

Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan

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December 2022

Uzbekistan: Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation Corridor 2 Karakalpakstan Road (A380 Kungrad to Daut-Ata Section) Project

Reconstruction of 25 km of Guzar-Buhkara-Nukus- Beyneu Road (A380) (Km 673 – Km 698)

Prepared by the Committee for Roads under the Ministry of Transport of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Asian Development Bank. This is an updated version of the first version originally posted in August 2022 available on <https://www.adb.org/projects/documents/uzb-48414-006-rp-3>.

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 26 June 2022)

Currency unit	–	Uzbekistan sum (UZS)
UZS1.00	=	\$0.000092
\$1.00	=	UZS 10,815.07

NOTE

In this report, “\$” refers to United State Dollars (USD) and UZS refers to Uzbekistan Sum

ABBREVIATIONS

AA	-	Autoroadinvest Agency
ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
AH	-	affected household
AP	-	affected person
CAREC	-	Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation
CBO	-	community-based organization
CDC	-	Community development component
CoI	-	corridor of impact
CR	-	Committee for Roads
CSC	-	construction supervision consultant
CSO	-	civil society organization
DMS	-	detailed measurement survey
EA	-	executing agency
FGD	-	focus group discussion
FGFO	-	foreign government financial organization
GRC	-	grievance redress committee
GRM	-	grievance redress mechanism
GoU	-	Government of Uzbekistan
HVC	-	high value crops
IA	-	implementing agency
IFI	-	international financial institution
km	-	kilometer
LAR	-	land acquisition and resettlement
LARP	-	land acquisition and resettlement plan
MoT	-	Ministry of Transport
NGO	-	non-government organization
PIB	-	project information booklet
PMU	-	project management unit
RCS	-	replacement cost study
RoU	-	Republic of Uzbekistan
RoW	-	right of way
RRF	-	Republican Road Fund
SPS	-	Safeguard Policy Statement
sq.km	-	square kilometer
SAH	-	severely affected household
SSO	-	social safeguards officer
TRTA	-	transaction technical assistance
TA	-	technical assistance
UZS	-	Uzbekistan Som (currency)
VAH	-	vulnerable affected household



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Mr. Hideaki Iwasaki
Director
Transport and Communication Division
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Laon 3963/3965-UZB: Upgrading of 25- kilometer Section (673-698 km) of the A380 highway and Reconstruction of 4 km Section of the 4P180 Rural Road – LARP

Dear Mr. Hideaki,

We are sending you Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan for your reviewing and disclosing in the ADB Website.

Sincerely,

Z. Ismatullaev
Director "Avtoyulinvest" agency

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DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

Affected Persons (APs)	are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihood) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas, regardless of their legal rights to the affected lands.
Affected Household (AH)	means all persons living together as a single social unit. They are identified in a census being an instrument of their recognition and legitimacy to receive compensation, rehabilitation and assistance under the Karakalpakstan Road Project (Guzar-Buhkara-Nukus-Beyneu A380 673-698 km section– 25 km) (Project).
Compensation	refers to any payment in cash or in kind of the replacement cost of the acquired assets.
Corridor of Impact	is the area that is impacted by the road civil works or by the need to retain sites for use in road maintenance. In the context of involuntary land acquisition and resettlement, it is the area where the APs will be identified who are eligible to receive compensation based on the cut-off date established under the project.
Cut-off-date	refers to the date set to determine eligibility for compensation and assistance under the project. Any people who settle in the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation and assistance under the project.
Detailed Measurement Survey	With the aid of the approved detailed design, this activity involves the finalization and/or validation of the results of the inventory of losses, the severity of impact, and final list of AHs during the final Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) preparation. The final resettlement cost will be calculated following the completion of the DMS.
Entitlement	is a range of measures comprising compensation in cash or in kind, income restoration, transfer assistance, income substitution, and relocation which are due to APs, depending on the nature of their losses, to restore their economic and social base.
Grievance Procedures	is the process established under law, local regulations, or administrative decisions to enable property owners and other APs to redress issues related to acquisition, compensation, or other aspects of resettlement.
Income Restoration	is the reestablishment of income sources and livelihoods of APs to their pre-project levels.
Indigenous Peoples	a distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees: (i) self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others; (ii) collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and

territories; (iii) customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and (iv) a distinct language, often different from the official language of Uzbekistan.

Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan

This is a time-bound action plan with budget setting out compensation and resettlement strategies, objectives, entitlements, actions, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation.

Relocation

is the physical displacement of AP from his/her pre-project place of residence and/or business.

Replacement Cost

involves replacing an asset, including land, at a cost prevailing at the time of its acquisition. This includes fair market value, transaction costs, interest accrued, transitional and restoration costs, and any other applicable payments, if any. Depreciation of assets and structures should not be considered for replacement cost. Where there are no active market conditions, the APs and host populations will be consulted with to obtain adequate information about recent land transactions, land value by types, land titles, land use, cropping patterns and crop production, availability of land in the project area and region, and other related information. This will also include collecting baseline data on housing, house types, and construction materials.

Resettlement

all measures taken to mitigate any and all adverse impacts of the Project on AP's property and/or livelihood, including compensation, relocation (where relevant), and rehabilitation.

Severely Affected Persons

are persons who will: (i) lose 10% or more of their productive assets, such as agriculture/aquaculture landholding and/or be physically displaced from housing.

Vulnerable Household

Means any people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being marginalized from the effects of resettlement and includes (i) low-income households, (ii) female-headed households with dependents, (iii) the elderly headed households with no other means of support; (iv) households headed by the disabled person with no other means of support; (v) landless households; and (vi) Indigenous Peoples households.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. **Project Description.** The Government of Uzbekistan (GoU) has invested significantly in upgrading the 1,204 km of the Guzar–Bukhara–Nukus–Beyneu (A380) highway that runs from Guzar through Bukhara and Nukus to Beyneu in Kazakhstan. The A380 forms part of the Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation (CAREC) Corridor 2 and is an important route from eastern Uzbekistan to the Caspian Sea port of Aktau and onwards to Turkey, the Russian Federation, and Europe that are amongst Uzbekistan’s most important trading partners. It also forms a key route for domestic integration, connecting the remote Republic of Karakalpakstan to the rest of Uzbekistan. Since 2007, different sections of the A380 have been successively upgraded through seven consecutive Asian Development Bank (ADB) loan projects and with government funding. Currently there only remains 117 km gap (581–698 km) that has not yet been upgraded, located around the town of Turtkul in the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

2. The transaction technical assistance (TA) facility under Preparing Road Mobilization Projects has provided project preparation and capacity-building support to a series of two ensuing projects that focus on the improvement of the remaining sections of the A380 highway. One of the two projects is the Guzar–Bukhara– Nukus–Beyneu Road Reconstruction (Project 1). The Project 1 comprises (i) upgrading an existing 25 kilometers (km) section of the A380 (Km 673 – Km 698), and (ii) reconstruction of 4km road section of 4R180 (Km 366 – Km 340).

3. This Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) has been prepared to govern land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) of the upgrading an existing 25 kilometers (km) section of the A380 from Km 673 to Km 698 under the Project 1 while a Social Due Diligence Report has been prepared for the reconstruction of 4km road section of 4R180 from Km 366 to Km 340. The 25 km road section to be upgraded traverses Karauzak and Beruni districts of Republic of Karakalpakstan. The LARP has been prepared based on the results of a Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) on affected lands and on-land assets of all affected households (AHs) that was carried out in December 2021 and January 2022 and the results of validation of the affected structures and business conducted in December 2022 following the final detailed engineering design of the road upgrading, results of a Replacement Cost Study conducted on 01 February 2022 and interviews regarding their socio-economic profiles with the AHs carried out in January 2022.

4. **Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts.** According to the DMS results, the road upgrading will cause permanent LAR impacts in Beruni and Karauzak districts of Karakalpakstan province. A total of six (6) AHs with 36 APs will be affected by the land acquisition for the Project, all the AHs live in Karauzak district. The total affected land area is 150.725 hectares including 0.06 hectares of residential land owned by one AH (7 persons), 0.0102 hectares of land used by five (5) AHs (29 persons) for doing business, and 150.654 hectares of the deserted land which is state reserve land managed by local governments (khokimiyats). The AH with loss of residential land has legal right to the land while the other five (5) AHs illegally occupied the land for doing business. As a result of the land acquisition for the Project, the AH will lose entire residential land and have the house fully affected – the household is categorized as a SAH while five container shops of the 5 AHs will be affected. The five AHs (29 persons) are selling breads and soft drinks in the affected shops in the warm period and their shops are closed in the winter. All the container shops are movable – after moving the shops to new locations, they could absolutely still continue doing business in their shops. Therefore, no compensation for the affected shops will be provided to the AHs. The shops are located on the left-hand side of the existing two-land road. The results of the consultations with the affected shop owners conducted in December 2022 indicated that among five (5) affected shops, one affected shop owner

already relocated his shop by his own to the right hand side of the newly upgraded carriageway on the right hand side of the road in November 2022. The AH moved his shop to the new place after receiving all the compensation and assistance as per the entitlements presented in the Entitlement Matrix of this LARP. The remaining affected shops will be also moved to the same place with the support of the Committee for Roads (CR) to continue their business. The land area that the shops will relocate to is the public land. As only one side of the road will be upgraded each time and the carriageway on the right hand side will be upgraded first, the traffic will use the existing road on the left hand side during construction of the second carriageway on the right hand side, which means that cars and other vehicles will be still able to traverse through the road section and goods would still be sold by the shops. Therefore, there is no impact on business of the households during construction. In addition, during construction, workers would purchase goods from the shops (water, soft drinks, breads etc.), which would lead to an increase in income of the households and this positive impact has been also expected by the shop owners. The shop owners could absolutely still continue doing business in their shops without significant impacts on their business after the construction of the road section has been completed. Results of consultations with the AHs also show that it would take about a half day for the relocation and the relocation can be carried out during the time when the shops are closed. The remaining 4 AHs will be consulted about the exact time when the relocation will be conducted, and they will be informed of the schedule at least one month prior to the date of moving to the new places. For these reasons, there will no impacts on their business due to land acquisition for the Project and no compensation for affected business or income loss will be provided to the AHs.

5. Additionally, the DMS team identified one bus station will be demolished due to the land acquisition for the Project. There are no impacts on crops and trees recorded during the DMS. Regarding vulnerability, only one out of the 6 AHs is a female-headed household with dependents and the household is categorized as a VAH.

6. With the aforementioned impacts, the Project is categorized as Category B for Involuntary Resettlement as per ADB SPS, 2009 and ADB Operations Manual (OM) Section F1/OP (2013).

Table 1: Overview of Impacts

No	Types of Impacts	Quantity	No. of AHs (household)	No. of APs (person)
1	Total number of AHs and APs	-	6	36
2	Impact on land	150.725 ha		
	- Residential land	0.06 ha	1 (the AH has legal right on the land)	7
	- Reserve land illegally occupied by the AHs for doing business	0.0102 ha	5	29
	- State-owned reserve land (deserted land)	150.654 ha	-	-
3	Impacts on crops and trees	-	-	-
4	Impacts on structures			
	House	1	1	7
	Movable shops (container shops)	5	5	29
5	Impact on business	-	-	-
6	Impact on public assets	1 bus station		
7	Severely affected households		1	7

No	Types of Impacts	Quantity	No. of AHs (household)	No. of APs (person)
	- Households who will lose 10% or more of total productive assets of the household	-	-	-
	- Household with physical displacement	-	1	7
8	Vulnerable affected households	-	1 female-headed household with dependent	3

Source: DMS, December 2021-January 2022

7. **Information Disclosure, Public Consultation and Participation.** Consultations were carried out with relevant stakeholders since the early stages of project preparation through meetings, DMS and interviews with the AHs to obtain their socio-economic profiles as part of the project preparatory activities for the Project. One public consultation meeting was organized on January 10, 2022 in Karatau village of Karauzak district. A total of 29 persons attended this meeting, of which 10 participants are women. The meeting participants included representatives of Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, CR under the Ministry of Transport (MoT) of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Karatau village representatives, the local cadastral officer, the AHs and non-AHs who are living in the project area. During the meeting, copies of the Project Information Booklet (PIB) prepared in both Uzbek and Karakalpak languages which are understandable to the AHs were distributed to all the meeting participants. In addition, one public consultation meeting was conducted with all the five affected shop owners and an interview was conducted with the affected house owner on 5 December 2022 to validate their affected structures and business as well as their relocation preferences. The opinions of the APs, the community, and their perceptions of the Project were collected and summarized further in this document. The consultations with the APs and other stakeholders will continue throughout the project implementation period.

8. **Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM).** The Project Management Unit (PMU) will ensure that all grievances and complaints on any aspect of land acquisition, compensation and resettlement of the Project are addressed in a timely and satisfactory manner. All possible avenues will be made available to affected people to air their grievances by establishing a well-defined GRM. Complainants will not be charged of any fee during the resolution of their grievances and complaints. Any expenses related to the GRM, including ADB's Accountability Mechanism, will be borne by the Project. The proposed project-level GRM with two stages have been discussed with the AHs during the public consultation meeting. The project-level GRM will be officially established and put in operation once the Project is approved.

9. **Legal and Policy Framework.** The legal and policy framework for LAR of the Project is defined by relevant laws and regulations of the GoU such as Land Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan (1998) and various resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers and the Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS, 2009) of ADB. Objectives of the Project's policy are to avoid, or, if not possible to avoid, minimize LAR impacts, restore income and livelihoods of AHs to the pre-project condition, and improve living standards of VAHs by the Project.

10. **Project Entitlements.** The cut-off date of the Project is the date set to determine eligibility for compensation and assistance under the Project. It is the completion date of the DMS for all affected land and assets of individuals/households within the Corridor of Impact – it is 10 January 2022. The cut-off-date was published and disclosed to the AHs during the public consultation meeting. Anyone who settles in the affected area after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation and assistance under the Project. The AHs will be given sufficient advance notice prior to construction. Compensation for the affected land and other assets of APs will follow the replacement cost principle. An entitlement matrix and its

applications are provided in this LARP. It covers the compensation and types of assistance to be provided to APs who will be affected by acquisition of their land and appropriate assistances for the SAH and the VAH. The entitlement matrix has been developed in consultation with the APs, local authorities and relevant agencies during the LARP preparation.

11. **Relocation of Housing and Settlement.** According to the consultations with the AH whose residential land is fully acquired for the Project in December 2022, he and his family has moved to another house located within Karatau village that he owns with legal title after receiving full cash compensation for the affected land and affected house, relocation allowance to cover transportation cost and rental allowance, assistance for the severe impact and reimbursement of the evaluation service cost (the AH engaged the evaluation company by his own expense) as per the entitlements shown in the Entitlement Matrix of this LARP. The four (4) affected shops will be relocated to the right hand side of the newly upgraded carriageway on the right hand side of the road while one affected shop owner already relocated his shop to the place by his own after receiving all the compensation and assistance as in the Entitlement Matrix of the LARP. Regarding the land allocation to the 5 AHs with affected container shops, the PMU has worked with Karauzak district khokimiyat to allocate the land to the AHs for doing business. The decision on allocation of land to the AHs will be issued by Karauzak district khokimiyat in February 2023, tentatively and the AHs can do the business permanently on the allocated land. Additionally, the AHs will get official right of usage for the new land and they will not need to pay any fees to obtain the right to use the land. During LARP preparation, the AHs have been consulted about and agreed with the relocation arrangements. The size of a land plot to be allocated to each AH and specific locations of the land plots will be further discussed with the AHs and determined by Karauzak district khokimiyat during LARP implementation.

12. **Resettlement Budget.** The LAR cost for the Project includes compensation for the affected land and the affected house, various kinds of assistance for the SAH and the VAH, the evaluation service cost, and contingency cost (5% of the total cost). It is noted that during LARP preparation, a private company named Nukus Valuation and Consulting Limited Company with qualified and licensed valuers was engaged to make evaluation of the affected residential land plot and the affected house. The evaluation result was used as a basis to calculate the LAR cost for the Project. The total calculated cost of LAR for the Project is UZS 183,047,898 equivalent to \$16,925.12. The Executing Agency (EA) will ensure timely availability of funds for smooth implementation of the final LARP. As of December 2022, two out of six AHs received compensation and assistance payments as per the entitlements of this LARP.

13. **Institutional Arrangements.** The implementation of the final LARP will require the involvement of various agencies and units. The main institutions that will be involved in LAR activities of the Project are CR as the EA of the Project, Autoroadinvest Agency (AA) as the Implementing Agency (IA) of the Project, the PMU under the CR, regional and district khokimiyats, and Cadastre Agency under the State Tax Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan at regional/district levels. One social safeguards officer under the PMU will be assigned to ensure that the LARP will be implemented properly.

14. **Implementation Schedule.** Contracts for the civil work of the 25km road section will not be awarded until the LARP has been reviewed and approved by GoU and ADB. In addition, the PMU will not issue a notice to proceed to commence the construction works until (i) compensation and assistance have been paid in full to the AHs; (ii) relocation of the households has been fully completed; (iii) the income restoration program for severely affected households (SAHs) and vulnerable affected households (VAHs) is in place; and (iv) the area is free from any encumbrances. It is expected that the compensation and assistance payments will be made to the remaining 4 AHs in January 2023 and relocation of the AHs to other places will be completed by February 2023.

15. **Monitoring and Reporting.** The PMU is responsible for internal monitoring of the LARP implementation. Based on the findings of the periodical monitoring, corrective action plans will be prepared as necessary and implemented accordingly. Semi-annual social monitoring reports will be prepared by the PMU and submitted to ADB for review and disclosure on the ADB website. The Project is categorized as B for involuntary resettlement, external resettlement monitoring, therefore, is not required.

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1 Overview and Background of the Project

1. In Uzbekistan, the principal modes of transport are roads and railways, which reinforce each other in forming a unified transport network. Uzbekistan has 142,000 km of roads, of which 42,695 km are public roads managed by the Committee for Roads (CR). These are classified as international (3,981 km), state (14,100 km), and local roads (24,614 km). Over 95% of passengers are transported by road. While the road network is adequate in providing access throughout the country, it suffers from a backlog of rehabilitation work and is, thus, in generally poor condition, with older sections having outdated standards. Since 2004, Uzbekistan's gross domestic product has grown by more than 7% per year, contributing to a strong demand for road transport and increasing traffic volumes. Improvements in relationships between Uzbekistan and its neighbors will further increase such demand.¹

2. The Government of Uzbekistan (GoU) has invested significantly in upgrading the 1,204 km of the Guzar–Bukhara–Nukus–Beyneu road (A380) that runs from Guzar through Bukhara and Nukus to Beyneu in Kazakhstan. The A380 forms part of the Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation (CAREC) Corridor 2 and is an important route from eastern Uzbekistan to the Caspian Sea port of Aktau and onwards to Turkey, the Russian Federation, and Europe that are amongst Uzbekistan's most important trading partners.² It also forms a key route for domestic integration, connecting the remote Republic of Karakalpakstan to the rest of Uzbekistan. Since 2007, different sections of the A380 have been successively upgraded through seven consecutive ADB loan projects and with government funding.³ Currently there only remains 117 km gap (from Km 581 to Km 698) that has not yet been upgraded, located around the town of Turtkul in the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

3. The transaction technical assistance (TA) facility under Preparing Road Mobilization Projects has provided project preparation and capacity-building support to a series of two ensuing projects that focus on the improvement of the remaining sections of the A380 highway. The Guzar–Bukhara–Nukus–Beyneu Road Reconstruction - Project 1 - comprises (i) upgrading an existing 25 kilometers (km) section of the A380 (Km 673 - km 698), and (ii) reconstruction of the 4km road section of 4R180 (Km 366 – Km 340). The Guzar–Bukhara–Nukus–Beyneu Road Reconstruction Project 2 will replace the existing 92 km alignment of the A380 (Km 581 – Km 673) with approximately 86 km of a new alignment (named Turtkul Bypass). The Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) has been prepared for the upgrading of the 25km road section while a Social Due Diligence Report has been prepared for the reconstruction of the 4 km road section of 4R180.

4. **Introduction to the 25km road section:** The existing 25 km with two-lane section of the A380 starting from Km 673 to Km 698 will be upgraded to a four-lane dual carriageway

¹ Republic of Uzbekistan, Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. 2015. Intended Nationally Determined Contributions of the Republic of Uzbekistan (INDC). Tashkent.

² By value, these countries are the origin of approximately 40% of Uzbekistan's imports and the destination of approximately 60% of its exports.

³ ADB. 2007. Report and Recommendation of the President to the Board of Directors: Proposed Loan to the Republic of Uzbekistan for the CAREC Regional Road Project. Manila (Loan 2403); ADB. 2010. CAREC Corridor 2 Road Investment Program - Tranche 1. Manila (Loan 2635); ADB. 2011. CAREC Corridor 2 Road Investment Program - Tranche 2. Manila (L2746); ADB. 2012. CAREC Corridor 2 Road Investment Program - Tranche 3. Manila (Loan 2868); ADB. 2012. Second Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation Corridor 2 Road Investment Program - Tranche 2. Manila (Loan 2965); and ADB. 2020. Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation Corridor 2 Karakalpakstan Road (A380 Kungrad to Daut-Ata Section) Project. Manila (Loans 3963 and 3965).

with widened shoulders, to improve road connectivity, efficiency, and safety. The road will be upgraded with concrete pavement to increase resilience to large temperature variations and to reduce overall life cycle costs and future maintenance needs. The road will follow the existing alignment, and the construction work will largely take place within the existing right-of-way. Typical cross sections of the road are attached as Appendix 1. Bridges and culverts will be reconstructed to increase climate resilience and to facilitate widening. Junctions will be improved and approximately 50km of adjacent feeder and rural roads will be rehabilitated. The upgraded road will meet a minimum 3-star iRAP safety rating and road safety audits will be undertaken in consistence with the CAREC Road Safety Engineering Manual 1: Road Safety Audit. The upgraded road will include design considerations for bus stops and other facilities that meet the needs of women such as construction of separate sanitation facilities and toilets for women. The Project will contribute to the local construction industry by procuring local contractors. The supervision will be done by the International consulting firm hired for the construction of the 25 km road.

5. Administratively, the existing 25 kilometers (km) section of the A380 from Km 673 to Km 698 km to be upgraded by the Project traverses through two districts, namely Beruni and Karauzak of Karakalpakstan. The total length of the upgrading part of the A380 highway is 24.65 km including 20.14 km in Karauzak district and 4.51 km in Beruni district. Figure 1 below illustrates the route of the road to be upgraded under the Project.



Source: Final Detailed Engineering Design, 2022.

Figure 1: Route of the Road to be Upgraded

6. The Executing Agency (EA) of the Project is the Committee for Roads (CR), working under the Ministry of Transport (MoT). Due to reforms in recent years in Uzbekistan, the CR has been entrusted to the MoT as per the Decree of the President of the Republic of

Uzbekistan on measures for the sustainable accomplishment of the system of state control in the sphere of transport” (# UP-5647 dated 1 February 2019). In accordance with the Decree # PP-4545 dated 9 December 2019 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Republican Road Fund (RRF) was transformed into Autoroadinvest Agency (AA), which will be the implementing agency (IA) of the proposed Project. The Project Management Unit (PMU) is established within the AA to implement this Project.

1.2 Objectives of the LARP

7. The LARP has been prepared to govern LAR of the upgrading of the existing 25 km section of the A380 from Km 673 to Km 698. The LARP has been prepared based on the results of Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) on affected lands and on-land assets of all affected households (AHs) that was carried out in December 2021 and January 2022 and validation of the affected structures and business as well as the impacts of the roundabout following the final detailed engineering design, results of a Replacement Cost Study conducted in February and interviews with the AHs regarding their socio-economic profiles carried out in January 2022 and public consultation with the AHs and local authorities carried out in January and December 2022. Contracts for the civil work of the 25km road section will not be awarded until the LARP has been reviewed and approved by GoU and ADB. In addition, the Project Management Unit (PMU) will not issue a notice to proceed to commence the construction works until (i) compensation and assistance have been paid in full to the AHs; (ii) relocation of the households has been fully completed; (iii) the income restoration program for severely affected households (SAHs) and vulnerable affected households (VAHs) is in place; and (iv) the area is free from any encumbrances.

8. The purpose of the LARP is to identify all persons and entities who will be adversely affected by the construction of the Project, and the extent of the impact (i.e., what type of loss they will suffer and their value), and how they will be compensated or their incomes restored, to ensure that they will not be worse off compared to the pre-project situation. In all cases, the overall aim of the Project is to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all affected persons (APs) in real terms relative to the pre-project levels; and to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

9. The LARP provides necessary details for compensation, relocation and rehabilitation, including: (i) identification of the extent of losses and impact of the project; (ii) information disclosure, consultation and participation; (iii) legal framework and entitlements on compensation, assistance and resettlement; (iv) income restoration measures for severely affected households (SAHs) and vulnerable affected households (VAHs); (v) grievance redress mechanism (GRM); (vi) resettlement budget and financing plan including the calculated cost of compensation, assistance and resettlement; (vii) the institutional arrangements and implementation schedule of the LARP; and (viii) monitoring and reporting of LARP implementation.

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

2.1 Measures Taken to Minimize Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts

10. To minimize adverse impacts of the Project on LAR, the following mitigation measures have been considered carefully by the consultants, CR, local authorities and communities.

- The road upgrading will follow the existing alignment, and the construction work will mostly take place within the existing right-of-way of the road.
- Aside from the technical merits of the design alternatives, public consultations were conducted with the AHs and local authorities; Project Information Booklets (PIBs) in the Uzbek language were distributed and made accessible to the APs and the public at large. All the suggestions of APs and communities on minimizing of land acquisition impacts by the Project have been seriously considered by the consultants and CR.
- The construction will be monitored by people in the project area, communities, and monitoring agency to ensure the impacts on surrounding land of households are minimized.
- The design of the roundabout has been prepared carefully to avoid impacts on the surrounding land and houses (Figure 3).

2.2 Methodology

11. A Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) on affected land and non-land assets of all the AHs was carried out based on the final detailed engineering design of the road upgrading in December 2021 and January-April 2022. The final detailed design schemas (topographic survey) have been superimposed on the Google maps of current land use of Karauzak and Beruni districts. The list of affected assets/parcels was developed based on Google map data and the data on ownership status, type of lands, names of AHs were collected through consultations with the local government (khokimiyats) and local cadastral offices, the information and data from the district khokimiyats. The DMS team measured the affected land and affected structures on the field with the participation of the leader of Karatau village where the LAR occurs and representatives of the AHs. In addition, a field trip was conducted in December 2022 to validate the affected structures and business as well as the impacts of the roundabout.

12. The DMS was carried out in accordance with the UZB regulations and norms for construction and operation which are taken into account in the topographic survey map which was prepared by the Road Project Bureau Limited Company. The length of road to be reconstructed by the Project is 24.65 km. The length of the road in each district is shown in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Length of the Road to be Upgraded per District

Province	Districts	Length (km)
Republic of Karakalpakstan	Karauzak	20.14
	Beruni	4.51
	Total	24.65

Source: DMS, December 2021-January-April 2022

13. The Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan issued the resolution on allocation of reserve land plots in Beruni and Karauzak districts to the balance of Directorate for Roads of the Republic of Karakalpakstan on the basis of the right of permanent use for the reconstruction of 25 km of the A380 highway on 23 April 2022. The document is attached in Appendix 9.

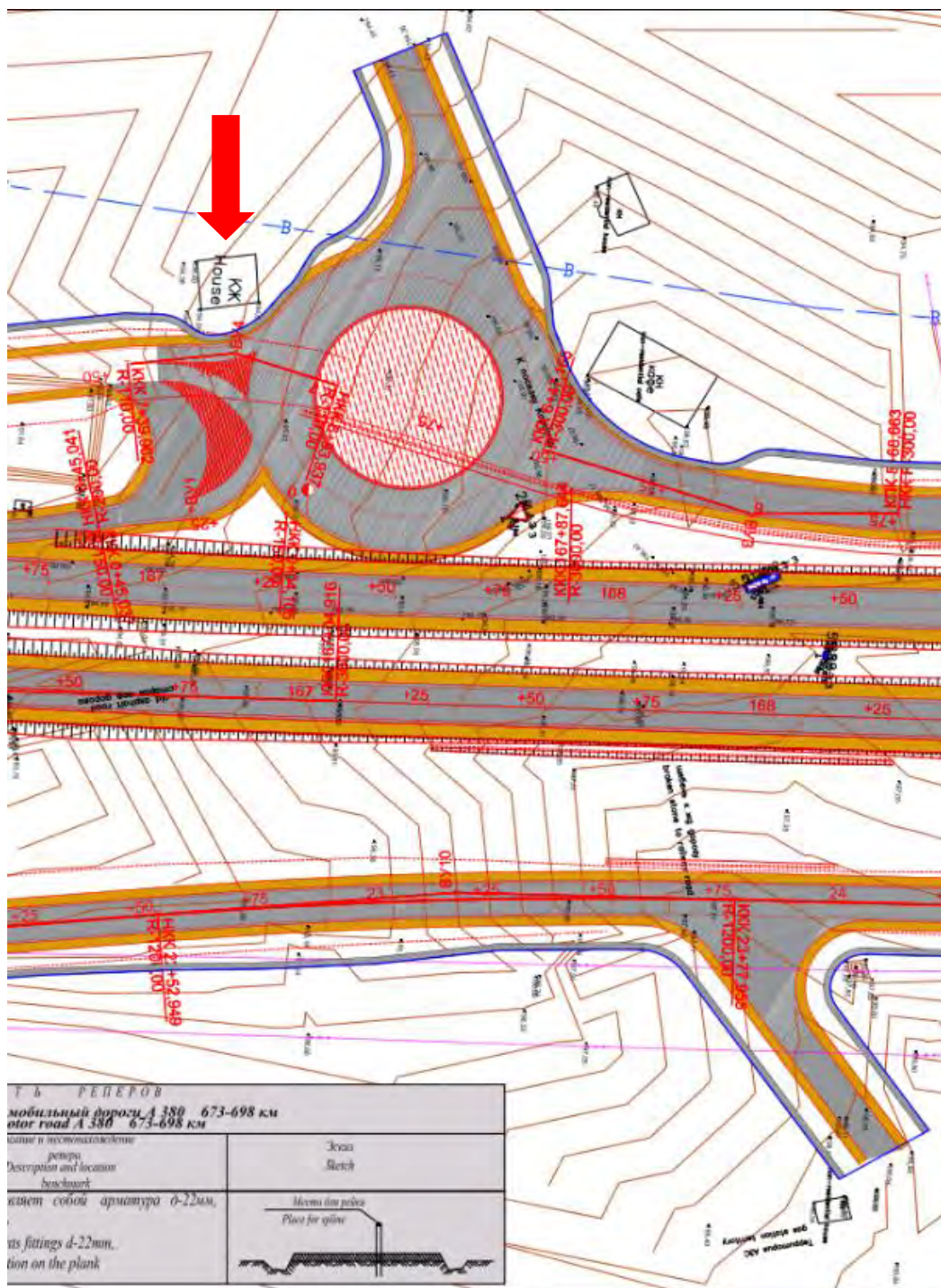
2.3 Summary of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts

14. According to the DMS results, the road upgrading will cause permanent LAR impacts in Karatau and Ok otlin rural settlements of Beruni and Karauzak districts, respectively of Karakalpakstan province. A total of 6 AHs with 36 APs will be affected by the land acquisition for the Project, all the AHs live in Karauzak district. A total area of 150.725 hectares of land will be permanently acquired for the Project. The affected land includes 0.06 hectares of residential land owned by one AH (7 persons), 0.0102 hectares of land used by five (5) AHs (29 persons) for doing business, and 150.6548 hectares of the deserted land which is state reserve land managed by local governments (khokimiyats). The AH with loss of residential land has legal right to the land while the other five (5) AHs illegally occupied the land. As a result of the land acquisition for the Project, the AH loses entire residential land and has the house fully affected – the household is categorized as a SAH while five container shops of the 5 AHs will be affected. All the affected shops are moveable. According to the results of consultations with the AHs conducted in December 2022, one of the 5 affected shop owners already moved his shop by his own from the left hand side of the existing two-lane road to the right hand side of the newly upgraded carriageway on the right hand side of the road while the remaining affected shops would be also moved to the same place with the support of the CR to continue their business, which has been consulted and agreed by the AHs during LARP preparation. After moving to the new locations, they will be able to continue doing business in their shops. Further explanation and analysis on impacts on business of the AHs are presented in Paragraph 21. Karauzak district khokimiyat will issue a decision on allocation of land to the AHs for permanent use in which specific locations of the land plots will be indicated in February 2023. Figure 2 below shows the map of the locations of the five affected shops before land acquisition by the Project. Additionally, the DMS team identified one bus station will be affected due to the land acquisition for the Project. There are no impacts on crops and trees recorded during the DMS. Among the total 6 AHs, one AH (3 persons) is a female-headed household with dependents and the household is categorized as a VAH. The results of the field trip conducted in December 2022 confirmed that there will be no additional land acquisition and resettlement impacts caused by the roundabout.



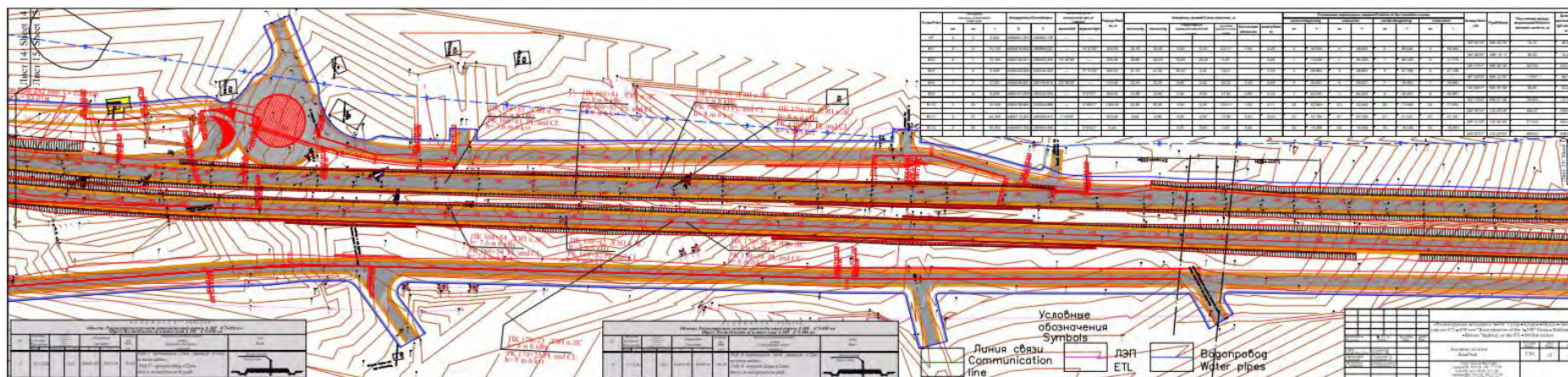
Source: Project Management Unit, 2022

Figure 2: Locations of the Five Affected Container Shops Before Land Acquisition of the Project



Source: Project Management Unit/Design Institute, 2022

Figure 3: Avoided Impact on a Residential Structure



Source: Project Management Unit, 2022

Figure 4: Sample of Project Location

2.4 Impact on Land

15. The affected land includes residential land, business land, and deserted land owned by the state. The total affected area owned/used by land users is 0.0702 hectares. The remaining located in the part of the reserve land managed by local khokimiyats. There are a total of 6 AHs with 36 APs in total including one AH with loss of residential land and 5 entrepreneurs who are selling bread and water in their container shops located on the land they illegally occupied.

16. A total area of 150.725 hectares of lands will be acquired for the Project. Out of total 150.725 ha of affected lands, 0.06 hectares (accounting for 0.04%) is residential land owned by 1 AH (7 persons), 0.0102 hectares (representing 0.007%) is illegally occupied and used for business by 5 AHs (29 persons) and 150.6548 hectares (making up 99.953%) is deserted land which is state-owned land managed by district khokimiyats.

17. The AH with affected residential land has legal title to the land while the 5 AHs (29 persons) is without title to the land where their container shops are located. Table 3 presents the affected land area by district and Table 4 shows the impact on land of each household.

Table 3: Affected Land per District by Category

Districts	Rural settlements	Total affected land (ha)	Residential land (ha)	Business land (ha)	Deserted land (State reserve land) (ha)
Karauzak	Karatau	135,06	0,06	0,0102	134,9898
Beruni	Ok oltin	15,665	-	-	15,665
Total		150,725	0,06	0,0102	150,6548

Source: DMS, December 2021-January-April 2022

Table 4: Affected Land per District by Household

ID of the AHs	Total affected land (ha)	Residential land (ha)	Business land (ha)	Other lands (state reserve land) (ha)
Karauzak district				
Karatau rural settlement	135,06	0,06	0,0102	134,9898
1 K-K-S-1	0.003	-	0.003	-
2 K-K-S-2	0.0018	-	0.0018	-
3 K-K-S-3	0.0018	-	0.0018	-
4 K-K-S-4	0.0018	-	0.0018	-
5 K-K-S-5	0.0018	-	0.0018	-
6 K-K-R-1	0.06	0.06	-	-
7 Karauzak khokimiyat	134,9898	-	-	134,9898
Beruni district				
Ok oltin rural settlement	15,665	-	-	15,665
1 Beruni khokimiyat	15,665	-	-	15,665
Grand Total	150,725	0,06	0,0102	150,6548

Source: DMS, December 2021-January-April 2022

18. The entire residential land plot will be affected; however, the landowner has another land plot with legal title where he and his family have been mainly living. After land acquisition for the Project, the AH is still able to continue staying on the land plot. The business land illegally occupied by the 5 AHs will be partially acquired for the Project. Table 5 below shows the percentage of land loss of each AH.

Table 5: Percentage of Land Loss

#	District	Rural Settlement	ID of the AHs	Total land holding of the household before land acquisition (ha)	Affected land area (ha)	Percentage of land loss (%)
1	Karauzak	Karatau	K-K-S-1	0.06	0.003	5
2			K-K-S-2	0.06	0.0018	3
3			K-K-S-3	0.0193	0.0018	9
4			K-K-S-4	0.06	0.0018	3
5			K-K-S-5	0.06	0.0018	3
6			K-K-R-1	0.06	0.06	100
Total				0.3193	0.0702	

Source: DMS, December 2021-January-April 2022

2.5 Impact on Crops and Trees

19. The DMS results indicate that the land acquisition for the road upgrading will not cause any impacts on crops and/or trees.

2.6 Impact on Structures

20. The DMS team identified that six structures including one house and five movable shops with an area of 0.0702 hectares will be affected as a result of land acquisition for the road upgrading. The house owned by one (1) AH (7 persons) is made of clay bricks and this house will be fully affected while the shops of 5 AHs (29 persons) which are movable containers. According to the results of the consultations with the 5 AHs, they all agreed to move their shops from the left hand side of the existing road to the right hand side of the newly upgraded carriageway on the right hand side of the road by the CR to continue their business once the carriageway is completely upgraded. During the construction of the carriageway on the right-hand side, the shops could be still open as the traffic on the left-hand side will remain at that time and customers will be able to have access to the shops. After moving to the new locations, the shop owners could absolutely still continue doing business in their shops. Therefore, no compensation for the affected shops will be provided to the AHs. Table 6 below shows more detailed information of the affected structures. The results of validation of affected structures conducted in December 2022 confirmed that one out of the 5 affected shop owners has moved his shop to the agreed place by his own in November 2022 after receiving all the entitlements on compensation and assistance shown in the Entitlement Matrix of this LARP.

Table 6: Affected Structures by Household

#	District	Rural Settlement	ID of the AHs	Types of affected structures	Affected area of structures (ha)
1	Karauzak	Karatau	K-K-S-1	Movable Shops (without right to	0.003
2			K-K-S-2		0.0018

#	District	Rural Settlement	ID of the AHs	Types of affected structures	Affected area of structures (ha)
3			K-K-S-3	usage of the land where the shops are located)	0.0018
4			K-K-S-4		0.0018
5			K-K-S-5		0.0018
6			K-K-R-1	House	0.06
Total:					0.0702

Source: DMS, December 2021-January-April 2022

2.7 Impact on Business

21. According to the DMS results, the five AHs (29 persons) are selling breads and soft drinks in the affected movable container shops in the warm period and their shops are closed in the winter (as shown in the attached photos in Appendix 10 – all the shops are closed in the winter). The five affected containers are all located on the left-hand side of the existing two-lane road before land acquisition for the Project. According to the agreements with the AHs during the consultations conducted in December 2022, one affected shop owner has moved his shop to the right hand side of the newly upgraded carriageway on the right hand side of the road while the remaining shops will be moved to the same place to continue their business with the support of the CR. The land area that the shops will relocate to is the public land. As only one side of the road will be upgraded each time and the carriageway on the right hand side will be upgraded first; the traffic will use the existing road on the left hand side during construction of the second carriageway on the right hand side - which means that cars and other vehicles will be still able to traverse through the road section on the left-hand side (that the shops are currently located on) and goods would still be sold by the shops. Therefore, there is no impact on business of the households during construction. In addition, during construction, workers would purchase goods from the shops (water, soft drinks, breads etc.), which would lead to an increase in income of the households and this positive impact has been also expected by the shop owners. Results of consultations with the AHs also show that it would take about a half day for the relocation and the relocation can be conducted during the time when the shops are closed. The remaining AHs with affected shops will be consulted about the exact time when the relocation will be conducted, and they will be informed of the schedule at least one month prior to the date of moving to the new places. As a result, there will no impacts on their business due to land acquisition for the Project and no compensation for affected business or income loss will be provided to the AHs. Regarding the land allocation to the AHs, the PMU have worked with Karauzak district khokimiyat to allocate the land to the AHs for doing business. The decision on allocation of land to the AHs will be issued by Karauzak district khokimiyat in February 2023, tentatively and the AHs can do the business permanently on the allocated land. At the time of LARP preparation, no written agreement on relocation has been made with the AHs.

2.8 Impact on Vulnerable Groups

22. Results of the DMS and interviews with the AHs reveal that there is one female-headed household with dependents (3 persons) among the 6 AHs – the household is categorized as a VAH. The other 5 AHs do not fall into any vulnerable groups such as poor households, households headed by the elderly with no other means of support, Indigenous Peoples and landless households.

2.9 Impact on Public Utilities

23. Apart from the impacts mentioned above, one bus station in Karauzak district will be also affected due to land acquisition for the road upgrading. The bus station is located on the

public land. According to the final design, several new bus stations will be installed along the upgraded road.

24. The various LAR impacts of the AHs identified during the DMS are summarized in the Table 7 below.

Table 7: Summary of LAR Impacts Caused by the Road Upgrading

No	Types of Impacts	Quantity	No. of AHs (household)	No. of APs (person)
1	Total number of AHs and APs	-	6	36
2	Impact on land	150.725 ha		
	- Residential land	0.06 ha	1 (the AH has legal right on the land)	7
	- Business land	0.0102 ha	5 (the AHs illegally occupied the land for doing business)	29
	- Deserted land (state reserve land)	150.6548 ha	-	-
3	Impacts on crops and trees	-	-	-
4	Impacts on structures			
	House	1	1	7
	Movable shops (container shops)	5	5	29
5	Impact on business	-	-	-
6	Impact on public assets	1 bus station		
7	Severely affected households		1	7
	- Households who will lose 10% or more of total productive assets of the household	-	-	-
	- Household with physical displacement	-	1	7
8	Vulnerable affected households	-	1 female-headed household with dependents	3

Source: DMS, December 2021-January-April 2022

III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

25. This chapter presents the findings of the interviews with all the 6 AHs (36 persons) which were conducted in January 2022 to understand the existing socio-economic profiles of the APs. The key socio-economic features of the APs include gender, age, marital status education levels, occupations, sources of income, income levels and vulnerability. The household questionnaires used during the interviews is attached in Appendix 5.

3.1 Gender Distribution of APs

26. There are 36 persons living in the 6 AHs. The APs include 19 males and 17 females (Table 8). All the APs are Uzbekistani. Among the 6 AHs, four (4) AHs are headed by males and two (2) AHs are headed by females. The average household size of the AHs is 6 persons per household, which is comparatively bigger than the average rural household size of Uzbekistan (5 persons per household).

Table 8: Gender Profile of Affected Persons

Gender	No	%
Male	19	52.78
Female	17	47.22
Total	36	100%

Source: Results of interviews, January 2022

3.2 Age and Marital Status of APs

27. Among the 6 AH heads, three (3) AH heads are in the age bracket of 26-35, two (2) AH heads are in the age bracket of 36-45 and the other one is aged between 56 and 65.

28. The APs have an average age of 25 years. Over a half of the APs (20 persons) are of working age, followed by children and adolescents (14 persons) and 2 persons aged between 56 and 65. The majority of APs including 11 males and 8 females are single (not married), followed by those who are get married (16 APs) and the other one AP is divorced. The details of the age distribution and marital status of APs are presented in Table 9, Table 10, Table 11, and Table 12.

Table 9: Age Distribution of AH Heads by Gender

Age Brackets	Male AH Heads		Female AH Heads		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
18-25	-	-	-	-	-	-
26-35	2	50	1	50	3	50
36-45	2	50	-	-	2	33.33
46-55	-	-	-	-	-	-
56-65	-	-	1	50	1	16.67
66 and more	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4	100	2	100	6	100%

Source: Results of interviews, January 2022

Table 10: Age Distribution of AH Members by Gender

Age Brackets	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0-5	1	5.26	2	11.76	3	8.33
6-15	7	36.84	4	23.53	11	30.56
16-25	3	15.79	3	17.65	6	16.67
26-35	4	21.05	3	17.65	7	19.44
36-45	2	10.53	3	17.65	5	13.89
46-55	1	5.26	1	5.88	2	5.56
56-65	1	5.26	1	5.88	2	5.56
66 and more	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	19	100	17	100	36	100%

Source: Results of interviews, January 2022

Table 11: Marital Status of Heads of AHs

Marital Status	Male AH Heads		Female AH Heads		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Married	4	100	1	50	5	83.33
Single (not married)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Widowed	-	-	-	-	-	-
Divorced	-	-	1	50	1	16.67
Total	4	100	2	100	6	100%

Source: Results of interviews, January 2022

Table 12: Marital Status of AH Members

Marital Status	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Married	8	42.11	8	47.06	16	44.44
Single (not married)	11	57.89	8	47.06	19	52.78
Widowed	-	-	-	-	-	-
Divorced	-	-	1	5.88	1	2.78
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	19	100	17	100	36	100%

Source: Results of interviews, January 2022

3.3 Education, Livelihood and Employment Status

29. The distribution of AH heads and APs per education level is presented in Table 13 and Table 14. According to the interview results, 100% of heads of the AHs have secondary level education. Among total 36 APs, 17 APs including 8 male APs and 9 female APs completed secondary education while 12 APs including 7 male AHs and 5 female AHs graduated from primary education. Three APs are reported to have higher education, college and university activities.

Table 13: Education Levels of AH Heads by Gender

Education Levels	Male AH Heads		Female AH Heads		Total AH Heads	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1. Illiterate	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Secondary	4	100	2	100	6	100
4. Higher	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. College	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. University	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Kindergarten	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4	100	2	100	6	100%

Source: Results of interviews, January 2022

Table 14: Education Levels of AH Members by Gender

Education Levels	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1. Illiterate	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Primary	7	36.84	5	29.41	12	33.33
3. Secondary	8	42.11	9	52.94	17	47.22
4. Higher	1	5.26	-	-	1	2.78
5. College	1	5.26	-	-	1	2.78
6. University	-	-	1	5.88	1	2.78
7. Kindergarten	2	10.53	2	11.76	4	11.11
Total	19	100	17	100	36	100%

Source: Results of interviews, January 2022

30. The distribution of AH heads and APs per employment status is presented in Table 15 and Table 16. According to the interview results, heads of AHs are involved in business (5 AH heads) and government job (1 AH head) as the main type of employment and source of income.

31. Among the total APs, 8 APs are running business, two are working for the Government and one AP is working as a daily hired labor. Three APs are reported to be unemployed at the time of the interviews. The other APs are outside of the labor force as they are kids, students and housewives. There are no significant differences between occupations of male APs and those of female APs.

Table 15: Occupations of AH Heads Disaggregated by Gender

Occupations	Male AH Heads		Female AH Heads		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1. Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Business	3	75	2	100	5	83.33
3. Government Jobs	1	25	-	-	1	16.67
4. Private Jobs	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Daily Wage	-	-	-	-	-	-

Occupations	Male AH Heads		Female AH Heads		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
6. Retired	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Student	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Self-Employed	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Housekeeping	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Under-employment	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Unemployed	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Disabled	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4	100	2	100	6	100%

Source: Results of interviews, January 2022

Table 16: Occupations of APs Disaggregated by Gender

Occupations	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1. Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Business	4	21.05	4	23.53	8	22.22
3. Government Jobs	1	5.26	1	5.88	2	5.56
4. Private Jobs	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Daily Wage	1	5.26	-	-	1	2.78
6. Retired	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Student	1	5.26	1	5.88	2	5.56
8. Self-Employed	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Housekeeping	-	-	4	23.53	4	11.11
10. Under-employment	9	47.37	7	41.18	16	44.44
11. Unemployed	3	15.79	-	-	3	8.33
12. Disabled	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	19	100	17	100	36	100%

Source: Results of interviews, January 2022

3.4 Source of Livelihood and Income

32. As shown in Table 17, earnings from doing business and being self-employed is the main income source of 91.7% of AHs, followed by those relying on the salary with 6.3%, and the other households depend on the daily wages. The average monthly household income from doing business and being self-employed is UZS 3,666,667/household/month while the salary of the government jobs is UZS 250,000/household/month. The households depending on the daily wage have the lowest monthly household income with an amount of UZS 83,333 per household per month.

Table 17: Source of Income of AHs

Source of income	Percentage of AHs having the income source (%)	Total monthly average income per household (UZS/household/month)
Business, self-employed	91.7	3,666,667
Government Jobs	6.3	250,000

Source of income	Percentage of AHs having the income source (%)	Total monthly average income per household (UZS/household/month)
Daily Wage	2.1	83,333

Source: Results of interviews, January 2022

33. According to the interview results, the total average annual income of the AHs is UZS 48,000,000 while the total average annual expenditure of the AHs is also UZS 48,000,000, which is equal to the total average annual income.

3.5 Vulnerability

34. Among two female-headed households, only one is categorized as a VAH since the female household head is divorced and a breadwinner of the household. Her two children are attending school and do not support to income/livelihood of the household. None of the AHs are categorized as poor households, the households headed by the elderly with no other means of support, households headed by the disabled with no other means of support, landless households and Indigenous People households.

IV. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION, AND PARTICIPATION

4.1 Information Disclosure, Consultation, and Participation Conducted during LARP Preparation

35. This section describes the process of public consultation conducted with all the AHs and relevant stakeholders during LARP preparation. The project stakeholders identified during project preparation include all the AHs, non-AHs living the project area, national and local government agencies involved in the LARP preparation and implementation (Committee for Roads, Autoroadinvest Agency, regional and district khokimiyats, and Cadastre Agency under the State Tax Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Community-based Organizations (CBOs) that have been working in the project area, village leaders, Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC), and construction contractor(s).

36. All the AHs were fully consulted during the public consultation process. One public consultation meeting was held on January 10, 2022 in 14-school in Nukus city⁴ with the AHs in Karatau rural settlement of Karauzak district. A total of 29 persons participated in this meeting, of which 19 are men and 10 are women. The meeting participants included representatives of Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, CR under the MoT of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the leader of Karatau rural settlement, the local cadastral officer, AHs and non-AHs who are living in project area. The public consultation meeting was carried out to discuss the project design and to seek their views and guidance on various issues related to LAR and impacts on livelihood of the AHs. During the meeting, the participants were informed about the plan of the project, including the potential impacts of the project and measures to avoid, if not avoided, to mitigate these impacts. Copies of the Project Information Booklet (PIB) which was prepared in the Uzbek and Karakalpak languages understandable to the participants were distributed to all the participants during the meeting. Lists of the participants, the minute of the public consultation meeting and some photos taken during the meeting are attached in Appendix 6.

37. The main objectives of the public consultations are as follows:

- to make people aware of the project;
- to disseminate information to the people about the project in terms of its activities and scope of work; and understand the views and perceptions of the APs and local communities with reference to acquisition of land or loss of property and its due compensation;
- to involve them as stakeholders in project planning and further during implementation;
- to seek local peoples' views on minimizing potential adverse impacts on LAR;
- to present the scope of LAR impacts based on the DMS results;
- to understand views of the APs on resettlement options and reveal their expectations;
- to inform on the general policy principles of national laws and ADB SPS, 2009 on involuntary resettlement and to discuss with the APs about the proposed eligibility and entitlements on compensation, assistance and resettlement; and
- to present them the proposed project-level grievance redress mechanism (GRM) and obtain their feedbacks on the GRM and encourage them to use it in case of having concerns and disagreements about any issues related to the project.

⁴ Karatau village is geographically located in Karauzak district, but administratively it belongs to Nukus city.

38. One-on-one interviews were conducted with all the AHs in January 2022 to gain an understanding of their socio-economic profiles including demographic characteristics, occupation, income, and vulnerability. Furthermore, the AHs were involved in the process of DMS which was conducted in December 2021 and January 2022 so that the AHs were aware of the types and scope of LAR impacts caused by the Project. In addition, a public consultation meeting was conducted with all the five (5) affected shop owners and an interview was carried out with the affected house owner on 5 December 2022 to re-validate the affected structures and business as well as their relocation preferences.

39. During the discussions and consultations, the APs welcomed the road upgrading and expressed their support for the Project, even though they also anticipated some inconveniences during implementation of construction works. The meeting participants raised their concerns on the implementation schedule of the civil works, entitlements on compensation and assistance, evaluation of the affected land and other assets, and the project-level GRM. Table 18 below summarizes the opinions, concerns and suggestions of the meeting participants and how the opinions, concerns and suggestions have been addressed.

Table 18: Summary of the Public Consultation Meeting Conducted during LARP Preparation

Opinions, Concerns and Suggestions of the Meeting Participants	How the Opinions, Concerns and Suggestions have been Addressed
The participants wondered if which households are categorized as VAHs.	VAHs are those might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being marginalized from the effects of resettlement and include (i) low-income households, (ii) female-headed households with dependents, (iii) the elderly headed households with no other means of support; (iv) households headed by the disabled person with no other means of support; (v) landless households; and (vi) Indigenous Peoples households.
The participants asked when the construction works would start.	The construction works will start only after the final LARP has been satisfactorily implemented, the decision on allocation of reserve land for the road reconstruction under the Project has been issued, all the AHs have received full compensation payments and physical displacement of the AHs has been completed.
The participants wondered whether their affected crops and trees would be compensated for.	Yes, if there are crops and trees affected, the affected crops and trees will be compensated at market rate.
The participants raised a question on who would evaluate the affected structures (if any).	An independent valuation company has been hired to evaluate the affected structures.
The participants would like to know how to lodge the grievance in case of having a complaint.	AHs can file the grievances verbally by phone to mahalla office, district Khokimiyat and the PMU. In addition, the AHs can also make complaints in paper form as well to above mentioned organizations.
The participants wondered if there is any funding to finance the road to their village.	Currently, the PMU is working on the task as well as additional financing activities, for now they have several alignments for financing including the road which the participants have been indicated. Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, CR under the MoT of the Republic of Uzbekistan will make a final decision.
One owner of the container-type shop wanted to build the extra shop within the corridor of impact of the road section. He has already concentrated bricks in the area for construction of the extra-	The shop owner abandoned the plan of constructing the extra shop after the representative of CR explained the cut-off date and the applied principles of the cut-off-date.

Opinions, Concerns and Suggestions of the Meeting Participants	How the Opinions, Concerns and Suggestions have been Addressed
shop. The affected business owners agreed to move their shops to the right-hand side of the newly upgraded carriageway on the right-hand side of the road.	One out of the five affected shop owners has moved his shop to the right-hand side of the newly upgraded carriageway on the right-hand side of the road by his own and the CR will support the remaining affected shop owners in moving their shops to the new place.

4.2 Information Disclosure, Consultation and Participation to be Conducted during LARP Implementation

40. The agreed final LARP will be disclosed on the websites of ADB, and CR under the MoT of the Republic of Uzbekistan (<https://mintrans.uz/en>), as well as the website of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. The document will be translated into Uzbek and Russian languages and hard copies and the summary of the LARP in these languages will be also made available at: (i) the offices of the CR and PMU; and (ii) offices of the regional and district Khokimyats and distributed to the APs. In addition, quarterly progress reports and resettlement monitoring reports of the Project will be disclosed on the ADB website and the reports in Russian and Uzbek languages will be made available at the offices of the CR and PMU.

41. Meaningful consultations will be continuously conducted during LARP implementation and construction phases. Minutes of meetings, lists of participants, key issues discussed, and the decision is taken will be documented and shared with stakeholders. The results of the public consultations will be reported in the semi-annual monitoring reports. A variety of communication and consultation methods will be applied depending on the types of information to be disseminated. Table 19 below shows the roles and responsibilities of relevant stakeholders for information disclosure, consultation and participation during LARP implementation, target audience, appropriate means of communication and timing for each activity are also indicated in the table.

Table 19: Information Disclosure, Consultation, and Participation Plan during LARP Implementation

Activities	Target Audience	Means of Communication	Responsibility	Timing
Disclosure of the final LARP and any LARP addenda (if any).	APs Communities in the project area Other stakeholders such as NGOs, CBOs, CSOs	Distribution of updated PIB to the AHs Posting hard copies and a translated summary of the final LARP at the offices of the CR and PMU; offices of the regional and district Khokimyats Uploading the full final LARP on the websites of ADB, CR and the Cabinet of	CR, PMU and local khokimyats PIB disseminated by the village leader ADB, CR and Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan for uploading	Upon final approval of the final LARP and addenda (if any)

Activities	Target Audience	Means of Communication	Responsibility	Timing
		Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan		
Implementation schedule of LARP and civil works	All stakeholders	Village meetings Newspaper, television or radio advertisement	CR, PMU and Construction Contractor Village leaders	Ongoing, prior to LARP implementation and when there is any significant change in implementation schedule. Advanced notification will be given regarding hiring opportunities so local community members have a reasonable time to prepare for application.
Compensation disbursement schedule	APs	Notices to individual households	CR, PMU Local khokimiyats	At least 1 week prior to disbursement
Relocation	APs	Notices to individual households	CR, PMU Local khokimiyats	At least one month prior to relocation
Grievance resolution	Complainants	One-on-one meetings Household visits	PMU GRC Local khokimiyats	Ongoing basis throughout project implementation
Disclosure of periodic Internal Monitoring Reports	Public, local authorities, mass organizations, village leaders	Uploaded on ADB website Monitoring reports in Russian and Uzbek made available at the offices of the CR and PMU	ADB PMU Local khokimiyats	Upon submission of periodic monitoring reports by PMU

V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

5.1 Objectives

42. In accordance with ADB SPS (2009), a project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be established and maintained during the project implementation. The main goals of GRM are ensuring the receipt and timely redress of grievances and concerns submitted by the aggrieved project APs, and resolve complaints at the project level and prevent escalation to the national courts or ADB Accountability Mechanism. The project-level GRM allows APs appealing any disagreeable decision, practice or activity arising from land or other assets compensation. The AHs have been fully informed of their rights and of the procedures for addressing complaints whether verbally or in writing during consultation, survey, and time of compensation. The GRM shall not impede access to the country's judicial or administrative remedies. Along with the ADB requirements on development and approval of the GRM by implementation of investment projects, grievance redress procedure in Uzbekistan is also regulated by the national legislation of Republic of Uzbekistan, in particular by the "Law on the order of submission of appeals of physical and legal entities" ((#378, 03 December 2014). According to the "Law on the order of submission of appeals of physical and legal entities", the application or complaint shall be considered within fifteen days from the date of receipt in the state authority, which is obliged to resolve the issue on the merits, as well as require additional study and (or) check, a request for additional documents - up to one month. The proposed project-level GRM has been discussed with the AHs and local authorities during the public consultation meeting conducted in January 2022.

5.2 Grievance Redress Mechanism

43. The project-level GRM is an arrangement for receiving, evaluating and facilitating the resolution of APs' concerns, complaints and grievances related to the Project. The GRM will provide an opportunity to the APs to have their grievances redressed prior to approaching the Court of Law. The GRM is aimed to provide a trusted way to voice and resolve concerns linked to the project and to be an effective way to APs' concerns without allowing it to escalate resulting in delays in project implementation.

44. The GRM will provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns linked to the project. The GRM is not intended to bypass the government's inbuilt redressal process, nor the provisions of the statute, but rather it is intended to address APs' concerns and complaints promptly, making it readily accessible to all segments of the APs and is scaled to the risks and impacts of the project.

45. The GRM is expected to resolve the grievances of the APs arising in the implementation of the final LARP in a transparent and timely manner.

46. Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) will be established and operational immediately after the project is approved. The GRCs will continue to function, for the benefit of the APs, during the entire life of the project including the defects liability period. Since the entire resettlement component of the project has to be completed before the construction starts, to resolve the pending grievances, the GRCs, will meet at least once every month in the first year of the LARP implementation and as and when required thereafter. The GRCs will review grievances involving eligibility, valuation, resettlement and rehabilitation entitlements, relocation and payment of assistances. The decision of the GRCs will be final unless vacated by the court.

47. Autoroadinvest Agency is responsible for the timely and effective implementation of the GRM in coordination with the Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC), Contractors, and relevant authorities. The project will adopt two-stage grievance intake and resolution.

48. **First Level GRC:** The first level GRC will be a first contact point for APs to submit their grievance. The GRC is comprised of the jurisdictional Road Engineer, the PMU and the kokum of the project districts. Following its receipt, the first level GRC should gather to hear the issue and attempt to resolve within 10 working days of grievance registration. If the case cannot be resolved by the first level GRC, it is passed to the second level GRC for review and resolution.

49. **Second Level GRC:** The second level GRC is chaired by the CR and convenes to address the grievances not resolved at the first level within 20 working days. Members of the second level GRC comprise the Project Director (PMU), Social Safeguards Officer (PMU) and the Road Engineer (PMU).

50. If after the intervention and assistance of the second level GRC, no solution has been reached and if the grievance redress system fails to satisfy the APs, they can pursue further actions by submitting their case to the appropriate court of law. Nevertheless, the abovementioned GRM does not limit the citizen's right to submit the case to the court of law just in the first stage of grievance process.

51. The grievance registration logs will be maintained at both level GRCs, where the grievance description, GRC meeting dates and complaint review outcomes, actions taken and details of communication with the complaining parties will be registered. In case APs lodge the grievances at the first level by personal visit or phone call, confirmation of the grievance registration of the grievance will be provided on the spot during the call. For the grievances received by email, mail, fax, the confirmation of grievance registration will be sent to the complainants within 3 working days. Following each hearing of the GRCs on both level the complainants will be informed on the outcomes or the grievance resolution attempt.

52. Figure 5 below shows the flow chart for the project-level GRM.

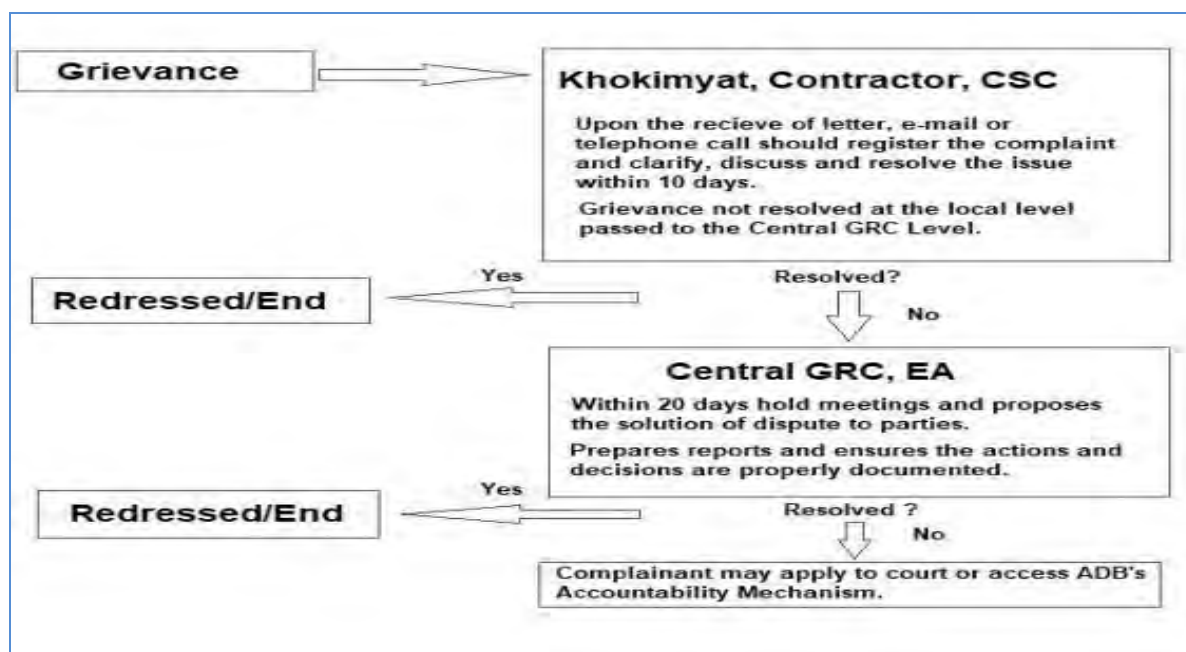


Figure 5: Flowchart for GRM Process

53. The contact details of the responsible persons at the regional, district and PMU levels are provided below:

- **Republic of Karakalpakstan:**
Bahadir Baltabev, tel. +998 97 353-80-88
- **Karauzak district**
Gayrat Ametov, tel: +998 90 652-47-56
- **Khokimiyat of Beruni district:**
230200, Qoraqalpog'iston Respublikasi, Beruniy tumani, Xalqlar do'stligi ko'chasi 11-uy, Tel: +998 (61) 524- 6062, Email: info@beruniy-tumani.uz
- **Khokimiyat of Karauzak district:**
230400, Qorao'zak tumani, G'arezsizlik ko'chasi 49 uy, Tel: 0 (361) 465-55-25, Email: qorauzak@karakalpakstan.uz
- **Project Management Unit (PMU)**
Abduhakim Djumankulov tel: +998 71 268-08-97, +998 94 603-96-35, Email: mff-pmu-uz1@mail.ru

5.3 Compliant Handling System of the Republic of Uzbekistan

54. In addition to the GRM established for the Project, APs can submit their grievances through the virtual reception of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, that contributes to the unquestioning implementation of the constitutional rights of citizens to appeal to the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Through this information system, any persons can send their applications, suggestions and complaints to the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

55. The online portal⁵ provides contact details of the persons of various agencies and state committees and the days and time at which they are available to resolve grievances, with an option of sending the grievance through an email also. The portal has provisions for checking the status of the grievance and further appeal if the appellant has been harassed for raising the grievance.

56. The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the appeals of individuals and legal entities was introduced on 29 October 2014 and this law replaced the earlier law on appeal of citizens that was introduced on 13 December 2012. This law guarantees the right to appeal and prescribes the requirements of an appeal, its form and structure. Furthermore, the timeline for addressing the appeal, the procedure for personal hearing, need for maintaining record of appeals and procedure for second appeal are prescribed in the law.

5.4 ADB Accountability Mechanism

57. If efforts to resolve complaints and grievances using the above mentioned procedure remain unresolved or unsatisfactory, complainants have the right to directly discuss their concerns or problems with the ADB's Transport and Communications Division (CWRD), Central and West Asia Department through the ADB Uzbekistan Resident Mission (Address: 1 Qoratosh Street, Tashkent 100027, Uzbekistan, Tel: + 998 78 1401920, Fax: + 998 78 1401976). If the complainants are still not satisfied with the responses of the CWRD, as a last resort, the complainants can submit their complaints to Complaint Receiving Officer of ADB's Accountability Mechanism. Complaints may be submitted by mail, fax, email, or in person to the Complaint Receiving Officer at ADB Headquarter, 6 ADB Avenue,

⁵ https://pm.gov.uz/ru#/map_app_root

Mandaluyong City 1550, Metro Manila, Philippines, Tel: (+632) 632-4444 loc. 70309, Fax: (+632) 636 2086, Email address: amcro@adb.org.

VI. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

58. This LARP defines the eligibility for compensation and rehabilitation assistance, and details the entitlements for each impact type, as well as procedures for valuation, compensation, complaints consideration, consultations and disclosure and monitoring/evaluation. It combines the existing legal framework and procedures for land acquisition in Republic of Uzbekistan (RoU) and involuntary resettlement safeguards requirements as stipulated in ADB SPS 2009.

6.1 Uzbekistan Legal Framework and Practices

59. The policy framework and entitlements for the Project is based on national laws: Land Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 1998, the various resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers as follows.

6.1.1 Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan

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

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

6.1.2 Land Code

61. The RoU Land Code was adopted on 30 April 1998 (amended few times later) is the main regulatory framework in force for land related matters in the Republic of Uzbekistan. The RoU Land Code regulates allocation, transfer and sale of land plots, defines ownership and rights on land. It describes responsibilities of different state authorities (Cabinet of Ministers, province, district, city khokimiyat) in land management; rights and obligations of land possessor, user, leaseholder and owner; land category types, land acquisition and compensation, resolution of land disputes and land protection. The RoU Land Code also defines the terms of rights termination on land plot, seizure and acquisition of land plot for state and public needs, as well as terms of seizure of land plot in violation of land legislation.

62. The Land Code provides that acquisition of the land or part thereof for state and public needs is made by an agreement with the land user and the leaseholder by decisions of respectively khokim of district, city, region or by decision of the Cabinet of Ministers (Article 37, Clause 1). In case of disagreement of the land user or leaseholder of the land with a decision of district (city, region) khokim, or the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers to acquire the land, this decision may be appealed in court (Article 37, Clause 2).

63. The Code also stated that the losses caused by violation of the rights of land users, leaseholders and landowners (including lost profits), shall be reimbursed in full (Article 41, Clause 3). The acquisition of the land for state or public needs may be produced after

allocated to the land user or the leaseholder an equivalent land plot and the compensation all losses including lost profits (Article 41, Clause 4).

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

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

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

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

67. According to the Article 87, Clause 1, the losses of agricultural and forestry production, caused by the acquisition of agricultural and forest land, including agricultural land, owned and used by individuals to use them for purposes not related to agriculture and forestry, restrictions on the rights of land users and leaseholders or deterioration land due to the impact caused by the activity of enterprises, institutions and organizations, shall be reimbursed in addition to the indemnity provided for in Article 86.

6.1.3 Housing Code

68. The RoU Housing Code was adopted on 24 December 1998 (amended few times later) governs the relations of citizens, legal entities, government bodies and local government bodies with regard to origins, implementation, change and termination of the property right, right of ownership and use of residential premises; accounting of housing stock; ensuring safety, content and repair of housing stock; control of observance of housing laws of citizens and target use of housing stock.

69. Article 27 provides that APs, whose houses have been demolished will be provided with housing of equal value if their residential land is acquired for public use. The article guarantees that such impacted persons receive compensation for lost objects, structures, crops, trees and other losses.

70. Article 28 of the Code defines the conditions for compensation "land for land" when acquiring land plots for state and public needs. The article says that in the event of the demolition of residential buildings in connection with the acquisition of land plots for state or public needs, the affected citizens, members of their families, as well as citizens permanently residing in these houses, are provided with a land plot for individual housing construction on the basis of current norms. APs should be provided with temporary housing for the period of

construction of a new house on new land up to three years, including full compensation for the demolished premises, structures, structures and plantings, as well as other related costs.

71. Compensation for losses of legal entities in connection with the acquisition of the land for state and public needs. Legal entities owning residential buildings, other structures, buildings, plantings located on the acquired land plot shall be reimbursed for property of equal value and paid for other incurred losses in connection with the acquisition of the land plot for state and public needs (Article 29).

72. In accordance with this article, residential buildings, structures and structures located on the acquired land plot may be moved to a new location. The order of movement of houses, structures and other and objects is established by the RoU Cabinet of Ministers (Article 30).

6.1.4 Civil Code

73. The RoU Civil Code adopted on 29 August 1996 (amended few times later) confirms the supremacy of international treaty or agreement over the civil code, as such if an international treaty or agreement establishes rules other than those stipulated by civil legislation, the rules of the international treaty and agreement would prevail.

74. The code describes the bases for the origin of civil rights and duties arise from the bases provided by legislation and that property rights subject to state registration arise from the time of registration of the respective rights to the property, unless otherwise established by a Law. Similarly, the right of ownership and other rights in things to immovable things, their arising, passage, limitation and termination of these rights are subject to state registration. Fundamentally, the right to a property will stay only if it is registered under the State.

75. A person whose right has been violated may demand full compensation for the losses caused to him unless a Law or a contract provides for compensation for losses in a lesser amount. Losses means the expenses that the person whose right was violated made or must make to reinstate the right that was violated, the loss of or injury to his property (actual damage), and also income not received that this person would have received under the usual conditions of civil commence if his right had not been violated (forgone benefit). If the person who has violated a right has received income thereby, the person whose right has been violated has the right to demand along with other losses, compensation for forgone benefit in a measure not less than such income.

6.1.5 Law on Automobile Roads

76. This law deals with the design, construction, reconstruction, repair, storage and exploitation of highways. Article 24 of the law stipulates the obligations of owners and users of land parcels adjacent to the highway. Owners and users of land plots adjacent to the highway are obliged to (i) maintain the entrances to the motor road and the entrances to it in a technically sound condition; (ii) promote the conservation and maintenance of green spaces located in the right of way; (iii) keep fences and buildings adjacent to the highway in good condition; and (iv) prevent the storage of stones, brushwood, structures and other materials closer than fifty meters from the axis of the highway.

6.1.6 Tax Code

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

6.1.7 Labor Code and Employment Law

78. These two documents are main legislations regulating labor relations of individuals employed with labor contract by enterprises, institutions, organizations of all type ownership forms, including contracted by individuals. These legislations are considering interests of employees and employers provide efficient function of labor market, just and secure labor conditions, protection of labor rights and employees health, promote to growth of labor productivity, increase of work quality, raising on this matter welfare and social livelihood level of the population.

79. Both ADB policy and the RoU legislation provide for the indemnification of members of household of land users who lose a job because of land/assets acquisition under a public interest project. The two policies, however, differ substantially on how the matter is conceptualized and resolved in practice. ADB policy compounds the matter as an income rehabilitation issue and thus requires that the actual job income lost by the members of household of land users is fully reimbursed to them. This approach covers temporary and permanent job losses and is generally implemented through an allowance providing the members of household of land users their declared monthly salary (what should be substantiated by the supporting documents) for the number of months of business stoppage up to a maximum of 12 months which is the benchmark for permanent job loss. For informal permanent jobs without declared salaries the approach is the same but based on national minimum salary. To guarantee proper policy application the payment of the job loss allowances is to be directly disbursed to the members of household of land users by the project proponent.

80. The national legislation, instead, limits the matter to the payment as mandated by the Labor Code of fixed employment termination indemnities due by an employer to his employees and to the obligation of the project proponent to reimburse the employer of the cost of those indemnities mandate by the Civil Code. Such an approach excludes from job loss compensation informal employees without a declared salary, applies only to permanently affected jobs and does not automatically guarantee that the members of household of land users receive their job termination dues⁶.

6.1.8 Law on Valuation Activity

81. The Law on Valuation Activity (No. 811-I dated August 19, 1999, amended in 2017) stipulates regulations related to the implementation of valuation activities. Valuation of assets, including real estate, business, etc., is carried out on the basis of this law and government standards, departmental regulations and other provisions of national legislation.

82. The sequence of legal acts and their content characterize the state and public understanding of the theory and practice of market valuation. This is confirmed by several definitions and norms stated in the Law on Valuation Activity. For example:

- "Valuation activity is the activity of a valuation organization aimed at determining the cost of valuation";
- "Valuation organization" - a legal entity licensed to carry out valuation activities. The valuation organization is independent in its activities. Client services (hereinafter referred to as the Client) or other interested parties do not interfere with the

⁶ Based on the Labor Code of 1996, last amended on 2015 (Article 67) loss of employment is to be compensated with 2 months average salary plus a severance pay of a maximum of 1 month average salary depending on the length of the employment lost. Also according to the Civil Code (Article 14) all losses (including real damage, lost profits) are to be compensated.

organization's valuation activities. Creation of a valuation organization and the implementation of valuation activities by state bodies and administrations is prohibited, unless otherwise provided by law."

83. Although valuation activities are carried out by independent organizations (private companies with certified valuers), the state plays an important role in regulating valuation activities. The State Asset Management Agency is responsible for: i) development and approval of regulations, including property valuation standards; ii) licensing of valuation activities; iii) certification of expert valuers, as well as organization of their training and professional development.

84. The Society of Valuers of Uzbekistan protects the rights of valuers, increases their capabilities, upon request, requests an independent expert opinion to verify the conclusions of the valuation report, etc.

6.1.9 Other Norms and Regulations

85. **Urban planning rules and regulations.** Highways ShNK 2.05.02-07 (instead of KMK 2.05.02-95). Allocation of land plots for the placement of roads, buildings and structures, road and motor transport services, drainage, protective and other structures, lanes for the placement of communications running along the roads is carried out in accordance with the current RoU legislation. Land plots alienated for the period of construction of highways for roadside quarries and reserves, placement of temporary camps for builders, production bases, access roads and other construction needs are subject to return to land users after bringing them into a state that complies with the current regulatory documents for the restoration of lands disturbed during construction of roads, for the development of road construction materials and other works.

86. **Construction norms and regulations.** KMK 2.10.03-97. The rule that governs building codes for temporary and permanent land alienations. This is a construction regulation adopted by the State Committee for Architecture and Construction of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which is the controlling body for all types of construction on the territory of Uzbekistan.

6.2 Resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers

87. The resolutions passed by cabinet of ministers since May 2016 have made many amends to the Land Code provisions with regard to withdrawal/redemption of land and related compensation for losses to citizens and legal entities.

6.2.1 Resolution of Cabinet Ministers No. 911 dated 16 November 2019 on additional measures to ensure guarantees of property rights of individuals and legal entities and to improve the procedure for withdrawal of land plots and payment of compensation

88. This resolution deals with regulations that determine the procedure for withdrawal/redemption of a land plot or its part, as well as the procedure for calculating the amount of compensation to citizens and legal entities for demolished residential, industrial and other buildings, structures and trees and crops in connection with the withdrawal/redemption of land plots for state and public needs.

89. The resolution envisages procedures for acquisition of lands for state and public needs that belong to individuals (individual entrepreneur, citizen of the Republic of Uzbekistan, foreign citizen and stateless persons) and legal entities (business entities, non- governmental organizations) on the basis of ownership, permanent use or temporary use, as well as in the framework of investment projects and compensation for property owners including for the properties located on impacted lands.

90. According to the Chapter 3 (General procedure for providing compensation to owners due to demolition of properties), Article 11 of the resolution, compensation are paid as follows:

- Market value of real estate located on the seized land, and the market value of the right to the seized land;
- Expenses associated with the temporary acquisition of properties, including relocation;
- Loss of profits of individuals and legal entities, and other expenses and losses stipulated by law or agreement.
- The cost of self-constructed housing, industrial and other buildings and structures should also be covered.

91. Types of compensation provided include:

- Cash;
- Provision of land plot or another property for the acquired land and property;
- Other form of compensation as per agreement of parties.

92. By agreement of the parties, the owner may be provided with several types of compensation, considering the estimated value of the property. The term for the provision of a new property instead of demolished property should not exceed 24 months from the date of provision of another property for temporary use. If a new property is not issued within the indicated period, the entrepreneur pays the owner a fine of 0.01 percent for each day of delay. In this case, the size of the fine should not exceed 50 percent of the value of the violated property. An agreement providing for the provision of property as compensation is subject to state registration in cases provided for by law.

93. In case of acquiring the land for state and public needs, compensation shall be paid by the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, khokimiyats of the city of Tashkent, regions, or district (city) from the funds of the corresponding centralized fund and other sources not prohibited by law.

94. In case of acquiring the land for investment projects, the investor pays compensation and compensation can also be paid from other sources not prohibited by law, through:

- Transferring funds to the appropriate bank (deposit) account of the affected owner;
- In case of acquiring an apartment building, the affected owner shall be given apartment for ownership in the same area or another area based on the agreement of parties;
- A new apartment can be given from an apartment building (or houses) which are being built on the acquired land plot, as wished by the affected owner. In this case, the owner will be provided with temporary housing for rent paid by the investor, until he/she receives a new apartment in the housing buildings which is being built;
- In case of acquiring lands occupied by a non-residential building, as agreed by parties, the affected owner shall be given a non-residential building within the same district (city) and not less than the total area of the acquired non-residential building;
- If a non-residential building to be given as compensation from the buildings being built at the acquired land, the affected owner shall be given a temporary non-residential building for rent at the expense of the investor until she/he will receive the compensated non-residential building;
- In case of acquiring a land, plot occupied by an individual residential premise (including construction in progress, but registered) - by an agreement of the parties, the owner shall be compensated with an individual residential premise within the district (city);
- In case of acquiring a land plot the affected owner shall be given another land plot, the type and area of which is equal to the previous one.

- If the market value of the right to the seized land exceeds the market value of the right to the land plot provided as compensation, the difference shall be compensated to the right holder of the land plot.
- If the market value of the right to the affected land is lower than the market value of the right to the land granted as compensation, the affected land holder will not be required not pay the difference.
- By agreement of the parties, the size, and types of the land plot unit for compensation may be reduced by providing additional land plot as compensation.

95. In case of acquiring the land plot for housing construction, the investor provides the affected owner and his/her family with temporary rent housing until the completion of construction and transferring the housing unit to the affected owner. In this case, the construction period should not exceed two years from the date of conclusion of the agreement.

6.2.2 Resolution of Cabinet Ministers No. 146 dated 25 May 2011 on measures to improve the procedure for providing land plots for urban planning and other non-agricultural needs

96. This resolution was promulgated to further improve the procedure for granting land plots, ensuring the protection of rights of legal entities and individuals to land, improving the architectural appearance of populated areas of the republic, optimal use of their development land in accordance with the Land Code and Town Planning Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Furthermore, these regulations establish the procedure for determining the size and compensation of losses of owners, users, tenants and owners of land plots, as well as losses of agricultural and forestry production.

97. The size of losses of owners, users, tenants and owners of land plots, as well as losses of agricultural and forestry production are determined by the State Research and Design Institute and its territorial divisions, branches of state enterprises of Land Management and Real Estate Cadastre.

98. Losses of users, tenants and owners of land plots, as well as losses of agricultural and forestry production are reimbursed before the new owner, user and tenant is presented with documents certifying the right to a land plot. Furthermore, owners, users, tenants and owners of land plots that are seized, and who are given land, in disagreement with certain amounts of losses and losses of agricultural and forestry production can go to court.

99. With regard to compensation for losses arising out of withdrawal, redemption or temporary occupation of land plots or their part, the value of the land, which is privately owned by legal entities and individuals; the cost of residential buildings, structures and structures, including facilities whose construction has not been completed, as well as those located outside the designated area, if their further use is impossible due to land acquisition; the cost of fruit, protective and other perennial plantations; the value of unfinished agricultural production; and lost profit, will be reimbursed.

100. However, unauthorized occupied land by persons is not entitled for the above listed compensation.

101. Estimation of the cost of residential houses, buildings and structures, including objects, the construction of which is not completed, as well as those located outside the designated area, if their further use is impossible due to land acquisition, is carried out by the Khokimyats of the respective districts through a commission constituted with the deputy Khokim of the district as its head, consisting of representatives of financial and other departments of Khokimyats, the state inspector for control over the use and protection of land, the self-government body of citizens, the landowner (land user, tenant) from whom land is withdrawn, representative of the enterprise, institution or organization which requires the

land, and representatives of other competent bodies as required and as decided by the Khokimiyats.

102. Valuation of fruit bearing, fruit and berry plantations, as well as grafted trees and other perennial plantations is done to include the cost of seedlings and the cost of planting and growing them before the start of fruit bearing or closure of crowns at current prices during the assessment period. Valuation of non-fruit bearing, fruit-berry plantations, as well as grafted trees and other perennial plantations with uncrowned crown, is made according to the actual expenses incurred.

103. The cost of unfinished agricultural production, which includes the cost of consumed materials (seeds, mineral and organic fertilizers, toxic chemicals, herbicides, etc.) and work actually performed (preparing the soil for sowing, cleaning the irrigation and drainage network, sowing seeds, watering, processing agricultural crops, etc.), is accepted according to primary accounting documents.

104. The cost of lost profits of legal entities related to the seizure of land plots with the demolition of buildings and structures located on it is determined on the basis of the average annual income for the last three years taken from the financial activity report for the relevant years and the period required for recovery activities in the new location. The period required for the restoration of activities in the new location is the time for obtaining the land plot, the regulatory deadlines for the design and construction of the same facility to be demolished.

105. The size of lost profits when excluding land from agricultural production is defined as the sum of the average annual net income from the agricultural land excluded from the agricultural production multiplied by four years for which the design will be carried out, their irrigation and the development of new lands cultivation and other work to improve soil fertility. The amount of net income for one year is determined based on the average annual net income for the last 3 years per 1 hectare of agricultural land and multiplied by the area of agricultural land being withdrawn.

6.2.3 Resolution of the President No. 3857 dated 17 July 2018 on measures to improve the efficiency of preparation and implementation of projects with the participation of international financial institutions and foreign governmental financial organizations

106. This resolution provides for certain measures for improving the efficiency of preparation and implementation of projects with the participation of international financial institutions and foreign government financial organizations.

107. The resolution provides for compensating for land and structure in accordance with the provisions of the international funding agencies. In Clause 2, it is specified that payment of compensation for the seizure of land, demolition of houses, other buildings, structures or plantings in the framework of projects with the participation of the International Financial Institutions (IFI) / Foreign Government Financial Organizations (FGFO), if provided for by project agreements, is carried out by authorized bodies in accordance with the requirements of the IFI / FGFO.

108. Furthermore, the resolution deals with procurement procedures, process of entering into project agreements, identification of projects for financing, modalities of financing project preparatory activities, the procedure for conducting loan negotiations and signing of loan agreements, requirements and structure of project implementation units and its obligations and other matters related to procurement and project implementation.

6.2.4 Resolution of the President No. 5495 dated 01 August 2018 on measures for cardinal improvement of investment climate in the Republic of Uzbekistan

109. This resolution provides certain measures to further improve the investment climate, measures to stimulate the attraction of direct investments, strengthen investor confidence in the consistency of government policy in this direction and increase the responsibility of government agencies in working with investors.

110. The resolution stipulates that the AP will have the right for prior information about withdrawal of land and its cost and other benefits entitled before a decision is made on the withdrawal of such land.

111. Additionally, payment for losses is to be made prior to dispossession of the assets and the resolution in clause 2 specifies that demolition of residential, industrial premises, other buildings and structures owned by individuals and legal entities when seizing land plots is allowed after a full refund of the market value of real estate and losses caused to owners.

112. The resolution also provides regulations on long lease of non-agricultural land for enterprise with foreign investment and simplified criteria for investment to encourage foreign investment.

6.2.5 Resolution of Cabinet Ministers No. 342 dated 26 December 2011 on measures to organize and ensure safety on roads in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan

113. The rules pronounced through a decision of the cabinet ministers deals with measures to ensure traffic safety on public highways and city streets of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The rules define the safety zone for public highways (the distance to the red line) based on the category of roads, wherein no development is permitted.

6.2.6 Order No. 5491 dated 3 August 2019 of the President on additional measures to unconditionally ensure the guarantee of the property rights of citizens and business entities

114. The president order has emanated following huge outcry and protests from various sections of the society and including national and international social media. This outlines very stringent (additional) measures to provide guarantees of citizens and entrepreneurs property rights:

- Land acquisition for state and public purposes can be executed only after consultation with affected citizen/entrepreneur and costs (income/expenses) estimation.
- Permission for land acquisition will be given only after compensating the citizen/entrepreneur cost of property based on market prices and loss/damage associated with land acquisition
- Losses/damage occurred due to illegal registration of documents by agency (staff) will be compensated at the expense of this agency from any funds except national budget, and/or reimbursing by staff who made this illegal act.

115. From August 5, 2019, land acquisition and demolition of citizen's/entrepreneur's property for state and public purposes, as well as for other purposes will be executed as follows:

- 1st stage: information on plans for demolition will be submitted by regional Khokims to Cabinet of Ministers;
- 2nd stage: First Deputy Prime Minister (in charge of urban planning requirements) and Deputy Prime Minister (in charge of financial issues) will provide their conclusion;

- 3rd stage: conclusion will be reviewed by Prime Minister who will take a decision. Regional, district and city Khokims during land acquisition should strictly follow legislation, specifically:
- Informing affected citizens and entrepreneurs in due time on Decision taken with regard to land acquisition, demolition of buildings at this land and moving trees;
- Prohibition of demolition and land acquisition unless full compensation of loss in advance and in full amount to citizen/entrepreneur as per market prices;
- Own personal liability up to two years with regard to provision of housing and fulfilling other requirements during land development provided as compensation to affected person;
- Ministry of construction along with regional Khokimyats should take into account to minimize (lowest possible level) land acquisition and property demolition during integrated regional and urban development planning in the future;
- Regional coordination working groups will be set up in regions to make inventory of land acquired and related to its losses occurred;
- Road map is approved to provide inventory of losses related to land acquisition and compensate these losses.

116. Cabinet of Ministers within ONE month should develop GoU's Resolution on land acquisition for state/public purposes, investment projects, state programs and order for compensation to affected people.

- Improvement of housing conditions, development of infrastructure, construction of social-economic facilities foreseen in state programs, large investment projects should be conducted after receiving feedback from majority of population;
- Selection of land should be among: first of all, land with old and requiring emergency maintenance housing only after open consultations with property owner and secondly, and land with not-used buildings (except cultural heritage buildings);
- To make decision on land acquisition for large investment projects, state programs, and integrated regional development plans written agreement should be made among property owner, related agency and local administration stating consent of property owner, order of loss compensation, types, amount and timeframe for compensations, rights and liabilities of all parties.

6.3 ADB's Provisions on Involuntary Resettlement under the SPS (2009)⁷

117. The ADB Policy on Involuntary Resettlement is based on the following principles:

- (i) Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.
- (ii) Carry out meaningful consultations with APs, host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations. Inform all APs of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and indigenous peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected

⁷ ADB. Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009, Manila

persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of APs and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.

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

6.4 Comparison of ADB Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards and Uzbekistan's Legislation and Actions to Address the Difference

118. A comparison between Republic of Uzbekistan Legislations and ADB's involuntary resettlement safeguards policy that provides gap-filling measures reflected in the entitlement matrix is presented as Appendix 8. The Land Code of Republic of Uzbekistan, 1998, recognizes only owners (those having lifelong inherited possession rights, permanent users, temporary users and on rent), affected by withdrawal/redemption of land by the State. Article 41 of the Resolution of Cabinet Ministers No. 911 regulates that (i) the market value of real estate objects located on the confiscated land plot; (ii) b) the market value of the right to the confiscated land plot; (iii) expenses related to relocation, including temporary acquisition of another real estate object; (iv) lost profits of individuals and legal entities; and (v) other costs and damages provided for by law or the Agreement will be compensated.

119. Significant developments in country legislation are: (i) the withdrawal of a land plot or its part for state and public needs is carried out with the consent of the landowner or in agreement with the land user and the leaseholder by decision of the Khokim of the district, and if the landowner, the land user and the leaseholder disagree with the decision of the Khokim of the district, this decision may be appealed to the court; (ii) Khokimyats of the respective districts are obliged to notify the owners of residential, industrial and other buildings, structures and plantings of the decision in writing for signature not later than six months before the demolition; and (iii) payment of compensation in full as per market value to the owner, prior to demolition of structures in case of withdrawal/redemption of land plots, is made mandatory.

6.5 Project Policies on Resettlement ⁸

120. The policies on land acquisition, compensation, and assistance applied for the Project are as follows.

- LAR impacts will be avoided or minimized through all viable alternative project designs;
- Compensation at replacement cost for the affected land and structures will be provided to APs;
- Valuation of land will be based on replacement cost as defined by the ADB SPS;
- APs without legal rights to land will be compensated for non-land assets;
- APs will be assisted to restore their livelihood;
- Construction schedule shall be matched with off-the agricultural season so that loss of crops can be avoided;
- Persons who will need to relocate will be provided with relocation assistance, transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities as required;
- Vulnerable APs will be provided special allowances;
- Appropriate redress mechanisms to solve APs grievances will be established;
- Census, inventory of losses and socioeconomic surveys and consultation with APs, have been conducted;
- The LARP has been prepared and submitted to ADB as a condition for loan appraisal. The agreed final LARP will be disclosed to APs in Uzbek and Russian languages and form that is understandable to them and posted on the websites of ADB, CR and Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan for general public disclosure;

⁸ The ratification of the loan agreement will provide the legal basis for undertaking measures to address the gaps in compensation payments and rehabilitation assistance initially provided in the final LARP.

- Compensation payments will be initiated only after the LARP is approved by ADB. Moreover, LARP implementation will be monitored and monitoring reports will be prepared by the PMU and submitted to ADB;
- All compensation will be paid, and other resettlement entitlements will be provided before physical or economic displacement;
- Civil works for the Project with LAR impacts will only commence after the LARP implementation has been completed, and verified through monitoring reports;
- GoU, Cabinet Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and other relevant State entities will provide all necessary support during development and implementation of the final LARP as well as allocation and delivery of compensation payments, registration of remaining and new land plots/property, grievance redress, protection of APs rights in full compliance with ADB SPS requirements;
- The temporarily affected land needs (if any) to be restored to previous use and the farmers shall be allowed to continue their cultivation after the completion of civil works.

VII. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE, AND BENEFITS

121. Cut-off date is the date set to determine eligibility for compensation and assistance under the Project. The cut-off date for this Project is the date that the DMS on all affected land and assets of the AHs was completed – it is **10 January 2022**. The cut-off date has been announced publicly by the PMU together with the local authorities during the public consultation meeting and posted in the accessible public places. Any people who settle in the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation and assistance under the Project.

122. Based on the impacts identified during the DMS, the corresponding entitlements to be provided to the AHs are presented in the entitlement matrix in Table 20. The entitlements on compensation and assistance have been developed in consultation with the AHs and local khokimiyats.

Table 20: Entitlement Matrix

No	Types of impacts	Eligible Persons	Entitlements	Implementation Schedule
A	Impact on Land			
1	Full loss of residential land	Legal landowner following the provisions of laws and regulations of the Government (1 AH, 7 APs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Land for land compensation through provision of a plot comparable in value/location to the plot lost including services (or compensation to provide such services) to plots lost with registration and transfer charges if any to be borne by the khokimyats of project districts at the expense of the relevant centralized fund and other sources not prohibited by law; OR (ii) Cash compensation at full replacement cost for the affected land area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) An independent and qualified replacement cost appraiser has been engaged to appraise the replacement cost of the affected land. (ii) All mandatory fees for registering the land, completion of required house design, surveys, acquiring permission for construction under the AHs name and any other related costs will be paid by the khokimyats of the project district at the expense of the relevant centralized fund and other sources not prohibited by law.
B	Impact on Structures			
2	Full loss of house	Owner of the affected house regardless of land tenure (1 AH, 7 APs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Compensation at full replacement cost for the affected house with no depreciation and transaction cost. (ii) Transportation assistance covers transportation expenses for the APs losing structures/buildings. This includes allowance sufficient to hire vehicle and labour for transportation of the family belongings to the new place. The transportation assistance is equivalent to 3 months of minimum wage⁹. (iii) Relocation allowance equivalent to monthly rental cost for similar land plots/structure multiplied by the number of months needed to rebuild and relocate to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The independent and qualified replacement cost appraiser has been engaged to appraise the replacement cost of the affected house. (ii) The AH has right to salvage materials with no deduction from the compensation. (iii) Costs of re-supply of existing water, electricity, gas and telephone networks shall be included in the compensation payment.

⁹ The minimum wage is UZS 270,000/month

No	Types of impacts	Eligible Persons	Entitlements	Implementation Schedule
			a new site. The rental allowance is equivalent to 3 months of minimum wage.	
3	Loss of movable container shops	Owners of the affected structures regardless of land tenure (5 AHs, 29 APs)	(i) Transportation and reinstallation service by the CR in moving their assets to another place. (ii) The AHs will get official right of usage for the new land.	(i) Karauzak district khokimiyat will allocate land to the AHs in Karatau village which is public land along the roadside of the upgraded road following the agreements with the households during the consultations so that the AHs can continue doing business in the new locations. (ii) The AHs will be consulted about the exact time of moving to the new locations during LARP implementation to avoid the disruption of their business.
C	Impact on Public Assets			
4	Demolition of the bus station		(i) Rehabilitation/replacement of the bus station to the pre-project level.	
D	Impact on Vulnerable Groups			
5	Vulnerable groups	Low-income households ¹⁰ ; female-headed households with dependents; households headed by the elderly with no other means of support; landless households; and households headed by children with no other means of support; and those headed by the disabled person with no other means of support (1 AH, 3 APs)	(ii) One-time additional allowance equivalent to 3 months of minimum wage. (iii) Priority for employment in project-related jobs, training opportunities, self-employment and wage employment assistance.	

¹⁰ According to the GoU, low-income households are those with the monthly income per capita less than UZS 450,000.

No	Types of impacts	Eligible Persons	Entitlements	Implementation Schedule
E	Severe impact			
6		Households losing 10% or more of their productive/income generating assets, such as agriculture/ aquaculture landholding, and/or physically displaced (1 AH, 7 APs)	(i) One-time cash allowance equivalent to 3 months of minimum wage. (ii) Priority in employment for the Project.	
F	Other impacts			
7	Temporary impact on land, assets and/or income	All the APs	(i) Any kind of temporary land acquisition or impact on private and public assets during project implementation for civil work purposes will be compensated in cash at replacement cost by the construction contractor.	(i) Land restoration to be completed within one month after the construction.
8	Unanticipated impacts	Eligible APs	(i) Any unanticipated impacts identified during Project implementation will be compensated in full at replacement cost and new APs are entitled to the same entitlements as those of the other APs.	(i) The new APs will not include any occupant entering the construction area after the cut-off date.

123. In case any LAR impacts occur during the project implementation, the PMU and Khokimyats of the project districts will undertake measures in accordance with the objectives of the LARP of restoring the socio-economic and living conditions of APs. The Khokimyats of Karauzak and Beruni districts, with support from the PMU will conduct a census/socio-economic survey of APs and develop an addendum to the LARP covering all applicable requirements consistent with the ADB SPS (2009) and relevant national legislation. The LARP addendum will be submitted to ADB and receive ADB clearance prior to implementation.

124. Delivery of compensation will be made through bank transfer to the account of APs or by other means based on the preference of the APs free from fees or processing charges. Expenses related to opening/closing of bank accounts and different bank operations connected to compensation payments, registration of the land plot/real property purchase agreement, registration of right of ownership with respect to new land plot/real property, transfer of funds, and documentation requirements shall be covered by the EA. APs shall also be assisted to set up relevant accounts and process the relevant paperwork.

VIII. RELOCATION OF HOUSING AND SETTLEMENTS

125. According to the DMS results, one AH (7 APs) will have residential land fully acquired for the Project and his house will be fully affected due to the land acquisition. The result of the interview with the AH reveals after land acquisition for the Project, he and his family are able to continue staying on another land plot that he has legal title to on which there is a residential structure already. The land plot is located within the Karatau rural settlement. According to the resolution of the Cabinet Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan #911 dated 16.11.2019 on additional measures to improve the procedure for providing compensations for the removal and provision of land plots and providing a guarantee of property rights of individuals and legal entities and results of the discussions with the PMU, local khokimiyats and as per the entitlement matrix which was developed with the AHs during LARP preparation, the AH is entitled to (i) cash compensation for the affected land and the affected house; (ii) relocation allowance to cover transportation cost which is equivalent to 3 months of minimum wage (US\$ 270,000/month) and rental allowance; (iii) assistance for the severe impact which is equivalent to 3 months of minimum wage (US\$ 270,000/month) and (iii) reimbursement of the evaluation service cost (the AH engaged the evaluation company by his own expense). During the interview conducted with the AH in December 2022, the AH confirmed that he received full compensation and assistance payments for the affected land and other assets as the entitlements presented in the Entitlement Matrix of this LARP and his family has already moved to the house that he owns in the Karatau rural settlement mentioned above.

126. Regarding the 5 AHs with affected container shops, as mentioned in Paragraph 21, one affected shop owner already relocated his shop by his own from the left hand side of the road to the right hand side of the newly upgraded carriageway on the right hand side in November 2022 after receiving all the compensation and assistance as per the entitlements shown in the Entitlement Matrix of this LARP while the remaining affected container shops will be provided with the reinstallation service by the CR in moving their container shops to the same place to continue their business. It is noted that only one side of the road will be upgraded each time and the carriageway on the right hand side of the road will be upgraded first so that the traffic on the existing road on the left hand side will remain during construction of the second carriageway on the right hand side to avoid impacts on business of the households as the shops will be still opened and able to sell goods to customers at that time. After the carriageway on the right-hand side of the road has been completely upgraded, the container shops will be relocated to the right-hand side of the road to continue their business on the side as traffic is on the right hand side at that time. It was estimated that it would take a half day to move their shops and belongings to the new locations and the relocation can be carried out during the time when the shops are closed. Karauzak district khokimiyat will allocate land to the AHs in Karatau rural settlement which is public land along the roadside of the upgraded road following the agreements with the households during the consultations. It is planned that Karauzak district khokimiyat will issue a decision on allocation of land to the AHs in February 2023. The AHs can do the business permanently on the allocated land. Additionally, the AHs will get official right of usage for the new land and they will not need to pay any fees to obtain the right to use the land. During LARP preparation, the AHs have been consulted about and agreed with the relocation arrangements. The size of a land plot to be allocated to each AH and specific locations of the land plots will be further consulted with the AHs and determined by Karauzak district khokimiyat during LARP implementation.

127. The PMU will ensure that advance notice be issued to the remaining AHs at least one month prior to the start of the civil works on the left hand side of the road where the shops are located and all the compensation will be paid in full to the remaining 4 AHs and relocation will be fully completed prior to the start of the construction of the left hand side. The

reasonable time of moving the container shops to the new places will be consulted with the AHs to ensure that their business will not be disrupted.

IX. INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION

128. Among the 6 AHs (36 APs), there are one VAH with 3 persons and one SAH with 7 persons. The VAH is engaged in doing business in a movable shop while the SAH will not lose livelihood as the main income of the household is salary from the Government job. Therefore, none of the AHs will lose livelihood as a result of land acquisition for the Project. However, as per the entitlement matrix which was developed in consultation with the AHs, the VAH will be provided with vulnerability assistance equivalent to three (3) months of minimum wage - UZS 810,000 while the SAH is entitled to cash assistance for the severe impact equivalent to three (3) months of minimum wage – UZS 810,000. The members of the SAH and the VAH are also given priority for employment in project-related jobs and training opportunities.

129. Efforts will be made by the PMU with the support of the Khokimiyats to assist the APs in restoring their income by lining them to government livelihood program.

130. Towards the restoration of livelihood of the AHs who are doing business in the affected container shops, in addition to the entitlements proposed under this project, the khokimiyats (subject to agreement with the 5 AHs) will provide the locations in bus stop areas and the market stalls in the rest areas to the AHs for re-establishment of the business – this is one of the activities included in the Gender Action Plan¹¹. The size of the area and a market stall to be allocated to each AH, and timing of the allocation will be discussed in detail and agreed by the eligible households, the khokimiyats and relevant stakeholders during LARP implementation.

131. In addition to the project income restoration program, the Community Development Component (CDC) will also support the social and economic development of the residents and APs near the project road with priority given to vulnerable families, women and youth in the project area. The CDC will further support LARP implementation upgrading on improving the socio-economic condition of project APs and communities along the project road, particularly among the vulnerable families, women and persons with disabilities by improving access to basic community services and providing opportunities for livelihood and employment.

132. The results of surveys, interviews and focus group discussions conducted during the project preparation indicated that women in the project area have formed an association to provide labor for seasonal work in farms. Others who are involved in crafts i.e. carpet-weaving, manufacture of alacha and embroidery would like to improve the marketing of their products. Among those interviewed, there is interest to avail of training to improve their skills or their household members or establish business to help them obtain additional income. They also recommended a number of trainings which may be considered. It is considered to engage a Civil society organization (CSO) operating in the project area to support with the CDC.

133. The CDC has three inter-related subcomponents aimed at improving access of community and the APs to basic community services, market and livelihood sources:

¹¹ As specified in the GAP for the A380 approved in 2020, it is targeted that 50% of market stalls per rest stop will be allocated to women.

- (i) Community development center - This subcomponent will construct at least one community development center that includes (i) equipment for food processing (solar dryer, food processing equipment, canning/packaging equipment); (ii) training facilities (training room, laptops, wifi); and (iii) handicrafts center. To the extent possible, the center will be in an existing facility operated by the district.
- (ii) Training for livelihood improvement – This includes identifying and organizing training for interested women in the project area in coordination with agencies specialized in such areas. The training may be agriculture-related (i.e. water-saving technologies in agriculture, drying, processing, canning of agricultural produce, production of high-value crops (HVC), cultivation of ornamental trees and fruits, etc.), crafts (i.e. carpet-weaving with export-grade designs), enterprise/business development for aspiring entrepreneurs (i.e. financial literacy, guide in starting a business, business planning and development, and how to access finance), and others (i.e. seamstress, nursing, cooking, baking, canning (food processing), (early) childhood education, computer literacy, construction-related skills, etc.) as may be identified by the community and with good demand in the locality.
- (iii) Access to finance – This includes assisting interested women entrepreneurs to establish linkages with banks and other micro-finance institutions to access loans.

134. Local CSOs operating in the project area and which have a good track record in implementing similar activities will be invited to submit proposals to implement the components of the CDC. The selected CSO (implementing partner) will work under the supervision of the PMU and work closely with the district khokimiyats, training and makhallas in the project area.

X. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

135. The total calculated cost for LAR of the Project is UZS 183,047,898 equivalent to \$16,925.12. The calculated cost includes (i) compensation for the affected land and structures, various assistance, reimbursement of the evaluation cost to the AH and contingency cost (5%) to meet the LARP implementation cost and any additional cost to be incurred in the future (if any). As of December 2022, two (2) out of the six (6) AHs were fully paid compensation and assistance amounts as per the entitlements in the Entitlement Matrix of this LARP.

136. The cost for compensation, assistance and resettlement for the Project was calculated based on the agreed entitlements on compensation and assistance in the entitlement matrix and the result of valuation of the affected land and the affected house conducted by an independent and qualified valuation company named Nukus Valuation and Consulting with certified valuers on 1 February 2022.

137. According to the resolution of Cabinet Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan #911 dated on 16.11.2019 on additional measures to improve the procedure for providing compensations for the removal and provision of land plots and providing a guarantee of property rights of individuals and legal entities, all land related compensations will be paid by the EA. The EA will ensure timely availability of funds for smooth implementation of the final LARP.

138. The budget for the LARP implementation includes the following:

- Compensation for the affected residential land;
- Compensation for the affected house ;
- Assistance for the SAH;
- Vulnerability allowance;
- Rental allowance;
- Transportation assistance;
- Evaluation service cost; and
- Contingency cost.

139. The detailed calculation of the cost for LAR of the Project is given in the tables below.

140. **Compensation for Land.** The full replacement cost of the affected residential land plot was evaluated by the independent valuation company in February 2022. The evaluation report is attached in Appendix 7.

Table 21: Cost of Compensation for Land

District	Rural settlement	Cost of compensation for the residential land plot (UZS)	Cost of compensation for the residential land plot (\$)
Karauzak	Karatau	23,733,683	2,194.5

141. **Compensation for Structure.** The replacement cost of the affected house was evaluated by the appraisal company based on the current market price of labor and construction materials including transportation cost to the local area. The cost of compensation for the affected house is presented in the table below.

Table 22: Cost of Compensation for Structures

District	Rural settlement	Number of AHs	Cost of compensation for structure (UZS)	Cost of compensation for structure (\$)
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District	Rural settlement	Number of AHs	Cost of compensation for structure (UZS)	Cost of compensation for structure (\$)
Karauzak	Karatau	1	144,657,648	13,375.5

142. **Assistance for the SAH.** The DMS results indicate that one out of 6 AHs will be a SAH. As per the entitlement matrix, the AH is entitled to the allowance for the severe impact which is equivalent to three (3) months of minimum average. The allowance is calculated as the table below.

Table 23: Assistance for the Severely Affected Household

District	Rural settlement	Number of AHs	No. of Months	Minimum wage (UZS/ month)	Assistance for the SAH (UZS)	Assistance for the SAH (\$)
Karauzak	Karatau	1	3	270,000	810,000	74.9

143. **Vulnerability Allowance.** The results of interviews with the AHs indicate that one out of 6 AHs is categorized as a VAH. As per the entitlement matrix, the AH is entitled to the vulnerability allowance which is equivalent to three (3) months of minimum average. The allowance is calculated as the table below.

Table 24: Assistance for the Vulnerable Affected Household

District	Rural settlement	Number of AHs	No. of months	Minimum wage (UZS/ month)	Assistance for the VAH (UZS)	Assistance for the VAH (\$)
Karauzak	Karatau	1	3	270,000	810,000	74.9

144. **Rental Allowance.** The AH whose residential land and house will be fully affected due to the land acquisition for the Project will be provided with the rental allowance. The allowance is calculated by multiplying 3 months by the minimum average at UZS 270,000/month as shown in the table below.

Table 25: Rental Allowance

District	Rural settlement	Number of AHs	No. of months	Minimum wage (UZS/ month)	Rental allowance (UZS)	Rental allowance (\$)
Karauzak	Karatau	1	3	270,000	810,000	74.9

145. **Transportation Assistance.** The AH whose residential land and house will be fully affected due to the land acquisition for the Project will be provided with the transportation assistance to hire vehicle and labor to move their assets to the new place. The transportation assistance is calculated by multiplying 3 months by the minimum average as shown in the table below.

Table 26: Transportation Assistance

District	Rural settlement	Number of AHs	No. of months	Minimum wage (UZS/ month)	Transportation Assistance (UZS)	Transportation Assistance (\$)
Karauzak	Karatau	1	3	270,000	810,000	74.9

146. **Evaluation Service Cost.** According to the meetings with the AHs, it was identified that the AH with loss of land and structures has engaged the evaluation company by their own and paid the service cost which was UZS 2,700,000 (\$249.6) by his/her own. According to the agreed entitlement matrix and resolution of Cabinet Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan #911 dated on 16.11.2019 “On additional measures to improve the procedure for providing compensations for the removal and provision of land plots and providing a guarantee of property rights of individuals and legal entities”, this cost should be paid by the EA. Therefore, the cost will be reimbursed to the AH.

147. Table 27 below presents the summary of the LAR cost of the Project.

Table 27: Cost of Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement

Items	Total Amount (UZS)	Total Amount (\$)
A. LAR cost	174,331,331	16,119
Compensation for land	23,733,683	2,194.5
Compensation for structures	144,657,648	13,375.5
Assistance for the SAH	810,000	74.9
Vulnerability allowance	810,000	74.9
Rental allowance	810,000	74.9
Transportation assistance	810,000	74.9
Reimbursement of the evaluation service cost	2,700,000	249.6
B. Contingency Cost (5% of the LAR cost)	8,716,567	805.96
Total	183,047,898	16,925.12

XI. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

148. This chapter describes the roles and responsibilities of the different units involved in the LARP implementation. The main institutions that will be involved in LAR activities are Committee for Roads (CR) as the Executing Agency (EA) of the Project, Autoroadinvest Agency (AA) as the Implementing Agency (IA) of the Project, Project Management Unit (PMU), regional and district khokimyats, and Cadastre Agency under the State Tax Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan at regional and district levels.

12.1 Committee for Roads

149. The CR has overall responsibility for the Project implementation, including preparation, implementation and financing of the LAR activities. The CR is also responsible for ensuring cross-agency coordination and liaison with relevant state agencies involved in implementation of all LAR tasks, making high-level decisions, including resolving AP grievances and facilitating court processes and assisting the affected shop owners in moving their shops to the new places. The CR will also be involved in grievance redress process.

12.2 Autoroadinvest Agency and PMU

150. The AA and in particular its PMU have responsibility for day-to-day project implementation, including of the LARP implementation, getting the government's endorsement, approval of the LARP from ADB and will ensure compliance in terms of complete payment of compensation to APs prior to the start of road construction works.

151. The Social Safeguards Officer (SSO) of the PMU will be directly involved in all the LAR related planning, implementation, inter-agency coordination, monitoring and reporting. The SSO will coordinate with relevant government agencies on social matters (including regional/district khokimyats and Cadastre Agency under the State Tax Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan), and prepare social safeguards monitoring reports to be submitted to ADB, and draft any updates/revisions to the LARP and a corrective action plan in case of unanticipated social and involuntary resettlement impacts occur during project implementation.

152. The SSO of the PMU will have the following responsibilities:

- (i) Responsible for overall planning, co-ordination and implementation of social safeguards and resettlement activities including land acquisition;
- (ii) Overall coordination in all social issues in the PMU and ensuring that the project components comply with the requirements of national legislation and ADB SPS;
- (iii) Follow up with the approval of the final LARP by ADB;
- (iv) Disclosure of the agreed final LARP and information dissemination to the APs;
- (v) Ensure the implementation of the agreed final LARP is consistent with the requirements of national legislation and ADB SPS;
- (vi) Coordination with state agencies such as regional / districts Khokimyats, Cadastre Agency under the State Tax Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, valuation committees and finalization of compensation packages;
- (vii) Filing of application on land acquisitions with Cadastre Agency under the State Tax Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- (viii) Facilitating the transfer of funds from the EA for payment of compensation to APs;

- (ix) Coordination with district khokimyats and the contractor to ensure that the land is restored to the pre-project condition in case of temporary land acquisition;
- (x) Coordination with district khokimyats to carry out internal monitoring of LARP implementation, including reporting;
- (xi) Responsible to ensure proper operation of GRM process, maintenance of grievance registration logs;
- (xii) Seeking permission from ADB to go ahead with the civil construction where the compensation and assistance are provided to APs; and
- (xiii) Submission of periodic social safeguards monitoring reports to ADB for disclosure on the ADB website, and submission of any other information with respect to resettlement as required by ADB in a timely manner.

12.3 Regional and District Cadastre Agency under the State Tax Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan

153. Regional and District Cadastre Agency under the State Tax Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan is a permanent committee at regional and district levels. However, it plays an enhanced role throughout LARP implementation. The Cadastre Agency under the State Tax Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan is responsible for:

- (i) Preparing proposals on allocation of land plots of equal value under land for land (if required);
- (ii) Investigating alternatives to acquire currently used land through developing unused land;
- (iii) Approving the Implementation Act and the attached plan;
- (iv) Amending government edicts on land use and land ownership as well as other cadaster documents.

12.4 District Khokimyats

154. The Khokimyat constitutes a special district commission for land and other assets acquisition with the following members:

- (i) Deputy khokim (chair);
- (ii) Architecture department;
- (iii) “Yermulkkadastr” DUK (“Land management and real property cadaster service” State Sanitary Enterprise);
- (iv) Finance department;
- (v) Housing construction coordination department;
- (vi) Chair of makhalla;
- (vii) Affected property owner.

155. This Commission is responsible for the following tasks:

- (i) Facilitating documentation on land acquisition, e.g., prepares decree of khokim, protocols, minutes;

- (ii) Consolidating compensation information;
- (iii) Confirming the impact and the list of affected assets;
- (iv) Initial agreement on land acquisition, compensation method, before it goes legal as decree of khokim.

156. The Khokimyat provides the following documents to the EA for payment of compensation:

- (i) Valuation report(s);
- (ii) Decree of regional khokim;
- (iii) Decree(s) of district khokim(s).

12.5 Construction Supervision Consultant

157. The Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC) will assist the PMU to monitor the implementation of safeguards in accordance with ADB's SPS (2009). The CSC will have a Safeguard Specialist (social and gender) who has the responsibility to ensure that implementation of the LARP is in accordance with ADB SPS (2009). Specifically, the specialist will ensure that the PMU hands over the site to the contractor only after the APs have received compensation and assistance in full as per the entitlement matrix of the final LARP. The specialist will submit monthly and quarterly reports on resettlement implementation to the PMU.

12.6 Other Agencies and Institutions

158. Several other institutions will participate in the implementation of LAR activities. These are:

- (i) Ministry of Finance of the RoU will participate in financing of compensation for land/ property acquisition and resettlement. On behalf the GoU, the Ministry of Finance will also sign the loan agreement with the ADB for this project;
- (ii) Republic of Karakalpakstan Regional Council is responsible for adopting a Resolution on allocation of land for road construction;
- (iii) Local Courts. The court system will be involved in LAR process in case the agreement is not reached between GoU and the owner/user of the affected land plot / property. The Courts will participate in solving problematic cases related to property acquisition for state needs, the basis will be the court decision entered into force.

12.7 Capacity Building

159. The CR, AA and PMU have experience in LARP preparation, updating, implementation and monitoring under some ADB-financed projects while District Khokimyats and other relevant agencies are new to ADB-financed projects and requirements of ADB's SPS (2009) on involuntary resettlement. It is assessed that the capacity of the agencies is still not adequate; therefore, it is required that capacity building measures regarding involuntary resettlement is provided to staff of the agencies during the implementation of the LARP. The capacity training will focus on the issues concerning (i) resettlement principles and policy (ADB's SPS and the relevant laws and regulations of the Government); (ii) public consultation and participation, (iii) eligibility and entitlements on compensation and assistance; (iv) documentation of all consultations and concerns expressed by the APs; (v) relocation of the AHs; (vi) grievance resolution, and (vii) internal monitoring and reporting.

The project CSC will be responsible for providing these trainings during implementation of the final LARP.

XII. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

13.1 LARP Implementation Phase

160. The implementation of the final LARP includes payment of compensation and assistance for all the AHs, relocation of APs, site preparation for delivering the site to civil works contractor(s) and finally commencement of the civil works. Internal monitoring will be the responsibility of the PMU and will start early during the Project when implementation of the final LARP starts and will continue till the completion of the Project.

161. The Contractor for the civil works of the Project is expected to be mobilized in Quarter II of 2023. Related to this, the LARP needs to be fully implemented and evaluated prior to providing the Contractor with access to site in the sections with LAR impacts. The construction schedule shall clearly identify the sections and the LARP will be implemented in those sections and a monitoring report submitted to ADB confirming the completion of LARP implementation for the identified section. In best-case scenario, the LARP implementation is expected to take two months from the finalization of the LARP for negotiation of compensation with APs, compensation payments, allocation of land plots to the AHs with affected container shops, relocation of the AHs to the new places, and internal monitoring. If there are any grievances of the APs which are escalated to the court processes, implementation of the LARP for such APs may take longer. In such case, the funds will be placed in an escrow account and APs will be informed of the postpone of payment as per national law and practice.

162. The time for implementation of the LARP will be scheduled as per the overall project implementation schedule. All activities related to the LAR will be planned to ensure that compensation is paid to the AHs prior to taking possession of land and commencement of the civil works. Public consultation, monitoring and grievance redress will be undertaken intermittently throughout the project duration. The LARP implementation will start after the final LARP is approved by EA and ADB. The completion of LARP implementation will be documented through the LARP implementation report prepared by the PMU and approved by ADB.

13.2 LARP Disclosure

163. The final LARP approved by the ADB and GoU will be disclosed on the EA and ADB websites. The English version of the final LARP will be disclosed on ADB website, while Russian and Uzbek versions will be uploaded to the websites of CR under the MoT and the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. Hard copies of the final LARP in Uzbek and Russian languages and the summary of the LARP in these languages will also be made available at: (i) the offices of the CR and PMU; and (ii) offices of the regional and district Khokimiyats and distributed to the APs.

13.3 LARP Implementation Schedule

164. The tentative schedule for the LARP implementation of the Project is provided in the table below.

Table 28: LARP Implementation Schedule

LAR Activities	Responsible Agencies	Timing
Submission of the final LARP to ADB for review and approval	PMU, ADB	December 2022
Disclosure of the agreed final LARP	PMU, ADB	January 2023

LAR Activities	Responsible Agencies	Timing
Payment of compensation and assistance to APs	Karauzak district khokimyat, CR	January – February 2023
Issuance of the decision on allocation of land to the 5 AHs	Karauzak district khokimyat	February 2023
Relocation of the AHs	Karauzak district khokimyat, CR	February 2023
Consultation	CR, Khokimyats, CSC	Continuously until the LARP implementation is completed
Grievance resolution	CR, Khokimyats and GRC	Continuously until all the grievances are resolved
Preparation of LARP implementation report	PMU, CSC	March 2023
Submission of the LARP implementation report to ADB for clearance	PMU, CR, CSC	Early April 2023
Handing over the land to the Contractor	Khokimyats, PMU, CSC	April 2023
Commencement of the civil works	Construction contractor	April 2023
Internal monitoring	PMU, CSC, Khokimyats	Continuously, starting from January 2023

XIII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

165. The objective of monitoring is to provide the PMU with an effective tool for assessing the LARP implementation progress, identifying potential difficulties and problems areas and provide an early warning system for areas that need correction. Continuous supervision and periodic monitoring are an integral part of successful implementation. Monitoring is a warning system for the EA and IA and a channel for the APs to express their needs and reactions to the program. Based on the findings of the monitoring reports and if necessary, corrective action plans will be prepared and implemented accordingly.

166. The PMU through its Social Safeguards Officer (SSO) and in collaboration with khokimyats will monitor the progress of LARP implementation process. The internal monitoring will involve (i) administrative monitoring to ensure that implementation is on schedule and problems identified during LARP implementation are dealt with on a timely basis and (ii) overall monitoring to assess if the objectives of the LARP are met status of APs in terms of compensation and assistance and replacement land allocation with land development etc.

167. The PMU with support of khokimyats will:

- (i) monitor the progress of implementation of the final LARP;
- (ii) assess if compensation and other assistance are in accordance with the compensation policy defined in the final LARP and in compliance with the ADB's SPS requirements;
- (iii) ensure that the implementation of the LARP has produced the desired outcomes;
- (iv) review, assess, and monitor the resolution of the grievances for the project;
- (v) document and disclose monitoring results;
- (vi) identify problems or potential problems;
- (vii) identify necessary corrective and preventive actions in the periodic monitoring reports;
- (viii) follow up on these actions to ensure progress toward the desired outcomes; and
- (ix) periodically submit social safeguard monitoring reports (SSMR) to ADB for review and disclosure.

168. During subsequent monitoring periods, the PMU will look into whether or not the corrective actions agreed to address resettlement issues in the past monitoring period have been resolved.

169. The SSO will collect data on compensation and assistance from khokimyats, analyse, verify the data, prepare and submit the following reports:

- (i) LARP implementation completion report, which will be used as basis for handing over of site for civil works; and
- (ii) Semi-annual social monitoring reports, which are prepared starting from project effectiveness until project completion and which reports on progress of the

LARP implementation and emerging/unanticipated LAR issues and actions during the project implementation.

170. The table below provides the recommended internal monitoring indicators.

Table 29: Suggested Internal Monitoring Indicators

Issues	Internal Monitoring Indicators
Institutional Arrangements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update/confirm institutional arrangements set out in LARP • Actual deployment of safeguards-related staff within PMU vis-à-vis proposed safeguards staff in LARP. Include description of job functions. • Actual capacity development training provided: number of trainings, number of staff trained (disaggregated by gender) vis-à-vis planned trainings in LARP
Progress in LARP implementation with respect to land clearance and handing over of land for civil works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquisition of land <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Area of residential land acquired ◦ Area of [other types] land acquired • Acquisition of structures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Number, type and size of houses/shops affected ◦ Number, type and size of bus stations affected • No. AHs provided full compensation (computed at rates and procedures as provided in the agreed LARP), allowances, and assistance (including resettlement assistance) • Actual funds disbursement schedule/planned disbursement schedule (as per agreed LARP); • Total budget disbursed to AHs as of this monitoring period • Issues affecting timely land clearance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Grievances (including non-agreement to compensation) – number of grievances resolved/number of grievances received ◦ Unresolved encumbrances ◦ Funding constraints ◦ Other • Planned and actual date of award of civil works contract(s)
Disclosure, Consultation & Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disclosure of final LARP [implementation of agreed disclosure measures] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Dissemination and posting of translated final LARP by location/date; ◦ Project Information Booklets (PIBs) translated into Uzbek and disseminated to AHs by location/date; ◦ Public consultation meetings/location/date, with number of participants disaggregated by sex, (not including project staff) ◦ Documentation of issues raised by public consultation participants and how these have been/will be addressed by the project team ◦ % public consultation minutes maintained by PMU • Consultation activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ [as against consultation & participation plan in LARP] ◦ [attach revised C&P Plan if needed] ◦ Other meetings/other consultation methods (e.g. FGDs; key informant interviews) ◦ Quantification and disaggregation (by sex) of participation • Stakeholder participation (iteration, roles of CBOs/mass organizations)
Compensation and Assistance Payment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of AHs who received compensation and assistance payment as per the entitlements specified in the final LARP • Amount of compensation and assistance disbursed to the AHs • Issues identified with proposed and completed remedial measures

Issues	Internal Monitoring Indicators
Relocation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports by the CR to the AHs with loss of shops during relocation to new locations • Progress of land allocation to the AHs with loss of shops by the district khokimyat • Time of relocation compared with the requirements specified in the final LARP
Livelihood Restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of AHs who are eligible to participate in the income restoration program • No. of AHs who received the livelihood restoration assistance as specified in the LARP • No. of AHs whose livelihood status have been restored to the pre-project level • No. of AHs whose livelihood is worsened compared to the pre-project condition
Operation of GRM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of new grievance cases for reporting period • No. of cases received • No. of cases resolved/No. of cases by location/date • No. of cases progressed to next level • Average time to resolve cases by location • No. of cases where compensation is placed in escrow account for the above) • Summary of type of grievance issue/location
Vulnerable APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures provided to the VAH • No. of vulnerable AHs employed for the Project (gender, type of job, salary)
Special Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resolution of issues raised in previous report • Resource/funding constraints • Changes in scope of impacts • Temporary impacts during civil works (quantities, no. of AHs, location, types, etc.) and status of restoring temporarily affected assets

171. The monitoring reports will be prepared in English for submission to the ADB for review. All the monitoring reports in English will be uploaded on the ADB website for disclosure and the reports in Russian and Uzbek languages will be made available at the offices of the CR and PMU. The cost for internal monitoring shall be incorporated into the PMU budget.

Appendix 2: Information and Data Provided by Project Khokimiyats

Осиё Тараққиёт банки томонидан молиялаштирилаётган “А-380 “ҲУЗОР-БУХОРО-НУКУС-БЕЙНЕУ” ХАЛҚАРО ЙЎЛИНИНГ 673-698 КМ ҚИСМИНИ РЕКОНСТРУКЦИЯ ҚИЛИШ ЛОЙИХАСИ” доирасида Қорақалпоғистон Республикаси Қараўзак туманида таъсир остига тушган ердан фойдаланувчиларнинг (нотурар бино-иншоот эгаларининг) охириги бир йиллик бой берилган фойда миқдори тўғрисида

МАЪЛУМОТ

T/P	Ф.И.Ш.	Ер тотфаси (нотурар)	Умумий ер майdonи (кв.м)	Ноқону ний эгаллаг ан ер мойдан и (кв.м)	Лойиҳа доирасида таъсир остиға тушган ер майdonи (кв.м)	Таъсирга тушган бино ва иншоотларни нг кадастр киймати (инвентар)	Эгалик хукуқи (қонуний/ноқо нуний)	Охириги 1 йиллик бой берилган фойда миқдори таъсир остиға тушган ер майdonига қунайtmаси (сўм)	Мулк шакли	Телефон раками
1	Султанова Ойгул	нотурар	600	30	30	йўқ	ноқонуний	йўқ	Контейнер	99. 629-62-10
2	Абдуллаева Насиба	нотурар	600	18	18	йўқ	ноқонуний	йўқ	Контейнер	
3	Довулбаев Омонгелди	нотурар	193.8	18	18	йўқ	ноқонуний	йўқ	Контейнер	99. 773-71-79
4	Седабллаев Рашид	нотурар	600	18	18	йўқ	ноқонуний	йўқ	Контейнер	99.548-89-08
5	Сапарбаев Рашид	нотурар	600	18	18	йўқ	ноқонуний	йўқ	Контейнер	99.317-91-04
6	Хужанов Жасурбек	турар	600	0	600	168 391 331,0	Қонуний	йўқ	Турар жой	99.457-77-17
Жами:										

Туман ҳокимининг ўринбосари

Ғ.Аметов

Кадастр палатаси
Қораўзак тумани филиалы бошлиғи

Д.Хожаниязов

Қораўзак тумани қурилиш бўлими бошлиғи

Ж.Садыков

Кадастр агентлигининг Қораўзак туман бўлими бошлиғи

А.Қуъандыков



**INFORMATION ON THE AMOUNT OF LOSS OF PROFIT OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS DURING 1 YEAR WITHIN THE
FRAMEWORK OF THE RECONSTRUCTION PROJECT OF THE 673-698 KM SECTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL ROAD "A-380
GUZOR-BUKHORO-NUKUS-BEYNEU" FUNDED BY THE ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK IN THE KARAUZAK DISTRICT OF THE
REPUBLIC OF KARAKALPAKSTAN**

#	Name of AHs	Specialty	Total land area, (sq.m)	Illegally occupied land area, (sq.m)	The land area included in the program within the project, (sq.m)	Cadastral value of affected structures	The right of ownership	The last 1-year lost profit multiplied by the affected land area, UZS	Property form	Contact
1	Sultanova Oygul	Non-residential	600,00	30,00	30,00	-	Illegal	-	container	99-629-62-10
2	Abdullaeva Nasiba	Non-residential	600,00	18,00	18,00	-	Illegal	-	container	-
3	Dovulbaev Omongeldi	Non-residential	193,80	18,00	18,00	-	Illegal	-	container	99-773-71-79
4	Sedabllaev Rashid	Non-residential	600,00	18,00	18,00	-	Illegal	-	container	99-548-89-08
5	Saparbaev Rashid	Non-residential	600,00	18,00	18,00	-	Illegal	-	container	99-317-91-04
6	Khudjanov Djasurbek	Residential	600,00	0,00	0,00	168.391.331,0	Legal	-	Residential	99-457-77-17
Total:										

Deputy of the district governor

Head of the Karauzak district branch of the cadastral chamber

Head of construction department of Karauzak district

Head of Karauzak District Department of Cadastre Agency

signed and stamped

G.Ametov

D.Khodjinazarov

Dj.Sadikov

A.Kuuandikov

Appendix 3: Calculated Cost of Compensation and Assistance for Each Affected Household

#	Affected AHs ID	Compensation for residential building, UZS	Compensation for land plots, UZS	Compensation for severely allowance, UZS	Compensation for vulnerabilities, UZS	Compensation for rental allowances, UZS	Compensation for transportation cost, UZS	Compensation for evaluation service cost	Total in UZS	Total in \$
Karauzak district										
Karatau rural settlement										
1	K-K-S-2	-	-	-	810,000	-	-	-	810,000	74.89
2	K-K-R-1	144,657,648	23,733,683	810,000	-	810,000	810,000	2,700,000	173,521,331	16,044.27
Total:		144,657,648	23,733,683	810,000	810,000	810,000	810,000	2,700,000	174,331,331	16,119

Appendix 4: Photos of the Project Affected Area

Affected residential structure



Affected container shops located on the land illegally occupied by the AHs







Appendix 5: Questionnaires for Detailed Measurement Survey and Socio-economic Survey

A. GENERAL

A-1	Name of Project Component:	
A-2	Type of Impact: 1. Permanent, 2. Temporarily	
A-3	Name of the Rural settlement:	
A-4	Name of the Region:	
A-5	Name of the Province	
A-6	Type of Settlement: 1. Urban 2. Rural	
A-7	Type of Impact to: 1. Farm Land, 2. Structure, 3. Business, 4. Other (specify)	

B. DETAILS ON LAND PARCEL ONLY IN FARM AND LAND USE

B-1	Name of the farm (if applicable):	
B-2	Name of the Landowner/User	
B-3	Gender of the Landowner/User	
B-4	Age of the Landowner/User	
B-5	ID Number:	
B-6	Total area (m ²)/ha	
B-7	Total affected area (m ²)/ha and in %	
B-8	Total Land Holding of the Household/Family in Hectare (affected and other land holding inside and outside project area)	
B-9	Ownership of Land: 1. Private, 2. State-owned	
B-10	Type of Owner 1 - Registered/Legalized; 2 -Unauthorized/Non-registered; 3- Other (specify)	
B-11	Legal Status of the Landowner/User: 1- Owner (in case of private garden) ; 2.- Formal lessee/tenant (tenant for 49 years by the government) 3.-Share cropper 4.- Informal lessee	
B-12	In case of Agricultural land use: 1- Arable/Crop Cultivation; 2- Orchard/Garden (Fruit); 3- Pasture; 4. Plantation (Timber), 5. Grass land, 6- Other (Specify).....	
B-13	Irrigation Status 1- Irrigated; 2- Non-irrigated	

C. DETAILS ON ASSOCIATED USERS/PERSONS ON THE LAND

C-1	Agricultural Tenant/leaseholder (tenant for 49 years by the government) 1. Yes 2. No	
C-1.1	Type of Labour Contract 1. Seasonal 2. Permanent 3. Seasonal and permanent	

C-1.2	If Yes (How many in Numbers) in Seasonal	
C-1.3	Number of Men	
C-1.4	Number of Women	
C-1.5	If Yes (How many in Numbers) in Permanent	
C-1.6	Number of Men	
C-1.7	Number of Women	
C-1.8	Is there any formal rent agreement made between owner and agricultural Laborer 1. Yes 2. No	
C-2	Agricultural Sharecropper 1. Yes 2. No	
C-2.1	If Yes (How many in Numbers)	
C-2.2	Number of Men	
C-2.3	Number of Women	
C-2.4	Is there any formal rent agreement made between owner and agricultural sharecropper 1. Yes 2. No	

D.	IMPACT ON CROPS	1. Yes; 2. No	<i>If no, forward to E</i>
-----------	------------------------	----------------------	----------------------------

No	Name of the Crop	Affected Cultivated Area (Ha)	Average Yield or harvest (Tonne) from affected cultivated area	Market price per kilogram (Som)	How many seasons per year
D-1					
D-2					
D-3					
D-4					
D-5					
D-6					
D-7					
D-8					

E.	IMPACT ON PLANTS/TRESS ON AFFECTED LAND	1. Yes; 2. No	<i>If no, forward to F</i>
-----------	--	----------------------	----------------------------

No	Name of Plant/Trees	Quantity (Number of affected Unit)	Age of the tree (Approximate Average)	Type of Trees 1. Fruit Trees 2. Non-Fruit/Timber Trees 3. Others	Yield (kg/tree) in case of fruit trees per season	Cost to grow per unit (in case of seedlings)
E-1						
E-2						
E-3						
E-4						
E-5						
E-6						
E-7						
E-8						
E-9						
E-10						
E-11						
E-12						

F. AFFECTED STRUCTURES

F-1	Is there any building/structure in the Affected Land which is subject to demolition by the project 1-Yes; 2-No	<i>If no, forward to I</i>
F-2	If yes, How many.....	
F-3	Name of the owner/user	
F-4	Gender of the owner/user	
F-5	Age of the owner/user	

G- PHYSICAL DETAILS OF THE STRUCTURES

#	Description	Building/ Structure No.1	Building Structure No.2	Building Structure No.3	Building/ Structure No.4	Building/ Structure No.5
G-1	Use of Building 1. Residential House, 2. Commercial, 3. Religious, 4. Community, 5. Cattle shed, 6. Boundary wall, 7. Garage, 8. Well, 9. Others (specify)					
G-2	Ownership of Building 1. Ownership Right, 2. Illegal					
G-3	Ownership Since Years					
G-4	Availability of legal documents to support claim for compensation 1. Yes, 2. No					
G-5	If Yes, name of the document					
G-6	Size of Land plot owned					
G-7	Total floor Area of Building (Square meter)					
G-8	Affected Area of Building (Square meter)					
G-9	Year of Construction					
G-10	Number of Storey's					

#	Description	Building/ Structure No.1	Building Structure No.2	Building Structure No.3	Building/ Structure No.4	Building/ Structure No.5

H. DETAILS ON ASSOCIATED USERS/PERSONS IN THE STRUCTURE

H-1	Case of residential structure	
H-1-1	Residential Tenant 1. Yes 2. No	
H-1-2	Number of Men	
H-1-3	Number of Women	
H-1-4	How much rent do you pay per month (Som).....	
H-1-5	Is there any formal rent agreement made between owner and tenant 1. Yes 2. No	
H-2	Case of commercial structure	
H-2-1	Commercial tenant 1. Yes 2. No	
H-2-2	Number of Men	
H-2-3	Number of Women	
H-2-4	How much rent do you pay per month (Som).....	
H-2-5	Is there any formal rent agreement made between owner and tenant 1. Yes 2. No	

I. DETAILS ON AFFECTED BUSINESS AND EMPLOYEES

I-1	Is the business affected 1. Yes 2. No (<i>forward to J</i>)	
I-2	Name of the owner/user	
I-3	Gender of the owner/user	
I-4	Age of the owner/user	
I-5	Registration status of Business 1. Legal/registered (with permission/License), 2. Illegal/Unregistered (without permission/License)	
I-6	Type of Business 1. Small Scale 2. Medium Scale, 3. Large Scale, 4. Industrial (specify type of business, e.g. cattle farm, processing workshop, kiosk, etc.)	
I-7	Value of business sold (million som)	
I-8	Income per year (Som)	
I-9	Expenditure per Year (Som)	
I-10	Profit per Year (Som)	
I-11	Employees/Wage Earner 1. Yes 2. No	
I-12	If Yes (How many in Numbers)	
I-13	Number of Men	
I-14	Number of Women	
I-15	How much average salary do you pay per month per employee (Som).....	

J. AFFECTED HOUSEHOLD DETAILS

J-1	Name Head of Household (HH):	
J-2	Age	
J-3	Sex 1. - Male 2- Female	
J-4	Ethnic Background 1. Uzbek; 2. Tajik; 3. Kazakh; 4. Karakalpak; 5. Jewish; 6. Russian; 7. Ukrainian; 8. Others (Specify)	
J-5	Number of household's members	
J-6	Number of children in the HHs below 16 years old	
J-7	Number of Male	
J-8	Number of Female	
J-9	Is it a woman headed household 1. Yes 2. No	
J-10	Is it a Below Poverty Line Household? 1. Yes 2. No	
J-11	Is it a household headed by and/or with member physically/mentally handicap/disabled person? 1. Yes 2. No (if "Yes"), specify How many and Type of disability	
J-12	Is it a household headed by Elderly Person? 1. Yes 2. No	
J-13	Main Occupation of the Head of the Household: 1. Agriculture; 2. Business; 3. Government Jobs; 4. Private Jobs; 5. Daily Wage; 6. Pension; 7. Others (Specify)	
J-14	Total Annual Income of the Household/Family (Som)	
J-14-1	The annual HH income in percentage; 1. Agriculture _____%; 2. Business _____%; 3. Government Jobs _____%; 4. Private Jobs _____%; 5. Daily Wage _____%; 6. Pension _____%; 7. Any social allowance by Government 8. Others (Specify) _____	
J-15	Total Annual Expenditure of the Household (Som)	
J-16	Compensation Options for Structure loss 1. Structure for Structure 2. Cash for Structure	
J-17	If the Household has any loans: 1- Yes ; 2- No (forward to J-20)	
J-18	If yes, from whom? 1- government; 2- private bank, 3- other	
J-19	If yes, what is the monthly amount to be paid for the loan (Som)?	
J-20	If the Household is leasing equipment for agricultural purposes: 1- Yes; 2- No	

K. FAMILY DETAILS OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

#	Name of the Family Member (specify code)	Age	Sex 1. Male 2. Female	Marital Status 1. Married 2. Unmarried 3. Widow 4. Widower 5. Others	Education 1. Illiterate 2. Primary 3. Secondary 4. Higher Secondary 5. College 6. University 7. Kinder garden	Occupation 1. Agriculture 2. Business 3. Government Jobs 4. Private Jobs 5. Daily Wage 6. Retired 7. Student 8. Self-employed 9. Housekeeping 10. Under employment age 11. Unemployed 12. Disabled 13. Others (Specify)	Type of Skills /handicraft/ mastership 1. Skilled 2. Un Skilled
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							

L. ANY COMMENTS/OBSERVATION/FEEDBACK:

The compensation eligibility will be limited by cut-off date to be established based on the last day of the final detailed measurement survey (DMS) and census. All improvements made by affected persons after the cut-off date will not be subject for compensation.

NAME OF THE RESPONDENT


SIGNATURE:

DATE:

CONTACT PHONE:












Appendix 6: Documentation of Public Consultation


Karauzak district

















ADB ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

**А-380 "ҒУЗОР-БУХОРО-НУКУС-БЕЙНЕУ" ХАЛҚАРО ЙЎЛИНИНГ 673-698 КМ ҚИСМИНИ
РЕКОНСТРУКЦИЯ КИЛИШ ЛОЙИХАСИ**
ИШТИРОКЧИЛАР РЎЙХАТИ
LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Joy/Place Karauzak. t.
Sana/Data 10.07.2022

№	Ф.И.Ш/ Name, Surname	Иш лавозими/ Position held	Телефон/ Telephone	Имзо/ Signature
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ADB ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

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16.	Умаров А.	мухтасил	93-486-44-08	
17.	Омиранова З	14-мектеп дур	99-456.38-39	
18.	Садикова Н	14-мектеп мухтасил	99-335-89-08	
19.	Ғалиев Э	14-мектеп мухт	99-956-13-08	
20.	Ғабдулбердиев Мамол	Қарабай МПМ таълим	99-787-11-47	
21.	Муратова Рахман	14-мектеп сипсакер	97 241.40 79	
22.	Алимаевлар Лаззат	14-мектеп сипсакер	-	
23.	Амирова Сапармур	14 мектеп сипсакер	-	
24.	Ғориев Ғабдулла	Қарабай МПМ таълим	-	
25.	Орозимбетов Т	14-мектеп дур	97 22076 80	
26.	Ғабдуллаев Р.Б	масурия таълим	97-968-39-08	

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30.				
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КОМИТЕТ
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ПРИ МИНИСТЕРСТВЕ ТРАНСПОРТА
РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН

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06.01.2022 № 04-11

_____dagi № _____ga

Қорақалпоғистон Республикаси
Вазирлар Кенгашига

Қорақалпоғистон Республикаси
Қораўзак тумани ҳокимиятига

Қорақалпоғистон Республикаси
Беруний тумани ҳокимиятига

Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2021 йил 30 декабрдаги “Ўзбекистон Республикасининг 2022-2026 йилларга мўлжалланган инвестиция дастурини тасдиқлаш ҳамда инвестиция лойиҳаларини бошқаришнинг янги ёндашув ва механизмларини жорий этиш тўғрисида”ги ПҚ-72-сон қарори ижросини таъминлаш мақсадида Ўзбекистон Республикаси Транспорт вазирлиги ҳузуридаги Автомобиль йўллари қўмитаси томонидан “Осиё тараққиёти банки иштирокида А-380 “Ўзор-Бухоро-Нукус-Бейнеу” халқаро автомобиль йўлининг 673-698 км қисмини реконструкция қилиш” лойиҳаси амалга оширилмоқда.

А-380 “Ўзор-Бухоро-Нукус-Бейнеу” автомобиль йўлининг реконструкция қилинадиган қисми Қорақалпоғистон Республикасининг Беруний ва Қораўзак туманлари ҳудудида жойлашган.

Осиё тараққиёт банкининг ижтимоий ҳимоя талабларига асосан лойиҳа ҳудуди яқинида яшайдиган аҳоли билан ижтимоий сўров ўтказилиши шартлиги белгилаб қўйилган.

Шу муносабат билан, лойиҳани ўз вақтида амалга оширилишини таъминлаш мақсадида, Осиё тараққиёт банки консултантлари Реймов Маманбек Полатович иштирокида Беруний ва Қораўзак туманлари ер ресурслари ва давлат кадастри бўлимлари билан ер майдони чегаралари ва эгалиги бўйича ўрганиш, ҳамда туманлар ҳокимликларида танланган ер майдони яқинида яшовчи аҳоли билан ижтимоий сўров ўтказилиши режалаштирилган.

Юқоридаларни инобатга олиб, Осиё тараққиёт банки консультанти Реймов Маманбек Полатовичга (Паспорт рақами: АВ9073351) туманлар ер ресурслари ва давлат кадастри бўлимлари ва ер майдони яқинида яшовчи аҳоли вакиллари билан учрашув ташкил этилиши ва зарурий маълумотларни олиннишида амалий ёрдам беришингизни сўраймиз.

Илова _____ варақда.

Раис ўринбосари



Ж.Турсунов

Бажарувчи: А. Джуманкулов
Тел.: (71) 268-01-73

**COMMITTEE FOR ROADS UNDER
THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN**

06.01.2022 #04-11

**To: Council of Ministers of the
Republic of Karakalpakstan
Khokimiyat of Karauzak district of
the Republic of Karakalpakstan
Khokimiyat of Beruni district of
the Republic of Karakalpakstan**

In order to implementation of the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 30.12.2021 #RP-72 "On approval of the Investment Program of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2022-2026 and the introduction of new approaches and mechanisms for managing investment projects" The Committee for Roads under the Ministry of Transport of the Republic of Uzbekistan with the participation of the Asian Development Bank is implementing a project for the reconstruction of 673-698 km of the international highway A-380.

Reconstruction section of A-380 "Guzor-Bukhara-Nukus-Beyneu" highway is located in Beruni and Karauzak districts of the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

In accordance with the safeguard policy of the Asian Development Bank's, a social economic survey of the population living near the project area is required.

In this regard, in order to ensure the timely implementation of the project, with the participation of consultant of the Asian Development Bank Reimov Mamanbek Polatovich, a study on land boundaries and ownership with the Department of Land Resources and State Cadastre of Beruni and Karauzak districts, as well as It is planned to conduct a public survey in the district khokimiyats with the population living near the selected land area.

In view of the above, we would like to you ask to organize a meeting for the consultant of the Asian Development Bank Reimov Mamanbek Polatovich with representatives of the district land resources and state cadastre departments and the population living near the land and provide practical assistance in obtaining the necessary information.

Vice chairman

signed

Dj.Tursunov

Qoraqalpog'iston Respublikasi
Vazirlar Kengashining Kapital
qurilish va kommunikatsiya
masalalari bo'yicha kotibiyati

Nukus shahri
Tel. 222-94-77, 222-18-72.

№ 7-04-11

Qaraqalpaqstan Respublikası
Ministrler Keńesiniń Kapital
qurılıs hám kommunikaciya
máseleleri boyınsha sekretariaty

Nókis qalası
Faks. 222-94-89.

7 январь 2021 йил.

Қорақалпоғистон Республикаси
Автомобиль йўллари ҳудудий
бош бошқармасига
Нукус шаҳар, Беруний ва
Қораўзак туманлари
ҳокимликларига

Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2021 йил 30 декабрдаги “Ўзбекистон Республикасининг 2022-2026 йилларга мўлжалланган инвестиция дастурини тасдиқлаш ҳамда инвестиция лойиҳаларини бошқаришнинг янги ёндашув ва механизмларини жорий этиш тўғрисида”ги ПҚ-72-сон қарори ижроси таъминлаш мақсадида Ўзбекистон Республикаси Траспорт вазирлиги ҳузуридаги Автомобиль йўллари қўмитаси томонидан «Осиё тараққиёт банки иштирокида А-380 Ғузор-Бухоро-Нукус-Бейнеу халқаро автомобиль йўлининг 678-698 км қисмини реконструкция қилиш» лойиҳаси амалга оширилмоқда.

Осиё тараққиёт банкининг ижтимоий ҳимоя талабларига асосан лойиҳа ҳудуди яқинида яшовчи аҳоли билан ижтимоий сўров ўтказиш шартлиги белгилаб қўйилган.

Шу муносабат билан, лойиҳани ўз вақтида амалга оширилишини таъминлаш мақсадида Осиё тараққиёт банки консултанти Реймов Маманбек Цолатович иштирокида Беруний тумани ҳокимлиги ҳамда Нукус шаҳар «Қоратов» посёлқасида танланган ер майдони яқинида яшовчи аҳоли билан карантин қоидаларига қатъий риоя қилган ҳолда белгиланган тартибда ижтимоий сўров ўтказилишида амалий ёрдам беришингизни сўрайман.

Котибият бошлиғи

 И.Сидиков

**Secretariat of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan on
Capital Construction and Communications**

#7-04-11

07.01.2021

**To: the Territorial General Directorate of
Roads of the Republic of Karakalpakstan**

**khokimiyats of Nukus city,
Beruni and Karauzak districts**

In order to implementation of the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 30.12.2021 #RP-72 "On approval of the Investment Program of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2022-2026 and the introduction of new approaches and mechanisms for managing investment projects" The Committee for Roads under the Ministry of Transport of the Republic of Uzbekistan with the participation of the Asian Development Bank is implementing a project for the reconstruction of 673-698 km of the international highway A-380.

In accordance with the safeguard policy of the Asian Development Bank's, a social economic survey of the population living near the project area is required.

In this regard, in order to ensure the timely implementation of the project, with the participation of consultant of the Asian Development Bank Reimov Mamanbek Polatovich, I would to ask you to provide practical assistance in conducting a public survey in accordance with the established procedure in strict accordance with the rules of quarantine with the population living near the selected land in the "Karatov" massive of Beruni district and Nukus city.

Head of the secretariat

signed

I.Sidikov



Distributed Brochure during the Public Consultation:

**А-380 “ЎЗОР-БУХОРО-НУКУС-БЕЙНЕУ” ХАЛҚАРО ЙЎЛИНИНГ 673-698 КМ
ҚИСМИНИ РЕКОНСТРУКЦИЯ ҚИЛИШ ЛОЙИХАСИ**

Лойиҳа ҳақида маълумот: Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2020 йил 9-январдаги “Ўзбекистон Республикасининг 2020-2022 йилларга режалаштирилган инвестиция дастурини амалга ошириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида”ги ПҚ-4563-сонли қарори ижросини таъминлаш мақсадида Ўзбекистон Республикаси Транспорт вазирлиги ҳузуридаги Автомобиль йўллари қўмитаси томонидан А-380 “Ўзор-Бухоро-Нукус-Бейнеу” халқаро йўлининг 673-698 км қисмини реконструкция қилиш лойиҳаси Осиё тараққиёти банки иштирокида амалга оширилмоқда.

Лойиҳа таркиби:

- Лойиҳанинг умумий узунлиги: 24,65 км
- Қораўзак тумани-20,14 км;
- Беруний тумани-4,51 км.

Ер ажратиш ва кўчириш лойиҳасининг вазифалари:

- Мумкин бўлмаган жойларга кўчиришнинг олдини олиш ҳамда лойиҳа ва чизмаларини ўрганган ҳолда кўчириш ишларини камайтириш;
- Янги жойга кўчирилган хонадонларнинг турмуш даражасини лойиҳадан олдинги даражага нисбатан реал тарзда ошириш ёки олдинги даражасини таъминлаш;
- Янги жойга кўчирилган ижтимоий ёрдамга мухтож (оила бошлиғи кам таъминланган, оила бошлиғи боқувчисини йўқотган, оила бошлиғи ногиронлар) гуруҳларнинг турмуш даражасини оширишга ёрдам бериш.

Ер ажратиш ва кўчириш лойиҳаси қуйидагиларни ўз ичига олади:

Жисмоний таъсир (яшаш, турар жой ва бошпанасини йўқотиш);

Иқтисодий таъсир Ер ажратилиши ва кўчирилиши ҳамда олдинги еридан фойдаланишда қўйилган чекловлар натижасида даромад ва тижоратини йўқотиш.

Ер ажратиш ва кўчириш лойиҳасининг мақсади:

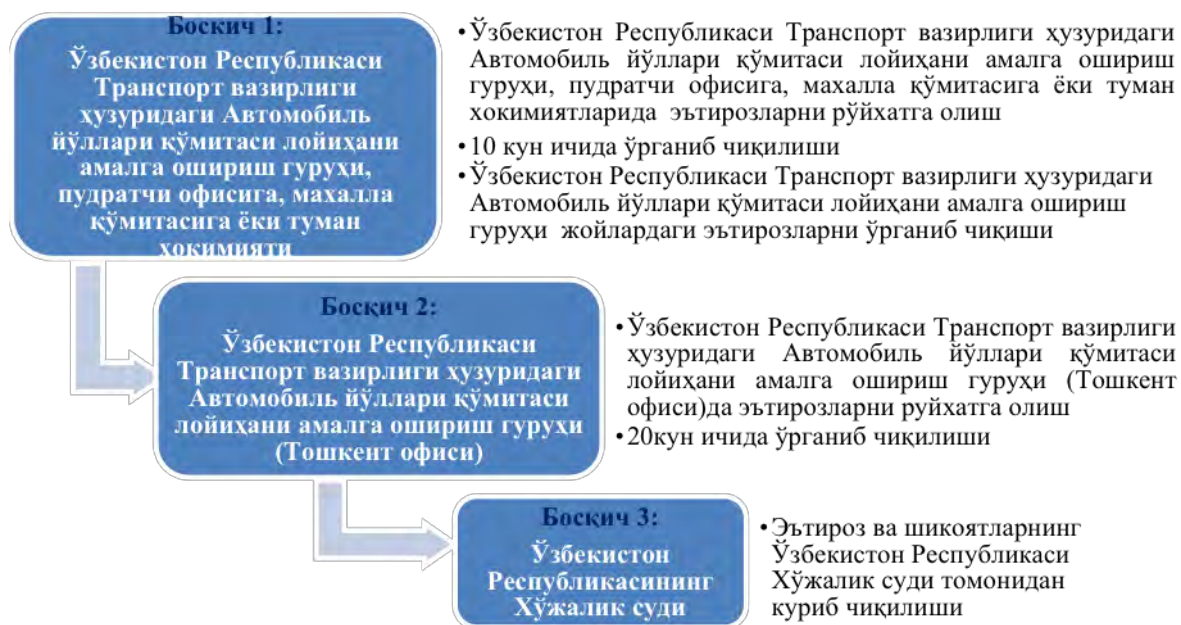
Лойиҳа доирасида вақтинча ва доимий таъсир қилинувчи ердан фойдаланувчилар сонини аниқлаш.

Осиё Тараққиёт Банкининг 2009 йилдаги сиёсий-ижтимоий ҳимоя талаблариталабларига мувофиқ ер ажратиш ва кўчириш ишларининг тартиб ва механизмларини ишлаб чиқиш ва Ўзбекистон Республикаси қонун ҳужжатлари талабларига мувофиқ ер ажратиш ва кўчириш ишларининг тартиб ва механизмларини ишлаб чиқиш.

Ер ажратиш ва кўчириш таъсири турлари:**1. Доимий таъсир****2. Вақтинча таъсир**

Қурилиш жараёнида экин майдонлари ва дарахтзорларга етказиладиган таъсир ҳисобланади ва бу ерлар қурилиш ишлари якунлангандан сўнг ердан фойдаланувчилар ихтиёрига яна қайта топширилади.

Таъсир ва йўқотишлар учун зарарлар кимларга тўланади	Зарар қопланадиган таъсир ва йўқотишлар
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Доимий ва вақтинчалик таъсир остидаги фермер хўжаликлар; ➤ Экин ва дарахтзорларини йўқотган жисмоний ва юридик шахслар; ➤ Турар ва нотурар жойларини йўқотган жисмоний ва юридик шахслар; ➤ Доимий ва вақтинчалик тижоратини йўқотган бизнес ва ишчи ходимлар. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Қишлоқ ва ноқишлоқ хўжалиги ерлари; ➤ Турар ва нотурар жойлар; ➤ Экин ва дарахтлар; ➤ Бизнес ва ишчи ходимларга доимий ва вақтинчалик таъсир; ➤ Ижтимоий ёрдамга муҳтож (оила бошлиғи кам таъминланган, оила бошлиғи боқувчисини йўқотган, оила бошлиғи ногиронлар) гуруҳлар учун кўшимча ёрдамлар.
<p><i>Лойиҳа доирасида ижтимоий иқтисодий сўровнома ўтказилгандан сўнг, қурилган бино-иншоотлар ёки кўрилган бошқа зарарлар лойиҳа доирасида қопланмайди.</i></p>	



Эътирозларни кўриб чиқиш механизми:

ОСИЁ ТАРАҚҚИЁТИ БАНКИ ИШТИРОКИДА “А-380 “ГУЗОР-БУХОРО-НУКУС-БЕЙНЕУ” ХАЛҚАРО ЙЎЛИНИНГ 673-698 КМ ҚИСМИНИ РЕКОНСТРУКЦИЯ ҚИЛИШ” ЛОЙИХАСИ



Ер ажратиш ва қўчириш масалалари бўйича
дастлабки маълумотлари

Январь, 2022

ОТЕ консалтинг, Маммод РИДМОВ

Меъёрий асослар

- Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг “МФН ва чет эл давлат молия институтлари иштирокида инвестицион лойиҳаларни амалга ошириш бўйича чора-тадбирлар» 2016 йил 14 апрелдаги Р-1636- сонли Фармонишига ва Ўзбекистон темирйўлларини электрлаштиришнинг асосий дастури асосида ишлаб чиқилган;
- Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2020 йил 9-январдаги “Ўзбекистон Республикасининг 2020-2022 йилларга режалаштирилган инвестиция дастурини амалга ошириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида”ги ПҚ-4563-сонли қарори;
- Ўзбекистон Республикаси Вазирлар Маҳкамасининг 16.11.2019 №911 сонли «Жисмоний ва юридик шахсларнинг мулк ҳуқуқлари кафолатларини таъминлаш ҳамда ер участкаларини олиб қўйиш ва компенсация бериш тартибини такомиллаштиришга доир қўшимча чора-тадбирлар тўғрисида»ги қарори;
- Ўзбекистон Республикаси Вазирлар Маҳкамасининг 25.05.2011 №146 шахарсозлик фаолиятини амалга ошириш ҳамда кишлоқ ҳўжалигида оид бўлмаган бошқа эҳтиёжлар учун ер участкалари бериш тартибини такомиллаштириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида;
- Осиё Тараққиёт Банкининг 2009 йилдаги сиёсий-иқтисомий ҳимоя талаблари

Лойиҳа ҳақида маълумот

- “А-380 “Гузор-Бухоро-Нукус-Бейнеу” халқаро йўлининг 673-698 км қисмини реконструкция қилиш” лойиҳаси Осиё Тараққиёт Банки томонидан молиялаштирилади;
- Лойиҳанинг умумий узунлиги: 24,65 км
- Қораўзак тумани-20,14 км;
- Беруний тумани-4,51 км;
- Ўзбекистон Республикаси Транспорт вазирлиги ҳузуридаги Автомобил йўллари қўмитаси
- лоийҳани амалга ошириш гуруҳи ҳисобланади.



Лойиҳа таркиби



Қораўзак тумани-20,14 км;
Беруний тумани-4,51 км;

Ер ажратиш ва қўчириш лойиҳасининг мақсади

Ер ажратиш ва қўчириш лойиҳасининг мақсади:

- Лойиҳа доирасида вақтинча ва дойимий таъсир қилинувчи ердан фойдаланувчилар сонини аниқлаш.
- Осиё Тараққиёт Банкининг 2009 йилдаги сиёсий-иқтисомий ҳимоя талаблари ва Ўзбекистон Республикаси қонун ҳужжатлари талабларига мувофиқ ер ажратиш ва қўчириш ишларининг тартиб ва механизмларини ишлаб чиқиш.

Ер ажратиш ва кўчириш лойиҳасининг мақсади

Ер ажратиш ва кўчириш лойиҳаси кўйидаги таъсирларни ўз ичига олади:

Жисмоний таъсир: яшил, турар жой ва бошпанасини йўқотиш;

Иқтисодий таъсир:

- Ер ажратилиши ва кўчирилиши ҳамда
- Олдинги ердан фойдаланишда кўйилган чекловлар натижасида даромад ва тижоратини йўқотиш.

Ер ажратиш ва кўчириш режасининг вазифалари

- Мумкин бўлмаган жойларга кўчирилишнинг олдини олиш ҳамда лойиҳа ва чизмаларини ўрганган ҳолда кўчириш ишларини камайтириш;
- Янги жойга кўчирилган хонадонларнинг турмуш даражасини лойиҳадан олдинги даражага нисбатан реал тарзда ошириш ёки олдинги даражасини таъминлаш;



ADB ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

ADB ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK



ADB ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK



ADB ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

Ер ажратиш ва кўчириш режасининг таъминотлари

- 1) Лойиҳа доирасида ўтган, ҳозирги ва келажакдаги бўлиши мумкин бўлган кўчириш ишларини аниқлаш.
- 2) Лойиҳа таъсирига тушган аҳоли, маҳаллий ҳокимият вакиллари ва тегишли ташкилотлар билан давра суҳбатларини олиб бориш.
- 3) Лойиҳа доирасида ер ажратиш ва кўчириш масалалари бўйича эътирозларни кўриб чиқиш механизмини яратиш.
- 4) Компенсация, кўчириш масалалари бўйича ҳаракатлар дастурини ишлаб чиқиш.
- 5) Янги жойга кўчирилган хонадонларнинг турмуш даражасини лойиҳадан олдинги даражага нисбатан реал тарзда ошириш ёки олдинги даражасини таъминлаш:
 - Ер ёки пул кўчилишидаги компенсация;
 - Бино ва иншоотга, тижоратга, кичик хўжаликга бўлган таъсир компенсацияларининг тўлиқ қопланишини таъминлаш.

ADB ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

Ер ажратиш ва кўчириш режасининг таъминотлари

- 6) Иқтисодий ёрдамга муҳтож (онла бошлиги кам таъминланган, онла бошлиги боқувчисини йўқотган, онла бошлиги ногиронлар) гуруҳларнинг турмуш даражасини ошириш ёки миллий минимал стандартларга тенглаштириш.
- 7) Лойиҳа кўчириш ишларидан олдин компенсация коплаб бериш.

Таъсир ва йўқотишлар учун зарарлар қимматига тўланади

- Доимий ва вақтинчалик таъсир остидаги фермер ва деҳқон хўжаликлар;
- Экин ва дарахтзорларини йўқотган жисмоний ва юридик шахслар;
- Турар ва нотурар жойларини йўқотган жисмоний ва юридик шахслар;
- Доимий ва вақтинчалик тижоратини йўқотган бизнес ва ишчи ходимлар.

ADB ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

Эътирозларни кўриб чиқиш механизми



Эътирозларни кўриб чиқиш механизми

Лойиҳани амалга ошириш гуруҳи:


- Манзил: 100000, Ўзбекистон Республикаси, Тошкент ш., Мустақиллик шаҳ кўчаси 68
- Телефон: (+99871) 200-02-04
- E-mail: info@uzavtoyul.uz




**ЭЪТИБОРИНГИЗ УЧУН
РАЎМАТ!**

Савол ва жавоблар

Appendix 7: Evaluation Report


«Nukus Baxolash va Konsalting» МЧЖ


КОРАКАЛПОГИСТОН РЕСПУБЛИКАСИ
«NUKUS BAHOLASH VA KONSALTING»
МАЪСУЛИЯТИ ЧЕКЛАНГАН
ЖАМИАТИ

VALUATION & KONSALTING CENTRE

230100 Амир Телмур кучаси 112а уй, Нукус шаҳри, тел./факс: +(99861) 222-01-46 e-mail: bko0146@yandex.ru
х/р: 2020 8009 8049 1915 8001 МФО: 01038 ИНН: 302 015 231 ОАТБ Капитал банкиси: Нукус филиали


№ 42/02-22
01.02.2022й.

МАЪЛУМОТНОМА

«Нукус баҳолаш ва консалтинг» МЧЖти Фукаро Хажанов Жасурбек Даулетбаевич билан Кораузяк тумани, «Койбак»ОФЙ, Каратау поселкасида жойлашган бузилишга тушган турар жойинни баҳолатиш учун 2022 йил 21 январь куни 2 700 000(икки миллион етти юз)сумга № 29/01-22 сонли баҳолаш шартномаси тузилди.

Баҳолаш хизмати хақиси мулк эгаси томонидан туланди ва шартноманинг 3.1 банди тулик бажарилганлигини маълум киламиз.

127,02 кв.м дан иборат турар жой биносининг ер участкасини кушган холда жами бозор киймати 168 391 331(бир юз олтимиш саккиз миллион уч юз тўксон бир минг уч юз ўттиз бир)сумни ташкил этади. Шундан турар жойнинг бозор киймати 144 657 648(бир юз кирк тўрт миллион олти юз эллик етти минг олти юз кирк саккиз)сум, ер участкасини киймати 23 733 683 (йигирма уч миллион етти юз ўттиз уч минг олти юз саксон уч)сумдан иборат.

Директор:  **Ф.Кутлимуратова**

**LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY “NUKUS BAHOLASH VA
KONSALTING” (NUKUS VALUATION AND CONSALTING)
REPUBLIC OF KARAKALPAKSTAN NUKUS**

#42/02-22.
01.02.2022

REFERENCE

An evaluation agreement # 29/01-22 dated January 21, 2022 was signed between “Nukus baholash va konsalting” LLC and citizen Khajanov Djasurbek Dauletbaevich for 2.700.00 UZS to assess the demolished dwelling located in “Karatau” massive of “Koybak” aul citizens' assembly of Karauzak district.

We declare that the contract service cost has been covered by the property owner and has fully complied with clause 3.1 of the contract

The total market value, including the land plot of the residential building of 127.02 square meters, is 168,391,331 UZS. Which are: the market value of the residential is 144,657,648 UZS and the value of the land plot is 23,733,683 UZS.

Director

signed and stamped

F.Kutlimuratova

Appendix 8: Comparison Between ADB's SPS (2009) on Involuntary Resettlement and National Laws and Regulations on Land Acquisition and Resettlement and Gap-Filling Measures

Aspect	Asian Development Bank	National Uzbek Regulations	Harmonized Framework
Involuntary Resettlement	Asian Development Bank Social Safeguard Policy (2009)	<p>The legal and policy framework of the project is based on national laws and legislations related to land acquisition and compensation policy in Uzbekistan, there are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Land Code (30.04.1998); (ii) Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers dated 25.05.2011, #146 "On measures to improve the procedure for granting land plots for urban development activities and other non-agricultural purposes"; (iii) Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 16.07.2018 #3857 "On measures to improve the effectiveness of training and realizing projects with participation of international financial institutions and foreign government financial organizations"; (iv) Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated on 01.08.2018 #5495 "On measures on cardinal improvement of investment climate in the republic of Uzbekistan" (v) Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers dated 16.10.2019, # 911 "On additional measures to improve the procedure for providing compensations for the removal and provision of land plots and ensuring the guarantee of property rights of individuals and legal entities" 	<p>The most cases the national requirements and standards for land acquisition and resettlement are match with ADB policy, moreover there are some differences exist between national legislation and SPS 2008. In such cases ADB SPS policy requirements are met.</p>
Screening and	ADB carry out project screening and	According to legislation there are no	As there are no categorization in

Aspect	Asian Development Bank	National Uzbek Regulations	Harmonized Framework
Categorization	categorization at the earliest stage of project preparation when sufficient information is available for this purpose. Type of project categorizations are A, B, C, FI.	categorization in Resettlement documents.	Resettlement in national legislation documents, in this case the ADB categorization will be used for the project.
Compensation entitlements	A. PAPs with formal title have to be compensated for lost land/other assets.	A. PAPs with formal title are compensated for lost land/other assets.	A. Same in principle/application. No reconciliation needed.
	B. PAPs with legalizable title have right to be compensated for lost land and assets after the EAs helps them in legalizing their assets.	B.PAPs with legalizable title have a right to be compensated for lost land and assets by their own burden.	B.C. Application already reconciled in previous ADB projects, the loan agreement and Resolution of Cabinet Ministers №3857 “On measures to improve the effectiveness of training and realizing projects with participation of international financial institutions and foreign government financial organizations” will be base for compensation.
	C. PAPs with no legal title are compensated for lost non-land assets.	C. PAPs with no legal title have no right to be compensated for land and non-land assets.	
Compensation	A. Permanent loss of land. Replacement land as preferred option or cash compensation at full market rate. At least for legal/legalizable PAPs.	A. Permanent loss of land. Replacement land for legal PAPs or cash compensation.	ADB SPS policy requirements are met. Application already reconciled in previous ADB projects, the loan agreement and Resolution of Cabinet Ministers №3857 “On measures to improve the effectiveness of training and realizing projects with participation of international financial institutions and foreign government financial organizations” will be base for compensation.
	B. Replacement of leased land. Based on replacement of lost income through cash compensation of gross income x the remaining lease years or through a replacement land lease.	B. Replacement of leased land. Based on lease replacement and compensation in cash all losses including lost profit.	
	C. Loss of structures/ buildings. Cash compensation at replacement cost for lost item free of depreciation, transaction costs, and other deductions. D. Loss of indirectly affected items. Non affected parts of an asset no longer	C. Loss of structures/buildings. Cash compensation at market cost for lost item free of depreciation, transaction costs, and other deductions. D. Loss of indirectly affected assets. Law requires that all losses including lost profits	

Aspect	Asian Development Bank	National Uzbek Regulations	Harmonized Framework
	usable after impact will have to be compensated as well.	is to be compensated to all legal PAPs.	
	E. Business losses. Reimbursement of actual losses + business re-establishment costs. For application based on tax declared income for period of business stoppage. In absence of tax declaration based on maximum non-taxable salary.	E. Loss of business. Cash compensation at market value for all damages/opportunity costs incurred. Burden of proving opportunity costs rest on the PAP based on recognized documented evidence but no clear methodology.	
	F. Loss of trees: i) Unproductive. Irrespective of legal land occupancy status compensation at market rate. Application based on tree type/ wood volume or other methods ensuring PAP rehabilitation. ii) Productive. Compensation at replacement cost based for application on various methods: tree reproduction cost, income lost (x tree type x market value of 1 year income x full production years lost) or in case of no official data available about net income then it will be evaluated by a valuation company.	F. Loss of unproductive and productive trees. Unproductive as well as productive trees affected by a public project are to be compensated according to the independent valuator's report, but with no right to have felled trees.	
	G. Loss of crops. Compensation of crop in cash at market price.	G. Loss of crops. Loss of crops to be compensated. There is a way of compensation of loss of crops: compensation of uncompleted agriculture production.	
Involuntary Resettlement Planning, assessment and	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan. LARP preparation includes: a) impacts assessment/PAP census; b) definition of entitlements, income/livelihood	Resettlement Plan. There are no requirements to prepare integrated and stand-alone LARPs. LAR planning entails similar but less extensive/simpler	Partly different in principle and application. No reconciliation needed as law/regulation is silent on this matter and SPS requirements have been already applied in

Aspect	Asian Development Bank	National Uzbek Regulations	Harmonized Framework
valuation of impacts	<p>restoration strategy, compliance & grievance mechanisms, institutional arrangements; c) consultation results; d) monitoring schemes; e) budget and implementation schedule. LARP requires the following surveys:</p> <p>i. Measurement survey. Measures all affected items.</p> <p>ii. PAP Census. Identifies all PAPs and establishes legitimate beneficiaries based on legal status.</p> <p>iii. Socio-economic survey. Provides background information on PAP' socio-economic features.</p> <p>iv. Valuation survey</p> <p>a) Land: If land market exist based on a survey of recent transactions; without land market based on land productivity/income;</p> <p>b) Buildings and structures. Replacement cost of materials, labor and transport and special features of building/structure without discounting depreciation, salvaged materials and transaction costs;</p> <p>c) Trees/crops. Based on the methodology detailed in section Compensation.</p>	<p>assessment/survey efforts than LARP Policy, as detailed below:</p> <p>i. Measurement survey. Land and buildings impacts measured. Other impacts identified but not measured;</p> <p>ii. PAPs Identification. Identifies only legal PAPs;</p> <p>iii. Socio-economic survey. No comparable requirements exist;</p> <p>iv. Valuation survey;</p> <p>a) Land: valued at market rate based on a transactions survey. Valuation includes transaction costs/third party liabilities;</p> <p>b) Buildings and structures. Replacement cost but the salvaged materials remain with the developer or landowner provides full reimbursement to the owner;</p> <p>c) Trees/crops. Based on the methodology detailed in section Compensation.</p>	<p>previous ADB projects.</p> <p>ADB SPS policy requirements are met. The loan agreement, ADB policy and national legislation will be the base for compensation and special assistance</p> <p>Still, clear instructions regarding ADB projects ensuring the measurement of all impacts and the counting of all PAP are needed for mainstreaming purposes.</p> <p>i. Detailed Measurement Surveys to be mainstreamed for all impacts;</p> <p>ii. Detailed count of individuals to be mainstreamed;</p> <p>iii. The execution of the survey is to be mainstreamed;</p> <p>iv. Valuation survey;</p> <p>a) Land is not valued because of compensation land to land; there is only measuring land area and valuation of land quality (productivity/soil quality) in order to compensate land to equal land;</p> <p>b) Already reconciled for previous ADB projects but Formal reconciliation needed.</p>
Procedural mechanisms	<p>A. Information disclosure. Resettlement-related documents to be timely disclosed in the PAP language.</p>	<p>A. Information disclosure. Decisions on conducting open discussions with the APs, land acquisition, implementation of investment projects and demolition of affected structures must be announced on the official website of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions and Tashkent city or district (city)</p>	<p>A. Same in principle but different in application. Already reconciled for ADB projects.</p> <p>The information should be disclosure in PAP language in EA website and brochure should be distributed to PAP through the Makhalla committee and local khokimiyats.</p>

Aspect	Asian Development Bank	National Uzbek Regulations	Harmonized Framework
		administrations, as well as in the mass media. The decision on the removal of a land plot must include (i) geographical coordinates of the land plot to be removed; (ii) the grounds and purposes of land acquisition; (iii) information about the owners and objects of real estate to be demolished; (iv) information about objects that need to be built on the plot of land to be removed; (v) providing compensation to owners in connection with the removal of a plot of land, including other issues related to the removal of a land plot.	C. No reconciliation is needed.
	B. Public consultation. Meaningful public consultations are to be held with the PAPs. PAPs should be informed about their entitlements and options, as well as resettlement alternatives.	<p>B. Public consultation. Open discussions with the APs will held following the decision of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Karakalpakstan or the relevant Council of People's Deputies. The APs will be informed of the date and place of the open discussion on the official websites of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the city of Tashkent, regional or district (city) administrations, mass media and the Internet world information network.</p> <p>An open discussion must be held with the participation of the mass media and their participation must be ensured by the initiator.</p> <p>During the open discussion, the initiator must familiarize the APs with the conditions, goals and prospects of the project implementation on the affected land plot and listen to their opinions.</p> <p>APs who agree or oppose the implementation of investment projects in this area must be indicated in the minutes of the meeting. The minutes of the meeting must</p>	B. No reconciliation is needed.

Aspect	Asian Development Bank	National Uzbek Regulations	Harmonized Framework
		be published on the official websites of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Tashkent city, regional or district (city) hokims on the working day following the day of its formalization. During the open discussion, even if one land owner opposes the implementation of the investment project on the plot of land where the investment project is planned, it will not be allowed to implement this investment project in this area.	
	C. Grievance procedure. A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is to be established for each project. Information on GRM to be communicated to the PAPs.	C. Grievance Procedures. Each state agency/ministry must follow to detail instructions (approved by government) on registering and reviewing the concerns and claims from citizens.	C. No reconciliation is needed.
	D. Asset acquisition conditions. Property can be acquired only after full compensation is paid to the PAPs.	D. Asset acquisition conditions. Property can be acquired only after full compensation is paid to PAPs.	D. Same in principle, but unsystematic in application. Application to be improved by strict following the national legislation and ADB policy
Assistance to vulnerable and severely affected households	A. These PAPs are to be identified and special assistance is provided to restore/improve their pre-project level of livelihoods.	A. There are no special laws or regulations for livelihood restoration due to land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impact. However, there are a number of legislative documents related to social support and livelihood improvement measures considered by the government of Uzbekistan to consider social allowances and needy families through two Cabinet of Ministers resolutions (#350, 12 December 2012 and #44, 15 December 2013) and to consider disabled people through the Law on social protection of disabled people (#422-XII, 18	A. Critically different in application. ADB SPS policy requirements are met. The loan agreement, ADB policy and national legislation will be the base for compensation and special assistance for vulnerable and severely affected households.

Aspect	Asian Development Bank	National Uzbek Regulations	Harmonized Framework
		<p>November 1991).</p> <p>Thus, support of vulnerable segments of the population is provided on the regular base by the Government on central and local levels and does not require additional payments in connection with the project implementation.</p>	

Appendix 9: Resolution on Allocation of State Reserve Land for the Road Reconstruction Issued by the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpastan



- ajratilgan yer maydoniga qurilish loyiha hujjatlarini belgilangan tartibda rasmiylashtirish;

- ajratilgan yer maydonida qurilish ishlarini tegishli vakolatli tashkilotlar tomonidan berilgan loyihalar va texnik shartlarga amal qilgan holda amalga oshirish;

- ajratilgan yer uchastkasida qurilish ishlarini davlat va jamoat ehtiyoji uchun doimiy foydalanishga berilayotgan yer uchastkasiga boʻlgan huquq davlat roʻyxatidan oʻtkazilgandan keyin boshlash vazifalari yuklatilsin.

4. Davlat kadastrlari palatasi Qoraqalpogʻiston Respublikasi boshqarmasi (U.Jalilov) mazkur qarorga muvofiq yer fondiga tegishli oʻzgartirishlar kiritsin.

5. Mazkur qarorning bajarilishini nazorat qilish Qoraqalpogʻiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Kengashi Raisining oʻrinbosari E.Atashov zimmasiga yuklansin.

Qoraqalpogʻiston Respublikasi
Vazirlar Kengashining Raisi



B.Sariyev

**RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF
THE REPUBLIC OF KARAKALPAKSTAN**

23.04.2022

225-13-0-Q/22

Council of Ministers of the
Republic of Karakalpakstan

On allocation of land plots on the basis of the right of permanent use for the reconstruction of 673-698 km of the A380 Guzar-Bukhara-Nukus-Beyneu highway from the territory of "Abay" aul citizens' assembly of Beruni district and "Koybak" aul citizens' assembly of Karauzak districts of the Republic of Karakalpakstan.]

RESOLUTION

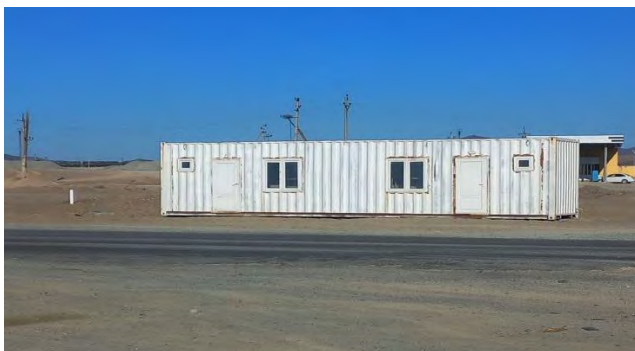
1. The positive conclusion of the Ministry of Construction of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and the positive conclusions and agreements of the competent authorities should be accepted for information.
2. To allocate 15,665 hectares of non-agricultural land in the reserve land fund of "Abay" aul citizens' assembly of Beruni district and 135.06 hectares of non-agricultural land in the reserve land fund of "Koybak" aul citizens' assembly of Karauzak districts to the balance of Directorate for Roads of the Republic of Karakalpakstan on the basis of the right of permanent use for the reconstruction of 673-698 km of the A380 Guzar-Bukhara-Nukus-Beyneu highway.
3. To the Directorate for Roads of the Republic of Karakalpakstan:
 - execution of construction project documentation on the allocated land plot in the prescribed manner;
 - to carry out construction works on the allocated land plot in accordance with the projects and technical conditions issued by the relevant competent authorities;
 - to assign the task of starting construction work on the allotted land plot after the state registration of the right to the land plot for permanent use for state and public needs.
4. To management of the Chamber of the state cadastres of the Republic of Karakalpakstan according to this resolution to make corresponding changes in the land fund.
5. Control of execution of this resolution to assign to the vice-chairman of Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

**Chairman of the Council of Ministers
of the Republic of Karakalpakstan**

signed

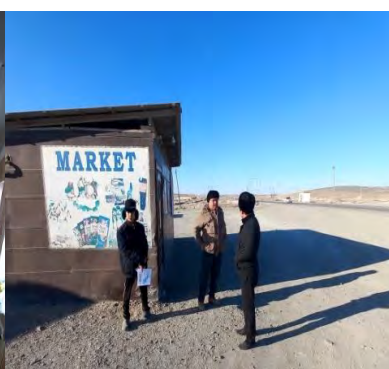
K.Sariev

Appendix 10: Validated Affected Structures and Business In December 2022



The Police Station has just recently been moved in the road side and will be moved out of the area when the construction activities commence.

One owner of the container-type shop wanted to build the extra shop within the corridor of impact of the road section.



List of Interviewed Persons During Validation of Affected Structures and Business in December 2022

Full name	Position
Mr. Shavkat Davletiyarov	Representative of the Committee for Roads
Mr. Bakhadir Balatabaev	Representative of the Committee for Roads
Mr. Atamuratov Kipshakbay	Head of the Demolishment Department of Construction
Mr. Jasur	Affected house owner



А-380 “ҒУЗОР-БУХОРО-НУКУС-БЕЙНЕУ” ХАЛҚАРО ЙЎЛИНИНГ 673-698 КМ ҚИСМИНИ РЕКОНСТРУКЦИЯ ҚИЛИШ ЛОЙИХАСИ

ИШТИРОКЧИЛАР РЎЙХАТИ LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Жой/Place Қарағай

Сана/Data 05.12.22

№	Ф.И.Ш/ Name, Surname	Иш лавозими/ Position held	Телефон/ Telephone	Имзо/ Signature
1.	Жасурбек	ИШЧИ?	994577717	Жасур
2.	Абдуллоева Насиба	Таъсиркор.	9968000817	Насиба
3.	Кобейсин (Айгул)	Таъсиркор	997339111	Айгул
4.	Самарбаев Рашид	ИШЧИ	993179104	Рашид
5.	Атамуратов Кипшакбай	БЕЛГОВ САСНАВЧИ(СНОС)	909072698	Кипшакбай
6.				
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				
11.				