attachment (right is being sold).

Leaseholder	Juridical person (farm) running agricultural production with the use of land parcels granted to him on a long-term lease. Lease term is limited up to fifty years but not less than for ten years. Leaseholder cannot sell - buy, mortgage, present, exchange the land
Low Income	According to the GoU, low-income households are classified as households where the monthly per capita income is less than the equivalent of UZS 161.452 (approximately US\$2.26 per capita per day), which is close to the internationally accepted income poverty line of US\$1.65 per capita, per day. ¹
Mahalla	Is a local level community-based organization recognized official by the GoU that serves as the interface between state and community and is responsible for facilitating a range of social support facilities and ensuring the internal social and cultural cohesiveness of its members. Mahalla leaders are elected by their local communities.
Non-titled / Illegal	Those people who have no recognizable rights or claims to the land that they are occupying and includes people using private or state land without permission, permit or grant, i.e. those people without legal title to land and/or structures occupied or used by them. ADB's safeguards explicitly states that such people cannot be denied the compensation.
Replacement cost	The method of valuing assets to replace the loss at current market value and is the amount of cash or kind needed to replace an asset in its existing condition, without deduction of depreciation.
Reserve Fund Land	Land owned by the state and controlled by the district administration that may be rented, mainly for agricultural use
Significant impact	200 people or more will experience major impacts, which are defined as; (i) being physically displaced from housing, or (ii) losing 10% or more of their productive assets (income generating).
Vulnerable Households	Low-income households, female-headed households with fewer than 2 adult income-earners, the elderly headed with unemployed family members, and disabled.

Hokim: Governor

Hokimiyat: Office and administration of the governor, district or province

Makhalla :Neighborhood

Tuman: District

Viloyat: Province

¹This data is based on Resolution # 165 of Cabinet of Ministers of Uzbekistan (07.06.2012) and calculated as 1.5 times minimum salary wage per person in the family. Due to US\$ exchange rate fluctuations this data is subject for fluctuations accordingly, but minimum flat rate is accepted as US\$1.65

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. This Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) is prepared for Project CAREC Corridor 2 Road Investment Program "Reconstruction of road sections A-380 "Guzar - Bukhara - Nukus - Beineu", Project 3, section (km 228 – 315) supported by the Asian Development Bank [ADB].
2. **Objectives of the LARP:** The main objective of this LARP is to mitigate all involuntary resettlement impacts caused by the project and provide adequate resettlement and rehabilitation assistance to the affected households to restore or improve their pre-project standard of living.
3. The LARP is based on assessment of impacts on land and property. The LARP is prepared in compliance with the preliminary design provided by PMO to consultant. The LARP will be updated as per detailed design. The final LARP will be submitted to ADB for approval prior to implementation and is a condition for the award of civil works contract.
4. **Project description:** Uzbekistan section of CAREC Corridor 2 - the A380 highway connects Uzbekistan to Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, and Turkmenistan. The highway, when completed, will provide Uzbekistan and other Central Asian countries direct access to the Caspian Sea, and thereafter to South Asia and the Black Sea (via road corridors being built in Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia).
5. Project 3 provides reconstruction of road section of the A380 highway (a 2 lane asphaltic concrete road section) between Km 228 and Km 315 with a length of about 87 km into a new 4 lane, grade separated, dual carriageway. The main project benefit will be in increasing the share of transport sector in GDP by increasing the volume of freight and passenger traffic at the national and regional level and creating conditions for increasing the volume of foreign and domestic trade. The project will also strengthen logistics by improving cross-border facilities and shortening the cross-border processing time. The design has allowed for regular turning areas across the separating grade.
6. **Scope of the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan:** This LARP will cover 87 km of the road. It addresses the permanent land acquisition and resettlement impact on land and structures associated with the Project, and provides an assessment of compensation to the affected persons and affected households under Uzbekistan's law and according to ADB requirements on Involuntary Resettlement as embedded in the ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement (2009).
7. The Project construction would entail acquisition of 0.053 ha. Of this, 0.04 ha is individually held land, 0.013 ha is business structures. No farmland, state reserve land or public land will be acquired for the project.
8. **Project Impact Summary:** The census survey brought forth that a total of 5 affected households (AHs) comprising of 29 persons will be affected as a result of the Project. Majority of these affected households (3 AHHs) will lose residential land and assets wherein the remaining will experience impact on businesses. 3 households with 16 APs will lose a combined area of 0.04 ha of residential land plots and incur impact on their residential land plots and secondary structures such as verandah and stalls. The 3 AHHs (with impact on residential land) with 16 APs will lose less than 10% of their total land and will experience limited adverse impacts of the project. These 3 AHHs will experience partial loss of residential land and impact on secondary

structures located on residential land such as verandah and stalls. These households will incur no impact on the main residential structure and will not be relocated. These households will receive compensation for their affected land and assets. The remaining land plots of these 3 AHHs will remain viable for continued use.

Apart from these three households, 2 households with 13 APs will lose an area of 0.013 ha of commercial land plots and incur severe impact on their 3 business structures (2 shops and 1 warehouse), necessitating their relocation. None of the affected households comprise of vulnerable households.

9. **Compensation entitlements:** The APs in the Project are entitled to various types of compensation and resettlement assistance to help in restoring their livelihoods to pre-Project levels. All APs are eligible for compensation and rehabilitation assistance. Compensation will be given based on the market replacement costs for all affected assets (such as land, structures, businesses, incomes, etc.).

10. According to the ADB requirements, land acquisition and project construction shall commence only after total amount of compensation has been paid to the affected households. Based on ADB safeguards requirements and practice Project implementation will be subjected to the following LAR-related condition:

11. Commencement of civil work is conditional to the satisfactory implementation of the final LARP to be vouched for by a compliance report prepared by the Internal Monitor.

12. **Measures to Minimize the Impact:** The overall resettlement impacts can be avoided or minimized through development of alternative options and/or careful shortening of ROW during the design stage. Additional efforts will be made during the detailed design to further reduce the project impacts, especially:

- (i) Inform affected persons about their rights/ options pertaining to land acquisition/ resettlement;
- (ii) Provide prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable directly to the project;
- (iii) Provide resettlement assistance for vulnerable affected people;
- (iv) Options "land for land" if livelihoods land-based; Cash possible if land taken is a small segment of the affected asset and residual is viable
- (v) Link Compensation/ Resettlement implementation to project timetable.

13. **Institutional Arrangements:** RRF (Republican Road Fund) is the executing agency (EA) the EA with the lead responsibility for LARP implementation. The Program Management Unit (PMU) within RRF will be responsible for the day-to-day management of LARP implementation. The PMU team will consist of resettlement consultants responsible for planning, implementation and internal monitoring of LARP. The PMU will work closely with makhalla, local authority representatives of the Bukhara region hokimiyat and district hokimiyats of Bukhara, Romitan, Jondor and Peshku districts supported by branch departments of Goskomzemgeocadastre (Land Resource and Cadastre Committee) represented in District Acquisition and Valuation Committee and District Land Acquisition and Resettlement Committee.

14. **Public Consultation, Information Dissemination and Disclosure:** Consultations with the affected persons along the road section and other major stakeholders including local leaders, government officials etc. were conducted during LARP preparation dominated by

discussions on methodology for evaluation of affected assets, compensation entitlements. More than 50% of the participants in these consultations comprised of women.

The main objective of these consultations was to disseminate information regarding the Project as well as address the concerns raised by the affected community members. The Affected persons and communities were also consulted to understand their concerns and suggestions on the types of mitigation measures that should be considered to address their concerns. It was found that the persons were generally enthusiastic towards the proposed project.

15. **Grievance Redress Mechanism:** Complaints can be submitted to makhalla, village assembly of citizens, farmer councils, women association or directly to RRF. Village Assembly of Citizens, Farmer Councils, Women Association or directly to RRF. In case, complaint is submitted to the GFP, the GFP will establish a contact with RRF and its PMU and Mahalla and other bodies such as Village Assembly of Citizens, Farmer Councils of which AH are members. The PMU, on receipt of a complaint from GFP or any other local bodies, will establish a complaint handling team with members Head of PMU, representatives from RRF area representative office, District Hokimiyat: Cadastral Department, and Mahalla or Village Assembly of Citizens or/and Farmer's Councils, or/and Women Association. The team will be headed by one of the RRF management staff designated for handling grievances of the project. All complaints will be resolved in 15-20 days, and in case additional details are required, a maximum of 30 days will be used to resolve and close the complaint. The Project Grievance Redress Mechanism does not prevent any affected household to approach the national/ Government legal system to resolve their complaints at any stage of the grievance redress process. The affected household is free to submit their complaint to the Court of law at any stage during the grievance procedure. All costs incurred during grievance resolution will be borne by the project.

16. **Legal Framework:** The LARP has been prepared in line with national and local laws and regulations and ADB SPS 2009. In case of any gaps between the national law, including Resolution of Cabinet of Ministers № 97 (29 May 2006) and Resolution of Cabinet of Ministers № 146 (25 May 2011) and ADB SPS 2009, for this project purpose the ADB SPS 2009 shall prevail.

17. All Affected/Affected HHs are entitled to receive compensation for all losses and assets affected on the principle of replacement value. All compensation and assistance will be paid as per the entitlement matrix included in the LARP. Special assistance will be provided to vulnerable and severely affected households. In addition, all AHHs will be entitled to livelihood restoration assistance to help improve or at least restore their pre-project living standards and income-earning capacities of affected households.

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

19. **Resettlement Financing and Budget:** The overall compensation and other related resettlement costs amounts to **UZS484 321 870** or **US\$204 230**. This amount includes 10% contingency to cover any other costs that may arise during the implementation. The total budget for LARP is estimated at **UZS 532 754 057** or **US\$ 224 653**.

20. **Monitoring and Reporting:** Monitoring would include only internal monitoring. PMU Safeguard Team - Environmental and Social (Resettlement) consultants will carry out internal

monitoring routinely in close coordination with local hokimiyat. Internal monitoring will be done on a quarterly basis.

I. INTRODUCTION

1.1. General

21. The Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) has been prepared as part of the feasibility study for the CAREC Corridor 2 Road Investment Program "Reconstruction of road sections A-380 "Guzar - Bukhara - Nukus - Beineu", Project 3, section (km 228 – 315). The LARP is based on assessment of impacts on land and property. Compensation rates and quantities incorporate a factor of safety to ensure that adequate provision will enable affected households (AHHs) to restore or improve their pre-project level living standards.

22. The LARP is prepared in compliance with the preliminary design provided by PMO to the consultant. The LARP will be updated based on detailed design. Currently, Design Institute implements the re-calculations of Feasibility study of the Project. The final LARP will be submitted to ADB for approval prior to implementation, which is a condition for the award of civil works contract.

1.2. Uzbekistan CAREC 2 Project

23. The proposed investment program targets the Uzbekistan section of CAREC Corridor 2 - the A380 highway, which connects Uzbekistan to Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, and Turkmenistan. Another highway investment now under preparation in Kazakhstan (supported by the Asian Development Bank [ADB]) will connect Beyneu (a town on the border with Uzbekistan) with Uzbekistan's A380 highway and the port of Aktau in the Caspian Sea. The two highways, when completed, will provide Uzbekistan and other Central Asian countries direct access to the Caspian Sea, and thereafter to South Asia and the Black Sea (via road corridors being built in Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia). The investment program has strong links to CAREC Corridor 6, which reaches the so-called Ring Road in Afghanistan and thereafter the main ports in Pakistan and Iran.

24. According to the results of the Advisory Mission ADB on May 6, 2014, a Memorandum on ADB financing of the third tranche CAREC Corridor 2 "Road Investment Program - Phase 3" was signed. ADB financial assistance comprise of a loan of US\$ 230.0 million including US\$ 150.0 million from the ADB Ordinary Capital Resources (OCR). The tranche is provided for 24 years, including a four-year grace period. The Government of the Uzbekistan contributes equivalent to US\$ 80.0 million including taxes, duties and annual maintenance costs of project facilities during the implantation period.

25. The investment program II will increase domestic and international trade and will have an impact on sustainable economic development. The outcome will be better transport connectivity, road safety, efficiency and economic development. The outputs of the Project will include (i) 236 kilometer reconstructed section of CAREC Corridor 2 road; and (ii) implemented road sector sustainability plans, which relate to road safety and asset managements. The investment will be split into three separate projects. The outputs under each project will be as follows:

- **Project 1. Road Development:** The output will be about 58 km of the reconstructed section of A373 highway (between km 116 and km 190). The investment will upgrade the existing four-lane section with an international design within the existing right-of-way.

- **Project 2.** The outputs will be nearly 75 km of the reconstructed section of A373/4P112 highway (between km 0 and 75), updated road asset management plans, and implemented road safety action plan. Improvement of cross-border facilities for shortening the processing time at Osh, Kyrgyzstan border is covered under a separate bilateral funding.

- **Project 3.** The outputs will be 87 km (approximately) of the reconstructed section of A380 highway (between Km 228 and 315), strengthening capacity of the Road Fund for road asset management, piloting the introduction of road user charges on reconstructed road section of Project 1, and implementation of road safety action plan for projects 1 and 2 of the investment program II. This LARP has been prepared for this Project.

1.3. Project Location

26. Bukhara region is a viloyat (province) of Uzbekistan, located in the southwest of the country. It borders Turkmenistan, Navoiy Province, Qashqadaryo Province, a tiny bit of Xorazm Province, the Karakalpakstan Republic. It covers an area of 40.320 km². The population is estimated to be around 1.756 mln., with 61.7% of the population living in rural areas. Bukhara Province is divided into 11 administrative districts. The capital is the city of Bukhara (estimated population 271,300 inhabitants). Other major cities include Alat, Karakul, Galaasiya, Gazli, Gijduvan, Kagan, Romitan, Shafirkan, and Vabkent.

27. The project area is located in Bukhara, Romitan, Jondor and Peshku districts of Bukhara province. Table 1 provides an overview of the districtwise road segments.

Table 1: Road segments under LARP

District /	Community	Kms
Bukhara district	Kuchkumar	228-234
	Sufikorgar	234-236
	Bukharobalik	236-237
Romitan district	Chelnogy	237-241
	Romitan	241-254
	Bogiturgon	254-262
	Shurcha	262-265
Peshku district	Jongeldi	265-278
Jondor district	Amir Temur	278-315

**Figure 1: Map of the Project location
Uzbekistan CAREC - Project -3 (228-315 km)**



28. The Bukhara region is crossed by line A-380 and M-37 linking Iran, Turkmenistan, Afghanistan and Uzbekistan. The Project will construct and reconstruct road sections of A-380 (228-315 km) "Guzar - Bukhara - Nukus - Beineu" covering a total length of 87 km.

1.4. Project Benefits and impact

29. The rehabilitation and construction of 228 – 315 km road section of Project 3 - "Guzar - Bukhara - Nukus - Beineu" will contribute towards development of the economy by increasing the volume of freight and passenger traffic at the national and regional level and creating facilitative conditions for boasting volume of foreign and domestic trade. The project will also contribute towards increase in employment opportunities and in turn towards improvement of the living standards of the local population in the project area.

30. The project will also strengthen logistics by improving cross-border facilities and shortening the cross-border processing time. The design has allowed for regular turning areas across the separating grade.

31. The Project is classified as Category B in accordance with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS), 2009, as there are non-significant involuntary resettlement impacts. The Project construction would entail limited land acquisition and resettlement impacts on business and residential land in the area. In order to assess the Project level resettlement impacts, a detailed census survey was undertaken on this road. The survey brought forth that a total of 5

affected households comprising of 29 affected persons would be affected as a result of this Project.

32. The impacts of the present project largely include loss of land, structures and income losses. A total of 0.053 ha of land will be acquired as a result of the project improvements. 0.04 ha of the affected land comprises of individually held land plots whereas the remaining 0.013 ha comprises of commercial land. A total of 3 residential structures and 2 businesses will be impacted by the project. The details of project impact are further elaborated in Section III of this LARP.

33. No Indigenous People household or socio-economically vulnerable households will be affected by the Project.

1.5. Measures to minimize Resettlement Impacts

34. All possible efforts have been made to minimize the resettlement impacts along the road section by means of adoption of appropriate technical design. Additional efforts will be made during the detailed design to further reduce the project impact, by means of the following:

- i. Informing affected persons about their rights/ options pertaining to land acquisition/ resettlement;
- ii. Providing prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable directly to the project;
- iii. Providing resettlement assistance for vulnerable affected people;
- iv. Linking Compensation/ Resettlement implementation to project timetable

1.6. Objectives of the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP)

35. The LARP has been prepared to (i) address and mitigate all impacts caused due to the project road development; (ii) ensure compliance with the safeguard requirements of the ADB; and (c) to pay adequate compensation and resettlement and rehabilitation assistance to the affected households to restore or improve their pre-project standard of living.

36. The primary goal of this LARP is to plan adequate mitigation measures and provide compensation and resettlement assistance to those physically and economically affected. These include (i) provision for compensation payments for land and structures; (ii) payment of additional grant to reach replacement costs of the affected properties as provided for in the entitlement matrix and approved by the Government; (iii) relocation assistance for temporary dislocation/disruption during site construction; (iv) relocation in newly established land plots in resettlement sites with provisions for cultural resources; (v) grant for reconstruction of houses; (vi) provision for house plots for non-titled/landless and vulnerable households in resettlement sites; (vii) employment of the poor, particularly women who are willing to work in resettlement site development activities; (viii) income/livelihood restoration plan; and (ix) provision for implementation framework, monitoring and evaluation.

37. The LARP has been prepared on the basis of census survey and in consultations undertaken with key stakeholders.

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

2.1 Project Impacts

38. The preparation of the LARP was based on census survey of the affected households. The survey was concluded on October 5, 2014, which is cut-off date for this Project. This section covers the baseline information on the Project's land acquisition and resettlement impacts. The compensation and rehabilitation measures, and the cost estimates were prepared based on this survey.

39. The project road traverses through the Bukhara and Romitan districts. A total of 5 households comprising of 29 persons will be affected as a result of the project in these two districts. 4 of the 5 AHHs belong to the Romitan district (See Table 2.1 below).

Table 2 Summary of Affected Households (AHHs) and Persons

District	Number of AHHs	APs
Bukhara	1	6
Romitan	4	23
TOTAL	5 AHHs	29 APs

2.1.1 Loss of agricultural land

40. According to the census survey conducted in October 2014, the project will incur no impact on agricultural land plots. Also, no agricultural crops and trees will be affected by the Project.

2.1.2 Loss of Residential and Commercial land

41. As per the Uzbekistan land rights, Official State Act grants the right for lifelong inheritable possession to individual households for Residential land. In case of commercial land, the district hokim issues permanent possession of land to individual households for businesses. Under this LARP, a total of 5 households will lose a combined area of 0.053 ha of residential and commercial land in Bukhara and Romitan districts. Out of these, 0.04 ha of affected land plots comprise of residential plots while the remaining 0.013 ha of affected land plots comprise of commercial plots.

42. 3 households with 16 APs will lose a combined area of 0.04 ha of residential land plots and incur impact on their residential land plots and structures constructed on this land. The 3 AHHs (with impact on residential land) with 16 APs will lose less than 10% of their total land and will experience limited adverse impacts of the project. These 3 AHHs will experience partial loss of residential land and impact on secondary structures such as stalls and verandahs. These affected households will not be relocated but will receive compensation for their affected land and assets. The remaining land plots of these 3 AHHs will remain viable for continued use. Apart from these three households, 2 households with 13 APs will lose an area of 0.013 ha of commercial land plots and incur severe impact on their business structures, necessitating their relocation.

43. The summary information of the affected residential and commercial land is provided in Table 3 below. Information is based on the census survey and detailed measurement data of

the affected properties provided by the joint assessment undertaken by the resettlement planning team from districts administration and the project resettlement specialist.

Table 3: Affected residential and commercial land plots

Type of Loss	Name of the Districts		Affected area, ha	Total number of AHHs
	Bukhara	Romitan		
Residential	1	2	0.04	3
Commercial	1	1	0.013	2
Total	2	3	0.053	5

2.1.3 Loss of income and livelihood: Impact on Business

44. 2 businesses will be severely affected by the project necessitating their relocation. These businesses will have minor area of land affected (0.013 ha) as a result of the Project and will be compensated on a cash-for-land basis. The affected businesses will need to be relocated as they loss 100% of their commercial structures on the affected land plot.² These affected businesses will be compensated for the loss of income, losses due to a possible interruption of work, resettlement costs during the transition period and transportation costs, where applicable.

45. **Impact on Employees of Affected Businesses:** The census survey also identified the presence of employees in the affected business enterprises. A total of 7 employees employed in the 2 affected business enterprises would experience impact on income due to displacement of the business enterprises.

Table 4: Impact on business: Affected Employees

District	Number of Affected Business Enterprises	Number of Affected Employees*
Bukhara	1	4
Romitan	1	3
TOTAL	2	7

* These employees are temporary staff.

46. These employees would be permanently impacted by loss of livelihood source and will be provided assistance for lost livelihood source in line with the provision of the Entitlement Matrix of this LARP.

2.1.4 Loss of structures and buildings

47. The land acquisition will affect two types of structures mainly– primary structures and secondary structures. A total of 3 primary structures belonging to 2 households will be affected as a result of the project, which includes 2 commercial shops and 1 warehouse structure. These two affected structures used for businesses will be affected entirely necessitating their relocation.

² No residential households affected by the project will need to be relocated as they lose less than 10% of their land plots.

Table 5 Number and area of primary affected structure

Type of primary affected structure	Number of Affected Primary Structures				Area of affected structure (in ha.)	Construction type	Type of main construction material	Total number of AHHs
	Bukhara		Romitan					
	No. of Structures affected	Type of Structures affected	No. of Structures affected	Type of Structures affected				
Commercial Structure	1	shop	2	Shop and warehouse	0.013	permanent	concrete	2
Total	3 Commercial structures				0.013	-	-	2 AHHs

48. In addition to the business structures affected by the project, 3 households will incur impact on secondary structures such as verandah and stalls, located on the residential plots to be acquired. These structures will be partially affected, with no impact on the primary residential structure and not necessitating relocation of the affected households. All affected buildings and structures, were evaluated based on their construction type and material used in their construction and the actual expenses incurred in constructing similar structures was ascertained. All the affected structures are permanent structures made of cement concrete.

49. All secondary structures getting affected belong to the 3 residential AHHs and include 3 stalls and 1 verandah. All these structures are permanent in nature and made of baked brick and concrete (See Table 6).

Table 6 Number and Area of affected Secondary Structures

Type of Secondary structure affected	Number of Affected Secondary Structures		Area of affected structure, (in ha)	Construction type	Type of main construction material	Total number of AHHs
	Bukhara	Romitan				
	No. of Structures affected	No. of Structures affected				
Verandah	0	1	0.04	Permanent	Baked brick and concrete	3
Stall	0	3		Permanent	Baked brick and concrete	
Total	4 secondary structures		0.04 ha	-	-	3

2.1.5 Loss of community and government structures

50. The project construction will not impact any community or government land and/or structures.

2.2 Summary of Project Impacts

51. A summary of affected households and persons is presented in the following table:

Table 7: Summary of Affected Households and Persons by Category and Impact

Category of Impact	Number of Affected HHs	Number of APs	Remarks
A. Land			
A1 Residential land	3	16	
A2 Commercial land	2	13	+ 7 employees*
Sub-total A	5 AHHs	29 APs	7
B. Business/Income Losses			
C1. Business losses	2	7 employees*	
Sub-total C	2 businesses	7 employees*	
C. Permanent Structures			
D1 Residential Structures	13 units ³		Houses, sheds, building attachments, verandah and structures such as boundary walls, gates, fences and stall
D2 Commercial Structures	3 units ⁴		Shops and warehouse
Sub-total D	16 units		
Total (A+B+C+D)	5 AHHs	36 persons	Including 7 employees*

* These employees are temporary staff.

52. The special focus of the resettlement and compensation surveys was on the woman headed households. There is only one affected woman-headed household (commercial structure).⁵

2.2.1 Severity of impact

53. There are also 2 affected businesses will incur severe impact on their income resulting from relocation⁶ (See Table below). In order to compensate this income loss, these affected households will receive a one full-year's income as compensation

Table 8 Severity of impact

Severity of Impact	No. of severely affected HH		Total eligible HHs
	Bukhara	Romitan	
Loss of land >10%	1	1	13
Impact on residential buildings	0	0	
Fully relocated households	1	1	13
Impact on business structure	1	1	7 employees
Total	2 AHHs		20 APs

³The various types of affected units belong to a total of 3 AHHs.

⁴The various types of affected units belong to 2 AHHs.

⁵ The census data showed that this woman-headed household cannot be classified as vulnerable households. In this case business is managed by married couple, and a woman is just an official owner of the commercial structure. It is not caused by loss of bread-winner.

⁶In case of this LARP, the adopted threshold for severity of impact is more than 10% of impact on an average annual income.

2.3 Impact on Vulnerable Households

54. Vulnerable households are those formed by poor people and /or headed by single women. The categorization of poor is based on the reported income data collected during the census survey. The poverty line is taken as: monthly per capita income less than the equivalent of UZS 161.452 (approximately US\$2.26 per capita per day), which is close to the internationally accepted income poverty line of US\$1.65 per capita, per day.

55. Based on the census survey, no vulnerable households will be affected by the Project.

III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE AFFECTED POPULATION

56. In addition to the demographic and social data collected during the census survey, socio-economic information was collected from APs through a structured socio-economic questionnaire (see **Annex I and Annex II**). The following section presents the analysis of the key data collected during the census survey related to the socio-economic profile of the project affected households.

3.1.1 Demographic and Social Characteristics

57. In all, only 5 households will be affected as a result of the Project. The average household size is 6 members per household with the largest household comprising of 7 members and the smallest comprising of 5 members.

Table 9: Population by gender

Districts	AHH	APs	Male	Female
Bukhara	1	6	14	15
Romitan	4	23		
Total	5	29	14	15

58. According to census data, 44% of the population (excluding those <6 years) have studied up to secondary level while 40% and 16% have completed secondary and higher secondary schooling, respectively. Among the women, 5 have primary level and 5 have secondary level education. Only 1 reported to have completed high school certificate.

3.1.2 Economic Profile

59. About 34% of the 5 surveyed families stated that business and trade is their main economic activity. 10% of the surveyed households are dependent upon white-collar jobs, such as work in the Government sector. Agriculture the main economic activities for 3% of the households. Approximately 10% of the surveyed households reported other activities as their major economic activity.

Table 10: Sources of income

Main Source of Income	No. of affected persons	%
Business and trade	10	35%
Government employees	3	10%
Student	4	14%
Other (house keeper)	4	14%
Handicrafts	1	3%
Agriculture (heads of farm, farm-worker)	1	3%
Retired	2	7%
Child preschool age / school age	4	14%
Total	29	100%

60. Business activity is the highest contributor to the annual income of the AHHs. The census data shows the average income of the AHHs. As can be seen in table below, the average income for the affected household is 1686.7 USD. Average daily income per capita of

AHHs is US\$280.8 per capita per month or US\$9.36 per day, which is 4.1 times above the official poverty line.⁷

Table 11: Annual Household Income⁸

Currency	Affected HHs	Affected persons	Income for per family			Income for per capita		
			Min	Max	Average	Min	Max	Average
UZS	5	29	600 000	4 000 000	1 860 000	100 000	666 600	310 000
US \$			253.0	1686.7	784.3	42.2	280.8	130.7

61. The total average monthly household expenditure is UZS 2 324 000 or US\$ 979.9. People spend the highest amount of money on food (33%) followed by clothing, transportation, agricultural produce, and health. Health and education takes 18% of total amount of the HHs expenditures.

Table 12: Average Household Expenditure

	Expenditures / monthly average amount / UZS	Expenditures / monthly average amount / US\$	%
Food	760 000	320,5	33%
Clothing	400 000	168,7	18%
Health	400 000	168,7	18%
Education	420 000	177,1	18%
For utilities (gas, electricity, etc.)	137 500	58,0	6%
Communications	48 000	20,2	2%
Agriculture (hiring tools, seed, etc)	80 000	33,7	4%
Socialfunctions	25 000	10,5	1%

3.1.3 Household assets

62. The 5 AHHs self-assessed the availability of other assets and items of wealth. The table below enumerates the other assets owned by the AHHs:

Table 13: Other assets owned by the Affected Households

	AHH	%
Durable assets (Car, Bicycle, TV, Video, etc.),		
<i>Car</i>	2	40%
<i>Bicycle</i>	3	60%
<i>TV</i>	4	80%
<i>Refrigerator</i>	3	60%
Householditems	5	100%

⁷ The poverty line is taken as monthly per capita income less than the equivalent of UZS 161.452 (approximately US\$2.26 per capita per day). This is also close to the internationally accepted income poverty line of US\$1.65 per capita, per day.

⁸ The poverty line is taken as monthly per capita income less than the equivalent of UZS 161.452 (approximately US\$2.26 per capita per day). This is also close to the internationally accepted income poverty line of US\$1.65 per capita, per day.

Livestock	3	60%
Agricultural equipment / manual	5	100%

63. Most of the surveyed household reported household items, agricultural manual equipment and livestock as their assets. 60% of them possess livestock. Possession of durable goods differs from household to household depending on the nature of the durable goods. At a minimum, most households possess a television set. Refrigerators and bicycle are owned more than half of the households. A very small number of households have vehicles such as car.

3.1.4 Indebtedness

64. Indebtedness among the households in the Project affected area is a common occurrence. During census there were identified that one (20%) of the households had taken loans in the previous year. The loans have been obtained from bank for business needs. No one of households received benefits from government assistance schemes.

3.1.5 Quality of Life

65. Affected households have access to piped water supplied by the local water supply company. They also can use water extracted from deep-water wells that is generally of relatively good quality but has to be boiled for cooking and drinking purposes, especially for younger children and older adults. None of the HHs was purchasing water for domestic consumption.

66. All affected HHs have sanitation facilities in form of toilets and bathrooms in their house. The toilets and bathrooms are detached from the main living accommodation of the housing compound and are quite typical of rural households in Uzbekistan. This ensures sanitation and hygiene in the households.

67. All affected HHs have access to electricity. Electricity is used for washing and sometimes drying clothes, lighting, refrigeration, heating, cooling, and watching television. For heating purposes majority of the HHs were found to rely on gas rather than electricity. Households also use wood as the source of fuel for cooking.

IV. LAND COMPENSATION AND RESETTLEMENT STRATEGY

4.1 Land Compensation Strategy

68. The legally based land compensation method that exists in Uzbekistan is compensation with replacement land, or, the land-for-land compensation. The Government and the local population prefers the same if the adjoining or nearby land to the affected plot is readily available.

69. In this LARP, land will be taken on permanent period. Compensation for affected land will be on a "land for land" basis, with land being provided to owners by the District Hokimiyat following assessment by the LARP. Such land will be of equal value/productivity in a nearby location and with comparable associated services/ facilities, or compensation to provide such services. This land will be provided from available land plots in the district without impacting other individual households. Transaction costs, registration fees, if any, will be borne by the Executing Agency.

4.2 Compensation for the loss of residential/commercial land

70. The valuation of these land categories presented particular challenges, as residential and commercial land has no intrinsic productive value. In this regard, a variety of options were considered. Option one was to hire independent assessors to devise an acceptable valuation methodology. All the independent assessors available in the country focus on market valuation to cover the replacement cost of the affected households.

71. Another option considered was to compensate this land as agricultural land, planted with a standard crop, plus the replacement value of improvements such as house embankment water supply and electricity supply. This option was considered unsatisfactory to the principle of replacement cost.

72. The final option which was considered and agreed was in form an interim measure with the Land Committee, as per which losses of residential/commercial land will be compensated by market rate based on the valuation of independent assessors.

73. Buildings (registered or not) will be compensated at replacement cost. For partial impacts (on structure wall, fences etc), cash compensation at replacement rates will be paid to restore the remaining structure to its original state. Unaffected portions of a structure will also be compensated if they become unlivable as a result of the impact.

74. This compensation approach was explained to, discussed and agreed with the affected persons during the community consultations held in project-affected districts before the finalization of LARP.

4.3 Relocation Strategy

75. The resettlement strategy formulated for the Project is based on different principles for loss of residential/commercial land.

4.3.1 Residential/commercial Land

76. For this type of land, the main compensation strategy adopted would comprise of cash compensation. However, in some cases, where relocation of the occupants of these land plots is necessary, a land-for-land compensation approach with serviced relocation plots has been adopted. The relocated families will also be paid a cash allowance for the resettlement costs and other related entitlements. This strategy responds to the need of minimizing resettlement as much as possible. The affected households losing a house or a shop and retaining enough space in the original plot to rebuild their buildings will not be relocated. In such cases, the affected household will reconstruct their lost buildings in the old land plot and receive compensation in cash for the section of the land plot lost.

77. The households which do not have enough space in the original land plot to reconstruct their buildings will be relocated and provided with replacement land plots. This is the best compensation option, as there is hardly any free residential/commercial land on sale in the project area. The Khokimiyat will make efforts to allocate replacement land plots to the APs in their original settlement and commercial plots along the road. Expenses incurred in preparing the allocated commercial land plot such as relocation of utilities, land clearing/filling, sanitation and land registration will be paid for by the Khokimiyat.

V. RESETTLEMENT POLICY, LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND ENTITLEMENTS

5.1 General

78. The policy framework for the Project is based on the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan and ADB Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS) 2009 and other relevant policies. The key legislative acts regulating land management relations and the ownership rights related to immovable properties in the Republic of Uzbekistan are the following:

- Land code (30 April 1998), the changes of 2003-2014;
- Housing Code (24 December 1998);
- Civil Code (29 August 1996), the changes of 2004-2013;
- Resolution of Cabinet of Ministers № 97 (29 May 2006);
- Resolution of Cabinet of Ministers № 146 (25 May 2011);
- Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic Of Uzbekistan (February 15, 2013 of No. 44). About approval of the situation on the procedure for appointment and payments of social benefits and financial support to needy families.

5.2 Relevant Provisions regulating Land Acquisition and Compensation in Uzbekistan Land code (30 April 1998), taking the changes of 2003-2014 into account

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

5.2.2 Housing Code (24 December 1998)

80. The Housing Code (HC) is a regulatory framework for housing related matters of individuals and legal entities. This law regulates acquisition, compulsory purchase and compensation on housing matters. Housing Code defines ownership types of housing, rights and obligations of owners, terms of use, and maintenance of housing. HC provides legal and regulatory framework in case of seizure and compulsory purchase of housing from individuals and legal entities.

5.2.3 Civil Code (29 August 1996), the changes of 2004-2013 are taken into account

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

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

82. This resolution regulates compensation for losses to individuals and legal entities resulting from acquisition of land plots for state and public needs. This regulation is mainly dealing with land plots, houses, structures of individuals and legal entities.

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

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

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

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

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

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

87. The *Regulation on the procedure for granting land for urban development* and other non-agricultural purposes contains the following provisions:

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

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

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

88. The losses of land possessors, users, tenants and owners, as well as losses of agriculture and forestry should be compensated before granting of documents certifying rights on land plot.

89. The regulation also orders that demolition of house shall be done only after agreeing on compensation and providing replacement premises. The regulation orders that compensation has to be paid before starting any construction work.

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

90. In case of acquisition and temporary occupation of land plot or part thereof, the following would be subject to compensation:

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

5.2.6 Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic Of Uzbekistan (February 15, 2013 of No. 44). About approval of the situation on the procedure for appointment and payments of social benefits and financial support to needy families

91. The aim of the resolution is to approve Regulations on the procedure for appointment and payment of social benefits and financial support to needy families.

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

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

5.3 Relevant ADB Policies

5.3.1 ADB Safeguards Policy (SPS), 2009

93. The ADB Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS) of 2009 requirements for Involuntary Resettlement aims to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring Project and design alternatives; to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all Affected persons in real terms relative to pre-Project levels; and to improve the standards of living of the Affected poor and other vulnerable groups.

ADB Policy has the following requirements:

Compensation, assistance and benefits for Affected persons (APs)

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

Social Impact Assessment

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

Resettlement Planning

- A resettlement plan should be prepared based on the social impact assessment and through meaningful consultation with the affected persons if the proposed Project will have involuntary resettlement impacts

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

Information Disclosure

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

Consultation and Participation

- Conduct meaningful consultation with APs, their host communities, and civil society
- Pay particular attention to the need of disadvantaged or vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, female-headed

households, women and children, Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal rights to land.

Grievance Redress Mechanism

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

Unanticipated Impacts

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

Special Considerations for Indigenous Peoples

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

Negotiated Settlement

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

94. As per ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement (2009), important elements of the resettlement policy for this Project are:

- avoid and minimize land acquisition and resettlement impacts;
- compensate for lost assets at replacement cost;
- livelihood, and income restoration;
- assistance for relocation, including provision of relocation sites with appropriate facilities and services; and assistance for rehabilitation needs to achieve at least
- pre-project standard of living of the affected households is restored or improved as a result of the Project.

5.4 Other Cross-Cutting Policy Themes

95. **Gender and Development (1998).** The Bank's policy adopts gender mainstreaming as a key strategy for promoting gender equity, and for ensuring that women participate and that their needs are explicitly addressed in the decision-making process for development activities. The 2009 SPS also reiterates the importance of including gender issues in the preparation of safeguard documents at all stages to ensure that gender concerns are incorporated, including gender-specific consultation and information disclosure. This includes special attention to guarantee women's assets, property, and land-use rights and restoration/improvement of their living standards; and to ensure that women will receive project benefits.

96. **Public Communications Policy (2011).** This policy seeks the active participation of affected people and other stakeholders during the development and review of safeguard policies on ADB-assisted programs and projects. With respect to land acquisition and involuntary resettlement, the EA shall make available the social safeguards document to affected people in the following manner, consistent with ADB's OM Section F1/OP (January 2010): (i) before Project appraisal, the draft document; (ii) after completion, the final document; and (iii) following revisions as a result of detailed technical design or change in scope in the program or project, the revised social safeguards document. The information thereon can be made available in the form of brochures, leaflets or booklets in the local language/s. When DPs include non-literate people, other appropriate communication methods will be used. The social safeguards document in the forms of draft, final and revised version shall be publicly disclosed at ADB website.

97. **Accountability Mechanism (2012).** This mechanism is part of ADB's continued efforts to enhance its capacity in responding to and/or resolving the problems associated with the implementation of its policies in all programs or projects it assists. It consists of a consultation phase and a compliance review phase, by which the problems or issues raised by the affected people and/or stakeholders are investigated and resolved. The complaints who have exhausted the effort to resolve problem with the Project and ADB's operation, can submit their complaint in written in any national language of the affected people to Compliance Review Panel. In Uzbekistan, the complaints could be submitted through the ADB Resident Mission at 1A.Khodjaev Street, Tashkent 100027 (Tel: +998711401920; Fax: +998711401900; Website: www.adb.org/urm).

5.5 Comparison of Uzbek laws, regulations and procedures and ADB SPS

98. Comparison of the Uzbekistan LAR Policy with the ADB Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard Policy indicates that the key elements of the ADB Policy are present - particularly those related to valuation of immovable property. The ADB's principle of avoidance or minimization of resettlement is also reflected in Uzbekistan Legislation.

99. The key points of differences are related to DP's without title, or registration (businesses and structures). In order to remedy this, Uzbekistan has ensured that all land, businesses and structures will be registered prior to resettlement, at no cost to the DP, and then transferred or compensated under the relevant entitlement.

100. Some of the other areas of difference between ADB Policy and National Laws are issue of information dissemination and consultation with displaced households, lack of clarity on land compensation, lack of compensation for businesses that lose income as a result of the Project, and no provision for severely affected households or vulnerable households.

101. The reconciliation provisions to fill these gaps have been agreed upon between RRF and ADB after a series of meetings where RRF requested that the TA Resettlement Consultants fully explain the implications of both GoU and ADB policies for the overall impact of land acquisition and resettlement on the Project, specifically the costs that would be incurred by RRF for meeting compensation payments and by when Displaced HHs would need to be compensated.

5.6 Resettlement Policy & Principles for the Project

102. In line with the Uzbek national laws and regulations on land acquisition and compensation and incorporating ADB SPS - 2009, the following principles for the compensation/rehabilitation of families affected by the Project will be followed and communicated to all key stakeholders:

- (i) The road route minimizes the need for acquisition of houses or land.
- (ii) Where there will be permanent acquisition of land and buildings, identification, compensation and assistance will be provided prior to commencement of construction.
- (iii) All displaced persons will receive compensation, irrespective of if they are without lease or formal recognition/title. This includes any temporary residential structures, informal agricultural activities or temporary business use. In case of unregistered land users, to enable the Project to compensate such unregistered land users for land losses under Uzbekistan laws, representatives from the District Cadastral Offices will such advise affected land users to register or update the registration of their lands. Under the LARP those who have unregistered land will be registered free of charge prior to compensation. This will be facilitated by the RRF.
- (iv) All construction over public rights of way – footpaths, canals, driveways and roads will be undertaken rapidly and without undue delay to avoid inconvenience to business and residences.
- (v) Detailed seminars and consultations will be conducted with affected households to keep them informed of the process. Representatives of affected households will be invited to participate in the *Hokimiyat* valuation meetings.
- (vi) A grievance redress mechanism and procedure has been established. When a affected household does not agree with a decision of the grievance redressal regarding compensation, and feels that they are in any way worse off, can take their grievance to the highest level, at the cost of the project.
- (vii) Those people who face significant impacts (losing more than 10% of their productive asset and/or physically displaced from housing) will receive additional support, assistance and compensation.
- (viii) Vulnerable groups, including female-headed households, the needy people, disabled, or families with significant numbers of elderly or disabled members will receive additional support, assistance and compensation to ensure that they are not severely affected.
- (ix) AP's may use and exercise their rights to a land plot and make necessary expenditures in compliance with its purpose after notification of acquisition for public needs until compensation is agreed. However, there will be no entitlement to additional compensation based on these improvements if made after the cut-off date.
- (x) If a land plot becomes unviable due to acquisition then the whole land plot will be compensated.

103. Based on ADB safeguards requirements and practices as well as the above principles, the Project implementation will be subjected to the following LAR-related condition:

104. Commencement of Civil Works is conditional to the satisfactory implementation of the final LARP to be vouched for by a compliance report prepared by the Internal Monitoring Consultant.

5.7 Property relations in Uzbekistan

105. All land resources in Republic of Uzbekistan are owned by the state and are subdivided into several categories according to the main purpose of land. Considering the unique character of the land ownership pattern in Uzbekistan, Table 12 below provides details of the various kinds of property relations and the titles and legal ownership for residential and commercial land. The same ownership titles have then been used in this LARP.

Table 14 Property Relations and Ownership Status for different Category of Land

Category of Land	According to Land Code of Uzbekistan category of land	Type of Land Right	Deed or document provided	Who owns land?	Who uses the land
Residential	Land of populated areas (towns, settlement and rural populated areas)	Lifelong inheritable possession	Official State Act granting the right for Lifelong inheritable possession. District Hokim issues the same.	City hokimiyat/ District hokimiyat	Citizens
Business	Land of populated areas (towns, settlement and rural populated areas)	Permanent possession	Official State Act granting the right for permanent possession, District Hokim issues the same.	City hokimiyat/ District hokimiyat	Legal entities

5.8 Compensation entitlements

106. In line with the above discussed policy principles adopted in this LARP, the following category of affected persons (APs) have been identified for payment of compensation:

- (i) All APs losing land (with different title status namely lifelong inheritable possession, permanent possession status, leaseholder, unregistered but willing to pay tax and become leaseholders).
- (ii) APs losing structures, crops, tree, or other objects attached to the land; and,
- (iii) Employees.

107. Compensation eligibility will be limited by a cut-off date established based on the last day of the census survey (October 2014). 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 will 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.

108. All compensation entitlements are summarized in Table 14 – the entitlement matrix below:

Table 15 Entitlement Matrix

Type	Specifications	Affected HHs	Entitlement
A. Impact on Land			
A.1. Residential land	All land losses independent of impact severity.	3 Residential rights holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land for land compensation through provision of plots comparable in value/location to the plot lost including services (or compensation to provide services); OR • Cash compensation at full market replacement cost to be determined by Independent Valuer. • Unaffected portions of an affected plot will also be compensated, if the same becomes unviable after impact. • Additional assistance for relocation (if required) and all transaction cost, registration fee, related to new plot allotted, will be borne by RRF
A.2 Commercial land		2 business households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land for land compensation through provision of alternative land plots comparable in value/location to the plot lost including services (or compensation to provide services)
B. Impact on Structures			
Commercial and Secondary Residential Structures	Full or partial loss of Structures	Lifelong inheritable possession/permanent possession	<p>Cash compensation at full replacement rate for affected structure/fix assets free of salvageable materials, depreciation and transaction costs.</p> <p>In case of the two business structures severely affected as a result of the Project, apart from above entitlement, the two displaced businesses will also be entitled to rental allowance for a period of two years.</p> <p>In case of the three secondary structures located on residential land plot that will be partially affected as a result of the Project, cash compensation shall be paid for the affected area of the structure at full market replacement value. An allowance for repair and rehabilitation of the affected structure shall also be paid to these households.</p>
C. Impact on Income and Livelihood			
Business	Permanent loss of business or employment	2 Business households	Cash compensation for lost income up to 1 year' (if income is permanent). The compensation is assessed at actual income as per tax declaration or in case taxes have not been paid at the maximum non-taxable income.

Type	Specifications	Affected HHs	Entitlement
	Severe impact allowance (to those households experiencing impact on more than 10% of their income source)	2 Business households	One-time severe impact allowance equivalent to three months' of minimum salary.
Employment from affected businesses	Loss of employment from affected businesses	7 Employees losing their livelihood as a result of impact on business enterprises	Cash indemnity for lost wages up to 6 months (including fixed by oral agreement with employer) paid for permanent impact on livelihood.
D. Relocation Assistance			
Relocation of Residential and Business Structures	Full or partial loss	2 affected businesses needing relocation	<p>Cash compensation will be paid as additional assistance for relocation/transport expenses of the affected business structure.</p> <p>Each affected business to be relocated will receive a resettlement allowance equivalent to 3 months of a minimum salary (UZS 107 635 / month) that will include allowance for transport expenses. Each of the two affected business households will receive a relocation assistance of UZS 645 810 or US\$272.3/ household.</p>
E. Any unanticipated Impacts			
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.			

VI. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

109. 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; the implementation process, including how resettlement preparation, approval, and implementation will be linked to contract awards and the start of the project's civil works.

110. The main institutions that will be involved in LAR activities are Republican Road Fund/Road Fund as executing agency (EA), Project Management Unit (PMU) Safeguard Team, Design Institute (DI), Project Consultants (PC), Provincial (Province) and District (District) and municipal towns authorities, Goskomzemgeodezcadastre (State Committee on Land Resources, Geodesy, Cartography and State Cadastre (SCLRGCS) at district level.

6.1 Republican Road Fund (Road Fund) – PMU

111. The Road Fund will have overall responsibility for all aspects of the program. The Program Management Unit (PMU) within Road Fund will be responsible for the day to day management of the Program including cross-agency coordination, and via the Safeguard Team (ST) for LARP implementation and monitoring the compensation and disbursement.

112. The Safeguard Team (ST) under PMU will be directly involved in all LAR related planning, implementation, inter-agency coordination, monitoring and reporting. They will receive supports from the Project Appraisal Consultants (PAC) of the Program and benefit from inputs from the Design Institute (DI), district/municipal executive powers and SCLRGCS as appropriate. The Safeguard Team in collaboration with the DI will review the LARPs.

6.2 Design Institute (DI)

113. The Design Institute will be in charge of elaborating the design and construction documents for the project. It will collaborate and work closely with the PMU/ Safeguard Team and PAC to:

- (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 and permanent occupation of acquired land.

6.3 Regional and District State Committee on Land Resources, Geodesy, Cartography and State Cadastre

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

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

6.4 Province / District Government

115. Local government agencies involved in the LARP review and implementation are Province (Province) and District (District) Executive Authorities who will form the Province Commission on Land Acquisition and District Evaluation Commissions. These will form a provincial land acquisition and resettlement committee (PLARC) which will undertake the following: (i) outline locations of constructions and structures affected by the project; (ii) select land for construction sites; (iii) prepare and approve legislation for the right (lease) to use land plots d;(iv) approves the Act for the right to use the land plot.

116. In addition to permanent members, the Commission will include representatives of Road Fund, as well as affected legal entities and individuals.

117. The PLARC will also estimate losses of landowners and land users. The Commission will prepare Acts for the right to specific plots of land specifying the acquired land area and losses and allowances as determined under the LARF entitlement matrix.

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

- (i) Road Fund PMU
- (ii) Provincial/District Department of Uzavtoyul (state joint stock company)
- (iii) Provincial/District Department of Agriculture and Water Resources
- (iv) Provincial/District of Environmental Protection
- (v) Organizations to which the alienated land has been transferred for use (Road Fund as EA, PMU/ST and DI).
- (vi) Mahalla leaders, NGO, Dehkan Association (as relevant)
- (vii) Representatives of the affected people

119. Farmer's and Dehkan Associations (FDEA) and Mahalla authorities will be involved in resettlement activities to ensure the rights and interests of affected households. Implementation of LARP will require close coordination with the local Mahalla and farmer associations. This coordination will help RRF in the following:

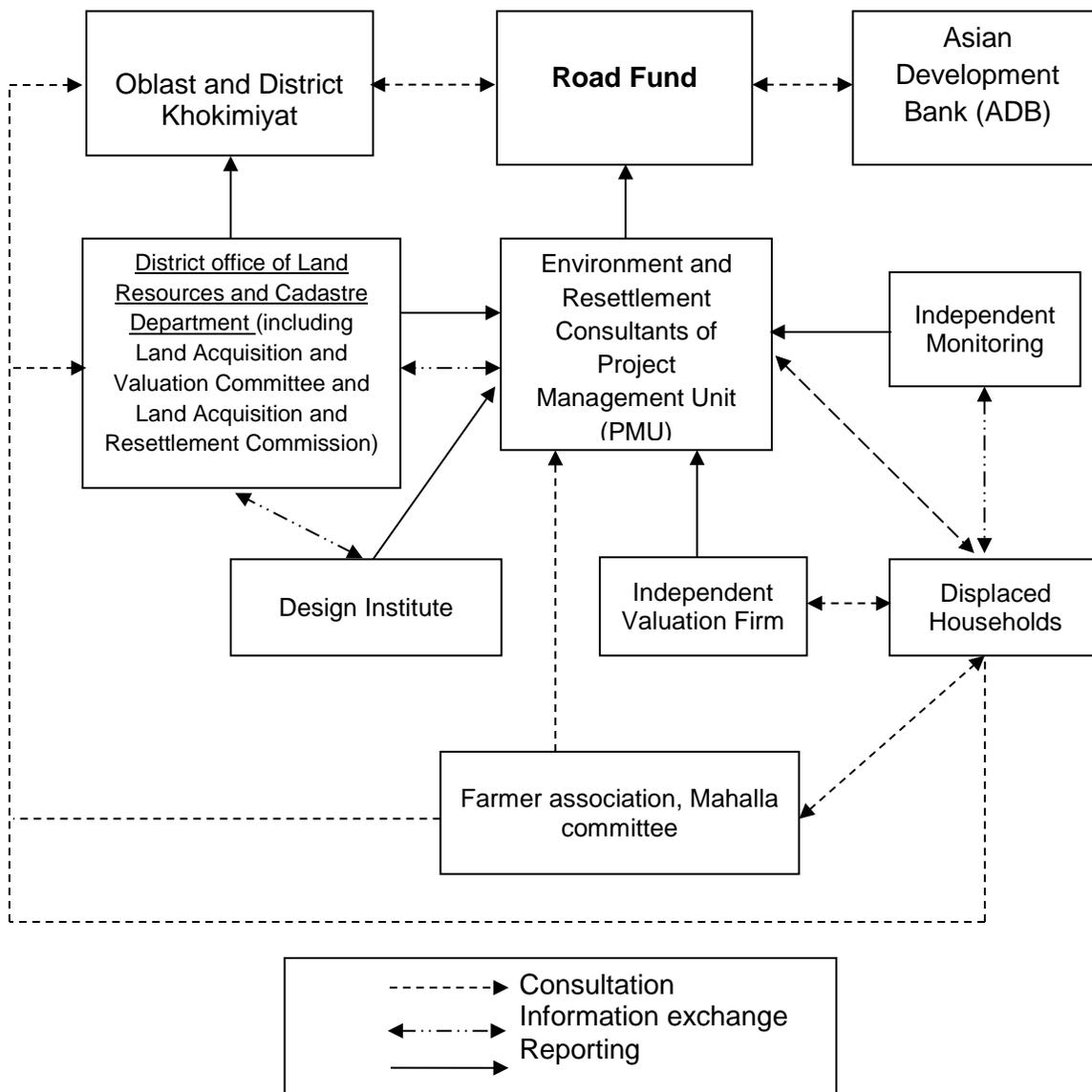
- (i) Dissemination of information related with LARP;
- (ii) Checking timely disbursement of compensation to displaced HHs;
- (iii) Obtaining early warnings on the grievances of displaced HHs;
- (iv) Verifying as to whether the Vulnerable displaced HHs were identified according to requirement laid down in this LARP; and

- (v) Obtaining information regarding any unexpected impacts, if any, being incurred by the displaced HHs.

6.5 Independent Valuation Firms

120. Independent Valuation Firms will comprise of an accredited private firm with valid license for valuation activities. These firms will be involved both by displaced households and if required by the PMU to estimate the market replacement value of the affected assets. Figure below illustrates the Institutional and Project Implementation arrangement for this Project.

Figure 2: Project Implementation Arrangement



VII. PUBLIC CONSULTATION, INFORMATION DISSEMINATION AND DISCLOSURE

7.1 Public consultations and meetings

121. Public consultations were carried out in all affected districts as part of the preparation of the LARP. Apart from affected households, representatives of local communities and government organizations were the key participants in these consultations. More than 50% of the participants in these consultations comprised of women. Apart from these group consultations, consultations and discussions were held with each of the affected household during the time of the survey.

122. The key objectives of the consultations were to: (a) identify and help address affected household concerns related to the preparation and implementation of the LARP; (b) get inputs on affected household preferences for the type and delivery of compensation; and (c) minimize affected household apprehensions and ensure transparency in LARP activities. The consultations were undertaken on April 17-18 and May 28-29, 2014, August 7, 2014. The venue and date of these consultations as well as the number of participants is summarized in Table below.

Table 16: Venue, Date and Participants in the Consultation Meetings

No	Consultation place	Number of meetings	Number of participants ⁹	Date of Consultations
1	Bukhara	2	21	April 17 and May 28, 2014
2	Romitan	2	55	April 17 and May 28, 2014
3	Peshku	2	12	April 18 and May 29, 2014
4	Jondor	2	15	April 18 and May 29, 2014
5	Romitan (include all rayon)	1	32	August 7, 2014
Total		9 meetings	135 participants	

123. During these public consultations, the community raised several important questions, which were addressed by the RRF, local hokimiyats, cadastral officers and social safeguard team. The main questions/queries were related to land acquisition and resettlement. Table below presents the main queries raised and the responses provided on the same.

Table 17: Main Issues Addressed during the Consultations

Queries	Responses
Whether cadastral value or market/replacement value of the building will be paid as compensation?	Compensation will be paid as per market /Replacement Value compensation

⁹The number of participants includes representatives of all the affected as well as representatives of local communities and government organizations. Thus number of participants of public consultations is more than total number of the affected households.

Queries	Responses
Who to apply to get market/replacement value for the affected structures, trees?	Independent certified valuation company will be involved in the same.
When is the deadline for valuation on independent valuator?	It is advised to start the valuation after the final design completion and drawing the red lines
Who will pay the valuation fee?	Affected households will pay and RRF will compensate for this, upon submission of requisite invoice or contract.
Can the affected household continue to live with the remaining land plot?	If the acquired land plot is a small part of the affected household's total land plot not necessitating relocation, the affected household can continue to live on the remaining land plot. Compensation will be paid for the affected part of the land plot equal as per the market replacement cost.
Who will be entitled for compensation? What is the definition of illegal and unregistered affected household?	All AHHs irrespective of their title status are entitled for compensation. Illegal and unregistered are those HHs who have no formal document proving that the affected property belongs to them.
Can they be still entitled to get additional land plot for their additional families?	Yes, but for this you have to submit formal document from makhalla as a proof.
Will they be entitled for loss of tree?	Yes, it has to be evaluated by independent valuation company to ascertain the market value of the affected tree.
How will the affected household live/fend for themselves during the construction of their new building period?	During this transition period, all affected household that are losing their residential asset will be entitled for rental payment up to 2 years.
In case affected household are not satisfied with the compensation they get, whom should they approach?	A disclosure meeting will be organized to provide detailed information regarding the grievance redress mechanism.
Can the affected household receive cash compensation in advance and build their houses before demolition?	It will be discussed by RRF and local hokimiyats and in disclosure meeting this issue will be resolved
Is it possible to relocate the affected household as close as possible to their	Local hokimiyat will try to relocate as many HH as far as possible in the vicinity of their

Queries	Responses
current location as they have land available in that area?	current location.
Would the Project offer employment opportunities during implementation of the Project?	This LARP considers giving priority waged employment opportunity for severely and vulnerable affected household.
And if so what type of employment opportunities would be available and moreover would there be some ongoing employment opportunities once the Project is fully implemented?	Mainly the construction work type, wage employment, other works that requires special road construction skills.
Will vulnerable group of people be entitled for some assistance?	Yes, special allowances will be considered for vulnerable households and the same will be disclosed during the disclosure workshop. Special provisions have been incorporated in the LARP for them.
Can the felled trees be taken by the AH even after valuation for compensation?	Yes, the owners can retrieve all the trees felled, as a result of the Project, even after they have received compensation for the them.
Can the affected household start to cut the timber and fruit bearing trees from now on?	No, it is advised to evaluate and wait for the final design. Only after red lines have been drawn and evaluation process done, after getting compensation you can cut off your trees.
Will it be possible to use the salvageable construction materials from demolished building and structures for free?	Yes, this LARP provides for remaining salvageable building materials to be under the disposal of affected household.
Who will get compensation for business structures in case the real owner issues power of attorney or in case just verbally it was transferred to current owner?	If the present owner has any kind of document that shows previous owner has given that business then it will be enough to give compensation to current owner. This will be clearly discussed during the allocation of compensation.
When will the construction start because they want to plant some plants and is there any guarantee that they will be able to harvest next year?	Construction will start in accordance with the Project schedule. The tentative date of commencement of construction would be March 2015.

124. The main issues that were brought forth in the public consultations have been summarized below:

- Valuation of Assets:** The affected households and general community were found supportive of the project even though it required acquisition of their land and other assets. With regard to the compensation for these assets, the

consultation participants were curious about the process of valuation of affected assets. Further they emphasized that they should be compensated using the principle of market replacement value rather than cadastral value of assets. The participants were assured that the project would evaluate the affected assets at market replacement values only.

- **Payment of Compensation:** Apart from valuation of the affected assets at replacement value, the affected households insisted that they should be given compensation in a timely manner. The participants, especially the affected households, said that they should be paid the compensation well before the commencement of civil work of the project. Also they suggested that the compensation amount be paid in one installment and by cash.
- **Notice before Demolition of Structures:** The affected households said that the HH whose structures would be demolished should be given enough notice prior to the demolition. This would help these households to prepare for relocation and would smoothen the shifting of assets for them.
- **Consultation on Relocation Locations:** During the consultations, relocation options were discussed and finalized (discussed in Relocation of Housing and Settlement chapter later) along with the affected households. The affected households said that they should be consulted on the relocation site before finalizing the same.
- **Commencement of Civil Work:** The affected households also enquired about the schedule of the LARP implementation and civil work. They were of the opinion that the schedule and progress of the project should be communicated to them at regular intervals.

125. This LARP will be updated as per the detailed design (if required). The consultation cycle as taken during preparation of this LARP will be repeated during updating of the LARP. Information will continue to be disseminated to APs at detailed design and RP implementation stage.

7.2 Public Consultations during ADB Mission

126. During ADB Mission in August 2014, additional public consultations were carried out (on August 7, 2014) at khokimiat of Romitan district. Participants in these public consultations included affected households as well as affected households from all the project affected raions. Representatives of ADB Mission, representatives of “Al Mar Consulting” LLC as well as representatives of khokimiat, cadastral department, local communities and government organizations also participated in these consultations.

127. The participants raised several important questions during these meetings. Table 16 below presents the main queries raised during the consultation:

Table 18: Main Issues Addressed during the Consultations

Queries	Responses
Is it possible that relocation will fall during winter period?	No relocation will be done in winter period from 15.10.2014 till 15.04.2015.
Will we only receive compensation only or both compensation and land for land?	AHHs will receive compensation, land for land and construction materials (according to the khokimiat's decree).
Can the AHHs receive the compensation in cash?	No. Compensation will be paid into personal account of AHHs (plastic card) as per the stated market value of the affected asset.
Will relocation start after we receive the whole compensation?	According the ADB requirements, land acquisition will start only after total amount of compensation has been paid to the affected households. However, there is some discrepancies with national legislation that does not establish time frame for compensation, so there can be some variations: compensation will be by the following ways: Compensation will be paid before commencement of project construction and prior to demolition of the affected structure

128. During these consultations, affected households were informed about the grievance redress mechanism again. The mechanism for complaints was also explained in detail and participants were informed that they can apply to the local authorities in case of any grievances.

VIII. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

8.1 General

129. The affected households will have the right to file complaints and queries on any aspect of land acquisition compensation, and resettlement. The RRF will ensure that grievances and complaints on any aspect of the land acquisition, compensation, and resettlement are addressed in a timely manner and in line with established procedure. All possible ways are made available to the affected households to resolve their grievances at the project level. However, affected households are free to address their complaints to the courts at any time and not only after using the GRM. Under the proposed project level grievance mechanism, affected households may appeal any decision, practice or activity connected with the assessment or valuation of land or other assets, acquisition and compensation. All affected households will be made aware of the procedures they can follow to seek redress, including, if necessary resorting to the courts through the Government's grievance mechanism. The Project Grievance Mechanism has been disseminated via the LARP leaflet that has been distributed to affected households through the Mahalla or Village Assembly of Citizens or Farmers Councils during the Disclosure Workshops.

8.2 Grievance Redress Mechanism

130. The PMU of RRF will establish a simple and accessible Grievance Redress Mechanism. Figure below gives the details of the grievance redress mechanism. The GRM provides a number of ways and levels for grievance resolution and appeals process. The main objective behind project specific grievance mechanism is to ensure timely and user-friendly solution of the complaints received from the affected HHs. However, the Project Grievance Redress Mechanism does not prevent any affected household from approaching the national/ Government legal system to resolve their complaints at any stage of the grievance redress process. The APs can address their complaints to the courts at any time and not merely resolve them using the GRM. All costs incurred during grievance resolution will be borne by the project. The affected household is also free to submit their complaint to the Court of law at any stage during the grievance procedure.

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

132. **Level 2 (District Hokimyat)**. In case, complaint is submitted to the GFP, the GFP will establish a contact with the RRF and its PMU, mahalla and other bodies such as village assembly of citizens, farmers councils of which AHHs are members and will try to resolve these issue within 1 to 2 weeks. In case the complaint remains unresolved complaints can be submitted to PMU or to the court.

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

- (i) Will inform the complainant within 2 days

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

134. **Level 4 (Provincial Khokimiyat)**. If a grievance is not resolved within 30 days, the complainants or her/his representative, can submit their complaint to the provincial khokimiyat. The Provincial khokimiyat will resolve the same within 15 calendar days.

135. **Level 5 (Court)**. If the complaint is still unresolved, the complainant can submit his/her complaint to the appropriate court of law. The affected household is free to submit their complaint to the Court of law at any time during the grievance procedure.

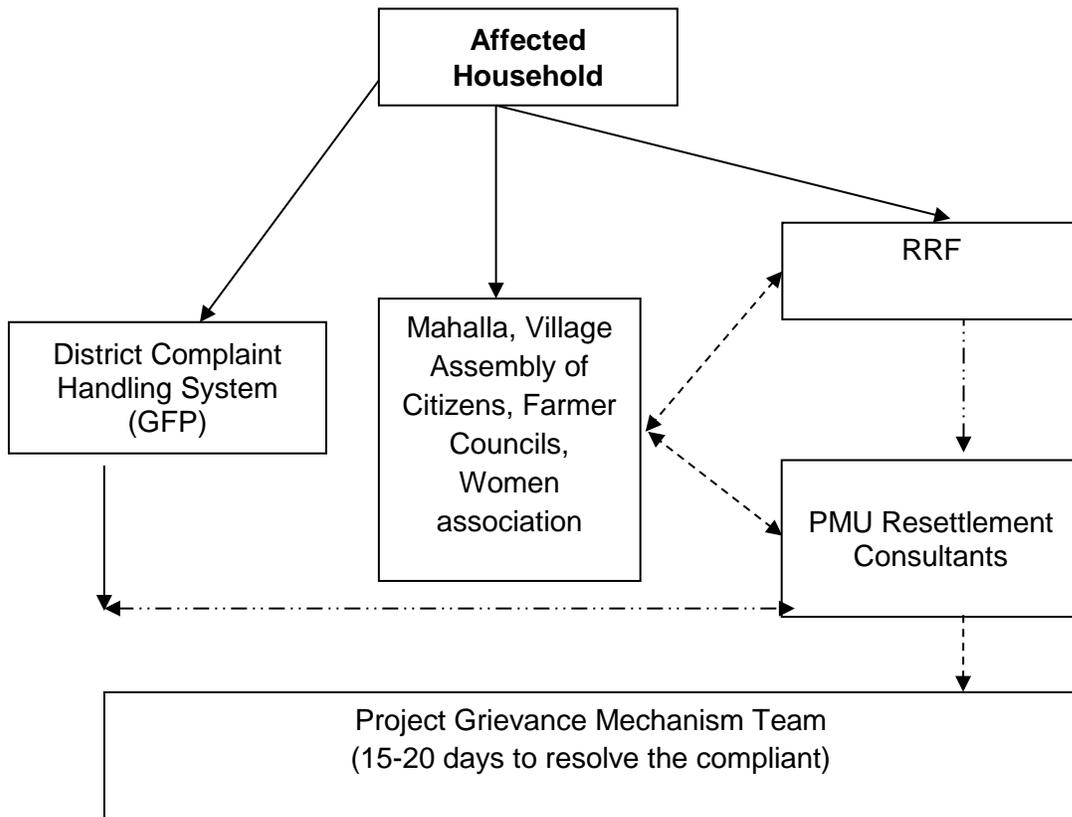
136. **Level 6 (Supreme court)** If there is no decision on the matter within two weeks, the complaint will be brought into the Supreme court of the Republic of Uzbekistan and shall be resolved according to the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, by the agreement, concerning all resettlement issues and agreements between the Government of Uzbekistan and the ADB. The affected household is free to submit their complaint to the Court of law at any time during the grievance procedure.

137. **Level 7 (International institute)** In case if the complaint is unsolved at any stage of grievance procedure complaints can be submitted International Institute, i.e. Resettlement Consultants at the ADB office.

138. The grievance mechanism applies equally to affected households who wish to seek grievance redressal in Bukhara, Romitan. When reference is made to the Mahalla, it is to the Mahalla that the affected households is a member of. In massives where affected households are not members of a specific Mahalla, the Village Assembly of Citizens or Farmer Councils, or Women Association can play a role similar to that of Mahalla. The district refers to the district that has administrative jurisdiction over the Mahalla of the affected households.

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

Figure 3: Grievance Mechanism



IX. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING

9.1 General

140. This section provides an itemized budget for all resettlement activities, including costs related to compensation, assistance and other cost related to implementation of LARP.

141. In order to ensure that sufficient funds are available for LARP implementation, the RRF will ensure allocation of 100% of the cost of compensation at replacement cost and expected allowances estimated in each LARP plus contingencies prior to LARP implementation. As the EA, RRF will approve the budgets and facilitate the release of funds for implementing the LAR.

142. RRF will ensure that compensation for lost assets and other allowances is provided in accordance with the entitlements agreed in the LARP and reflected in the Entitlement Matrix.

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

9.2 Compensation for land

144. **Residential land:** Affected residential houses will receive land for land compensation with plots of equal value /productivity class (homestead land /plot of land attached to a house) as well as compensation at full replacement rate for affected structure (at market rate); Additional assistance for relocation (if required), transaction cost, registration fee, related to new plot allotted, will be borne by RRF.

145. **Commercial land:** Provision of alternative land or provision of cash allowance / compensation for loss of land use rights equivalent to land lease rates by 25 years.

146. **House/building rent:** Affected houses (residential and commercial structures) will receive (if it is required) rental allowance in the form up to 2 years of rent in cash. This allowance can be given by provision the appropriate house / building for this period owned by local authorities.

9.3 Compensation for Houses /Buildings/Other secondary Structures

147. **Houses, buildings and other secondary structures:** Affected houses will be valued at the estimated full replacement cost based on construction material and size together with cost of labor, transport/other construction costs. No deduction for depreciation/transaction costs has been applied. The estimate additional allowance is based on the assumption that all unregistered land and structures can be converted into titled landholdings. The Valuation has taken into account view of the affected households through consultation, market replacement value based comparable sales approach and cost of construction. An Independent Valuator also verified these values. Table below enumerate the compensation for affected residential (mainly secondary structures such as verandah and stalls) and commercial structures respectively.

Table 19 Compensation for the Residential structures

Category of AHH	No	Affected area, ha	Compensation, UZS	Compensation, UZ\$
Residential structures	3	0.04	294 886 039	124 348

Table 20 Compensation for the Commercial Structures

Category of AHH	No	Affected area, ha	Compensation, UZS	Compensation, US\$
Commercial structures	2	0.013	137 437 393	57 955

9.4 Compensation for Business Loss

148. **Loss of Businesses:** 2 businesses will be affected during the LARP activities, both of them need to be relocated. For practical reasons and to provide their owners with effective rehabilitation for severe income losses all businesses are considered as permanently affected. If business is lost permanently, it will be compensated in cash equal to a 1 year income based on tax declaration or, if unavailable, based on the maximum official non-taxable salary; temporary business losses will be compensated in cash for the business interruption period based on tax declaration or, if unavailable, official minimum salary. The objective of such a compensation arrangement is to help the affected businesses owners in minimizing their losses and restore their business activities at the earliest.

Table 21 Compensation for the loss of income of businesses

Category	No	Profit per year, UZS	Period of compensation, year	Compensation per one years of lost income, UZS	Compensation, US\$
Shop	2	20 000 000	1	20 000 000	8433
Shop and warehouse		12 000 000		12 000 000	5060
TOTAL				32 000 000	13 493

149. **Business workers and employees:** According to the census survey, there are 7 employees in these affected commercial structures. These employees will receive compensation of lost income for the 6 month based on their average income. The census survey brought forth that the amount of the wage of these employees is about UZS 300 000 – 500 000 or US\$126 – 210 per month. Table 20 below presents the compensation for these employees:

Table 22 Compensation for the loss of income of employees in affected businesses

Category	No	Average Wage, UZS	Period of compensation, month	Compensation per 6 months per one employee, UZS	Compensation per 6 months per 7 employees, UZS	Compensation, US\$
Employee	7	398 403	6	2 390 421	16 732 951	7 056

9.5 Allowances

9.5.1 Severe impact allowance

150. According to the entitlements agreed in this LARP, the severely impacted households are either those who will be relocated or those that will lose more than 10% of their income source. In case of business losses, the affected households will receive under this LARP one-time severe impact allowance equivalent to three months' of minimum salary. With this provision, the severity of impact is being addressed in case of affected businesses. An additional, severe impact allowance will be provided in form of a rehabilitation allowance equal to three months' minimum salary. The minimum salary is taken as the average monthly wage published by the Government of Uzbekistan for October 2014, which is UZS 107 635 or US\$ 45.3 per month.

Table 23 Severe Impact Allowance

Eligible households	Rehabilitation allowance		
	Rate, UZS	Total, UZS	Total, US\$
2	107 635 X 3 months	645 810	272.3

9.5.2 Relocation Assistance

151. The relocation assistance will be paid to all households/businesses, which will be relocated. Apart from two businesses requiring relocation, there are no affected houses, which needs to be relocated.

152. Each relocated business will receive a resettlement allowance equivalent to 3 months of a minimum salary (UZS 107 635 / month) that will include allowance for transport expenses. The total cost of relocation assistance is **UZS 645 810** or **US\$272.3** (See Table below).

Table 24. Relocation Assistance

Type of Resettlement	No. of AHs	Relocation Assistance including transportation allowance (No. of AHs x UZS 107 635 x 3 months)	Total, UZS	Total, US\$
Shop/business relocation	2	107 635 x 2 AHs x 3 months	645 810	272.3

9.6 Summary Budget

153. The compensation and other related resettlement costs due to LARP amount to **UZS 532 754 057** or **US\$ 224 653**. This amount includes 10% contingency to cover the cost of complaints, if they arise. The summary of the budget for LARP is provided in the following table.

Table 25 LARP budget

	Total, UZS	Total,US\$
1. Rehabilitation Assistance for Loss of Land Use Right		
a. Cash Allowance		
- Residential Land	737 215	310.8
- Commercial Land	1 057 210	445.8
b. Preparation for allocated commercial plot	179 442	76
2. Compensation for Structure Losses		
- Residential	294 886 039	124 348
- Commercial	137 437 393	57 955
3. Compensation for BusinessesLosses		
- Transition Cost (Compensation of loss of income during construction of new business)	32 000 000	13 493
- Compensation for employees	16 732 951	7 056
4.Allowances		
a. Allowance for Severely Affected APs*	645 810	272.3
b. Allowance for Vulnerable APs	0	0
c. Relocation assistance	645 810	272.3
Total Compensation & Assistance Costs	484 321 870	204 230
Contingency 10% of total compensation and assistance	48 432 187	20 423
Grand Total	532 754 057	224 653

**Severe impact allowance will be provided in form of a rehabilitation allowance equal to three months' minimum salary*

X. RESETTLEMENT AUDIT

154. During the LARP preparation, a social safeguard compliance audit was conducted of EA activities that took place in 2009-2010. The Audit brought forth that a total of 57 households were affected by the project in 2009-2010. According to the decree of khokimiyats, these AHHs were paid compensation for their assets, structures and crops affected by the Project. A total amount of UZS 946 223 790 or US\$ 399 006,43 was paid as compensation.

155. All the affected households received their compensation in the following ways: cash compensation and construction materials. This is confirmed by the relevant Khokimiyat's decrees and letter of confirmations provided by the owners of these AHHs. List of the affected households and amount of compensation paid to them is presented in **Annex III**.

XI. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

156. This section includes a detailed, time bound, implementation schedule for all key land acquisition and resettlement activities. The same has been synchronized with the project schedule of civil works construction.

157. A timeline for updating LARP preparation, implementation and post implementation is summarized in Table below.

Table 26: Implementation Schedule LARP Activities

	Action	Responsibility	Timing
	Submission of Updated LARP for ADB approval	PMU	October 2014
A)	IMPLEMENTATION		
	Distribution of Relocation Notices to AHHS	District Land Acquisition and Valuation Committee, Mahalla, Farmers Association and Resettlement Consultant PMU, Resettlement specialist of the Engineering	October - November 2014
	Preparation of plan for payment of each affected asset	District Land Acquisition and Resettlement Committee and Resettlement Consultant PMO	November 2014
	Public consultation and information sharing on LAR activities	District Land Acquisition and Valuation Committee and Resettlement Consultant PMU, Resettlement specialist of the Engineering	November – December 2014
	Detailed schedule for compensation action plan	District Land Acquisition and Valuation Committee and Resettlement Consultant PMU, Resettlement specialist of the Engineering	December 2014
	Disbursement of compensation payments for physical structures of AHH	RRF	January - February 2015
	Disbursement of checks for other forms of compensation payable (e.g. agricultural crops) and other assistance (e.g. income support expenses)	RRF	January - February 2015
	Demolition and Relocation of Affected Structures/Assets (After compensation paid and temporary place to live is provided)	RRF	March 2015
	Review of LARP Implementation through submission of a compliance report	Resettlement Consultant	March 2015

	Action	Responsibility	Timing
	No objection notice from ADB if LARP implementation found to be satisfactory	ADB	March 2015
	Notice to proceed for civil works is issued	ADB/ RRF	March 2015
D)	ITERATIVE TASKS		
	Internal monitoring.	PMO	Ongoing
	Inter-agency coordination and Communication with AP	PMO-RRF	Ongoing

XII. MONITORING AND REPORTING

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

159. The implementation of LARP will be monitored by the Safeguard Officer of the PMO in close coordination with local khokimiyat and CBOs. The report on LARP implementation will be prepared by the Resettlement Specialist.

160. **Internal Monitoring:** Internal monitoring of LAR will be routinely performed by the PMO. Related information will be collected from the field and reported to the PMO to assess the progress and results of LARP implementation, and to adjust the work program, if necessary. Indicators for the internal monitoring will be those related to process and immediate outputs and results, in which benchmarks will be:

- (i) Information campaign and consultation with APs;
- (ii) Status of land acquisition and payments of land compensation
- (iii) Relocation of AHs

ANNEX I. Census Survey Questionnaire

I. Basic Information			
1. Questionnaire No.:		2. Date (d/m/y):	
3. Name of Interviewer (First/Last/Patronymic):			
4. Region:	5. District:	6. Massive:	
II. Land Acquisition			
7. Length of the line crossing the land plot (m):		8. Temporary land acquisition (ha):	
9. Width of the line (m):		10. Permanent land acquisition (m ²):	
III. Land Use Information			
11. Name of the affected plot owner (First/Last/Patronymic):			
12. Gender: <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	13. Land plot size (ha):		
14. Ownership: <input type="checkbox"/> Owner <input type="checkbox"/> Tenant <input type="checkbox"/> Sharecropper <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify): _____			
15. Land use type: <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Residential <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____			
<i>(If "Agricultural" go to "16", otherwise go to "18")</i>			
16. Land category: <input type="checkbox"/> Irrigated <input type="checkbox"/> Arable <input type="checkbox"/> Pasture <input type="checkbox"/> Grassland <input type="checkbox"/> Garden <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____			
17. Soil bonitet: _____			
IV. Economic Assessment of the Agricultural Farm			
18. Crop I name: _____			
	2011	2012	2013
a. Planting area (ha):			
b. Yields (centner/ha):			
c. Production costs per tons:			
d. Average price per tons:			
e. Gross harvest:			
f. Product price per tons			
g. Average profit			
19. Crop II name: _____			
	2011	2012	2013
a. Planting area (ha):			
b. Yields (centner/ha):			
c. Production costs per tons:			
d. Average price per tons:			
e. Gross harvest:			
f. Product price per tons			
g. Average profit			
20. Crop III name: _____			
	2011	2012	2013
a. Planting area (ha):			
b. Yields (centner/ha):			
c. Production costs per tons:			
d. Average price per tons:			
e. Gross harvest:			

f. Product price per tons			
g. Average profit			

V. Affected Trees

21. What are the trees that will be affected under the program?

Type of tree	Total unit	Number of affected units	Cost to grow one unit	Income/Year		
				2011	2012	2013
a. Fruit tree: (i) _____						
Fruit tree: (ii) _____						
Fruit tree: (iii) _____						
Fruit tree: (iv) _____						
b. Timber: (i) _____						
Timber: (ii) _____						
Timber: (iii) _____						
Timber: (iv) _____						
c. Design						
d. Other _____						

VI. Affected Structures (Buildings)

22. **Structure I** (name, description): _____

a. Subject for demolition (Y/N)	
b. Type of the building	
c. Construction year	
d. Ownership right	
e. Ownership since (year)	

Structured details

f. Total building area (sq.m)	
g. Foundation material	
h. Wall material	
i. Roof material	
j. Overall condition (1-lowest, 5-highest)	
k. Estimated replacement cost	
l. Length	
m. Width	
n. Height	
o. Availability of legal documents to support claim for compensation (Y/N)	
p. Document name	

23. **Structure II** (name, description): _____

a. Subject for demolition (Y/N)	
b. Type of the building	
c. Construction year	
d. Ownership right	
e. Ownership since (year)	

Structured details

f. Total building area (sq.m)	
g. Foundation material	
h. Wall material	
i. Roof material	
j. Overall condition (1-lowest, 5-highest)	
k. Estimated replacement cost	

l. Length	
m. Width	
n. Height	
o. Availability of legal documents to support claim for compensation (Y/N)	
p. Documentname	
24. Structure III (name, description):	
<hr/>	
a. Subject for demolition (Y/N)	
b. Type of the building	
c. Constructionyear	
d. Ownershipright	
e. Ownershipsince (year)	
<i>Structuredetails</i>	
f. Total building area (sq.m)	
g. Foundationmaterial	
h. Wallmaterial	
i. Roofmaterial	
j. Overall condition (1-lowest, 5-highest)	
k. Estimatedreplacementcost	
l. Length	
m. Width	
n. Height	
o. Availability of legal documents to support claim for compensation (Y/N)	
p. Documentname	
25. Available utilities:	<input type="checkbox"/> Electricity <input type="checkbox"/> Drinking water <input type="checkbox"/> Hot water <input type="checkbox"/> Gas <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____
VII. AffectedBusiness	
26. Please indicate the following information in case business affected under the project:	
a. Ownership	
b. Typeofbusiness	
c. Registration	
d. Value if business sold	
e. Incomepeeryear	
f. Expenditurepeeryear	
g. Profitpeeryear	
<i>Workers</i>	
h. Numberofworkers	
i. Number in full time equivalent	
<i>Including</i>	
j. Number of male workers	
k. Number of female workers	
l. Averagesalary (monthly)	
<i>Tenants</i>	
m. Rent paid per month	
n. Contractvalidity	
VIII. AnnualIncome	
27. Please indicate your income by source and by year starting 2010:	
Source	Years
	2011 2012 2013

Phone number _____

ANNEX II Socioeconomic Survey Questionnaire

I. Basic Information			
1. Questionnaire No.:		2. Date (d/m/y):	
3. Name of Interviewer (First/Last/Patronymic):			
4. Region:		5. District:	
6. Massive:			
7. Name of the respondent (First/Last/Patronymic):			
8. Respondent's relationship to head of the household: <input type="checkbox"/> Father <input type="checkbox"/> Mother <input type="checkbox"/> Brother <input type="checkbox"/> Sister <input type="checkbox"/> Other:			
II. Household Identification			
9. Name of the Head of household (First/Last/Patronymic):			
10. Gender: <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female			
11. Ethnic background: <input type="checkbox"/> Uzbek <input type="checkbox"/> Tajik <input type="checkbox"/> Kazakh <input type="checkbox"/> Karakalpak <input type="checkbox"/> Jewish <input type="checkbox"/> Russian <input type="checkbox"/> Ukrainian <input type="checkbox"/> Korean <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____			
12. Religion:			
13. Address: (house No., street)			
14. Total area (ha):			
15. Number of buildings:			
16. Building area (ha):			
17. Do you consider yourself part of a minority? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A			
18. Do you consider yourself disadvantaged because of this? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A			
19. How many other households in your minority do you know?			
20. Household Head (Name) (First/Last/Patronymic):			
a. Relationship: <input type="checkbox"/> Father <input type="checkbox"/> Mother <input type="checkbox"/> Brother <input type="checkbox"/> Sister <input type="checkbox"/> Other:			
b. Gender: <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female c. Age:			
d. Marital status: <input type="checkbox"/> Married <input type="checkbox"/> Single <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed <input type="checkbox"/> Other:			
e. Education: <input type="checkbox"/> Cannot read and write <input type="checkbox"/> Elementary school <input type="checkbox"/> High school <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____			
f. Main occupation:			
g. Secondary occupation:			
h. Skills:			
i. Requires special care of disabled: <input type="checkbox"/> Special care <input type="checkbox"/> Disabled <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____			
21. Family member II (Name) (First/Last/Patronymic):			
a. Relationship: <input type="checkbox"/> Father <input type="checkbox"/> Mother <input type="checkbox"/> Brother <input type="checkbox"/> Sister <input type="checkbox"/> Other:			

b. Gender: <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female		c. Age:
d. Marital status: <input type="checkbox"/> Married <input type="checkbox"/> Single <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed <input type="checkbox"/> Other:		
e. Education: <input type="checkbox"/> Cannot read and write <input type="checkbox"/> Elementary school <input type="checkbox"/> High school <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____		
f. Main occupation:		
g. Secondary occupation:		
h. Skills:		
i. Requires special care of disabled: <input type="checkbox"/> Special care <input type="checkbox"/> Disabled <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____		
22. Family member III (Name) (First/Last/Patronymic):		
a. Relationship: <input type="checkbox"/> Father <input type="checkbox"/> Mother <input type="checkbox"/> Brother <input type="checkbox"/> Sister <input type="checkbox"/> Other:		
b. Gender: <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female		c. Age:
d. Marital status: <input type="checkbox"/> Married <input type="checkbox"/> Single <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed <input type="checkbox"/> Other:		
e. Education: <input type="checkbox"/> Cannot read and write <input type="checkbox"/> Elementary school <input type="checkbox"/> High school <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____		
f. Main occupation:		
g. Secondary occupation:		
h. Skills:		
i. Requires special care of disabled: <input type="checkbox"/> Special care <input type="checkbox"/> Disabled <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____		
23. Family member IV (Name) (First/Last/Patronymic):		
a. Relationship: <input type="checkbox"/> Father <input type="checkbox"/> Mother <input type="checkbox"/> Brother <input type="checkbox"/> Sister <input type="checkbox"/> Other:		
b. Gender: <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female		c. Age:
d. Marital status: <input type="checkbox"/> Married <input type="checkbox"/> Single <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed <input type="checkbox"/> Other:		
e. Education: <input type="checkbox"/> Cannot read and write <input type="checkbox"/> Elementary school <input type="checkbox"/> High school <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____		
f. Main occupation:		
g. Secondary occupation:		
h. Skills:		
i. Requires special care of disabled: <input type="checkbox"/> Special care <input type="checkbox"/> Disabled <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____		
24. Family member V (Name) (First/Last/Patronymic):		
a. Relationship: <input type="checkbox"/> Father <input type="checkbox"/> Mother <input type="checkbox"/> Brother <input type="checkbox"/> Sister <input type="checkbox"/> Other:		
b. Gender: <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female		c. Age:

d. Marital status:			
<input type="checkbox"/> Married	<input type="checkbox"/> Single	<input type="checkbox"/> Divorced	<input type="checkbox"/> Widowed <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____
e. Education: <input type="checkbox"/> Cannot read and write <input type="checkbox"/> Elementary school <input type="checkbox"/> High school <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____			
f. Main occupation:			
g. Secondary occupation:			
h. Skills:			
i. Requires special care of disabled: <input type="checkbox"/> Special care <input type="checkbox"/> Disabled <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____			
25. Family member VI (Name)			
(First/Last/Patronymic): _____			
a. Relationship:			
<input type="checkbox"/> Father	<input type="checkbox"/> Mother	<input type="checkbox"/> Brother	<input type="checkbox"/> Sister <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____
b. Gender:	<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	c. Age:	_____
d. Marital status:			
<input type="checkbox"/> Married	<input type="checkbox"/> Single	<input type="checkbox"/> Divorced	<input type="checkbox"/> Widowed <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____
e. Education: <input type="checkbox"/> Cannot read and write <input type="checkbox"/> Elementary school <input type="checkbox"/> High school <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____			
f. Main occupation:			
g. Secondary occupation:			
h. Skills:			
i. Requires special care of disabled: <input type="checkbox"/> Special care <input type="checkbox"/> Disabled <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____			
26. Family member VII (Name)			
(First/Last/Patronymic): _____			
a. Relationship:			
<input type="checkbox"/> Father	<input type="checkbox"/> Mother	<input type="checkbox"/> Brother	<input type="checkbox"/> Sister <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____
b. Gender:	<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	c. Age:	_____
d. Marital status:			
<input type="checkbox"/> Married	<input type="checkbox"/> Single	<input type="checkbox"/> Divorced	<input type="checkbox"/> Widowed <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____
e. Education: <input type="checkbox"/> Cannot read and write <input type="checkbox"/> Elementary school <input type="checkbox"/> High school <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____			
f. Main occupation:			
g. Secondary occupation:			
h. Skills:			
i. Requires special care of disabled: <input type="checkbox"/> Special care <input type="checkbox"/> Disabled <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____			
27. Family member VIII (Name)			
(First/Last/Patronymic): _____			
a. Relationship:			
<input type="checkbox"/> Father	<input type="checkbox"/> Mother	<input type="checkbox"/> Brother	<input type="checkbox"/> Sister <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____
b. Gender:	<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	c. Age:	_____
d. Marital status:			
<input type="checkbox"/> Married	<input type="checkbox"/> Single	<input type="checkbox"/> Divorced	<input type="checkbox"/> Widowed <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

e. Education: <input type="checkbox"/> Cannot read and write <input type="checkbox"/> Elementary school <input type="checkbox"/> High school <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	
f. Main occupation: _____	
g. Secondary occupation: _____	
h. Skills: _____	
i. Requires special care of disabled: <input type="checkbox"/> Special care <input type="checkbox"/> Disabled <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	
28. Family member IX (Name) (First/Last/Patronymic): _____	
a. Relationship: <input type="checkbox"/> Father <input type="checkbox"/> Mother <input type="checkbox"/> Brother <input type="checkbox"/> Sister <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	
b. Gender: <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	c. Age: _____
d. Marital status: <input type="checkbox"/> Married <input type="checkbox"/> Single <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	
e. Education: <input type="checkbox"/> Cannot read and write <input type="checkbox"/> Elementary school <input type="checkbox"/> High school <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	
f. Main occupation: _____	
g. Secondary occupation: _____	
h. Skills: _____	
i. Requires special care of disabled: <input type="checkbox"/> Special care <input type="checkbox"/> Disabled <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	
29. Family member X (Name) (First/Last/Patronymic): _____	
a. Relationship: <input type="checkbox"/> Father <input type="checkbox"/> Mother <input type="checkbox"/> Brother <input type="checkbox"/> Sister <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	
b. Gender: <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	c. Age: _____
d. Marital status: <input type="checkbox"/> Married <input type="checkbox"/> Single <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	
e. Education: <input type="checkbox"/> Cannot read and write <input type="checkbox"/> Elementary school <input type="checkbox"/> High school <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	
f. Main occupation: _____	
g. Secondary occupation: _____	
h. Skills: _____	
i. Requires special care of disabled: <input type="checkbox"/> Special care <input type="checkbox"/> Disabled <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	
30. Average annual income of the family: _____	
III. Expenditure Pattern	
31. What are the main expenditures of the household?	
<i>Expenditures</i>	<i>Amount</i>
a. Food	
b. For utilities (gas, electricity, etc.)	
c. Clothing	
d. Health	
e. Education	

f. Communication	
g. Social functions	
h. Agriculture (hiring tools, seed, etc)	
i. Other (specify)	
j. Total	
IV. Indebtedness	
32. Have you received any loans in the last year?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (if "No" go to next section)
33. Source I: who issued you the loan?	<input type="checkbox"/> Bank <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____
a. How much is the loan?	
b. How much you have repaid?	
c. How much is interest rate?	
34. Source II: who issued you the loan?	<input type="checkbox"/> Bank <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____
a. How much is the loan?	
b. How much you have repaid?	
c. How much is interest rate?	
35. Source III: who issued you the loan?	<input type="checkbox"/> Bank <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____
a. How much is the loan?	
b. How much you have repaid?	
c. How much is interest rate?	
V. Assets	
36. What assets do you have?	
	<i>Type of assets</i> <i>Value</i>
a. Durable assets (Car, Bicycle, TV, Video, etc.), list:	
b. Household items	
c. Livestock	
d. Agricultural assets	
e. Other: _____	
f. Total	
VI. Coverage Under Government Development Schemes	
37. Do you have any benefits under government schemes?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (if "No" go to 40)
38. What is the name the scheme?	
39. What benefit did you get?	<input type="checkbox"/> Loan <input type="checkbox"/> Training <input type="checkbox"/> Employment <input type="checkbox"/> Other
VII. Migration	
40. Did any of your family members out migrated for work to other parts of Uzbekistan, in the last three years?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Where: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No (If "No" go to 46)
41. Did any of your family members out migrated for work to foreign countries, in the last three years?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Where: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No (If "No" go to 46)
42. Was this migration permanently?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
43. When did they visit home last time?	_____
44. What kind of employment has the person undertaken?	<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural labour <input type="checkbox"/> Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Trade & business <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____
45. How much, on average, did the person/s earn?	_____
VIII. Resettlement and Rehabilitation Options	
46. If the proposed project affects your land or structure will you allow voluntarily getting land plot	

in temporary period?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	(if "No" go to 48)
47. If the proposed project affects your trees will you allow voluntarily to cut off trees?			
48. Would you require assistance?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	
49. What kind of assistance will you prefer? _____			
50. Do you require compensation?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	
51. What is your legal status towards the property?			
<input type="checkbox"/> Legal owner (<i>skip 53</i>)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Tenant/sharecropper (<i>go to 53</i>)			
52. What kind of compensation would you prefer?			
<input type="checkbox"/> Land for land			
<input type="checkbox"/> Cash compensation			
<input type="checkbox"/> Part property and part cash			
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (please, specify) _____			
53. How far will you move from here to find a work (km)? _____			

ANNEX III LIST OF THE AHHS IN 2009-2010

А-380 "Ўзор-Бухоро-Нукус-Бейнеу" автомобиль йўлининг 228-315 км қисмини
реконструкция қилиш таъсир доирасига тушган шахслар ва хўжаликларга
Республика йўл жамғармаси томонидан тўланган компенсация тўловлари бўйича
маълумот

№	Йўл қурилиши таъсир доирасига тушган шахслар	Молиялаштирилган
1	"Замин" Ф/Х	6 585,00
2	"Идибобо-2000" ФХ	8 236 000,00
3	Аламдор Ф/Х	6 598 000,00
4	Аминобод Ф/Х	4 117 600,00
5	Ахтам Шариф" Ф/Х	11 993 100,00
6	Баротов Хаким	14 679 280,00
7	Баходир Тогай Ф/Х	14 388 900,00
8	Бердиев Шоди	1 492 789,00
9	Бобойи Дехкон Ф/Х	8 229 000,00
10	Газли МЙХПТФК	896 000,00
11	Гайрат Ф/Х	4 082 700,00
12	Жуманазар ф/х	12 512 140,00
13	Зилола-Жалол Ф/Х	195 200,00
14	казначейство Бухарской облас	2 736 969,00
15	Калаврон Ф/Х	3 406 100,00
16	Камолотахужа Ф/Х	23 026 900,00
17	Кенжабобо Ф/Х	6 615 600,00
18	Кудратбобо Ф/Х	21 582 400,00
19	Кузибобо" Ф/Х	560 000,00
20	Мирзаева Фотима	806 854,00
21	Миролим Ф/Х	6 505 300,00
22	Мухсин Ф/Х	14 192 000,00
23	Некхўжа Ф/Х	1 184 000,00
24	Неъматобод Ф/Х	6 032 600,00
25	Норов Зулфиддин Хомитович	313 600,00
26	Нурали" Ф/Х	8 875 000,00
27	Нурматов Ёрикул	9 357 272,00
28	Облокул Ашур Ф/Х	490 000,00
29	Ойбек-2 Ф/Х	1 147 200,00
30	Полвон ФХ	8 424 000,00
31	Самандаробод Ф/Х	768 450,00
32	Султон Ахтам Ф/Х	1 640 000,00
33	Тулкин-98 Ф/Х	4 552 900,00
34	Тухтасаидобод Ф/Х	4 143 100,00
35	Хакназар-98 Ф/Х	8 550 200,00
36	Хамро Улугбек Ф/Х	490 600,00
37	Хамроев Хомит	32 378 041,00
38	Хамрообод-2000 Ф/Х	843 000,00
39	Худойкулбобо Ф/Х	1 406 000,00
40	Шерзод Ф/Х	1 680 000,00
41	Ярашев Гафур	43 805 572,00
42	Жўйзар-Файз ХФ	63 693 125,00
43	Шоҳдур Дустлик ИТБ	3 768 757,00
44	Кудратов Шариф Шодиевич (Шодлик)	5 429 956,00

45	Рахмонов Шухрат Рузиевич	37 649 420,00
46	Остонов Одил Исмаилович	3 196 538,00
47	Сирож 2000 Ф/Х	130 410,00
48	Ахтам Шариф" Ф/Х	3 866 300,00
49	Жўйзар Ислон Нарзи Ибод Илес Ф	26 021 120,00
50	Сафзар боги ФХ	19 163 368,00
51	Уктам Иброхим Тукли ФХ	6 010 526,00
52	Жўйзар Ислон Нарзи Ибод Илес Ф	26 021 120,00
53	Гайрат Ф/Х	900 000,00
54	Бухоро вилоят табиатни мухофаз	19 283 108,00
55	Бозоров А.М.	125 612 139,00
56	Кенес Максат Ф/Х	4 864 000,00
57	Амур Темур НКШХ	297 672 951,00
	Жами	946 223 790,00

Директор

Ж. Шўқуров

Бош бухгалтер

О. Тилавов

ANNEX III PHOTOS OF AHHs

AHHs, owner is ErgashevShukhrat, residential structure



AHs, owner is JumaevJamol, residential structure



AHs, owner is RusievRavshan, residential structure



AHs, owner is HalimovaMukhabat, commercial structure / shop



AHs, owner is JuraevKhairullo, commercial structure / shop and warehouse



