

Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP)

Document Stage: Draft
Project Number: 52045-001
April 2021

Uzbekistan: Tashkent Province Sewerage Improvement Project

Prepared by Joint-Stock Company “Uzsuvtaminot” for the Asian Development Bank.

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ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
AP	-	affected person
AH	-	affected household
CC	-	Civil Code
CPR	-	common property resource
CPS	-	Country Partnership Strategy
JSC	-	Joint-Stock Company
DMS	-	detailed measurement survey
DP	-	displaced person
EA	-	executing agency
FGD	-	focused group discussion
GAP	-	gender action plan
GRM	-	grievance redress mechanism
HH	-	household
ha	-	Hectare
IA	-	implementing agency
IOL	-	inventory of losses
IP	-	indigenous peoples
LAR	-	land acquisition and resettlement
LARP	-	land acquisition and resettlement plan
LC	-	Land Code
MOF	-	Ministry of Finance
O&M	-	operation and maintenance
PCU	-	Project Coordination Unit
PMC	-	project management consultant
PPTA	-	project preparatory technical assistance
RoW	-	right of way
SCLRGCS	-	State Committee on Land Resources, Geodesy, Cartography and State Cadastre
SPS	-	Safeguard Policy Statement
TC	-	Tax Code
ToR	-	terms of reference
TST	-	Tashkent Provincial Water Supply Company "Toshkent Suv Taminot"
UZS	-	Uzbek Soum
WWTP	-	waste water treatment plant

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

		(As of 1 June 2020)
Currency Unit	=	Sum (UZS)
\$1.00	=	UZS 10,137.77 (ADB Book Rate)

NOTE

In this report,

- i. "\$" refers to United State Dollars (USD)
- ii. UZS refers to Uzbekistan Soum

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. This is a draft Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) prepared for the "Tashkent Province Sewerage Improvement Project" to be financed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The impact of the project will be improved living standards, environment and public health in the Akhangaran, Angren, Almalyk, Bekabad, Chirchik, Chinaz and Yangiyul cities of Tashkent Province as well as the rural areas of Yangiyul and Chinaz districts. The outcome of the project will be improved and expanded access to reliable, sustainable and affordable wastewater services in the project areas.

2. The project will have such outputs as: **Output 1** consisting of: centralized urban wastewater systems in the cities of Angren, Akhangaran, Almalyk, Bekabad, Chirchik, Yangiyul and Chinaz improved. This output includes: (i) the rehabilitation and upgrading of four existing WWTPs and construction of a replacement WWTP with a combined capacity of 394,000 m³/day; (ii) rehabilitation or construction of 113.5 km of sewerage collectors and 238 km of sewerage networks; and (iii) installation of 1028 bulk flow meters and 50,000 water meters; (iv) provision of a household sewer connection program that will ensure 100% urban homes connected to public sewers; and (v) decentralized wastewater disposal system in 70 rural settlements in Zangiota, Yangiyul and Chinaz districts established, which includes: (i) installation of 23,500 individual household septic tanks; (ii) provision of 21 septage vacuum trucks; (iii) operationalization of a septage management unit in the Tashkent Provincial Water Supply Company "Toshkent Suv Taminot" (TST); (iv) formulation of a septage management program to rationalize and expand septage collection and disposal services; and (v) a public hygiene awareness consultation program for rural communities; and **Output 2** consisting of: TST's capacity in corporate management and technical O&M strengthened. This output will improve the capacity of TST through training and coaching in the areas of asset management; human resource management; financial management; technical wastewater management; and O&M management. In addition, treatment plant managers and O&M operators in the project area will receive training provided by the design-build contractors.

3. This draft LARP is based on a feasibility study preliminary lines route alignment and uses data from an inventory of losses prepared accordingly, which was carried out in March-May 2019. The line routes for the wastewater collectors route are almost final and subject to final modifications during the detailed design. Exact route alignments of sewerage networks lines are not detailed and not final at this stage. Therefore, the social impact assessment has been done based on the inventory survey which is a walkover survey. The executive agency will be responsible for finalizing the route alignment prior to the construction and the impacts will be updated accordingly. Possible temporary impacts in terms of loss of crops due to the wastewater transmission and sewerage network lines laying will be actually known during the detailed measurement survey following the detailed engineering design findings and prior to construction. Therefore, some assumption has been made to calculate the overall impact which is generic at this stage for the right of way. This draft LARP will be updated and finalized based on detailed engineering design findings and implemented prior to the project implementation and construction.

4. This LARP was originally prepared in July 2019. The project processing originally was scheduled for Q4 of 2019, which got postponed. In the meantime, new laws were introduced in the country and the project scope too evolved while some activities dropped. Therefore, the LARP was revised in May 2020 considering modifications of existing laws and adoption of new legal texts related to land acquisition and resettlement as well as the evolving scope of project works that happened during the period September 2019 – May 2020. The evolving scope of works included about 10% increase of length (from 103 km to 113 km) of the sewerage pipelines to be constructed, a decrease in the number of waste water treatment plants (from 6 to 5) to be covered by the project, construction of 3 new sewerage pumping stations in Chinaz city, and installation of 1028 bulk flow meters in all districts of Tashkent province. The locations of the new 3 pumping stations are not known at this time, which will be known after completion

of the detailed design based on the detailed hydraulic modelling calculations. What is known is that these will be constructed on public lands. As regards the bulk flow meters, of the total 1028 flow meters 480 will be installed within the perimeters of existing water facilities. The remaining 548 flow meters will be installed outside the perimeter of the water facilities. Some of these 548 bulk flow meters require minor construction works such as the construction of manholes for installation of flow meters or rehabilitation of existing manholes. The locations of the new manholes are not known at this time, which will be known during the detailed design stage. It is expected that manholes will be installed on the right of way of already existing water supply pipelines within boundaries of urban and rural settlements¹. The same data were used in the LARP updating exercise, as no new impacts were found. It is noted that this revised draft LARP includes an assessment of the additional scope and it is confirmed that the impacts identified in July 2019 remain the same. No changes are noted in the affected households (N=4) at the time of the revision.

5. The Project is expected to have temporary impacts and no permanent impact, as there is no land acquisition requirement. Temporary impacts may occur due to the construction of waste water collectors. These impacts are expected in Yangiyul and Chinaz districts. No impact is expected in other project cities as per information available at this stage. Totally, 2.26 hectares of land is likely to be impacted temporarily due to the construction of new wastewater collectors, of which 1.64 ha is arable/crop cultivation land and 0.62 ha of land is classified as orchard/garden land. **There will be no physical displacement.** Based on the preliminary design, the total number of affected households (as per the project census and inventory of assets survey) is 4 and the total number of affected persons is 14, including 8 males and 6 females. No workers will be affected in terms of loss of income, as they are seasonal workers picked up from the local labor market based on specific needs during land cultivating/crop collecting seasons. The total number of affected trees is 204, out of which 164 are fruit-bearing trees and 40 are non-fruit trees. There is 1 severely affected household due to the temporary requisition of land. No vulnerable affected households were identified, as defined in ADB's SPS. The assessment is based on a feasibility study which is subject to change during the detailed design exercise. The summary impact is shown below in Table 1.

Table 1. Summary Impacts Information

#	Impacts	Permanent Impact	Temporary Impact	TOTAL
1	Affected land area (ha) including	0	2.26	2.26
2	Arable/crop cultivation land area	0	1.64	1.64
3	Orchard/garden land area (ha)	0	0.62	0.62
4	Affected land users/households (#)	0	4	4
5	Affected households members (#)	0	14	14
6	Severely affected households (#)	0	1	1
7	Total number of trees, including	0	204	204
8	Fruit trees	0	164	164
9	Non-fruit trees	0	40	40

6. Consultations were carried out with the identified stakeholders and affected persons at various stages of the PPTA feasibility study, including during the inventory of losses and census survey exercise, and during the environmental studies and social-economic impact assessment studies. It ensured that the affected people and other stakeholders are informed, consulted and allowed to participate in project preparation and implementation; reducing public resistance to the project, if any; helping mitigate and minimize any probable negative impact and bringing in the benefit of the project to the people. A total of 10 public consultations were organized in Akhangaran, Angren, Almalik, Bekabad, Chirchik, Chinaz and Yangiyul cities in May, June and July, 2019 where 351 people took part including 261 male and 90 female participants. Besides, meaningful consultations were carried out with all of the affected persons

¹ More detailed information on sewerage pump stations and bulk flow meters are given in Annex 7 and Annex 8.

during the inventory of losses and census socio-economic survey process. No follow up consultations were done for revision of the LARP because of insignificant change in the scope of project works which did not entail any impact additional to what was mentioned in the LARP. Besides, the 4 identified households that may or may not be marginally affected during the project construction, were contacted and informed that the construction works will begin in 2021 and they would be contacted again before such activities.

7. In the future, the project information will be disseminated through disclosure of resettlement planning documents. A resettlement information leaflet containing information on the project design, compensation, assistance, eligibility, entitlement, grievance redress mechanism, implementation schedule etc. will be prepared and will be translated into Uzbek language and will be distributed to the affected persons during the detailed design stage. The draft LARP will be disclosed on the ADB website in English and on the website of the JSC "Uzsuvtaminot" in Uzbek upon approval. The same procedure will also be followed for the disclosure of the updated/final LARP subsequent to the detailed engineering design.

8. A project level grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be established, aligned with the legally established local GRM, to allow affected persons appealing any disagreeable decision, practice or activity arising from land or other assets acquisition and compensation. APs will be fully informed of their rights and of the procedures for addressing complaints whether verbally or in writing during consultations, survey, and time of compensation. The project level GRM will not impede access to the country's judicial or administrative remedies. Affected persons can approach the country's courts of law at any time and independent of the project level grievance redress process. The Joint-Stock Company (JSC) "Uzsuvtaminot" will ensure that grievances and complaints on any aspect of land acquisition, compensation, and resettlement are addressed in a timely and satisfactory manner. Two levels of the grievance redress mechanism process have been proposed, such as, (i) District Branches of TST and (ii) Grievance Redress Committee under the TST. The JSC "Uzsuvtaminot" and its PCU will keep record of complaints received for internal monitoring as well as for review by ADB during regular supervisions.

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

- i. land acquisition and other involuntary resettlement impacts will be avoided or minimized through all viable alternative project designs;
- ii. construction schedule shall be matched with off-agricultural season for construction of wastewater pipelines so that loss of crops can be avoided,
- iii. consultations with APs on compensation, disclosure of resettlement information to APs, and participation of APs in planning and implementing sub-projects will be ensured;
- iv. vulnerable and severely affected APs will be provided special assistance;
- v. non-titled APs (e.g., informal dwellers or squatters, or APs without registration details) will receive a livelihood allowance in lieu of land compensation and will be fully compensated for losses other than land;
- vi. this draft LARP will be updated and finalized subsequent to the completion of the detailed engineering design;
- vii. the LARP will be disclosed to the APs in Uzbek;
- viii. payment of compensation at replacement cost, resettlement assistance and rehabilitation measures will be fully provided prior to the contractor taking physical possession of the land and prior to the commencement of any construction activities on a particular package;
- ix. all compensation will be paid, and other resettlement entitlements will be provided before physical or economic displacement. Wastewater transmission and sewerage networks subprojects have temporary impacts in terms of loss of crops and also loss of trees which

occur during construction. Therefore, a section-wise approach may be adopted for construction and the contractor can start the construction on that particular section where compensation has been paid. This is only applicable for wastewater transmission pipelines having temporary impacts;

- x. appropriate grievance redresses mechanisms will be established to resolve the APs' grievances, if they occur;
- xi. the temporarily impacted land will be restored to the previous use and the farmers will be allowed to continue their cultivation after the civil works completion;
- xii. people moving into the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to any assistance, and
- xiii. all common property resources (CPR) lost due to the project will be replaced or compensated by the project and the JSC "Uzsuvtaminot" will ensure that replacement of all utilities and CPRs are also undertaken consistent with ADB's SPS, 2009.

10. APs entitled for compensation or at least assistance provisions under the project are (i) all APs losing land either covered by legal title/traditional land rights, legalizable or without legal status; (ii) tenants and sharecroppers whether registered or not; (iii) owners of buildings, crops, plants, or other objects attached to the land; and (iv) APs losing business, income, and salaries. Compensation eligibility will be limited by a cut-off date which will be the start of final AP census during the detailed design. The cut-off date will be published and communicated to APs by the JSC "Uzsuvtaminot" prior to the start of final AP census and detailed measurement survey during the detailed engineering design. APs who settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. They however will be given sufficient advance notice prior to the project construction. All compensation will be based on replacement cost. Project works will not lead to any physical displacement.

11. The LARP implementation cost estimate for the project includes compensation for temporary restrictions on land use, services of a valuation firm, and contingency. Compensation payment for temporary impacts will include compensation for trees and crops and other associated assets if any. The estimated cost in this budget is indicative which will be updated during the detailed design stage. The total indicative cost for implementing the LARP for temporary impacts is estimated at **329,812,000 UZS**, equivalent to **32,533 USD** as of 1 June 2020. This includes 15% of contingency to meet any unforeseen cost. This indicative cost needs to be further updated and finalized by a licensed valuation firm, as required by the country's laws, subsequent to the detailed engineering design and the detailed measurement survey. The JSC "Uzsuvtaminot" will ensure that necessary fund allocation is done in advance in the overall project budget so that compensation is paid in a timely matter.

12. The JSC "Uzsuvtaminot" will be the executing agency (EA) responsible for implementation of the project, "Tashkent Province Sewerage Improvement Project" with due participation and coordination from Tashkent Provincial Water Supply Company "Toshkent Suv Taminot" (TST) which will be acting as the implementing agency related to construction. However, the JSC "Uzsuvtaminot" will be responsible for the resettlement activities for the temporary impacts. A Project Coordination Unit (PCU) of the JSC "Uzsuvtaminot" with representation from TST will be responsible for overall implementation, including the LARP activities of the project. The designated social and resettlement specialist of the PCU will be responsible for ensuring that all activities related to addressing the temporary impacts are being followed and implemented in accordance with Uzbekistan's legislations and ADB's SPS, 2009. The social and resettlement specialist of the PCU will ensure that the draft LARP prepared under the Project Preparatory Technical Assistance (PPTA) during the feasibility study is finalized/updated during the detailed design exercise and implemented prior to the start of civil works. The PCU will be supported by a Project Management Consultant (PMC). The PMC will have social and resettlement specialist in its contract to support the PCU social and resettlement specialist. Although there is no land acquisition, several other government agencies will be associated with the LARP activities for the temporary impacts, such as (i) provincial/district governments (Khokimyat) and (ii) Goskomzemgeodezcadastre (State

Committee on Land Resources, Geodesy, Cartography and State Cadastre (SCLRGCS) at district level. There will also be independent valuation firms, local self-government bodies representatives of APs to be involved in to the LARP preparation.

13. The time for implementation of the LARP will be scheduled as per the overall project implementation schedule. All activities related to the addressing of the temporary impacts must be planned to ensure that compensation is paid prior to the commencement of civil works. Public consultation, monitoring and grievance redress will be undertaken continually throughout the project duration. Monitoring will be the responsibility of the JSC "Uzsuvtaminot". The implementation of LARP will be closely monitored.

I. INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT BACKGROUND

1.1 Overview and Background of the Project

1. This Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) has been prepared for the "Tashkent Province Sewerage Improvement Project" to be financed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and which includes construction and reconstruction of waste water treatment facilities, waste water collectors and waste water collection networks in eight cities of Tashkent Province of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

2. Tashkent Province has six major cities apart from the national capital Tashkent, which are seen as key economic drivers. These are Almalik, Angren, Akhangaran, Bekabad, Chirchik and Yangiyul. In addition, there are 14 districts in the province, namely, Akkurgan, Akhangaran, Bustonlik, Buka, Zangiota, Kibray, Kuyichirchik, Parkent, Piskent, Tashkent, Urtachirchik, Chinoz, Yukorichirchik, and Yangiyul. In these 14 districts, there are 97 semi-urbanized rural settlements and 885 rural villages.

3. The existing centralized wastewater infrastructures in the 6 major cities, 23 urbanized town centers, and 22 semi-urbanized rural settlements were built between the early 1960s and the late 1980s during the Soviet era. Overall, of a total province population of 2,816,000 only about 450,000 people living in cities and urban centers have access to centralized sewers, while the remaining population rely on rudimentary systems including pit latrines and earth ditches.

4. After a long period of insufficient funding allocation for proper operation and maintenance, the province's existing Soviet-era centralized wastewater treatment plants in Chirchik, Angren, Almalik and Bekabad cities have become dilapidated and obsolete, being non-functional of their total original 394,000 m³/day design capacity. In addition, of the province's 1,150 km sewerage collectors and networks, about 380 km (35%) need immediate rehabilitation. A brief technical description of the existing WWTPs is presented in **Annex 1**. In addition, expansion of sewerage networks is required to cover new urban areas.

5. Aging sewer pipes, low service coverage, system failures in treatment of wastewater, and inadequate management capacity currently result in the discharge of more than 500,000 m³ per day of untreated sewage into the environment and water bodies.

6. Wastewater discharges from the province's six major cities Chirchik, Yangiyul, Angren, Akhangaran, Almalik, and Bekabad are identified as the most significant polluters in the province accounting for about 70% of the untreated sewage volume. In addition, Chinaz urban center located downstream of the Chirchik river has a dilapidated and non-functional centralized wastewater system that calls for urgent rehabilitation. Under such impacts, the water quality of the three strategic rivers has deteriorated substantially over the last two decades, with levels of infectious agents, toxic chemicals, pathogens and other organic bacterial organisms often dangerously exceeding national water quality standards.

7. In this regard, the government of the Republic of Uzbekistan has requested the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to provide support by lending for the proposed Tashkent Province Sewerage Development Project to improve centralized wastewater systems in the province's 6 major cities, such as, Almalik, Angren, Akhangaran, Bekabad, Chirchik, Yangiyul and Chinaz and to provide onsite decentralized wastewater systems in 69 rural settlements (listed in **Annex 2**) in Yangiyul and Chinaz districts.

8. The project is being developed in accordance with the Decree of the President of Uzbekistan No.4040 dated 30.11.2018 "Presidential Resolution on Additional measures on development of water supply and sanitation system in the Republic of Uzbekistan".

9. The project aims to provide access to safe sewage disposal to improve living, health, hygiene, sanitation and environmental conditions for a population of about 2.8 million people in Tashkent Province in general, and more specifically for about 850,000 direct beneficiaries

in the project area specifically. The project will also strengthen institutional management of the TST and its wastewater operation and maintenance (O&M) capacity.

10. A Project Preparation Technical Assistance (PPTA) F-TRTA Grant is provided by ADB for the preparation of the project Feasibility Study Report which includes a main report, a technical due diligence (project technical analysis) and safeguard reports.

11. The Project FS will review and evaluate options for the development of (1) centralized wastewater systems in the province's six cities Almalik, Angren, Akhangaran, Bekabad, Chirchik, Yangiyul and Chinaz; (2) onsite decentralized wastewater systems in 69 rural settlements in Yangiyul and Chinaz districts (a list of the project selected settlements for decentralized systems is presented in **Annex 2**); and (3) institutional capacity of the TST and its local branches, including (i) wastewater utility management and river water quality monitoring; (ii) wastewater O&M capabilities; (iii) a mechanism to promote a community based approach (CBA) in decision making process; and (iv) promoting PPP initiatives.

1.2 Project Components

12. The main physical components of the project are described as below. These are a revised version, as the project's scope of works evolved between September 2019 and February 2020 involving approximately 10% increase of length (from 103 km to 113 km) of the sewerage pipelines to be constructed, a decrease in the number of waste water treatment plants (from 6 to 5) to be covered by the project, and construction of 3 new sewerage pumping stations in Chinaz city. The pumping stations were originally planned to be constructed by the government but later they decided to construct these under the project financing. The locations of these new pumping stations are not known at this time, which will be known after completion of the detailed design based on the detailed hydraulic modelling calculations. What is known is that these will be constructed on public lands. This LARP was originally prepared in July 2019. The project processing originally was scheduled for Q4 of 2019, which got postponed. It was revised in April 2020 considering modifications of existing laws and adoption of new legal texts related to land acquisition and resettlement as well as the evolving scope of project works. It is noted that this revised draft LARP includes an assessment of the additional scope and it is confirmed that the impacts identified in July 2019 remain the same. No changes are noted in the affected households (N=4) at the time of the revision.

13. **Rehabilitation/upgrading of existing 5 wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs).** Several options are proposed for this component. These options include: rehabilitation/reconstruction and/or replacement of broken civil, electrical, and mechanical components of the existing WWTPs; construction of newly designed units to replace broken, outdated or obsolete units of the existing WWTPs (improved/upgraded designs). Totally, 4 WWTPs will be rehabilitated and 1 WWTP will be upgraded. This 1 WWTP is being constructed currently by the government. The project will help to increase treatment capacity of this WWTP by constructing some additional components. (More information about this WWTP can be found in Annex 1.) In all options, project works will be implemented within perimeters of existing WWTPs which have enough areas for such works (for example, the WWTP in Chirchik has an area of 48.5 ha, that in Angren has an area of 44.5 ha, while they actually require one-third of their existing areas). Therefore, there is no need for new land acquisition for the project.

14. **History of the 6 to 5 WWTPs.** Originally, the project scope included existing 5 old WWTPs and 1 new (replacement) WWTP (upgrade), totally 6 WWTPs as the following:

- Angren city WWTP (reconstruction of existing WWTP)
- Almalik city WWTP (reconstruction of existing WWTP)
- Bekabad city WWTP (reconstruction of existing WWTP)
- Chirchik city WWTP (reconstruction of existing WWTP)
- Yangiyul city WWTP (reconstruction of existing WWTP)
- Chinaz city WWTP (upgrade of replacement WWTP which is being constructed by the government)

15. Later, in Autumn 2019, however, the government requested to exclude Yangiyul city WWTP from the project scope, apparently for urgency as the ADB loan processing takes a long time. In the meantime, the resettlement consultants had completed their due diligence on the Yangiyul WWTP and found it as normal as all other WWTPs that were proposed for ADB support – huge area and dilapidated structure, and no scope for any involuntary resettlement impacts. After dropping the Yangiyul WWTP, the scope of the project became as the following:

- Angren city WWTP (reconstruction of existing WWTP)
- Almalik city WWTP (reconstruction of existing WWTP)
- Bekabad city WWTP (reconstruction of existing WWTP)
- Chirchik city WWTP (reconstruction of existing WWTP)
- Chinaz city WWTP (upgrade of replacement WWTP which is being constructed by the government)

16. Thus, with the evolving project scope, the project will rehabilitate 4 existing WWTPs and upgrade 1 WWTP in Chinaz city which is being constructed by the government now. The Government will complete construction of the WWTP by the beginning of 2021 and treatment capacity of this WWTP will be 2,000 m³/day, which is not enough to treat all sewerage waters of Chinaz city. The project will construct additional components for this new WWTP and treatment capacity of the WWTP will be 4,000 m³/day which will be adequate to treat all sewerage waters of Chinaz city. That is why it is in the project scope.

17. From February to April 2019, specialized consulting companies surveyed the structures and reviewed the existing WWTPs for further suitability and the possibility of restoration of structures (buildings and structures). Recommendations were presented, which indicate that basically all buildings and structures are subject to reconstruction. It was decided to consider only the option of using existing buildings and structures after restoration (reconstruction) with the use of modern equipment.

18. **Reconstruction/construction of wastewater collection systems.** This component includes rehabilitation and/or reconstruction of old broken pipes, collectors, manholes, and related structures in existing coverage areas; and construction of new pipes, collectors, manholes, and related structures to expand coverage and to cover new unserved areas.

19. **Decentralized Wastewater Systems.** Of the total population of 2,816,000 only about 450,000 people (16%) in the cities and urban centers have access to centralized sewers, while the remainder of the population must rely on rudimentary systems including pit latrines and earth ditches, practices that imperil public health and wellness. The concept of an onsite decentralized wastewater system such as a household septic tank system is new to this country. To date very few septic tank systems have been installed.

20. **Construction of 3 new pumping stations in Chinaz city.** The approximate size of each pumping station is 9m² (3m*3m). These pumping stations will be constructed on public lands of the city and no resettlement impact is envisioned. The locations of these new pumping stations are not known at this time, which will be known after completion of the detailed design based on the detailed hydraulic modelling calculations. **Annex 7** provides a brief description/illustration of a sewerage pumping station to show its technical parameters, conceptual views, how much land it would likely require, an engineering drawing of similar types sewerage pumping stations, and where these are likely be located in Chinaz city on a Google Earth map to demonstrate the very limited risk of it having any IR impacts.

21. **Bulk flow meters.** Totally, **1028** flow meters are expected to be installed within the project scope including **480** flow meters within perimeters of existing water production and supply facilities and **548** flow meters outside water facilities (“external”). The locations where 480 flow meters will be installed are known at this stage, which are existing drinking water production and supply facilities, such as, water distribution centers, group ground wellfields, standing alone ground water wells and surface water treatment plants. The locations where the external 548 flow meters will be installed are not known at this stage. However, settlements where these will be installed are clear, such as, places where big settlements are connected

to main water supply pipelines (coming from water production facilities). The exact locations for installation of 548 external flow meters will be identified during the detailed technical studies based on technical specifications for installation of flow meters. What is known is that no involuntary resettlement impacts are envisioned due to installation of the water flow meters. **Annex 8** provides a brief technical description/illustration of flow meters to be installed in Tashkent province.

22. Under this project, about 136,000 residents in about 23,500 households in the 69 rural settlements in Yangiyul and Chinaz districts will be provided with small size individual septic tanks, with subsequent inclusion of the cost of septic tanks into the sewerage tariff which will be collected by TST. The project will install septic tanks in the yards of the households, at any location indicated by and comfortable to the household owners. The project selected coverage area for decentralized systems is summarized in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1. Project selected coverage number of rural settlements and households for decentralized systems

#	Districts	Number of rural settlements selected	Number of households selected	Number of individual septic tanks to be provided	Size of individual septic tank to be provided
1	Yangiyul district	37	15 750	15 750	2 x 1 meter
2	Chinaz district	32	7 750	7 750	2 x 1 meter
	Total	69	23 500	23 500	

23. Physical components and required physical works for wastewater collection and treatment systems network development may require to temporarily use about 2.26 ha of privately used land as presented in Table 1.2. Temporary impacts are only noted in Chinaz and Yangiyul districts. The other 5 cities do not have impacts. Once confirmed during detailed design, works in these 5 cities can commence without waiting for the LARP implementation.

Table 1.2. Summary of Project Components

#	Project city/district	Type of works	Privately Used Land Required
1.	Angren city	Rehabilitation of wastewater treatment plant of Angren city within existing perimeter of the WWTP.	No
		Rehabilitation of existing 82.04 kilometers and construction of 38.36 kilometers of sewerage networks and collectors with diameter of 160-600 mm. Total: 120.4 kilometers.	No
2.	Akhangaran city	Rehabilitation of existing 9.75 kilometers and construction of new 3.6 kilometers of sewerage networks and collectors with diameter of 160-600 mm. Total: 13.35 kilometers.	No
3.	Almalik city	Rehabilitation of wastewater treatment plant of Almalik city within existing perimeter of the WWTP	No
		Rehabilitation of existing 4.65 kilometers and construction of 20.03 kilometers of new sewerage networks and collectors with diameter of 160-600 mm. Total: 24.68 kilometers	No
4.	Bekabad	Rehabilitation of existing wastewater treatment plant within perimeter of existing WWTP	No

#	Project city/district	Type of works	Privately Used Land Required
	city	Rehabilitation of existing 51.19 kilometers and construction of 20.39 kilometers sewerage networks and collectors with diameter of 160-400 mm. Total: 71.58 kilometers.	No
5.	Chirchik city	Rehabilitation of existing wastewater treatment plant within perimeter of existing WWTP	No
		Rehabilitation of 16.05 kilometers of existing and construction of 12.75 kilometers of new sewerage networks and collectors with diameter of 160-400 mm. Total: 28.8 kilometers.	No
6.	Chinaz district	Upgrading of existing wastewater treatment plant of Chinaz city within existing perimeter of the WWTP.	No
		Construction of 3 new pumping stations in Chinaz city.	No
		Construction of 48.42 kilometers of new sewerage networks and collectors with diameter of 250-400 mm. Total: 48.42 kilometers.	Yes. Temporary use of 1.38 hectares of arable/cultivated lands may be required (affecting 2 HH).
		Installation of 7,750 small size individual septic tanks in households.	No.
7.	Yangiylul district	Rehabilitation of existing 29.44 kilometers of and construction of new 15.11 kilometers sewerage networks and collectors with diameter of 160-400 mm. Total 44.55 kilometers.	Yes. Temporary land use of 0.26 hectares of arable/cultivated land and 0.62 hectares of orchards may be required (affecting 2 HH).
		Installation of 15,750 small size individual septic tanks in households	No
	Tashkent Province	Installation of 1028 water flow meters	No
	TOTAL:	Rehabilitation and upgrading of 5 wastewater treatment plants	No
		Rehabilitation of 238.2 and construction of 113.54 kilometers of sewerage networks and collectors.	Temporary impact on 2.26 ha of land
		Installation of 23,500 small size individual septic tanks in households	No

Figure 1.1 General View of the Project Area in Tashkent Province Map Including the Project Cities



1.3 Scope and Limitation of the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan

24. This draft land acquisition and resettlement plan (LARP) has been prepared for the "Tashkent Province Sewerage Improvement Project". The LARP contains various physical components related to sewerage, such as, wastewater treatment plants, sewerage collectors and networks. The LARP contains the extent of temporary impacts due to the construction of wastewater collectors. The LARP identifies compensation at replacement cost. The LARP is based on a feasibility study findings and preliminary lines route alignments. Attempts have been made to minimize adverse impacts of the project by adopting mitigation measures, such as, adjustment of existing lines, selection of line alignments away from habitat areas and minimizing the right of way (RoW) in the populated area.

25. **Permanent impact.** There is no land acquisition requirement and therefore, no permanent impact. The project physical components totally include rehabilitation/upgrading 5 wastewater treatment plants. Out of the total 5 wastewater treatment plants, none will require acquisition of land.

26. **Temporary impact.** A total of 2.26 hectares of land is likely to be impacted temporarily due to the construction of wastewater collectors, which will affect 4 households. Lands to be temporarily impacted are categorized into two parts, (i) arable/crop cultivation land and (ii) orchard/garden land. Out of the total 2.26 ha of temporarily affected land, 1.64 ha is arable/crop cultivation land and 0.62 ha of land is classified as orchard/garden land. These lands will not be acquired but, may be affected in terms of loss of crops and trees during the project construction due to their temporary use for the pipeline construction. District-wise break up of each category of affected land area is shown in the below Table 2.11. Temporary impact is expected in Yangiyl and Chinaz district. No temporary impact is expected in other project cities.

27. This LARP is in its draft form, as it is based on the preliminary design and surveys. The line routes for the wastewater collectors are almost final subject to some modification during the detailed design. Exact route alignments of sewerage networks are not detailed and not

final at this stage. Therefore, the impact assessment has been done based on the inventory survey which is walkover surveys. The executing agency will be responsible for finalizing the route alignments based on detailed design findings and the impacts will be updated accordingly. Temporary impacts in terms of loss of crops for the wastewater collectors and sewerage networks lines will be actually known during the final survey and prior to the construction. Therefore, some assumption has been made to calculate the overall impact which is generic at this stage for the right of way. The executing agency (JSC “Uzsuvtaminot”) will update and finalize this draft LARP prior to its implementation and the project construction. Also, real owners/leaseholders of land may change at a later stage as land is periodically redistributed, which needs to be updated during the LARP updating process. The following steps will be taken by the executing agency to finalize and update the draft LARP:

- finalization of route alignment design to the detailed extent during the detailed project design exercise in order to identify the actual owners/leaseholders to be affected temporarily for loss of crops and other assets;
- collection of land details including ownership/lease holding and a list containing the quantum of land being affected by each plot;
- based on the final alignment, detailed assessment on loss of crops and trees need to be enumerated and recorded;
- upon collection of all necessary data, the draft LARP needs to be updated/finalized and sent to ADB for review and acceptance and disclosure on the ADB website (and the EA's website, if available);
- preparation of DDR(s) for the project components that would be confirmed as having no IR impacts. This can be done prior to the updated LARP preparation to allow award of civil works (if standard CW contract) of those components without LAR impacts while the updated LARP is being prepared and implemented.

1.4 Approach and Methodology

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

- **Inventory of Losses (IoL)** is aimed to measure the size and type of land and other assets as well as identify households that will be affected by the temporary land acquisition; the IoL will be updated with a detailed measurement survey (DMS) upon the availability of the detailed project design.
- **AH/AP census** aimed to gather the socioeconomic conditions of the affected households and affected persons. The census covered all the households (100%) proposed to be affected due to temporary land acquisition and was carried out in the months of March-May 2019;
- **AH/AP census** survey was also carried out among the households who are likely to be affected temporarily due to the construction of waste water collectors and sewerage pipelines and especially during the project construction. The census survey for this component is approximate;
- **Walkover survey** has also been carried out for the distribution pipeline to assess the overall impact on loss of crops and trees etc.;
- **Consultations** with all project stakeholders, including AHs, governmental agencies and other affected parties;
- **Preliminary estimation** of compensation rates aimed to provide an initial cost estimate for the LARP implementation, based on the proposed entitlement matrix.

29. Inventory of losses has been done to assess the impact on land acquisition and resettlement for temporary land acquisition especially for WWTP and wastewater collectors etc. Census of all affected households was conducted for the same. The settlements' maps were collected, and project alignment was superimposed in the digitized maps in order to identify the number of land parcels and their demarcation including the quantification. Based

on the cadastral details, a team of survey enumerators were engaged to carry out the Inventory of Losses and AP Census Survey.

30. As part of the draft LARP updating and finalization exercise, when the detailed engineering design (DED) becomes available, a detailed measurement survey (DMS) will be carried out involving a confirmation or revision of the project affected assets based on the DED and their measurements by professional surveyors as well as peg-marking the affected assets on the ground for temporary impacts (or permanent impacts, if it so happens). The project-level census information will also be updated, as necessary. For the valuation of assets including trees and other losses for compensation at replacement cost, following the country's relevant law, a licensed valuation firm will be engaged. All the while, consultations with the stakeholders shall be carried out. The updated and finalized LARP will be disclosed on the ADB website and, once it is approved by the government and concurred with ADB, it will be implemented.

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT

2.1 General

31. The project is expected to have temporary impacts on privately used lands during construction of the wastewater collectors for digging and filling up. Temporary impacts include loss of crops along the Right of Way (RoW) of new wastewater collectors in agricultural areas of Chinaz and Yangiyul districts. According to the existing construction standards, 16 meters of right of way has been considered for the wastewater collectors in the agricultural area and the RoW has been minimized in the congested areas. Assessment for wastewater collectors' alignment has been done through an inventory of losses (IOL) of the affected land parcels. The census survey of affected households along the transmission line is preliminary, which will be updated upon completion of the detailed engineering design. Assessment on loss of crops and trees along the RoW of wastewater collectors has been calculated approximately. A small diameter of wastewater network pipelines will have minimum disruption during construction.

2.2 Temporary Impacts on Land due to Construction of Wastewater Collectors

2.2.1 General

32. This section deals with the temporary impacts which are likely to occur during the construction of wastewater collectors. The impacts are temporary in terms of loss of crops during the construction period. However, the loss of trees due to the temporary impact is significant in numbers. There will be no permanent land acquisition for the pipeline components either for wastewater networks or collectors. The temporarily used land will be restored to its previous use by project contractors and the users will be allowed to cultivate their land after the construction. Careful scheduling of the construction activities may further reduce the impacts in terms of loss of crops. It is proposed that the construction schedule may follow the off-season where no cultivation or standing crops are there. However, it may happen that loss of crop may become unavoidable; therefore, an assessment was done through IOL and census survey. The right of way for sewerage collectors in agricultural field and other plain area is 16 meters. However, the construction activities may not disturb the crop area for entire 16 meters of right of way. The route alignment was done carefully to minimize the damage. Settlement areas have been avoided. The following section describes various temporary impacts likely to occur during the construction. There will be no physical or economic displacement.

2.2.2 Affected Villages (Temporary Impacts)

33. There are 2 towns/villages which will be affected due to temporary impacts to be caused by the construction of the wastewater transmission pipelines. Yangiyul and Chinaz districts have equal number (1) of affected towns/villages. Other project cities do not have wastewater transmission rehabilitation or construction components. A list of the affected villages in each district is shown in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1. List of affected Villages due to Temporary Impacts

Name of the District	Name of the Village	Total Number of Rural Settlements
Yangiyul	1. Gulbakhor town	1
Chinaz	2. Gulzorobod village	1
TOTAL:		2

Source: IOL and Census Survey, March-May 2019

2.2.3 Temporary Affected Land Parcels

34. Totally there are 4 land users expected to be affected temporarily, out of which Yangiyul district has 2 affected land users (50%) and Chinaz district has 2 affected land users (50%). District-wise break-up of the affected land parcels is shown in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2 Affected Land Parcels Information

#	Name of the District	Number of Affected Land Parcels/Users	Percent	Temporarily affected area (ha)
1	Yangiyul	2	50	0.88
2	Chinoz	2	50	1.38
Total		4	100	2.26

Source: IOL and Census Survey, March-May 2019

2.2.4 Affected Area Considered for Temporary Impact

35. A total of 2.26 hectares of land is likely to be impacted temporarily due to the construction of some sections (totally about 2 kilometers) of wastewater collectors included in the project scope. Land is categorized into two parts, such as, arable/crop cultivation land and orchard/garden land. Out of the total 2.26 ha of temporarily affected land, 1.64 ha is arable/crop cultivation land and 0.62 ha of land is classified as orchard/garden land. These lands will not be acquired permanently; rather, will be affected in terms of loss of crops and trees during the project construction. The duration of the temporary impact will be no more than one cropping season. Thereafter, the AHs will be allowed to resume their previous activities in these plots including the orchard. District-wise break up of each category of affected land area is shown in Table 2.3.

Table 2.3. Affected Area under Temporary Impact

#	Name of the District	Total Affected Land Area (hectare)		
		Arable/Crop Cultivation	Orchard/Garden	Total
1	Yangiyul	0.26	0.62	0.88
2	Chinaz	1.38	--	1.38
Total		1.64	0.62	2.26

Source: IOL and Census Survey, March-May 2019

2.2.5 Loss of Crops Likely to Occur During Pipeline Construction

36. As per the census and assets inventory exercise, it is found that there are several types of crops which may be temporarily affected during construction of the wastewater collectors. These crops are: wheat, corn, potato, mung bean, alfa-alfa. These crops were reported by land users to be planted in 2019. However, these are not necessarily to be affected if these crops are not found during the project construction.

2.2.6 Loss of Trees due to Construction of Collector and Supply Main

37. The loss of trees has been estimated due to temporary impacts on land. These trees exist along the right of way of wastewater collector line to be constructed in Yangiyul district. No trees will be lost in other project cities. A total of 204 numbers of trees will be affected, of which 164 are fruit trees and 40 are non-fruit trees. The expected period of temporary restriction of access to land with trees for the construction of sewerage pipelines is not more than two weeks. So, after the land is returned, trees can be replanted quickly. And, the seedlings to be replanted will be more than one year's old, as the seedlings can already be purchased immediately after getting their compensation and placed in seedling bags in a nursery. The AHs losing trees also have sufficient remaining land to replant trees. In any case, the proposed 5 years' compensation includes tree cutting after the harvesting and income from the fruit trees is expected again in the 4th or the 5th year or even earlier. So, the proposed compensation fully takes care of the anticipated losses. The likely income derived from the fruit

trees and maturity of the wood trees can be gauged from the compensation amount calculated in Table 8.1. Details on the loss of trees are shown in Table 2.4.

Table 2.4. Details on Loss of Trees due to Construction of Waste Water Collector in Yangiyul district

Name of species of Trees	Quantity (Number of Affected Units)
Fruit Trees	
Apple	134
Pear	20
Apricot	10
Non Fruit Trees	
Poplar	40
Total Fruit Trees	164
Total Non-Fruit Trees	40
Grand Total	204

Source: IOL and Census Survey, March-May 2019

2.2.7 Affected Households

38. The project census exercise reveals that totally there are 14 family members (7 in Chinaz district and 7 in Yangiyul district) in the surveyed 4 households which are under temporary impact, including 8 males and 6 females. Details of the affected households' gender composition is provided in the below Table 2.5.

Table 2.5. Affected Households' Gender Composition

#	Name of the District	Affected Households	Affected Households Members		
			Men	Women	Total
1	Yangiyul	2	4	3	7
2	Chinaz	2	4	3	7
Total		4	8	6	14

Source: IOL and Census Survey, March-May 2019

2.2.8 Affected Workers

39. There are agricultural laborers (seasonal workers) who are employed by the farmers. However, the farmers could not tell the numbers of the seasonal workers when they were interviewed. All the survey team learnt was that the potential employers hire the services of the seasonal workers from time to time, based on their specific needs, especially during crop planting/harvesting seasons and sometimes between these two seasons to prune trees, plant, weed, water and harvest crops and fruits. These are all seasonal workers picked up from the local labor market when required. They are not fixed to any particular land lease holder and their services are not hired on a permanent basis and may not be hired if it is clear that crops will be lost. However, discussions with the farmers point that it is not foreseen that these workers will be affected in terms of loss of income due to the temporary land requisition; they will continue their work in these farms based on the needs.

2.2.9 Severity of Impact

40. Severity of impact occurs when 10% or more of the total productive assets (income generating), such as, land, trees, shops, etc. are affected. Technically, the "severity of impact" issue applies in the case of permanent land acquisition. In this project, there is only temporary requisition of land to facilitate the project construction that may affect one cropping season, after which the land will be restored to the lease holder and compensation at replacement cost made for the losses. For the fruit trees to be cut, compensation includes the duration till the trees become fruit-bearing again. Table 2.5 demonstrates the percentage of land loss vis-à-vis the land lease size that shows one AP suffering a temporary land loss of more than 10%. However, the restrictions on his land is limited to approximately two weeks, he will be able to

continue work on his land after the pipeline is laid. This AP in Yangiyul district has totally 500 trees including 350 timber trees and 150 fruit trees. Approximately 16% of the trees may need to be cut, which he will replant and for which he will be compensated for the period until the trees reach fruit bearing age.

Table 2.5: Land Lease Size and the Quantum of Temporary Loss

	Districts	Number of Affected Farmers	Farmer	Size of land lease (ha)	Size of temporary land loss (ha)	Percentage of loss
1	Yangiyul	2	Bakhriddinov Anvar	12.20	0.76	6.23%
			Khusanov Ruslan	0.60	0.12	20.0%
2	Chinaz	2	Arslonov Nodir	100.00	0.88	0.88%
			Tulaganov Murod	80.00	0.50	0.63%
	TOTAL	4		192.80	2.26	

Source: IOL and Census Survey, March-May 2019

2.3 Temporary Impact on Land due to Construction of Wastewater Networks

41. The construction of wastewater networks will not have any significant impact. It is proposed that there will be construction and reconstruction of some 342.1 km (approximately) of wastewater networks and collectors with diameter of 600 to 150 mm. The construction of sewerage networks will be implemented along the cities' streets, on the right of way of such streets. Construction works will be carried out section by section. The period of construction works' implementation in any one section depends on many factors, such as, material and diameter of pipelines, landscape of the area, type of sewerage system used (gravity flow or pressure flow system) and vary from several days to more than 10-15 days. The length of each section shall be agreed with local governments. Depending on a given city and type of works, a local government gives permission for the length of construction sections. The length of such sections can vary from 50 meters and more. The period of land allocation is normally agreed with the local governments and contractors based on the contractor's construction works schedule approved by the EA. Contractors will be responsible for restoring the affected public lands. They will have sufficient budget in their contracts to cover all expenditures related to restoring the affected lands.

42. Most of the impacts will be possible to be avoided during construction by the contractor. The exact line route for these small diameter wastewater pipelines are not yet firm and these have various flexibility during laying of the line where adverse impacts can be avoided. During the survey no impact was identified due to construction of wastewater networks. Anyway, some additional provision (15%) will be made into the resettlement budget to cover any unanticipated impacts during the project implementation.

2.4 SUMMARY OF IMPACTS

43. The Project is expected to have only temporary impacts on land in terms of loss of crops, trees, etc. As stated in para. 20, the construction of the three new proposed pumping stations do not involve any land acquisition, as these will be built on public lands of the city and no resettlement impact is envisioned. Annex 7 provides a brief description/illustration of a pumping station. Similarly, installation of the 1028 water flow meters is not envisioned to inflict any resettlement impacts, as the existing and new manholes to be constructed for their installation are and will be located in the water supply pipeline right of way. A summary of various impacts is shown in Table 2.6.

Table 2.6. Summary Impacts

#	Impacts	Permanent Impact	Temporary Impact	TOTAL
1	Affected land area (ha)	0	2.26	2.26
2	Affected land users/households (#)	0	4	4
3	Affected households members (#)	0	14	14
5	Arable/crop cultivation land area (ha)	0	1.64	1.64
6	Orchard/garden land area (ha)	0	0.62	0.62
7	Severely affected households (#)	0	1	1
8	Total number of trees, including	0	204	204
8.1	• Fruit trees	0	164	164
8.2	• Non-fruit trees	0	40	40

Source: IOL and Census Survey, March-May 2019

III. SOCIO ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

3.1 General

44. This chapter deals with the socio-economic profile of the project affected households and project affected persons. Socio economic details of the affected households were collected through the social and census surveys. The surveys were conducted during the months of March-May 2019. Socio-economic information consists of affected households which would be temporarily affected during the construction of the transmission line. The socio-economic information was collected along with the census survey based on the preliminary engineering design. All temporarily affected households (N=4) have been covered for socio-economic analysis.

3.2 Affected Households

45. Both Chinaz and Yangiyul districts have equal number of temporarily affected households. Details on the affected households are shown in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1. Affected Households

Name of the District	Number of Households Temporary Impact	Percentage
Chinaz	2	50 %
Yangiyul	2	50 %
Total	4	100

Source: IOL and Census Survey, March-May 2018

3.3 Affected Persons

46. The total number of affected households is 4 which include 14 APs for temporary impact. Total male APs are 8 (57.15%) and total female APs are 6 (42.85%). The average family size of affected household is 3.5 persons. District-wise and component-wise distribution of male and female APs are shown in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2. Details on Affected Persons

District	Temporary Impact			Average family size (Total)	Male (%)	Fem. (%)	Total (%)
	Male	Fem.	Total				
Yangiyul	4	3	7	3.5	57.15	42.85	100
Chinaz	4	3	7	3.5	57.15	42.85	100
Total	8	6	14	3.5	57.15	42.85	100

Source: IOL and Census Survey, March-May 2019

3.4 Vulnerable Households

47. The socio-economic details of the affected households reveal that there is no household that falls under the category of vulnerability, as defined in ADB's SPS or as defined by the Government of Uzbekistan based on several poverty and social criteria. The national legal texts do not use the term 'vulnerable household'. Instead, the term 'low income family' is used and the Hokimiat (local administration) maintains a list of such families in their respective areas. As per the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers #44 dated 15.02.2013, the low-income families are those families with an average per capita monthly income less than 0.527 times of monthly minimum wage rate. Also, this resolution mentions of the following type of low income families who have priority right to receive financial assistance:

- families where children without parents are brought up by other relatives;
- families where one or both parents are disabled persons;
- widow or widower raising two or more children under the age of 14, living separately from other relatives;
- families with disabled child or children;

- mothers or fathers raising child or children in a single-parent family;
- families where one or both parents are unemployed and officially registered as job seeker at the employment promotion centers;
- single pensioners living alone.

48. Among the 4 affected households there is none which would fall under the definition of a low income family as described in the law #44 or ADB's definition of a vulnerable household which includes those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, female headed households, women and children, Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land.

3.5 Primary Occupation of Heads of the Affected Households

49. Agriculture is the primary occupation of heads of the affected households in both districts. Details of primary occupation of heads of households are shown in Table 3.3.

Table 3.3. Primary Occupation

Name of the District	Main Occupation of head of the households				Total
	Agriculture		Others		
	Number	%	Number	%	
Chinaz	2	50	-	-	2
Yangiyul	2	50	-	-	2
Total	4	100	-	-	4

Source: IOL and Census Survey, March-May 2019

3.6 Annual Income and Expenditure of Affected Households

50. The average annual income is homogenous among the affected households in the two districts. However, Chinaz district has been reported to have higher annual income (425,000,000 UZS) followed by Yangiyul district (120,000,000 UZS). The total average annual income of affected household is 545,000,000 UZS and the total average annual expenditure per household is 84,000,000 UZS. A summary of average annual income and expenditure composition is shown in Table 3.4. Details of average annual income and expenditure by main sources are shown in Table 3.5.

Table 3.4. Annual Income and Expenditure Information

District	Average Annual Income. UZS	Average Annual Expenditure. UZS
Chinaz	425,000,000	39,600,000
Yangiyul	120,000,000	44,400,000
Total Average	545,000,000	84,000,000

Source: IOL and Census Survey, March-May 2019

Table 3.5 Average Annual Income and Expenditure Information by Main Sources

Average Annual Income of Affected Household by Main Sources, UZS		
Main Income Sources	Yangiyul District	Chinaz District
a. Government Job		
b. Agriculture	85,000,000	325,000,000
c. Business, Trade, Private Jobs, Small Entrepreneurship	35,000,000	100,000,000
d. Other		
Average Annual Main Expenditures of Affected Household, UZS		
Main Expenditure Items	Yangiyul District	Chinaz District
a. Food	13,200,000	12,500,000
b. Utilities (gas, electricity, etc.)	4,000,000	4,500,000
c. Clothing	6,600,000	11,500,000

d. Healthcare, medicines	2,100,000	1,850,000
e. Education	2,400,000	5,500,00
f. Communication (telephone, internet)	2,100,000	3,250,000
g. Social Functions (wedding, birthdays, parties and etc.)	12,000,000	11,000,000
h. Petroleum for vehicle	2,000,000	6,500,000

Source: IOL and Census Survey, March-May 2019

3.7 Education Status of Affected Persons

51. Most of the affected persons have a secondary school degree including 6 persons which make 42.8% of total affected persons. The number of affected persons with a university degree is also significant, 4 persons which is 28.6% of total number. The number of affected persons with elementary degree is also 4, which is 28.6% of the total number of affected persons. Various educational levels of the affected persons are shown in the below Table 3.6.

Table 3.6. Educational Level of the Affected Persons

Education	Chinaz		Yangiyul		Total	
	Number	% of total	Number	%	Number	% of total
Elementary school	2	14.3	2	14.3	4	28.6
Secondary school	2	14.3	4	28.6	6	42.8
University/Institute	3	21.4	1	7.14	4	28.6
Total	7	50 %	7	50 %	14	100

Source: IOL and Census Survey, March-May 2019

3.8 Occupation Pattern of the Affected Persons

52. The findings of the project census of the affected persons show that children who attend schools and kindergartens, persons involved in agriculture, and housewives are major groups of the affected persons where each group equals to 28.6%. Occupational pattern of APs includes one student and one person involved in business, each of which equals to 7.14% of total number of APs. Details of occupational pattern of affected persons are given in Table 3.7.

Table 3.7. Occupation Pattern of Affected Persons

Occupation	Chinaz District		Yangiyul District		Total	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	%
Agriculture	2	14.28	2	14.28	4	28.6
Business			1	7.14	1	7.14
Government Jobs						
Pensioner						
Student	1	7.14			1	7.14
Housewife	2	14.28	2	14.28	4	28.6
Unemployed						
Attending school/childerganrden	2	14.28	2	14.28	4	28.6
Total	7	50 %	7	50 %	14	100

Source: IOL and Census Survey, March-May 2019

3.9 Age Structure of the Affected Persons

53. Age structure analysis shows that the persons between 26-44 is the major group among the affected persons (35.7%) followed by the age group of 45-60 (28.6%). The third major group is the age group of 8-16 which makes 21.42%. The two groups from 26 to 60 who is considered economically active group of people make 64.3 % of total affected persons. Details of age structure of affected persons is given in Table 3.8.

Table 3.8 Age structure of affected persons

Districts	0 - 7	8 to 16	17-25	26-44	45-60	61-75	76 +	TOTAL
Yangiyul		2		3	2			7
Chinaz	1	1	1	2	2			7
TOTAL:	1	3	1	5	4			14
%	7.14	21.42	7.14	35.7	28.6			100%

Source: IOL and Census Survey, March-May 2019

3.10 Women's Issues

54. Women have been considered as an integral part of the stakeholders and made aware about the project and due participation for women was ensured in the public consultations. The project will pay particular attention to ensure that women are the recipients of the compensation pertaining to their activities and to ensure that women who are de-facto household heads are clearly listed as beneficiaries of compensation and rehabilitation proceedings under the loan. Special attention will be given to the impact of resettlement on women and other vulnerable groups during monitoring of the LARP implementation. The project will have positive impacts on gender because of improved sanitation. During the project construction, if a female headed household is identified as affected, it will be considered as vulnerable and additional assistance as outlined in the entitlement matrix will be applicable. A gender action plan (GAP) has also been prepared as part of social assessment.

3.11 Indigenous People

55. The country does not have indigenous people's communities as defined in ADB's SPS (2009) for operational purposes. Therefore, the ADB's indigenous people policy, as described in ADB's SPS, is not triggered and no action is required for this LARP.

IV. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATIONS AND PARTICIPATION

4.1 General

56. Consultations were carried out with the identified stakeholders and the project affected persons at various stages of the PPTA exercise, i.e., during the feasibility study, during carrying out environmental studies and social-economic assessment studies. It ensured that the affected people and other stakeholders are informed, consulted and allowed to participate in project preparation and implementation; reducing public resistance to the project; helping mitigate and minimize any probable negative impact and bringing in the benefit of the project to the people.

57. Public consultations were also carried out in the project city/district hokimiyats. The participants in these public consultations included representatives of local communities, NGOs and officials of government organizations. It is noted that at the time of revising this draft LARP, the 4 APs were contacted and informed of the status of the project preparation and that they would be contacted in 2021 before the project construction begins. The evolving scope of project works did not touch any APs. The number of APs (N=4) remains the same after the updated scope of works.

4.2 Objectives of Consultations

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

- to make people aware about the project in terms of its activities and scope of work; and understand the views and perceptions of the people affected and local communities with reference to acquisition of land or loss of property and its due compensation;
- to discuss about the nature of the project induced impacts such as temporary in terms of land acquisition;
- to involve them as stakeholders in project planning and further during implementation;
- to understand views of the affected people and generate ideas regarding the expected demand of the affected people;
- to make people aware about the future plan of action;
- to seek peoples' participation and involvement during collection of actual information during the detailed surveys;
- to assess the local people's willingness to get involved with the project, and enumerate the measures to be taken during the implementation of the project;
- to discuss about the general policy principles of national laws and ADB Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 and to make them aware about the broad eligibility and entitlements.

4.3 Public Consultations

59. Public consultations were arranged in the project cities and districts in May, June and July 2019 as described in the below table:

Table 4.1. Venue, Date and Participants of Public Consultations Meetings

№	Consultations place	Number of meetings	Total number of participants	Including		Date of Consultations
				Male	Female	
1	Almailk city	1	37	21	16	30 May, 2019
2	Angren city	1	31	20	11	15 June, 2019
3	Akhangaran city	2	43	27	16	14 June, 2019
						29 June, 2019
4	Bekabad city	1	61	50	11	22 May, 2019
5	Chirchik city	2	65	47	18	3 June, 2019
						4 June, 2019

№	Consultations place	Number of meetings	Total number of participants	Including		Date of Consultations
				Male	Female	
6	Chinaz district	1	34	28	6	10 July, 2019
7	Yangiyul district	2	80	68	12	28 June, 2019
						4 June, 2019
Total		10	351	261	90	

60. A total of 10 public consultations had been carried out in the following locations: for Almalik city in Almalik city hokimiyat, for Angren city in Angren city TST, for Akhangaran city in Akhangaran city hokimiyat, for Bekabad city in Bekabad city hokimiyat, for Chirchik city in Chirchik city TST and hokimiyat, for Chinaz district in Chinaz district hokimiyat, for Yangiyul district in Yangiyul district and Yangiyul city hokimiyats.

61. Totally 351 people including 261 males and 90 females participated in the well-publicized public consultations in the seven project cities/districts. The list of participants included representatives of local communities to be covered by the project, including heads of makhallas, citizens, representatives of NGOs, etc. Representatives of local government bodies such as local hokimiyat, environment department, cadaster department, architecture and construction department and others attended the consultations. Scanned copy of the list of participants is presented as **Annex 3**.





Picture 4.1. Public consultations in progress in Bekabad city, 22 May 2019

62. During the consultations, the participants were informed about the main features of the project, approximate scopes of project LAR impact, local legal texts regulating LAR issues, ADB SPS 2009 policy principles, compensation payment measures, eligibility for receiving compensation, grievance redress mechanisms (GRM), institutional set up of the project implementation etc. The information was presented using Microsoft Power Point presentation facility. A copy of the presentation is included as **Annex 4** to this report

63. During the consultations, the stakeholders and participants were informed that project contractors would develop an informative banner including information about the project activities, implementers, schedule of construction works, deadlines, contact information and logbooks for complaints and suggestions on each construction site.



Picture 4.2. Public consultations in progress in Angren city, 15 June 2019

64. People were requested to forward their questions, opinions and suggestions. In addition, participants were provided with the contact information of the TST and district branches, Project Coordination Unit in JSC “Uzsuvtaminot”, and the PPTA team for further suggestions and questions.



Picture 4.3. Public consultations in progress in Chirchik city, 3 June 2019

4.4 Findings of the Public Consultations

65. Summary of questions received from participants and answers provided are described in the following table.

Table 4.2: Summary of questions received from participants and replied answers

	Questions	Answers
1.	Who will compensate for crops in case impacted by the project works?	The executing agency of the project will compensate for such damages.
2.	Who and when will repair sidewalks in case damaged during construction of sewerage pipelines?	In case of damage of sidewalks contractor will repair damaged sidewalks to original condition after completion of works and acceptance of works by executing agency. For this purpose contractor will have sufficient budget. In case if sidewalks are not repaired to their original conditions people can contact addresses shown in the presentation and inform about such cases.
3.	In case of impacts on structures, how such damages will be compensated?	Detailed answer was given explaining that structures are not expected to be impacted. In case of any impacts, the structures will be compensated at replacement cost.
4.	Which company will be contractor for doing construction works?	The process of contractor selection had been explained.
5.	What is the legal process to cut dried tree on street?	Process of cutting dried trees had been responded by environmental expert.
6.	In case a house is demolished due to the project will it be compensated?	Demolishing of any house is not expected by the project. In case such a situation happens, the demolished house will be compensated as per the rules of Uzbekistan and ADB's requirements.
7.	Will the project also improve drinking water supply systems?	No, the project will improve the sewerage systems.
8.	How noise level will be monitored during implementation of construction works?	Detailed answer was provided by the project environmental expert.
9.	Who can we contact to ask to include additional streets for construction of sewerage networks within the project?	Local water supply and sewerage company can be contacted to ask to include additional streets for sewerage network development. Then, WSS company will forward the information to technical team of the project.
10.	Will not be there delays in payment of compensation?	No. Compensation payments will not be delayed. Compensation will be paid prior to any construction activity.
11.	"Prosperous Village" program will be implemented by the Government this year. The roads will be repaired under this program. Is it possible to start and complete sewerage networks construction works before start of implementation of "Prosperous Village" program?	No. Unfortunately this is impossible. Construction works under the project cannot be started earlier than the beginning of 2021.
12.	Can local people apply for work on project related construction works?	Yes. Local people will be able to apply for work on project related construction works.
13.	Can you please explain the resolution of #97 in more detail?	Conditions of the government resolution #97 had been explained.

	Questions	Answers
14.	Will compensation be paid in cash or through bank transfer?	Compensation will be paid through bank transfer.
15.	Are there other sewerage projects in Tashkent province being implemented currently and financed by other international development banks such as World Bank or EBRD?	No. There are no sewerage projects currently implemented in Tashkent province funded by other international development banks.
16.	Is it possible to start construction works of the project this year?	No. Construction works of the project will start after completion of a number of procedures including loan agreement signing, detailed design works completion, selection of contractors. Construction works can be started no earlier than the beginning of 2021.
17.	What is the depth of sewerage pipeline laying?	Depth for laying pipe is different in each site. This depends on topography of sites. Somewhere the depth can be less somewhere it can be more. Somewhere it can be 1 meter and somewhere it can be 3 meters.
18.	How can people know that construction works are implemented under this project?	A signboard including information about the project must be installed on construction sites.
19.	Will the system be gravity flow system or pumping system?	Most of the system will work on gravity flow mode. However, there will be some cases of pumping.
20.	Diameters of pipelines are designed taking into consideration future growth of population?	Yes. Diameters of pipelines are designed taking into consideration 30 years' growth of population.
21.	What is the loan period and how the loan amount will be returned?	The loan will be returned during the period of 20 years. The loan amount will be included into the sewerage tariffs. Tariffs will be collected, accumulated and some part of accumulated funds will be paid to ADB to pay back the loan.
22.	In which of the project cities construction works will start first and in which last?	Construction works will be started and implemented in all project cities at one time.

4.5 Future Consultations Strategy

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

- JSC "Uzsuvtaminot" will organize public meetings and will apprise the communities about the progress in the updating of the LARP.
- JSC "Uzsuvtaminot" will organize public meetings to inform the community about the compensation and assistance to be paid. Regular update of the progress of the

resettlement component of the project will be placed for public display at local government office.

- Key features of the entitlements will be disclosed along the project corridor.
- Attempts will be made to ensure that vulnerable groups understand the process and to take their specific needs into account.

4.6 Disclosure

67. Disclosure about the project has already been made through public consultations and by distributing the project information during meetings with all APs. In the future, project information will be disseminated through disclosure of resettlement planning documents. Resettlement information leaflet containing information on project design, compensation, assistance, eligibility, entitlement, grievance redress mechanism, implementation schedule etc. will be prepared and translated into the Uzbek language and will be distributed to the project affected persons during the process of updating the LARP by JSC “Uzsuvtaminot” at the detailed design stage. This LARP will be translated into the Uzbek language and will be made available at district level especially in the local TSTs upon approval. This LARP will be disclosed on ADB’s website in English and on the website of JSC “Uzsuvtaminot” in the Uzbek language upon approval. The same procedure will also be followed for the disclosure of the updated/final LARP during the detailed design exercise.

V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS

5.1 Objectives

68. The ADB safeguards procedures require an EA to establish a project level grievance redress mechanism (GRM) with a suitable grievance redress procedure to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected peoples' concerns, complaints, and grievances. A GRM will be established to allow affected persons, if any, appealing any disagreeable decision, practice or activity arising from land or other assets compensation or even construction related grievances, such as, dust and noise and vibration. During consultations held by environmental team during preparation of IEE the local communities had been informed of their rights and of the procedures for addressing complaints, whether verbally or in writing. Care will always be taken to prevent grievances rather than going through a redress process.

69. The GRM will not impede access to the country's judicial or administrative remedies. The project affected persons can approach a court of law at any time and independent of the project level grievance redress process. Along with the ADB requirements on development and approval of grievance redress mechanism by implementation of investment projects, grievance redress procedure in Uzbekistan is also regulated by the national legislation, in particular by the law "On Appeals of Individuals and Legal Entities" (No. ZRU-378 issued on 3 December 2014 and amended on 11 September, 2017). The JSC "Uzsuvtaminot" will establish a project level appeal mechanism based on the national legislation of Uzbekistan.

5.2 Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

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

Table 5.1: Grievance Redress Mechanism and Levels

Level/Steps	Process
Level-1. District Branches of the Tashkent Province Tashkent Provincial Water Supply Company "Toshkent Suv Taminot".	The aggrieved person applies to relevant city/district branch of TST. After registration of received complaints the relevant branch of TST will review the nature/specificity of the complaint and will forward it to a relevant party for resolving. In parallel, the branch of TST shall inform its headquarters in Kibray city and the PCU coordinator about the received complaint. Depending on the nature of complaint it may go to project contractor, land cadaster department, makhalla or other local entity. During implementation of the GRM the branch of TST will be assisted by the Project Management Consultant and social safeguards specialist of PCU. At this level, the complaint should be resolved within 2 weeks. The local branch of TST will inform the aggrieved person and PCU coordinator about the measures undertaken and the outcome of the submitted

	question or complaint. APs also may submit their appeals to TST through the following e-government site: www.pm.gov.uz .
Level – 2. Grievance Redress Committee under the Tashkent Provincial “Toshkent Suv Taminot” (TST) company	In case the grievance was not redressed at the first stage or an applicant is not satisfied with the decision made/solution, she/he can submit the grievance directly to the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) under TST in Kibray city, which will consist of officials of Hokimiyat, coordinator of PCU on site, officers of IA and PMC. The committee will review the complaint and make a decision on its redress. Complaints shall be resolved in 15 days, and in case additional details are required, a maximum of 30 days will be used to resolve and close the complaint. In case this additional time is necessary, the complainant will be informed of the additional delay in writing. In case the grievance is not related directly to the project, the further instance will be recommended to the applicant where she/he should apply for the decision making. The EA through its PCU coordinator on a regular basis will check with the TST whether any complaint is received by district branches. At this stage APs also may submit their appeals to EA through the following e-government site: www.pm.gov.uz .

71. After exhausting the GRM process, aggrieved persons (a minimum of two) can also use ADB’s Accountability Mechanism (AM) through the direct citizens’ application to the ADB Headquarters in Manila, particularly to Complaints Receiving Officer, Accountability Mechanism Asian Development Bank Headquarters, 6 ADB Avenue, Mandaluyong City 1550, Philippines Email: amcro@adb.org, Fax +63-2-636-2086, if there has been any violation of ADB’s policy requirements in a project implementation.

72. The GRM, which is the responsibility of a borrower/client at the project level, is entirely separate from the Accountability Mechanism, which is an ADB procedure that allows people affected by ADB-financed projects to submit complaints to ADB. The Accountability Mechanism provides an independent forum and process whereby people can voice their problems and seek resolution and report alleged violations of ADB’s operational policies and procedures. The Accountability Mechanism comprises two separate but related, phases, namely: (i) a consultation phase (the facilitation function), led by ADB’s special project facilitator to assist project-affected people in finding solutions to their problems; and (ii) a compliance review phase, led by a three-member panel that investigates alleged violations of ADB’s operational policies and procedures, as defined by the Board of Directors, including safeguard policies, that have resulted or are likely to result in direct adverse and material harm to project affected people and recommends how to ensure project compliance with those policies and procedures.

73. The Accountability Mechanism is the last resort and ADB has its availability as a recourse in case other mechanisms for dealing with harmful project effects are not successful. GRM is required by SPS and the use of project level GRM should be encouraged first.

5.3 GRM Records and Documentation

74. The JSC “Uzsuvtaminot” and its PCU will keep record of complaints received for its use as well as for review by ADB during regular supervisions. The grievance mechanism applies equally to all affected households. When a reference is made to the makhalla, it is to the makhalla that the affected households’ lands or orchards are located in. The PCU will be responsible for recording the complaint, the step taken to address grievance, minute of the meetings, and preparation of a report for each complaint. The complaint handling process will be reported to ADB through project progress reports, and this will be a subject matter of the monitoring exercise as well.

VI. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

6.1 General

75. The legal and policy framework of the project is based on national legal texts of Uzbekistan related to land acquisition and compensation payments and ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 (SPS). Based on the analysis of applicable laws and policies and ADB's Policy requirement, the project related LAR principles have been adopted. As of date, there have been 12 Uzbekistan laws and regulations related to the LAR issues, but only 8 are applicable to this project. Those not applicable have been indicated therein.

6.2 Laws, Regulations and Provisions relating to LAR in Uzbekistan

6.2.1 The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan

76. The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted on 08.12.1992 with the latest amendment on 18.02.2019 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);
- 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 mineral resources, waters, fauna and flora, other natural resources shall constitute the national wealth and shall be rationally used and protected by the state (Article 55).

77. The Constitution guarantees the rights of its citizens and their equality before the law. In accordance with the Constitution, all citizens of Uzbekistan have equal rights and freedoms and are equal before the law without distinction of sex, race, nationality, language, religion, social origin, convictions, personal or social status (Article 18).

6.2.2 The Land Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan

78. The Land Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan was adopted on 30.04.1998 with the latest amendment of 15.11.2019. The code regulates the issues of withdrawal and provision of land plots for non-agricultural needs, compensation of losses of agricultural production, defines ownership and rights on land. It describes responsibilities of different state authorities of Uzbekistan related to land management; rights and obligations of land possessor, user, tenant and owner; land category types, land acquisition and compensation, resolution of land disputes and land protection. The Land Code also defines the terms of rights termination on land plot, seizure and land acquisition of land plot for state and public needs, and terms of seizure of land plot in violation of land legislation.

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

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

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

81. The land legislation envisages compensation for damages to land users in full, including lost profits in the following cases: (a) permanent or temporary acquisition of land; (b) limitation of the rights of users; (c) deterioration of land quality due to implementation of construction works, servicing, and other activities that lead to reductions in the quantity or quality of agricultural products. According to the legislation, compensation for loss of agricultural production is not provided if: (i) land is acquired for the construction and servicing of individual housing; (ii) land is acquired for the construction of schools, boarding-schools, orphanages, preschool and healthcare establishments; and (iii) land was allocated for water management purposes and for the construction of irrigation and water related facilities.

6.2.3 Housing Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan – not applicable to this project

82. The Housing Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan was adopted on 24.12.1998 with the latest amendment of 14.11.2019. This housing legislation regulates the relations of citizens, legal entities, public bodies and local governments on such issues as emergence, implementation, change and termination of the property right, the right of possession and use of premises; registration of housing, maintenance and repair of housing stock, monitoring of observance of housing rights of citizens and proper use of housing stock.

83. Article 27 ensures that affected persons whose houses are demolished will be provided with equal value housing in case their residential lands are acquired for public needs. The article ensures that such affected persons are compensated for lost facilities, constructions, crops, trees and other damages.

84. Article 28 of the Code identifies conditions for “land for land” compensation for acquisition of residential lands for state and public needs. The article says that in case of demolition of residential houses in connection with land acquisition for state or public needs the affected citizens, members of their families and also the citizens which permanently live in these houses shall be provided land for individual housing construction based on the existing standards. The affected persons should be provided temporary housing for the period of new house construction on new land up to three years including full compensation of demolished premises, facilities, constructions and plantings as well as other related expenditures.

85. Article 29. Compensation of losses of legal entities due to acquisition of their lands for state and public needs. Legal entities who own residential houses, other constructions, facilities, plantings located on land to be acquired shall be compensated with equal value property and paid other incurred losses due to acquisition of land parcel due to state and public needs.

86. Article 30. According to this article, residential houses and other facilities located on acquired land can be moved to new location. Procedure of movement of houses, constructions and facilities shall be determined by the Cabinet of Ministers of Uzbekistan.

6.2.4 Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan

87. The Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan was adopted by the Laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan No.163-I dated 21.12.1995 and No.256-I dated 29.08.1996 with the last amendments of 11.12.2019. The Civil Code provides definition of property, main concepts to

property objects, basics of termination of property rights and right for compensation payments due to property right loss, rights on intellectual property, it regulates the contractual and other obligations as well as other property and related personal non-property relations. The Code sets general rules of property acquisition, calculation of property cost and rights for compensation, terms of rights termination.

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

- expenses that the person whose rights are violated, made or must make to restore the violated rights;
- loss of or damage to property (real damage);
- revenues which this person would have received under normal conditions of civil turnover if his rights had not been violated (lost profits).

89. According to Article 14, Clause 3 “If a person who violated a law and got revenues received as a result of this, the person whose rights had been violated has the right to claim compensation along with other losses, lost profits in the amount not less than such revenues”.

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

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

6.2.5 Resolution of the President of Uzbekistan “About the Measures for Basic Improvement of Investment Climate in the Republic of Uzbekistan”

92. The resolution dated 01.08.2018 with the reference number UP-5495 and amendment dated 01.10.2019 clarifies the sectors for which involuntary acquisition of land of individuals and legal entities is allowed for the state and public needs. The regulation obliges to carry out consultations with affected persons before acquisition of theirs lands. As per the resolution losses of affected people due to land acquisition must be compensated in full before acquisition of land. The government bodies shall reimburse losses of affected persons in case of illegal orders of government bodies for land acquisition. The following are the main provisions of the resolution:

- decision of involuntary land acquisition for the state and public needs is allowed only after consultations with the parties whose land plots are planned to be acquired as well as after evaluation of benefits and losses;
- demolition of residential, industrial structures, other buildings and facilities of individuals and legal entities due to land acquisition is allowed after full compensation of affected assets and losses caused to owners due to land acquisition;
- losses of individuals and legal entities resulting from illegal administrative act of a government body shall be reimbursed by the state;
- Involuntary land acquisition for public needs is allowed only for the following purposes: state defense and public security, protected natural areas, establishment and operation of free economic zones, implementation of obligations arising from international treaties; discovery and development of mineral deposits;
- construction (reconstruction) of roads and railways, airports, aerodromes, air navigation facilities and aviation centers, railway transport facilities, bridges,

- subways, tunnels, energy systems and power lines, communication lines, space activity facilities, trunk mains, engineering and communication networks;
- implementation of master plans of settlements for construction of facilities funded by the Government as well as other cases clearly indicated by laws and decisions of the Government.

6.2.6 The Resolution of the Cabinet Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "About Additional Measures to Guarantee Property Rights of Individual Persons and legal Entities and to Improve Procedures of Land Acquisition and Compensations " – not applicable to this project

93. This resolution with the reference number 911 was adopted on 16.11.2019 and mostly entered into force starting from 01.01.2020 sets out procedures for compensation to individuals and legal entities in case of acquisition of residential lands for public needs and investment projects. This regulation mainly deals with residential land plots, houses, building and structures of individuals and legal entities. The regulation does not apply to privatized land plots.

94. The resolution includes main text, Annex 1: "Procedure of land acquisition and compensation for real estate facilities located on lands acquired", Annex 2: "Modifications to other national legal texts" and Annex 3: "List of cancelled national legal texts".

95. The Annex 1 which describes land acquisition procedures includes the following chapters: 1. General Conditions; 2. Procedures of land acquisition; 2.1 Procedure of preparing land acquisition documentation when land is acquired for public needs, 2.2. Procedure of preparing land acquisition documentation when land is acquired for investment projects, 2.3. Procedure of preparing land acquisition documentation when land is acquired for implementation of town development master plans to be financed by investment projects, 2.4. Procedure of review of land acquisition documents by Councils of People's Deputies, 2.5. Procedure of meaningful consultations with APs, 2.6. Procedure of preparing land acquisition resolutions by local governments; 3. Procedure of compensation payments to APs; 4. Procedure of demolishing real estate facilities located on the land acquired; 5. Grievance redress. 6. Conclusion.

96. The following are the general principles and procedures of the resolution to be followed during acquisition of land of individual persons or legal entities for public needs/investment projects and providing compensation.

97. Acquisition of a land plot for public needs shall be carried out with landowner's consent or in agreement with land user, by a resolution of Councils of People's Deputies as well as resolutions of the President and Cabinet of Ministers of Uzbekistan.

98. Based on such resolutions local Hokimiyats issue their resolutions for demolishing of real estate on a land acquired. Resolutions of Hokimiyats shall be reviewed and approved by local justice departments.

99. Compensation agreement must be prepared and signed by initiator of land acquisition and land user. The agreement shall be effective after official notary certification. Structures existing on the acquired land can be demolished only after full payment of compensation indicated in the compensation agreement.

100. Previously issued land allocation resolutions cannot be modified or terminated for the purpose of further acquisition of lands.

101. A special Land Acquisition and Compensations Coordination Unit shall be established in each province Hokimiyat. Total staff number of each Coordination Unit shall include two persons. District and city level hokimiyats can be staffed with one Land Acquisition and Resettlement Specialist based on the needs to handle land acquisition and resettlement issues.

102. The following are the main functions of Land Acquisition and Compensations Coordination Unit and Land Acquisition and Compensations Coordination Specialist:

- check availability of compensation resources (money, lands, other properties) to provide for losses to be incurred;
- prepare presentation materials of planned construction works to review by Councils of People's Deputies;
- carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons;
- monitoring of timely implementation of compensation agreements to be signed by APs and land acquisition initiators;
- prepare information for the Cabinet of Ministers regarding land acquisition, compensation payments, demolishing of properties, as well as implementation of construction works on the acquired lands.

103. Land acquisition and demolition of residential, industrial, other constructions and plantings is allowed only for the following purposes:

- defense and state security, needs of protected natural areas, creation and functioning of free economic zones;
- implementation of obligations arising from international treaties;
- discovery and development of mineral deposits;
- construction (reconstruction) of roads and railways, airports, aerodromes, air navigation facilities and aviation centers, railway transport facilities, bridges, subways, tunnels, energy systems and power lines, communication lines, facilities of space activities, trunk mains, engineering and communication networks;
- implementation of master plans of settlements in terms of construction of facilities at the expense of the state budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan as well as in other cases directly stipulated by the laws and decisions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

104. The resolution describes detailed procedure of land allocation and providing compensations as follows:

Level	Authorities	Description	Timeline
Level 1	- President of Uzbekistan, Cabinet of Ministers	- Issue relevant resolutions	- In due time
Level 2	- Province, district and city hokimiyats	- Search appropriate real estate properties in old and emergency condition and lands occupied by unused facilities	- In due time
	Province, district and city hokimiyats	1. Preparing presentation materials related to construction design 2. Sending request to district (city) Construction Department and Land Cadaster Department for appropriate conclusion and other information	In due time 1 day, after readiness of presentation materials
	Construction Departments	1. Prepares information on compliance of project design with town development documentations 2. Sending conclusions to province, district (city) Hokimiyats	5 working days
	Land Cadaster Departments	1. Prepares full list of real estate facilities existing on a land to be acquired 2. Sends prepared materials to province, district, city hokimiyats	5 working days
Level 3	- Province, district and city hokimiyats	- 1. Evaluation of preliminary amount of compensation 2. Send presentation materials to Supervisory Board of the National Compensation Fund	- 5 working days

		Supervisory board of the National Compensation Fund	-	1. Review presentation materials 2. Check availability of compensation funds 3. Agrees or rejects land acquisition issue 4. Sends its decision to appropriate province, district or city hokimiyat	-	3 working days
		Province, district and city hokimiyats	-	Send land acquisition materials to Councils of People's Deputies for review	-	2 working days
		Councils of People's Deputies	-	1. Review land acquisition materials and decides on implementation of meaningful consultations with APs 2. Declares its decision and sends to province, district or city hokimiyat	-	As needed 1 working day after decision is taken
Level 4	-	Province, district and city hokimiyats	-	1. Informs APs about meaningful consultations 2. Organize meaningful consultations with APs 3. Prepares minutes of consultations 4. Announcement of consultations minutes	-	2 working days 15 working days On the day of consultations
Level 5	-	Councils of People's Deputies	-	1. Takes decision on approval or rejection acquisition of land 2. Announce its decision	-	5 days after consultations with APs
Level 6	-	Province, district and city hokimiyats	-	Organize evaluation of land use rights for acquired land and real estate facilities on such land at market prices. At the same time the following will be evaluated: - resettling, temporary apartment renting cost; - lost profit; - other expenditures.	-	As per compensation agreement
Level 7	-	Province, district and city hokimiyats and Aps	-	1. Agree type, amount and time of compensation payment 2. Prepare compensation agreement in written form and organize its notary certification	-	As agreed
Level 8	-	Province, district and city hokimiyats	-	1. Record compensation agreements 2. Ensure payment of agreed compensation 3. Monitoring of compensation payment	-	In timeframe agreed in compensation agreement
Level 9	-	APs	-	Leave and make available houses, production buildings and other facilities located on the acquired land	-	In timeframe agreed in compensation agreement
		Province, district and city hokimiyats	-	1. Prepare draft resolution about demolition of real estate facilities 2. Send draft resolution and other related documents to justice departments	-	2 working days
Level 10	-	Justice departments	-	1. Review draft resolutions and other related documents 2. Prepare legal opinion (approval or rejection) for submitted resolutions on demolishing of real estate facilities 3. Submit the opinion to hokimiyats	-	2 working days
		Province, district and city hokimiyats	-	1. Adopt resolutions on demolishing real estate facilities on the land acquired 2. Submit resolutions on demolishing to local cadaster departments and tax departments. Publish on web site of hokimiyat and mass media	-	As required 1 working day

Level 11	-	Province, district and city Hokimiyats or APs	-	Organize demolishing of real estate facilities	-	As required
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105. Demolition of real estate facilities, both with formal title or without, due to land acquisition is allowed only after full compensation of the facilities and losses at market value.

106. In case if lands are acquired for public needs by local Hokimiyats, compensations shall be paid from the fund of the National Fund for Land Acquisition and Resettlement Compensation.

107. In case if lands are acquired for investments project then investor organization will be responsible for payment of compensation, provision of houses or apartments, and temporary housing, as well as the reimbursement of all relocation costs.

108. Local Hokimiyats shall disclose land acquisition and resettlement related resolutions, dates and venue of consultations with APs, consultations minutes and other related information on their web sites and/or on mass media.

109. Land users may appeal the resolution of the respective district/town Hokim on demolition and approval of the value of residential, manufacturing, and other-purpose buildings, facilities, and plantings subject to demolition in the Hokimiyats of the Provinces as well as in the court system.

110. The following shall be compensated due to land acquisition and demolishing real estate properties:

- market value of real estate facilities;
- market value of land use right;
- relocation costs;
- cost of temporary renting of other real estate facilities;
- loss of profit;
- other costs and damages incurred due to land acquisition.

111. The following types of compensations can be provided for land acquisition and demolishing real estate properties:

- cash compensation;
- other equivalent real estate properties;
- land plots;
- other types of compensation which can be agreed in compensation agreement.

112. Salvage materials from the demolished real estate facilities can be taken by the owner in case if these facilities are demolished at the expense of the owner. This issue shall be agreed between owner of the facilities and initiator of land acquisition.

6.2.7 Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers “About the Measures of Improvement the Order of Provision of Land Plots for Implementation of Urban Development Activity and for Other Non-Agricultural Needs”

113. Being adopted on 25.05.2011 with the reference number 146 with amendments of 20.12.2019, this resolution is aimed to improve the procedure of providing land plots, protect rights of legal entities and individuals during land acquisition, improve the architecture of settlements and the efficient use of their land for construction in accordance with the land code and the national town planning code. The resolution mainly deals with agricultural lands. This resolution regulates: (i) procedure for providing land plots for urban development and other non-agricultural purposes, (ii) procedure of compensation for land possessors, users, tenants and owners, as well as losses of agriculture and forestry.

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

- compensation for losses of users, tenants and land owners;

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

115. Losses of land owners, users, tenants, as well as losses of agriculture and forestry should be compensated before granting of documents certifying rights on land plot. The regulation also orders that demolition of house or building shall be done only after agreeing on compensation and providing replacement premises. The regulation orders that compensation shall be paid before starting any construction work on the land acquired. In case land owners, users, and tenants whose land plots are acquired disagree with compensation amounts they can appeal to a court. In case of acquisition and temporary occupation of land plot or part thereof, the following shall be compensated:

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

116. The amount of losses of agricultural land owners, users, tenants shall be determined by the State Research and Design Institute "Uzdaverloyikha" and its regional divisions; regional branches of state enterprises for land management and real estate cadastre, and departments for architecture and construction with help of evaluation company.

117. The amount of losses due to land acquisition are considered by land commissions under the Cabinet of Ministers, Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Hokimiyats of provinces, districts and cities and approved by local authorities.

118. The losses of owners, users, and tenants of land plots as well as the losses of agricultural and forestry production shall be compensated before issuing to a new owner, user and lessee documents certifying the right to the land plot.

119. The following shall be compensated in case of permanent land acquisition or temporary use of land:

- cost of land plot which is privately used by legal entities and individuals;
- cost of residential houses, buildings and structures, including facilities whose construction was not completed;
- cost of fruit, protective and other perennial plants;
- cost of not-completed agricultural production;
- loss of profit.

120. The cost of unfinished agricultural production, including cost of used materials (seeds, mineral and organic fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, etc.) and actually performed works (preparation of soil for sowing, cleaning of irrigation and drainage network, sowing seeds, watering, processing of crops, etc.) shall be evaluated based on the primary accounting documents.

121. The cost of the lost profit of legal entities due to land acquisition shall be calculated on the basis of the average annual net income for the last three years based on financial reports on for the relevant years, and the period which is necessary for the restoration of activity on new location. The period necessary for restoration of activity on a new location is time for

obtaining land plot, standard time for design and construction of facilities similar to those to be demolished.

122. Loss of profit shall not be compensated in cases when legal entities and individuals are provided with new land plots of equivalent value.

- losses of lands are paid compensated to the government in the following cases:
- permanent or temporary acquisition, purchase of agricultural land which had been given to people for agricultural activities for non-agricultural purposes;
- restriction of rights of owners, users, tenants to land plots due to creation of protective and sanitary zones around new water reservoirs under construction, water supply sources, resorts, main canals and collectors, roads, pipelines, power lines and communications as well as other facilities;
- deterioration of land quality as a result of activities of legal entities and individuals.

123. Losses for agricultural lands are not compensated to the relevant government departments in the following cases:

- housing construction and maintenance of residential buildings;
- construction of kindergartens, schools and medical institutions;
- construction of water facilities, reclamation facilities and hydro-technical structures;
- establishment of protected natural areas.

124. Funds (tenfold or twentyfold amount, depending on type of land) for compensation of agricultural lands losses shall be transferred to special accounts of regional "departments on land resources and state cadaster" within 1 month after adoption of local government's decision on land acquisition and approval of scope of losses.

125. The funds received into the special accounts of the regional departments shall be used for the following purposes:

- development of new lands and reconstruction of irrigated lands;
- improvement of soil fertility;
- construction and reconstruction of drainage network, capital planning and improve water supply of irrigated lands;
- improvement of hayfields and pastures;
- creation, restoration forests and nut-tree plantations;
- afforestation of sands, coastal strips of reservoirs and rivers;
- terracing of mountain slopes and implementation of other anti-erosion measures;
- land management, cadastral and forest management works;
- construction and equipping of wells and water pipelines on pastures;
- preparation of land management documentation for optimization of land plots of farms;
- reclamation of disturbed lands;
- creation of automated land information systems.

126. Cost of new lands development to be paid to the relevant government department instead of the lands acquired shall be calculated based on the following table.

Table 6.1 Land compensation fee for permanent acquisition of land for non-agricultural purposes

Provinces	Land compensation fee, thnd.UZS x 1 bonitet score (soil quality indicator)
Republic of Karakalpakstan	444,2
Andijan	761,6
Bukhara	634,8
Djizak	507,8
Kashkadarya	507,8

Navoi	507,8
Namangan	698,2
Samarkand	761,6
Surkhandarya	825,0
Sirdarya	507,8
Tashkent	761,6
Fergana	698,2
Khorezm	634,8
Tashkent city	761,6

127. Also, when calculating the cost of agricultural land loss, the location of the acquired land plot (distance factor) shall be taken into account relatively to administrative and industrial centers. Distance factors to be applied during calculation of compensation cost for permanent land acquisition are given in the following table. The calculated amount shall be:

Table 6.2 Distance factors applied during calculation of land compensations

Settlements	Distance to border of settlements, km	Multiplier to be applied
Tashkent city	up to 20	2.0
Province center	up to 10	1.5
Other cities and rural settlements as well as rural settlements which are considered as district centers	up to 5	1.3

128. The above described laws and regulations mention that non-titled and squatters on land and building/structures are ineligible for any compensation.

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

6.2.8 The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “About Privatization of Non-Agricultural Land Plots” – not applicable to this project

130. Being adopted on 13.08.2019 with reference #ZRU-552, this resolution came into force on 01.03.2020. The purpose of this law is to regulate relations in the field of privatization of non-agricultural land plots. It will allow individuals and legal entities of Uzbekistan to privatize non-agricultural lands.

131. The law consists of 6 Chapters (General Conditions; Public Administration of Land Plots Privatization; Privatization of Lands with Real Estate Properties; Privatization of Free Lands and Land Plots Allocated to the Urban Development Fund; Legal Status of Privatized Land Plots; Conclusions) which include 44 Articles.

132. Article 10. This article indicates types of non-agricultural lands as follows: land plots with buildings, production facilities which belong to legal entities; land plots allocated to citizen of the country for construction of houses; free land plots and land plots allocated to the Urban Development Fund under the Ministry of Economy and Industry of Uzbekistan.

133. Article 11 indicates types of lands which are not allowed for privatization as follows: lands located on territories which do have approved layouts; lands on which mineral deposits and strategic public facilities are located; nature protection lands, recreational lands, lands with historical and cultural sites, forests and lands on which water resources are located, public lands in cities and towns (squares, streets, driveways, roads, embankments, squares,

boulevards); lands contaminated with dangerous substances; lands allocated to free economic and small industrial zones participants.

134. According to the Article 12, citizen of Uzbekistan and resident legal entities (both national and foreign) have the right for land privatization. Foreign citizen and non-resident legal entities do not have right to privatize land plots.

135. Articles 35-39 of the law describe procedures of acquisition of privatized lands. Article 35 says that privatized lands can be acquired due to nationalization, requisition, confiscation and to cover debts of land owner.

136. Article 37 indicates conditions when privatized lands can be nationalized. Privatized lands can be nationalized for the following purposes:

- defense and state security needs, needs of protected natural areas, creation and functioning of free economic zones;
- implementation of obligations arising from international treaties;
- discovery and development of mineral deposits;
- construction (reconstruction) of roads and railways, airports, aerodromes, air navigation facilities and aviation centers, railway transport facilities, bridges, subways, tunnels, energy systems and power lines, communication lines, facilities of space activities, trunk mains, engineering and communication networks;
- implementation of master plans of settlements in terms of construction of facilities at the expense of the state budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan as well as in other cases directly stipulated by the laws and decisions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

137. Nationalization of privatized lands is prohibited for commercial purposes. Nationalized lands can be acquired only after payment of full compensation. In case of denationalization land owners whose lands were nationalized have priority right to nationalize the lands.

138. Article 38. Requisition of privatized lands. Privatized lands can be temporarily acquired during emergency situations (natural disasters, accidents, epidemics, epizootics etc.). Requisition of privatized lands shall be implemented based on a document of the Cabinet of Ministers about requisition with compensation of damages incurred. Requisition of a privatized land plot is carried out solely for the purpose of protecting rights and legitimate interests of citizens, society and the state from threats arising due to emergency situations.

139. After emergency situation is over, the acquired land shall be returned to land owner. In case the acquired land cannot be returned, the land owner shall be compensated with real market price.

140. Article 39. Confiscation. A privatized land can be confiscated according to criminal procedure legislation and based on a court decision.

6.2.9 Resolution of the Government of Uzbekistan “On Measures on Improvement Efficiency of Preparing and Implementation of Projects funded by International Financial Institutions and Foreign Governmental Financial Organizations”

141. Being adopted on 16.07.2018 with the reference number 3857 this resolution requires that compensation for land acquisition, demolition of houses, other facilities, structures or damage of plantings due to implementation of projects funded by international donor to be made in accordance with the rules of international donor if such rules are fixed in project agreement.

6.2.10 Resolution of the Government of Uzbekistan “About Approval of the Procedure of Accumulating and Use of Funds of Centralized Stocks for Compensation of Damages to Individual Persons and Legal Entities Due to Acquisition of Lands for Public Needs” – not applicable to this project

142. Being adopted on 26.12.2018 with the reference number 1047 this resolution established the Republican Centralized Fund (RCF) under the Cabinet of Ministers for

calculation and payment compensations to affected households and entities due to involuntary land acquisition. According to the resolution land can be acquired only for public and state needs. RCF covers the projects funded by the Government, central and local level. This resolution sets the procedure of compensation payments to affected physical and legal entities using the RCF funds.

143. As per the resolution, funds of RFC and its regional branches shall be managed by the Chairman of Boards of Directors. The Board of Directors under RCF has the right to take decisions which are compulsory for execution. The Board of Directors will also monitor the allocation of funds to affected households during land acquisition period. Local governments (i.e., Hokimiyats) shall start the process of compensation by requesting the RCF necessary funds for land acquisition. The Board of Directors shall review such requests and take the appropriate decision. Regional governments shall issue resolutions on allocation of compensation funds based on the decision of the RCF. The Decree serves as a legal basis for paying compensation to affected persons.

6.2.11 Resolution of Cabinet of Ministers “On Approval of the Regulations on the Procedure of Assignment and Payment of Social Benefits and Material Assistance to Low-Income Families”

144. This resolution with reference number 44 dated 15.02.2013 with latest amendment of 16.07.2019 regulates the procedure for appointment and payment by Makhalla allowances for families with children under the age of 14 years, allowances for child care until the age of two years and allowance for low income families. According to this resolution the following types of families are entitled for allowances:

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

145. Uzbekistan’s legislations do not define compensation as targeting the rehabilitation of the APs livelihood. It instead focuses on the mere compensation of directly measurable physical impacts or incomes. However, the Presidential Resolution number 3857 of 2018 requires that the donor-funded projects follow the specific safeguards requirements of the donor. This provision removes any disparity between the country’s legislations on LAR issues and ADB’s requirements for the IR safeguards.

6.2.12 Construction Standard and Rules No. KMK 2.10.03-97

146. The KMK Instruction regulates construction norms for temporary and permanent acquisition of land for construction of main water supply and sewerage pipelines. This construction norm had been issued by the State Committee on Architecture and Construction of Uzbekistan (now the Ministry of Construction) which is the controlling authority for all type of constructions within Uzbekistan. According to this KMK permanent land acquisition will be allowed for on ground pipelines only. In case the pipelines are to be laid underground, then temporary land acquisition will be applied.

6.3 ADB Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard Policy review

147. The objective of ADB’s involuntary resettlement safeguard policy is to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and

design alternatives; to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

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

149. As per the SPS, the rate of compensation for acquired housing, land and other assets will be calculated at full replacement costs. The calculation of full replacement cost will be based on the following criteria as relevant: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any. Where market conditions are absent or in a formative stage, the borrower/client will consult with the displaced persons and host populations to obtain adequate information about recent land transactions, land value by types, land titles, land use, cropping patterns and crop production, availability of land in the project area and region, and other related information.

150. The borrower/client will also collect baseline data on housing, house types, and construction materials. Qualified and experienced experts will undertake the valuation of acquired assets. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account. The following are the basic policy principles for involuntary resettlement in ADB's SPS, 2009:

- (i) screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks;
- (ii) carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned non-government organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase;
- (iii) improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible;
- (iv) provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and

- production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required;
- (v) improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing;
 - (vi) develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status;
 - (vii) ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets;
 - (viii) prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule;
 - (ix) disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders;
 - (x) conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation;
 - (xi) pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation;
 - (xii) monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

6.4 Comparison of Policies

151. The main differences between the land related laws of Uzbekistan and ADB's SPS 2009 requirements are outlined in the following table. However, it is noted that due to the introduction of two specific legislations in 2018, (i) Presidential Resolution # 3857 "On measures to Improve the Effectiveness of Development and Implementation of Projects With the Participation of International Financial Institutions (IFIs) and Foreign Governmental Financial Organizations (FGFOs)" and (ii) Presidential Decree #5495 "On Measures for Fundamental Improvements of Investment Climate in the Republic of Uzbekistan", which require preparing and implementing projects funded by International Financial Institutions (IFIs) according to their requirements as well as carrying out meaningful consultations, all gaps have diminished.

Table 6.3. Comparison of LAR provisions between ADB's IR Policy and the National Legislations

Issues	ADB's SPS (2009) requirements	Republic of Uzbekistan	Gaps and Reconciliation Needs
1. Livelihood rehabilitation	ADB Policy requires rehabilitation/ improvement of AP livelihood standards.	Notion of livelihood rehabilitation not sanctioned by national law. However, the Presidential Resolution #3857 requires addressing the livelihood issue for IFI funded projects.	This is a gap but reconciled in previous ADB projects and preceded. The SPS requirement will be followed.
2. Compensation entitlements	A. APs with formal title have to be compensated for lost land/other assets. B. APs with legalizable title have right to be compensated for lost land and assets after the EAs helps them in legalizing their assets. C. APs with no legal title are compensated for lost non-land assets.	A. APs with formal title are compensated for lost land/other assets. B/C. APs with legalizable or no legal title. Legalizable are not distinguished and considered non-legal as legalization is a burden of the APs. Non-legal APs have no right to be compensated for land and non-land assets. However, the Presidential Resolution #3857 applies for addressing IFI funded proj.	A. Same in principle/ application. No reconciliation needed. B/C is a gap. Application reconciled in previous ADB projects and preceded. The SPS requirement will be followed
3. Compensation	A. Permanent loss of land. Replacement land as preferred option or cash compensation at full market rate. For both legal/ legalizable APs.	A. Permanent loss of land. Replacement land for legal APs. However, the Presidential Resolution #3857 applies in relation to legalizable and non-legal APs for addressing IFI funded projects.	A. Same in principle/ application for legal APs. Gap relates to compensation for all non-land losses of legalizable and non-legal APs and is addressed through the Presidential Resolution #3857. The SPS requirement will be followed.
	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 for all losses including lost profit.	B. Same in principle and application. No gap.
	C. Loss of structures/ buildings. Cash compensation at replacement cost for lost item free of depreciation and transaction costs.	C. Loss of structures/ buildings. Cash compensation at replacement cost for lost item free of depreciation, transaction costs, and other deductions.	C. Same in principle and application. No gap.
	D. Loss of indirectly affected items. Non-affected parts of an asset no longer usable after impact will have to be compensated as well.	D. Loss of indirectly affected assets. Law requires that all losses including lost profits is to be compensated to all legal APs	D. Same in principle and application. No gap.
	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 AP based on recognized documented evidence but no clear methodology.	E. Same in principle but ADB does not consider opportunity cost, which is a value addition in the country system. No gap.

Issues	ADB's SPS (2009) requirements	Republic of Uzbekistan	Gaps and Reconciliation Needs
	F. Loss of trees: Irrespective of legal land occupancy status, compensation at market value.	F. Loss of unproductive and productive trees. Unproductive as well as productive trees affected by a public project are to be compensated. There are different approaches in use for valuation of unproductive and productive trees. Compensation for the lost trees is separated from compensation for lost profits.	F. Same in principle. Application process varies for various categories of trees, viz., productive or non-productive. No gap.
	G. Loss of crops. Compensation of crop at market price.	G. Loss of crops. Loss of crops to be compensated. There are two forms of compensation for loss of crops: i) compensation for uncompleted agriculture production and ii) compensation of lost profit as average income for the last three years, multiplied by 4.	G. No gap. However, the timing of payment condition should be covenanted to ensure that lost crops are compensated close as much as possible to the date of calculation of lost profit.
	H. Loss of jobs. Indemnity for lost income ensuring AP rehabilitation. As a good practice, application on stoppage period up to a maximum of 6 months of declared salary (formal employees) or minimum salary (informal employees.) Compensation directly disbursed to APs.	H. Loss of jobs. Loss of employment is to be compensated with 2 months average salary plus a severance pay of a maximum of 1 month's average salary depending on the length of the employment lost. All losses (including real damage, lost profits) are to be compensated.	H. No gap.
4. LAR Planning, assessment and valuation of impacts	A. Resettlement Plan (LARP). LARP preparation includes: a) impacts assessment/AP census; b) definition of entitlements, income/livelihood restoration strategy, grievance redress mechanism, institutional arrangements; c) consultation results; d) monitoring and reporting; e) budget and implementation schedule. RP requires the following surveys: i. Measurement survey. Measures all affected items. ii. AP Census. Identifies all APs and establishes legitimate beneficiaries based on legal status. iii. Socio-economic survey. Provides background information on AP' socio-economic features. iv. Valuation survey a) Land: If land market exist based on a survey of	A. Resettlement Plan. There are no requirements to prepare integrated and stand-alone LARPs. LAR planning entails similar but less extensive/simpler assessment/survey efforts than ADB Policy, as detailed below: i. Measurement survey. Land and buildings impacts measured. Other impacts identified but not measured. ii. APs Identification. Identifies only legal APs for entitlement. iii. Socio-economic survey. <u>No comparable requirements exist</u> but has a mechanism to identify low-income families for providing with social benefits and material assistance. iv. Valuation survey a) Land: valued at market rate based on a transactions survey. Valuation includes transaction costs/third	LAR planning is a gap in the country system vis-à-vis ADB's requirements. However, LAR planning has been made for all ADB financed projects, as required by the SPS and preceded.

Issues	ADB's SPS (2009) requirements	Republic of Uzbekistan	Gaps and Reconciliation Needs
	<p>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 and transaction costs;</p> <p>c) Trees/crops.</p>	<p>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. Compensation is provided based on the methodology detailed in section 3.F and 3.G. or based on an agreed lump sum.</p>	
5. Procedural mechanisms	A. Information disclosure. Resettlement-related documents to be timely disclosed in the AP language.	A. Information disclosure. No disclosure requirement exists.	A. Potentially a gap but, while It is noted that information disclosure to the project affected persons is not a requirement under the expropriation law of the country, the land acquisition process is initiated by a project EA by requesting the respective district khokimiyat, who forms a working commission for land acquisition comprising an architect, a cadastral official, and finance personnel and this commission is chaired by the deputy khokimiyat. The proposed affected persons are given 6 months advance notice that is personally delivered by a khokimiyat official, which triggers information disclosure and consultation.
	B. Public consultation. Meaningful public consultations are to be held with the APs. APs should be informed about their entitlements and options, as well as resettlement alternatives	<p>B. Public consultation. Matters of local importance to be publicly discussed with local authorities. But no requirement to consult directly with the APs.</p> <p>Presidential Resolution #5495 requires carrying out meaningful consultations with the affected persons before resettlement activities start.</p>	B. No gap.
	C. Grievance procedure. A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is to be established for each project. Information on GRM to be communicated to the APs	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.	No gap.
	D. Asset acquisition conditions. Property can be acquired only after full compensation is paid to the	D. Asset acquisition conditions. Property can be acquired only after full compensation is paid to APs	No gap.

Issues	ADB's SPS (2009) requirements	Republic of Uzbekistan	Gaps and Reconciliation Needs
	APs		
6. Assistance to vulnerable and severely affected AP	These APs are to be identified and special assistance is provided to restore/ improve their pre-project level of livelihoods.	No corresponding requirement in the country system, but 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 (#ZRU-162, 11 July, 2008). Thus, support of vulnerable segments of the population is provided on the regular basis by the Government on central and local levels and does not require additional payments in connection with the project implementation.	Practically, no gap.

6.5 Core LAR Policy Principles Adopted for the Project

152. Based on the above and, in case, after completion of detailed design any LAR impact is found, the core involuntary resettlement principles to be applied to the project are as follows:

- land acquisition and other involuntary resettlement impacts will be avoided or minimized through all viable alternative project designs;
- construction schedule shall be matched with off-the agricultural season for construction of water pipeline so that loss of crops can be avoided;
- land for land compensation will be opted for permanent land acquisition;
- consultation with APs on compensation, disclosure of resettlement information to APs, and participation of APs in planning and implementing sub-projects will be ensured;
- vulnerable and severely affected APs will be provided special assistance;
- non-titled APs (e.g., informal dwellers or squatters, or APs without registration details) will receive a livelihood allowance in lieu of land compensation and will be fully compensated for losses other than land;
- this LARP needs to be finalized and updated following the detailed design;
- relevant information from the LARP will be disclosed to the APs in the Uzbek language;
- payment of compensation, resettlement assistance and rehabilitation measures will be fully provided prior to the contractor taking physical acquisition of the land and prior to the commencement of any construction activities on a particular package;
- all compensation will be paid and other resettlement entitlements will be provided before physical or economic displacement. However, transmission and network subprojects, being linear in nature, a phased approach can be adopted for construction and the contractor can start the construction on that particular stretch where compensation has been paid.
- appropriate grievance redresses mechanisms will be established to resolve APs' grievances, if they occur;

- the land that is temporarily used shall be restored to its previous use and the farmers shall be allowed to continue their cultivation after completion of civil works;
- people moving in the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to any assistance.

6.6 Methodologies for Determining Valuation of Assets

6.6.1 Compensation for Temporary Land Use Restrictions

153. Construction and reconstruction of transmission pipelines will cause temporary restrictions of use of agricultural land due to digging for pipe laying and covering. In practice, this period does not exceed one crop season. In this report this period was taken as one 1 year in order to provide additional budget, in case the duration of pipe related construction works will exceed one crop season. The compensation for the temporary loss of land use rights over the affected agricultural land is determined by the following formula, which has been used for the budgeting purpose (ref. Table 8.1):

$$\text{Compensation} = (\text{total affected agricultural area} \times \text{1 year's average net income}) + (\text{total affected agricultural area} \times \text{1 year's crop production cost}).$$

6.6.2 Compensation for Trees due to Temporary Impact

154. Loss of income from fruits trees will be compensated in cash based on the average annual income for the past 3 years multiplied by productivity age of affected tree to reflect the duration from planting to reach the productive stage. In the case of loss of timber trees, compensation will be based on the market value of their dry wood volume. The compensation for trees will be free of deduction for the value of the wood left to the affected households. The following example illustrates how the compensation for timber trees was calculated:

AP #1. Poplar trees

1. Total number of poplar trees expected to be affected – 40.
2. Age of trees – 5 years.
4. Average price of dried wood volume of similar age timber tree in local market – 50 000 UZS.

The value of timber trees has been calculated based on the real market price of dry wood volume of similar age timber trees.

6.6.3 Compensation for Fruit Trees due to Permanent and Temporary Impact

155. Compensation for fruit trees is calculated at cost equivalent to the average year net income multiplied by productivity age of affected trees to reflect the duration from planting to reach the productive stage plus replacement cost for each tree including cost of young plant tree, young plant trees transportation and planting costs. Compensation for not yet fruit bearing trees was calculated at cost of fruit bearing trees taking into consideration that land acquisition will happen after the year 2020 when the trees will reach fruit bearing age. The estimate has taken into account the views of the affected households through consultation, information from valuers and other relevant authorities.

6.6.4 Compensation for Fruit Trees on Orchard Land due to Permanent and Temporary Impact

156. Compensation for loss of fruit trees due to temporary restrictions on orchard lands use is calculated based on the average annual income during productivity age (currently fruit trees

on affected land are 3 years' old. If taken into account that trees will be cut after two years when the trees enter their productivity age, then the age of trees is considered as 5) multiplied by productivity age of affected trees to reflect the duration from planting to reach the productive stage plus cost of young plant trees and cost of delivering and planting each new tree. Totally, 164 fruit trees are expected to be affected. Compensation for timber trees is based on the market value of their dry wood volume plus cost of young plant trees and cost of delivering and planting each new tree. Totally 40 poplar trees are expected to be affected. The following examples illustrate how the compensation for 164 fruit trees and 40 poplar trees have been calculated.

Affected Person # 1.

Expected loss of trees:

Tree #1 – Apple tree:

1. Total number of trees expected to be affected – 54.
2. Age of trees – 9 years.
3. Productivity age – 5 years.
4. Average annual productivity of one tree – 60 kg.
5. Price of 1 kg apple in the local market – 3,000 UZS.
6. Average price of young plant in the local market – 15,000 UZS.

Compensation amount formula:

$54 \text{ trees} \times 60 \text{ kg} \times 3000 \text{ UZS} \times 5 \text{ years (productivity age)} = 48.6 \text{ mln UZS.}$

Replacement cost:

$54 \times 15\,000 \text{ UZS} \times 1.25 \text{ (25\% is other costs such as transportation, hiring labor for planting trees etc.)} = 1,015 \text{ mln. UZS.}$

Total compensation amount: $48.6 + 1.015 = 49.615 \text{ mln. UZS}$

Tree # 2. Pear tree

1. Total number of trees expected to be affected – 20.
2. Age of trees – 8 years.
3. Productivity age – 5 years.
4. Average annual productivity of one tree – 60 kg.
5. Price of 1 kg pear in local market – 6,000 UZS.
6. Average price of young plant in local market – 15,000 UZS.

Compensation amount formula:

$20 \text{ trees} \times 60 \text{ kg} \times 6000 \text{ UZS} \times 5 \text{ years (productivity age)} = 36 \text{ mln UZS.}$

Replacement cost:

$20 \times 15\,000 \text{ UZS} \times 1.25 \text{ (25\% is other costs such as transportation, hiring labor for planting trees etc.)} = 0.36 \text{ UZS.}$

Total compensation amount: $36 + 0.36 = 36.36 \text{ mln. UZS}$

Tree # 3. Pear tree

1. Total number of trees expected to be affected – 10.
2. Age of trees – 8 years.
3. Productivity age – 5 years.
4. Average annual productivity of one tree – 70 kg.
5. Price of 1 kg pear in local market – 3,500 UZS.
6. Average price of young plant in local market – 15,000 UZS.

Compensation amount formula:

$10 \text{ trees} \times 70 \text{ kg} \times 3500 \text{ UZS} \times 5 \text{ years (productivity age)} = 12.2 \text{ mln UZS.}$

Replacement cost:

10 x 15 000 UZS X 1.25 (25% is other costs such as transportation, hiring labor for planting trees etc.) = 0.2 UZS.

Total compensation amount: 12.2 + 0.2 = 12.4 mln. UZS

Tree # 4. Poplar tree

1. Total number of trees expected to be affected – 40.
2. Age of trees – 5 years.
4. Average price of dried wood of such age in local market – 50,000 UZS.

Compensation amount: 40 x 50 000 UZS= 2 mln. UZS

Affected Person # 2.

Expected loss of tress:

Tree #1 – Apple tree:

1. Total number of trees expected to be affected – 80.
2. Age of trees – 6 years.
3. Productivity age – 5 years.
4. Average annual productivity of one tree – 20 kg.
5. Price of 1 kg apple in local market – 3,000 UZS.
6. Average price of young plant in local market – 15,000 UZS.

Compensation amount formula:

80 trees x 20 kg x 3000 UZS x 5 years (productivity age) = 24 mln UZS.

Replacement cost:

80 x 15 000 UZS X 1.25 (25% is other costs such as transportation, hiring labor for planting trees etc.) = 1.5 mln. UZS.

Total compensation amount: 24 + 1.5 = 25.5 mln.UZS

6.6.5 Loss of Crops Due to Permanent and Temporary Land Use Restrictions along the Right of Way of Wastewater Collectors and Networks

157. The affected households will be paid cash compensation at replacement cost for primary (and secondary crops, if any) on the affected land, based on 1 year of production costs (inputs), plus an allowance equivalent to 1 year's average net income based on the average income over the past 3 years. Advance notice will be served to the APs to harvest the crops, if possible, prior to the project construction. Where feasible, schedule of construction will be adjusted to avoid the cropping season. Restoration of land will be done by the contractor to the previous use and farmers will be allowed to continue their cultivation post-construction. The duration of construction is not expected to exceed more than one crop season. The following examples illustrate how compensation for the loss of crops have been calculated.

Yangiyul district

Affected Person # 1.

Expected loss of crops:

Crop type – Corn.

1. Average productivity per 1 hectare – 15,000 kg.
2. Average price of 1 kg corn in the local market – 3,600 UZS.
3. Average production cost per 1 hectare – 6,000,000 UZS
4. Other expenditures (transportation, storage etc) – 3,000,000
5. Average net income from 1 hectare – 45,000,000 UZS

Compensation amount formula:

6,000,000 UZS (replacement cost) x 0.26 ha (affected land area) + 45,000,000 UZS (net income) x 0.26 ha (affected land area) = 1 560 000 + 11 700 000 = **13,260,000 mln UZS.**

Chinaz district

Affected Person # 1.

Expected loss of crops:

Crop type – Potato.

1. Average productivity per 1 hectare – 25,000 kg.
2. Average price of 1 kg potato in the local market – 5,200 UZS.
3. Average production cost per 1 hectare – 14,500,000 UZS
4. Other expenditures (transportation, storage etc) – 5,400,000
5. Average net income from 1 hectare – 124,600,000 UZS

Compensation amount formula:

14,500,000 UZS (replacement cost) x 0.88 ha (affected land area) + 124,600,000 UZS (average net income) x 0.88 ha (affected land area) = 12,760,000 + 109,648,000 = **122,408,000 mln UZS.**

Affected Person # 2.

Expected loss of crops:

Crop type – Green beans.

1. Average productivity per 1 hectare – 2,000 kg.
2. Average price of 1 kg green beans in the local market – 7,000 UZS.
3. Average production cost per 1 hectare – 4,000,000 UZS
4. Other expenditures (transportation, storage etc) – 2,000,000
5. Average net income from 1 hectare – 12,000,000 UZS

Compensation amount formula:

4,000,000 UZS (replacement cost) x 0.5 ha (affected land area) + 12,000,000 UZS (net income) x 0.5 ha (affected land area) = 2,000,000 + 6,000,000 = **8,000,000 mln UZS.**

6.6.6 Loss of Income/Livelihood

158. No loss of business has been reported during the census survey. However, for the future eventuality, any affected household losing business will be paid cash compensation for the period of business interruption. This will be calculated based on the estimated average monthly income in the past 3 years multiplied by the number of months of business interruption. Workers from the affected businesses will be paid for lost wages for the duration of business interruption up to 6 months, or 6 months cash compensation in case of permanent closure of business.

6.6.7 Allowance for Vulnerable Households

159. Not applicable but, in case of occurrence, vulnerable households will be provided with a one-time additional allowance equivalent to 3 months' minimum wage income in accordance with proof provided by Mahalla. In addition, members of vulnerable households will also be

prioritized (applicants should meet eligibility requirements in terms of qualification and skills) in project related employment. The Mahallas and district governments have a record of all households in the communities and will be tapped in identifying and certifying vulnerable households. Vulnerable households include those which belong to women headed households, poor households, households headed by elderly with no support, households having physically challenged people and households which are landless or without legal title to land.

6.6.8 Common Property Resources

160. In case of occurrence, any impact to the social and other infrastructures of the local communities will be rehabilitated as of their pre-project condition. The Project will recover any affected social infrastructures to their pre-project condition.

6.6.9 Land Acquisition / Requisition Process

161. According to the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, farmers and gardeners do not have the right to own land. All agricultural land belongs to the government, which they lease to the farmers. The withdrawal of a land plot (temporarily or permanently) or part thereof for state and public needs, as well as state programs and projects of investment and socio-economic importance, aimed at the integrated development of territories is carried out only with the approval of the owner (Hokim) and with the consent of the tenant (lease holder). For the construction activities the land will be transferred to the project Suvokova. After completion of the construction, the land will be returned to Hokimiyat. The agreement on the temporary acquisition of land is made by agreement of the parties (Hokimiyat and the leaseholders) and will be reinstated to the leaseholders by agreement of the parties. Thus, the affected land plots will be returned to the affected farmers on the same legal conditions for agricultural use. According to the local law there is no legal limitation or physical obstacle to use the land for the same purpose. The affected farmers will be able to plant same trees or crops on the temporarily affected land plot. In practice, local water supply companies which operate the waste water lines allow to plant trees near the pipe line routes. The AHs also can plant the same trees on other parts of their lands. They have sufficient available land areas for such purposes.

VII. ENTITLEMENT, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

7.1 Eligibility

162. APs entitled for compensation or at least assistance provisions under the project are:
- (i) all APs whose land may be temporarily affected, who is covered by legal title, legalizable, or without legal status;
 - (ii) owners of crops, plants, or other objects attached to the land.

7.2 Cut-off-Date

163. Compensation eligibility will be limited by a cut-off date which will be the start of final AP census and detailed measurement survey (DMS) subsequent to the detailed engineering design. The cut-off-date will be published and communicated to APs by the EA prior to the start of final AP census survey. APs who settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. They, however, will be given sufficient advance notice prior to the project construction.

7.3 Unit of Entitlement

164. The **unit of entitlement** is the affected individual, or household or affected community, as the case may be, that is eligible to receive compensation and assistances. As a rule, the unit of loss determines the unit of entitlement. If an individual loses a small business, the individual is entitled to compensation. If more than one person owns or customarily uses expropriated resources, then they are entitled to share in compensation. The concept of the unit of entitlement is related to the entitlement matrix, proposed in Table 7.1.

7.4 Entitlement Matrix

165. Based on the above, a detailed entitlement matrix is presented in Table 7.1. The entitlement matrix is broad, and all likely losses mentioned therein may not be applicable. However, in order to address any future unanticipated impact during the project implementation, the same may be triggered. The entitlement matrix takes into consideration the gap analysis in the previous chapter.

Table 7.1. Entitlements Matrix

Type	Specifications	Entitled Persons	Entitlement
A. Impact on Land (Permanent Land Acquisition)			
A.1. Agriculture land/Orchard Land	All land losses independent of impact severity.	Leaseholders/Land user having user permit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land for land compensation with plots of equal value/productivity class, comparable location, and agricultural support services which includes land development cost to provide such services. Or Cash Compensation at replacement cost by providing compensation for loss of land use rights where compensation amount shall be determined by evaluation entity at the time of land acquisition. Unaffected portions of an affected arable plot will also be compensated, if the same becomes unviable after impact. Transaction cost, registration fee, related to new plot allotted, to be will be borne by the Project.
	Additional provision in case of severe impacts (10% or more loss	Leaseholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Severe impact allowance equal to the net income from annual crop production (inclusive of winter and summer crop in addition to standing crop compensation)

Type	Specifications	Entitled Persons	Entitlement
	of productive assets)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In case there is no crop on agricultural land and in case of residential land then one-time additional allowance equivalent to 3-month minimum wage income.
A2. Unregistered agricultural land	Land loss	Unregistered lessee but willing to pay unpaid land taxes and become a leaseholder.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All entitlements for agricultural land losses as stated above for lease holder.
A3. Unregistered agricultural land	Land loss	Non-titled or non-legalizable affected household	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non legalizable affected households will be entitled for compensation for non-land assets in terms of allowances equivalent to 3 months of minimum wage.
B. Impact on Structures			
B.1 Structures	Full or partial loss of structures if to be displaced	All affected households irrespective of title and irrespective of nature of impact whether permanent land acquisition or temporary acquisition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at full replacement rate for affected structure/fixed assets free of salvageable materials, depreciation and transaction costs. Household losing structures/buildings who need to relocate will each be provided with a relocation allowance that includes (a) 200 USD per month up to a maximum of 2 years while the new house or building is being erected; (b) 200 USD for the transportation of the family members, goods and chattels to temporary and permanent relocation sites.
C. Impact on Crops and Trees			
C1. Agriculture land, orchard, within residential complex	Loss of crops due to permanent and temporary land acquisition	All affected Households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at replacement cost for primary (and secondary crops if any) on affected land based on 1 year of production costs (inputs) plus an allowance equivalent to 1 year average net income based on the average income over the past 3 years. Advance notice to harvest the crops Schedule of construction to avoid crop season
	Loss of crops along the right of way of waste water transmission pipe lines which is considered to be temporary	All affected households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at replacement cost for primary (and secondary crops if any) on affected land based on 1 year of production costs (inputs) plus an allowance equivalent to 1 year average net income based on the average income over the past 3 years. Advance notice to harvest the crops. Schedule of construction adjusted to avoid crop season. Restoration of land to previous use and farmers will be allowed to continue their cultivation post the construction. Duration of construction shall not exceed more than one crop season in that particular stretch.
	Loss of fruit trees due to permanent and temporary land acquisition	All affected households (including non leased land owner)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for fruit trees will be based on the average annual income from trees for past 3 years multiplied by fruit-

Type	Specifications	Entitled Persons	Entitlement
			bearing age of trees + price of young trees + cost of planting of young trees. • Felled fruit trees will be kept by the AHs.
	Loss of timber trees due to permanent and temporary land acquisition	All affected households	• Cash compensation for timber trees will be compensated based on market value of dry wood volume. • Felled trees will be kept by the AHs.
D. Impact on Income and Livelihood			
D1. Employment from affected agricultural land	Loss of employment from affected agricultural land	Agricultural workers losing their contract	• Cash indemnity corresponding to their salary (in cash and in kind) for the remaining part of the agricultural year/or contractual period whichever is higher in monetary value • In case of informal agricultural workers those work without any agreement will be paid an allowance equivalent to 3 months of minimum wage.
E. Vulnerable Households			
E1. Vulnerable Affected Households	All Impacts	Women headed household, poor household, household headed by elderly with no support, household having physically challenged people, and landless or households without legal title to land	• One-time additional allowance equivalent to 3-month minimum wage income • Priority for employment in project-related jobs, training opportunities, self-employment and wage employment assistance.
F. Impact on Community Structures and Assets			
F1. Community structures and assets	Loss or damage to public infrastructure and utility	Community owned assets	• Rehabilitation/replacement of affected structures/utilities (i.e. roads, pavements, pipelines) to pre-project level.
G. Temporary Impacts during construction due to restrictions on land use			
G1. Temporary impact on private or public land, assets and/or Income		All affected households and assets	• Any kind of temporary restrictions on land use or impact on private and public assets during project implementation for civil work purposes will be compensated by the contractor based on replacement value for structures, rentals for land use, replacement value for crop and loss of trees as stated above in the entitlement matrix.
H. Any unanticipated Impacts			
Any unanticipated impacts identified during Project implementation will be compensated in full at replacement cost and the entitlement matrix shall be revised if required in case major unanticipated impacts occur during detailed and final design.			

VIII. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

8.1 General

166. This section provides an itemized budget for the LARP implementation activities. The resettlement cost estimate for the project includes eligible compensation, assistance and support cost for LARP implementation as per the entitlement matrix. Compensation in the project will include cost to be paid to affected persons for compensation of trees and crops, other associated assets if any and hiring of a valuation firm.

167. The estimated cost in this budget is indicative which needs further to be updated subsequent to the detailed design stage as well as validated by a licensed valuation firm, as required by the country's laws. The unit cost is determined on the basis of the inventory of assets. The assessment is done keeping in consideration the current market value/replacement cost of each lost asset. A draft ToR for engaging a licensed valuation firm is appended as **Annex 5** and the cost has been budgeted (Table 8.2).

168. In order to ensure that adequate funds are available for the resettlement tasks the EA will ensure allocation of 100% of the cost of compensation at replacement cost and expected allowances estimated in the LARP, plus contingencies before the LARP implementation. As the EA, the JSC "Uzsuvtaminot" will approve the LARP budget and facilitate the release of funds for implementing the resettlement activities. The LARP will be updated based on the detailed engineering design. The flow of funds involves ADB to the TST to the project affected persons. The accounting systems required for it will be described in the updated LARP, which is a part of the overall development expenditure of the project for which ADB will monitor the disbursements for the LARP. The details of the compensation cost for temporary impact are provided in the following sections.

8.2 Compensation for Temporary Land Use Restrictions

169. Details of compensation estimates for temporary restrictions on land use, including compensation estimates for affected crops, fruit trees and timber trees are presented in Table 8.1, overleaf.

8.3 LARP Implementation Budget

170. The tentative LARP Budget is approximately **32,533 USD** using ADB's Book Rate as of 1 June 2020, comprising the cost of compensation for temporary impacts, cost of engaging a valuation firm, and contingency. This budget is tentative because it is based on the feasibility study findings where alignments of wastewater collectors and location of wastewater treatment facility are not final and subject to change. Exact alignments of pipelines and location of waste water treatment facility will be known after completion of the detailed design. Exact scope of losses also will be known at that stage. In this regard, it is proposed to add 15% reserve to guarantee coverage of all LARP implementation costs during the project implementation. The detailed budget items are summarized in Table 8.2.

Table 8.2. Budget

No	Description	Cost Estimate, thnd. UZS	Cost Estimate, USD
Direct Cost (A)			
1.	Temporary loss of crops and trees	269,543	26,588
	Sub Total (A)	269,543	26,588
Indirect cost (B)			
2.	Estimated Cost of Valuation Firm	17,250	1,702
	Sub Total (B)	17,250	1,702
	Total of (A) and (B)	286,793	28,290
3.	Contingency Cost (15% of total cost)	43,019	4,243
	Grand Total	329,812	32,533

Table 8.1. Compensation Estimates Due to Temporary Restriction on Land Use

№	District	Land user	Total land holding land, ha	Total affected land, ha	Including		Average net profit from 1 ha, thousand UZS	Average production cost for 1 ha, thousand UZS	Loss profit from affected land, thousand UZS	Replacement cost for affected crops, thousand UZS	Loss profit from affected trees, thousand UZS	Total loss profit, thousand UZS	Replacement cost for trees, thousand UZS	Total compensation for temporary restriction, thousand UZS
					cultivated	orchards								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
									7 x 4	8 x 4		9 + 11		10+12+13
1.	Yangiyul	Bakhriddinov Anvar *	12.2	0.76	0.26	0.50	45,000	6,000	11,700	1,560	98,800	110,500	1,575	113,635
2.	Yangiyul	Khusanov Ruslan	0.6	0.12	0	0.12	0	0	0	0	24,000	24,000	1,500	25,500
3.	Chianz	Arslonov Nodir	100	0.88	0.88	0	124,600	14,500	109,648	12,760	0	109,648	0	122,408
4.	Chinaz	Tulaganov Murod	80	0.5	0.5	0	12,000	4,000	6,000	2,000	0	6,000	0	8,000
		Yangiyul												139,135
		Chinoz												130,408
		Total												269,543
		TOTAL USD (1 USD = 10,137.77 UZS on 01 June 2020)												\$26,588

* Total compensation amount to this AP was calculated for both loss of trees (0.50 ha) and loss of crops (0.26 ha)

IX. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

9.1 General

171. This section describes institutional arrangements for preparing, implementing and monitoring involuntary land acquisition and resettlement activities for the project including description of organizational procedures for delivering entitlements, implementation process, including how resettlement preparation, approval, and implementation will be linked to contract awards and commencement of the project civil works.

172. The Joint-Stock Company “Uzsuvtaminot” will be the executing agency (EA) responsible for implementation of the "Tashkent Province Sewerage Improvement Project" project with due participation and coordination from TST which will be acting as the implementing agency (IA) related to the project construction. However, the Joint-Stock Company (JSC) “Uzsuvtaminot” will be responsible for the LARP implementation activities. A Project Coordination Unit of the Joint-Stock Company “Uzsuvtaminot” with representation from TST will be responsible for overall implementation, including the LARP implementation activities of the project. Social and resettlement specialist of the PCU will be responsible for ensuring that all resettlement related activities implemented in accordance with Uzbekistan's relevant legislations and policies and ADB's SPS, 2009. The social and resettlement specialist in the PCU will ensure that the draft LARP prepared under the Project Preparatory Technical Assistance (PPTA) during the feasibility study is finalized/updated during the detailed design stage and implemented prior to the start of civil works. The PCU will be supported by a Project Management Consultant (PMC). The Project Management Consultant will have social and resettlement specialist in its contract to support the PCU social and resettlement specialist. There will be several other government agencies that will also be responsible for the LAR activities such as (i) Provincial/District Governments (Khokimyats) and (ii) the State Committee on Land Resources, Geodesy, Cartography and State Cadastre (SCLRGCS) at district level. There will also be an independent valuation firm and local self-government body representatives to be involved in LARP activities.

9.2 Executing Agency (EA)

9.2.1 The Joint-Stock Company “Uzsuvtaminot”

173. As the project's EA, tasks of the JSC “Uzsuvtaminot” related to implementation of LAR activities will cover the following aspects: (i) engagement of PMC composed of international and national consultants with clear description of skills and tasks, numbers and period of recruitment, (ii) identification of subprojects; (iii) approval of adequate budgetary support on land allocation, and release of permission for disbursement of funds for implementation of LAR activities by PCU prior to marking of land boundaries, (iv) facilitate coordination by PCU with the SCLRGCS of Tashkent Province and its district offices on LAR activities; and (v) endorsement of LARP which will be developed after completion of detailed design and which will be submitted to ADB for review and concurrence.

9.2.2 Project Coordination Unit (PCU)

174. As the executing arm of the JSC “Uzsuvtaminot” for the project, the PCU will be headed by the national project director who will be assisted by a team of assigned staff and consultants. The PCU responsibilities include: (i) assist the JSC “Uzsuvtaminot” in identifying and processing of the project and other subprojects; (ii) contracting a Project Management Consultant – an international consulting firm with international social safeguards consultant and local resettlement specialist for preparation of final LARP based on detailed design findings and its implementation during the whole project implementation period; (iii) advance informing of APs on land acquisition and initiating public consultations and information dissemination; (iv) filing application on land acquisitions with the Tashkent Province SCLRGCS and its respective district branches; (v) facilitating transfer of funds from the EA to authorized bank for payment of compensation to APs; (vi) coordination with the respective district administrations for bringing the temporarily acquired land to the pre-project condition; (vii) design and implementation of internal monitoring for LARP implementation; (viii) submission of report to ADB upon completion of LARP implementation and coordination on the

status of LARP compliance to facilitate request to ADB for release of relevant subproject loan; (ix) day to day management of the project including cross-agency coordination, and compensation and disbursement for LARP implementation and monitoring.

9.2.3 Project Management Consultant (PMC)

175. PCU will be supported by the Project Management Consultant which will be international or national consulting firm responsible for providing consultancy support to EA/PCU during the project implementation period. The PMC will have a national resettlement specialist in the contract. The international and national resettlement experts of the PMC will be directly involved in all LAR activities including planning, implementation, inter-agency coordination, monitoring and reporting. They shall have sufficient qualification and adequate inputs. They will receive support from relevant project officer and consultants of PCU, Design Company, district executive authorities and SCLRGSC, as appropriate.

176. The work for resettlement specialists of the PMC will be broadly segregated in two parts, such as, updating of draft LARP based on the detailed design findings and assisting the implementation of LARP including preparation of monitoring reports. The resettlement specialists of the PMC will assist EA/PCU in the overall supervision of the project and ensure that the resettlement activities are implemented in a smooth and timely manner in accordance with the provisions of the LARP. They will closely work with the PCU to ensure impacted persons are compensated before start of construction works, including ongoing rehabilitation measures.

9.3 Design Company

177. A design company, local or international, will be contracted by PCU to elaborate design drawings and other construction documents for the project. It will collaborate and work closely with the PCU/PMC to:

- (i) look for measures and alternatives to avoid and minimize land acquisition and resettlement impacts during the detailed design exercise;
- (ii) assemble all documents required for compensation if any impact is determined during detailed design;
- (iii) elaborate layouts indicating the location of worksites, permanent infrastructures and perimeter of required surfaces differentiating the land use patterns in the areas being occupied to serve as a base for the selection of compensation land;
- (iv) conduct marking and pegging of the land assigned for temporary use, if any.

9.4 Departments of the State Committee on Land Resources, Geodesy, Cartography and State Cadastre for Tashkent Province and project districts

178. This is a permanent body at the Tashkent Province and project districts levels. However, it plays an enhanced role throughout implementation. It is responsible for: (i) identifying land losses incurred by land owners and land users plus agricultural output losses; (ii) determining the degree and area of land restitution, including removal and temporary storage of productive soil layer; (iii) determining the need for protective sanitary and water protection zones around constructions; (iv) preparing proposals on allocation of land plots of equal value under land for land; (v) investigating alternatives to acquiring currently used land through developing unused land; (vi) amending government edicts on land use and land ownership as well as other cadastre documents.

9.5 Hokimiyat of Tashkent Province and Project City/District Hokimiyats (Local Governments)

179. Hokimiyat of Tashkent Province and project city/district hokimiyats will be closely involved in implementation of LARP. Hokimiyats are local government bodies. Their role will include ground level preparation for temporary impacts as well as the following but not limited to:

- (i) review and ratify design documents, LARP and other project documents as needed;
- (ii) make a decision on acquisition of land plots with indication: a. to whom, for what purposes and what terms a land plot is seized and also name of owners, users and tenants whose land plots are seized; b. total area of allocated land plots according to its owners, users and tenants and also quality of seized land plots; c. the amount of losses that should be compensated to

owners, users and tenants of land plots; d. the amount of losses of agricultural and forestry production; e. necessity of reclamation of a land plot, the order of its return to owners, users and tenants whose land plots will be seized;

(iii) make a decision on structures to be affected with indication: a. to whom they belong, reason, scope and during which period they will be impacted; b. total number of affected structures according to its owners; c. the amount of losses due to impact on structures; d. necessity of removing/reinstalling or rebuilding the affected structures; e. measures for compensations for affected structures and reinstalling/rebuilding affected structures; g. safety protection, environmental, fireproof, sanitary and other requirements;

(iv) establish special commissions such as Commission on Land Acquisition and Evaluation Commission which will be closely involved during implementation of land acquisition and resettlement process and which include representatives of different relevant offices; (v) other roles and responsibilities deriving from nature and functions of hokimiyats.

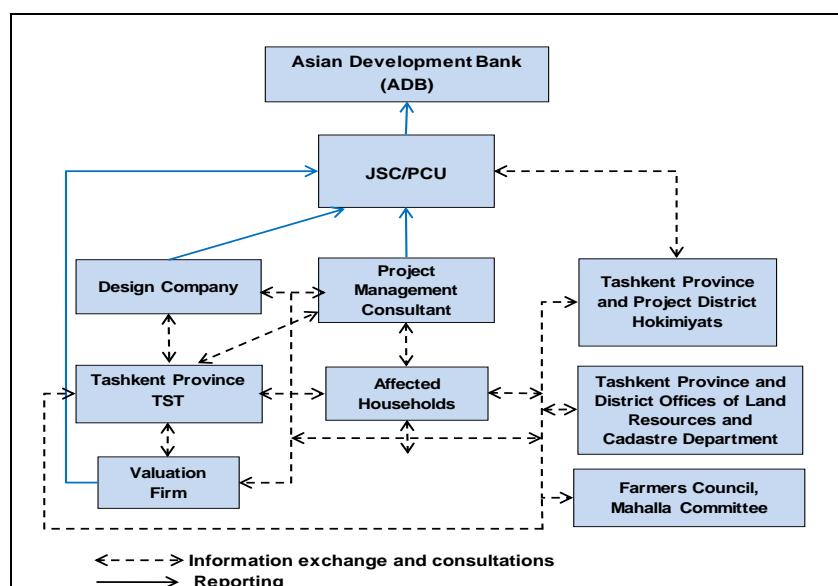
9.6 Self-Government Representatives

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

9.7 Valuation Firm

181. The selected valuation firm is an accredited private firm with valid license for valuation activities. This firm will be involved in estimating the replacement cost of the affected assets.

Figure 9.1. Institutional Arrangements



X. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

10.1 General

182. The time for implementation of LARP will be scheduled as per the overall project implementation schedule. All activities related to the land acquisition and resettlement must be planned to ensure that compensation is paid prior to imposing restrictions on private land use and commencement of civil works. Public consultation, monitoring and grievance redress will be undertaken intermittently throughout the project duration. One of the core components of the project is construction of and reconstruction of waste water transmissions mains which will have temporary impacts. A phase-wise approach can be adopted for the civil work construction, such that construction can be initiated in the section where compensation has been paid.

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

183. Setting up relevant institutions for the LAR activities will be the major task during the detailed design. Additionally, the Project Management Consultant (PMC) to be appointed for design and management will be responsible for updating this draft LARP. The social safeguard and resettlement specialists in the PMC will update the draft LARP based on final detailed design findings which shall include final impact assessment, detailed measurement surveys, preparation of individual parcel maps and updating of compensation rates etc. The updated LARP will be sent to ADB for concurrence, upon which the LARP will be disclosed. The pre-implementation aspects of LAR activities during the detailed design stage will be the following:

- establishment of LAR institutions;
- finalizing and updating the draft LARP;
- updating of LAR budgets;
- confirmation of updated impact data and of compensation amounts;
- approval of LARP by ADB and Government and subsequent disclosure.

10.3 LARP Implementation Stage

184. Upon approval of final/updated LARP, all arrangements for fixing the compensation and the disbursement needs shall be done which includes payment of all eligible compensation and assistances, leading finally to the commencement of the civil work. Payment of compensation and allowances under updated final LARP will commence after a number of preparatory tasks have been completed. These tasks are:

- disclosure and consultation;
- grievance resolution arrangement;
- transfer of compensation and assistance;
- disbursement of compensation and assistance;
- compliance review and reporting;
- notice to proceed for civil works construction;
- monitoring of land restoration.

10.4 Implementation Schedule

185. This is a tentative schedule for LARP implementation for the project, taking into cognizance the civil works implementation schedule, which shows the construction initiation from Q1 of 2022. However, a section wise implementation mechanism may be followed in order to start the civil works in the completed section and to simultaneously proceed with the implementation of LARP for other sections. The schedule can be adjusted during detailed design. The tentative implementation schedule is presented in Table 10.1.

Table 10.1: Implementation Schedule

LARP Activities	MONTHS																	
A. Detailed Design	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Appointment of PMC			★															
Community Consultations			★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
Issuance of notification on cut-off-date during detailed design	★																	
Updating of LARP based on Detailed Design, DMS and final AP census		★	★	★	★	★	★											
Submission of Final LARP for ADB Approval									★									
Disclosure of LARP										★								
B. LARP Implementation																		
Issuance of IDs to APs										★	★							
Payment of compensation to APs											★	★	★	★	★	★	★	
Imposing restrictions on private land use																		★
Handover land to contractors																		★
Schedule for Civil Work																		★
GRM	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★
C. Monitoring																		
Internal Monitoring by EA										★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★	★

XI. MONITORING AND REPORTING

186. Monitoring will be the responsibility of the project executing agency – the JSC “Uzsuvtaminot”. The implementation of LARP will be closely monitored. Regular monitoring activities will be carried out internally by PCU with assistance from the PMC. The PCU will provide ADB with an effective basis for assessing the LARP implementation progress and identifying potential difficulties and problems. The extent of monitoring activities, including their scope and periodicity, will be commensurate with the project’s risks and impacts. Monitoring will involve (i) administrative monitoring to ensure that implementation is on schedule and problems are dealt with on a timely basis; and (ii) overall monitoring to assess the status of affected persons. The JSC “Uzsuvtaminot” is required to implement safeguard measures and relevant safeguard plans, as provided in the legal agreements, and to submit semi-annual monitoring reports on their implementation performance. The JSC “Uzsuvtaminot” through its PCU will (i) monitor the progress of implementation of safeguard plans, (ii) verify the compliance with safeguard measures and their progress toward intended outcomes, (iii) document and disclose monitoring results and identify necessary corrective and preventive actions in the periodic monitoring reports, (iv) follow up on these actions to ensure progress toward the desired outcomes, and (v) submit semi-annual monitoring reports on safeguard measures as agreed with ADB.

187. Apart from the semi-annual monitoring report mandated by ADB’s SPS, upon completion of the LARP’s implementation (wholly or WWTP-wise), the EA will submit to ADB a LARP implementation completion report indicating the completion of compensation payment to the 4 AHs (subject to possible verification by ADB), which shall be the basis for allowing the start of civil works.

188. It is noted that the IR Policy Principle #12 of ADB’s SPS says "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". Therefore, the semiannual monitoring report that should start from loan effectiveness, should include reporting on the evaluation as well. A separate evaluation report is not required. The following table summarizes the scope of the semi-annual resettlement monitoring report.

Table 11.1: Scope of Semi-Annual Monitoring Report

Type of Report	Frequency	Scope
Monitoring Report	Semi-Annual	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Public Consultations and key issues raised• Grievance redress issues and measures to address these issues• Pending compensation payments• Resolutions of outstanding issues from the previous reporting period and pending issues• Matters involving livelihood restoration and relocation• Going forward – issues for the next monitoring report• Periodic evaluation to date.

189. Monitoring will include daily planning, implementation, feedback and trouble-shooting, individual affected person file maintenance, community relationships, dates for consultations, number of appeals placed and progress reports. The JSC “Uzsuvtaminot” through its PCU will be responsible for managing and maintaining APs databases, documenting the results of the APs census. Monitoring reports documenting progress on resettlement implementation and resettlement plan completion reports will be provided by the JSC “Uzsuvtaminot” through its PCU to ADB for review. ADB will review the monitoring reports and post these on the ADB website. The indicators for achieving the proposed objectives during the implementation of the LARP of two types: (i) process indicators (indicating project inputs, expenditure, staff deployment, etc.) and (ii) output indicators (indicating results in terms of numbers of APs compensated, and assistances provided).

190. More specifically, the LARP implementation monitoring will:

- (i) Verify that the baseline information of all APs has been secured and that the valuation of assets lost or damaged, the provision of compensation and other entitlements, has been carried out.
- (ii) Formulate performance indicators, benchmarks and success/hurdle rates for the project.
- (iii) Oversee that the LARP is implemented as designed and approved.

- (iv) Verify that funds for implementing the LARP are provided by the JSC “Uzsuvtaminot” in a timely manner and in amounts sufficient for their purposes, and that such funds are used in accordance with the provisions of the LARP.
- (v) Record all grievances and their resolution and ensure that complaints are dealt with in timely manner.

191. Key points for monitoring are provided, though not limited to these:

- (i) Payment of compensation to all APs in various categories, according to the compensation policy indicated in the entitlement matrix.
- (ii) Public information dissemination and consultation procedures.
- (iii) Adherence to grievance procedures and outstanding issues requiring management’s attention.
- (iv) The benefits provided from the project.

ANNEX 1. BRIEF TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION OF WWTPS TO BE REHABILITATED BY THE PROJECT

1. ANGREN CITY WWTP

Name of WWTP	Angren city WWTP		
Year Build	1977	Year Upgraded	
Design Capacity (m³/d)	100 000	Upgraded Capacity	
Avg Daily Flow (m³/d)	40 000 (up to 80 000 in winter)	Total Land Area (m²)	44.5 ha
Current Situation	<input type="radio"/> Functional <input type="radio"/> Non-functional <input type="radio"/> Partially Functional		
Overall	<input type="radio"/> Acceptable	<input type="radio"/> Poor	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Failed/Out of
Type of	<input type="radio"/> Chemical	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Biological	<input type="radio"/> Combination
Level of	<input type="radio"/> Primary	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Secondary	<input type="radio"/> Tertiary
Disinfection Method	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Chlorination	<input type="radio"/> Ozonation	<input type="radio"/> UV
	<input type="radio"/> Combination	<input type="radio"/> Other	<input type="radio"/> None
Treatment Goals	TSS 15 mg/l	BOD 3 mg/l	COD 15 mg/l
Influent Effluent	TSS 57 mg/l	BOD 58 mg/l	COD 131 mg/l
Current Effluent	TSS 25 mg/l	BOD 9.2 mg/l	COD 54 mg/l

Problems

All treatment and other facilities don't work properly and/or are obsolete. Water discharging without proper treatment. No disinfection.

Pictures of the WWTP



Location of the Angren WWTP. Perimeter of the WWTP is marked in yellow

Pictures of the WWTP facilities to be rehabilitated



2. ALMALIK CITY WWTP

Name of WWTP	Almalik city WWTP		
Year Build	1984	Year Upgraded	
Design Capacity (m ³ /d)	110 000	Upgraded Capacity	
Avg Daily Flow (m ³ /d)	60 000 - 90 000	Total Land Area (m²)	42 ha
Current Situation	<input type="radio"/> Functional <input type="radio"/> Non-functional <input type="radio"/> Partially Functional		
Overall Conditions	<input type="radio"/> Acceptable	<input type="radio"/> Poor	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Failed/Out of
Type of Treatment	<input type="radio"/> Chemical	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Biological	<input type="radio"/> Combination
Level of Treatment	<input type="radio"/> Primary	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Secondary	<input type="radio"/> Tertiary
Disinfection Method	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Chlorination	<input type="radio"/> Ozonation	<input type="radio"/> UV
	<input type="radio"/> Combination	<input type="radio"/> Other	<input type="radio"/> None
Treatment Goals	TSS 15 mg/l	BOD 3 mg/l	COD 15 mg/l
Influent Effluent	TSS 57 mg/l	BOD 58 mg/l	COD 131 mg/l
Current Effluent	TSS 25 mg/l	BOD 9.2 mg/l	COD 54 mg/l
Problems	(Brief descriptions)		

All treatment and other facilities don't work properly and/or are obsolete. Water discharging without any treatment directly to the drainage collector Tanachi Buka. No disinfection.

Pictures of the WWTP



Location of Almalik WWTP. Perimeter of the WWTP is marked in yellow

Pictures of the WWTP facilities to be rehabilitated



3. BEKABAD CITY WWTP

Name of WWTP	Bekabad city WWTP		
Year Build	1973	Year Upgraded	1987
Design Capacity (m ³ /d)	60 000	Upgraded Capacity	
Avg Daily Flow (m ³ /d)	17 000 - 19 000	Total Land Area (m²)	12.5 ha
Current Situation	<input type="radio"/> Functional <input type="radio"/> Non-functional <input type="radio"/> Partially Functional		
Overall Conditions	<input type="radio"/> Acceptable	<input type="radio"/> Poor	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Failed/Out of Service
Type of Treatment	<input type="radio"/> Chemical	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Biological	<input type="radio"/> Combination
Level of Treatment	<input type="radio"/> Primary	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Secondary	<input type="radio"/> Tertiary
Disinfection Method	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Chlorination	<input type="radio"/> Ozonation	<input type="radio"/> UV
	<input type="radio"/> Combination	<input type="radio"/> Other	<input type="radio"/> None
Influent Effluent	TSS 41 mg/l	BOD 26 mg/l	COD 43
Current Effluent (according records on logbook)	TSS 26 mg/l	BOD 8 mg/l	COD 14 mg/l
Problems	(Brief descriptions)		

All treatment and other facilities don't work properly and/or are obsolete. Water discharging without any treatment directly into the Syrdarya River. No disinfection.

Pictures of the WWTP



Location of the Bekabad WWTP. Perimeter of the WWTP is marked in yellow

Pictures of the WWTP facilities to be rehabilitated



4. CHIRCHIK CITY WWTP

Name of WWTP	Chirchik city WWTP		
Year Build	1975	Year Upgraded	
Design Capacity (m³/d)	80 000	Upgraded Capacity	
Avg Daily Flow (m³/d)	100 000	Total Land Area (m²)	48.5 ha
Current Situation	<input type="radio"/> Functional <input type="radio"/> Non-functional <input type="radio"/> Partially Functional		
Overall Conditions	<input type="radio"/> Acceptable	<input type="radio"/> Poor	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Failed/Out of Service
Type of Treatment	<input type="radio"/> Chemical	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Biological	<input type="radio"/> Combination
Level of Treatment	<input type="radio"/> Primary	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Secondary	<input type="radio"/> Tertiary
Disinfection Method	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Chlorination	<input type="radio"/> Ozonation	<input type="radio"/> UV
	<input type="radio"/> Combination	<input type="radio"/> Other	<input type="radio"/> None
Problems	(Brief descriptions)		

All treatment and other facilities don't work properly and/or are obsolete. Water discharging directly to the Chirchik river without proper treatment. No disinfection.

Inflow: (i) from Chirchik city around 1770 m³/hour and (II) from Gazalkent city and Bostanlyk district around 2850 m³/hour.

Pictures of the WWTP



Location of the Chirchik WWTP. Perimeter of the WWTP is marked in yellow

Pictures of facilities to be rehabilitated



5. CHINAZ CITY WWTP

Name of WWTP	Chinaz city WWTP		
Year Build	Being constructed	Year Upgraded	
Design Capacity (m ³ /d)	2 000	Upgraded Capacity	4 000
Avg Daily Flow	6 000	Total Land Area	1 ha
Type of Treatment	<input type="radio"/> Chemical	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biological	<input type="radio"/> Combination
Level of Treatment	<input type="radio"/> Primary	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Secondary	<input type="radio"/> Tertiary
Disinfection Method	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Chlorination	<input type="radio"/> Ozonation	<input type="radio"/> UV
	<input type="radio"/> Combination	<input type="radio"/> Other	<input type="radio"/> None
	Inflow	Exit	
BOD, mg/l	100 - 250	3	
TSS, mg/l	up to 200	3	
COD, mg/l	up to 300	3	
Ammoniacal nitrogen mg/l	up to 40	0.5	
Phosphates, mg/l	up to 8	0.3	
Note			

The WWTP is being constructed currently by the Government which is expected to be commissioned beginning of the year 2021. The project will upgrade the WWTP from 2 000 m³/day to 4 000 m³/day by constructing two additional treatment basins.

Pictures from the new WWTP construction site







ANNEX 2. PROJECT SELECTED RURAL SETTLEMENTS IN YANGIYUL AND CHINAZ DISTRICTS FOR DECENTRALIZED SEWERAGE SYSTEMS

№	Rural Settlements of Yangiyul District	Number of population	Number of house-holds	Type of Individual Sewerage System	Quantity	Size of Septic Tank (m3)
1	Dustlik	2245	314	Septic Tanks	314	2
2	Galaba	3395	611	Septic Tanks	611	2
3	Yangiobod	607	111	Septic Tanks	111	2
4	Markaz	2996	549	Septic Tanks	549	2
5	Shuralisoy	2011	369	Septic Tanks	369	2
6	Yangiyul	1985	279	Septic Tanks	279	2
7	Iftihor (Bobur)	2385	342	Septic Tanks	342	2
8	Marifat	391	56	Septic Tanks	56	2
9	Vatan	2263	325	Septic Tanks	325	2
10	Mirishkor	2390	429	Septic Tanks	429	2
11	Halkobod	4355	782	Septic Tanks	782	2
12	Olmazor (A.Ikramov)	3880	696	Septic Tanks	696	2
13	Nihol (Navoi)	2669	479	Septic Tanks	479	2
14	Nurobod	1985	353	Septic Tanks	353	2
15	Keskan	3845	685	Septic Tanks	685	2
16	Registon (Dangir)	3260	580	Septic Tanks	580	2
17	Turkiz	393	70	Septic Tanks	70	2
18	Kaksha	380	68	Septic Tanks	68	2
19	Kushtepa	2799	513	Septic Tanks	513	2
20	Changtepa	3160	580	Septic Tanks	580	2
21	Honkurgon	4617	814	Septic Tanks	814	2
22	Kengkechik	2392	421	Septic Tanks	421	2
23	Mustakillik	2220	400	Septic Tanks	400	2
24	Tuyabugiz	2610	470	Septic Tanks	470	2
25	Yuksalish (Inogomov)	3023	544	Septic Tanks	544	2
26	Uzbekiston	3018	543	Septic Tanks	543	2
27	Mirzaboboev	2011	354	Septic Tanks	354	2
28	Galaba	287	51	Septic Tanks	51	2
29	Kanalbuyi	182	31	Septic Tanks	31	2
30	Yangi Mahalla	513	88	Septic Tanks	88	2
31	Chamanzor	2610	510	Septic Tanks	510	2
32	Koratepa	3246	610	Septic Tanks	610	2
33	Bogzor	3066	574	Septic Tanks	574	2
34	Ankhor	5325	997	Septic Tanks	997	2
35	Chinor	2393	448	Septic Tanks	448	2
36	Dehkonobod	1655	310	Septic Tanks	310	2
37	Madainyat (Botir)	2065	387	Septic Tanks	387	2
№	Rural Settlements of Chinaz District	Number of population	Number of house-holds	Type of Individual Sewerage System	Quantity	Size of Septic Tank (m3)
1	Uzbekiston	2814	430	Septic Tanks	430	2
2	Galaba	524	80	Septic Tanks	80	2

3	Ittifok	436	67	Septic Tanks	67	2
4	Dustlik	372	57	Septic Tanks	57	2
5	Kanalobod	1287	197	Septic Tanks	197	2
6	S.Rakhimov	911	146	Septic Tanks	146	2
7	Sutbulok	1919	315	Septic Tanks	315	2
8	Hudayberganov (Tong Yulduzi)	1704	280	Septic Tanks	280	2
9	Gayrat	3385	542	Septic Tanks	542	2
10	Olmos	2012	384	Septic Tanks	384	2
11	Mevazor	1924	368	Septic Tanks	368	2
12	Ohunboboev	2950	564	Septic Tanks	564	2
13	Safarobod	1009	193	Septic Tanks	193	2
14	Uchkun	1600	271	Septic Tanks	271	2
15	Madaniyat	2570	435	Septic Tanks	435	2
16	Norkuziev	1104	127	Septic Tanks	127	2
17	Yangiobod	3223	372	Septic Tanks	372	2
18	Kahramon	2800	448	Septic Tanks	448	2
19	Islomobod	3215	546	Septic Tanks	546	2
20	Birlik	1602	272	Septic Tanks	272	2
21	Kutarma	2623	446	Septic Tanks	446	2
29	Kerdara	900	153	Septic Tanks	153	2
30	S.Ayniy	1650	264	Septic Tanks	264	2
31	Uzumzor	1815	300	Septic Tanks	300	2
32	Samarkand	2676	453	Septic Tanks	453	2

ANNEX 3: LIST OF PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS' PARTICIPANTS

ALMALIK CITY, 22 May, 2019

Общественные консультации по проекту АБР «Строительство и реконструкция канализационных систем в городских и сельских районах Ташкентской области»
г. Анжельск, Ташкентская область,
30 мая 2019 года

СПИСОК УЧАСТНИКОВ КОНСУЛЬТАЦИИ

Место проведения: Хокимият г. Анжельска

#	Организация	Ф.И.О.	Занимаемая должность	Номер Телефона	Подпись
1	ЖКСТ, Заречье	Мирзоширова Н.З	председатель	93-183-26-88	
2	Душанбеград	Исакото М.А	председатель	94-212-82-57	
3	Маршова-Сад	Ортиқов Р.	председатель	93.601.24.71	
4	Отабек	Самиев Р.	председатель	93.397 4628	
5	Анжельск проект	Фухрамов Н.Ю	председатель	94-402-65-00	
6	Хокимият хизмати	Умаров С	раис	93/189-75-24	
7	Мушкетер	Умаров С	раис	93/189-75-24	
8	Ҳу-Ҳош хизмати	Умаров Н.Н.	раис	935823231	

#	Организация	Ф.И.О.	Занимаемая должность	Номер Телефона	Подпись
9	АБУ-Зар-Фар	Аммурастов Т.А	раис	93.188-4974	
10	Б.О. Камаров	Абдураманов С.	раис	94.367-76-07	
11	УНИМ	Исиданов	раис	94 364 02.11	
12	Порт	Турсунбаева Т.	Раис	92-121-09-92	
13	НЕПАЖАК	ДАНABOEB A	Раис	94 363 77-44	
14	Хушёрбек-Сад	Аммурастов Т.	Раис	94 348 13 03	
15	Самандор-Фар	Мингалимов Р.Т	Раис	94 363 43 81	
16	Абдуллоев А.С	Маммад Имом	Раис	93 401-48-75	
17	Богова	Хосенова И.Н.	раис	994065424	
18	Дини-Водий	Абдулманова З.А	Раис	93 618-32-39	
19	Исиданов Н.О	Аммурастов Р.Т.	раис	94.992-94-68	

#	Организация	Ф.И.О.	Занимаемая должность	Номер Телефона	Подпись
20	Б.Ч.С.и. и ИКМ-сервис	Нурмидилов Диезидин Юмиевич	председатель	93 618 4619	Нурмидилов
21	Б.Ч.С.и. "Садык Сервис"	Мезитов Зубирид Абдулхалилович	председатель	93 668 3459	Мезитов
22	ИЧСЖ "Ноланум"	Авдигитова Анохина Анна	председатель	94-926-02	Авдигитова
23	ИЧСЖ "Тусе"	Шакиров С.М	Председатель	94 619 8565	Шакиров
24	и Субанов	Халидов Э.М.	зам. ИТО	94-216-57-22	Халидов
25	"Фурканик Сафи"	Махмудов Абдураббон Абдураббон	Председатель	98 580 42-03	Махмудов
26	ИЧСЖ "Ноланум"	Шибдиль Робир Абду	гл. специалист	93 583 8173	Шибдиль
27	А.Новый ИТО	Нуралеев Х.Н	зам.	94-698-44-80	Нуралеев
28	Омманик ИТК	Рискулов М	зам. мухтасира	94-683-78-84	Рискулов
29	И.Узбек ИТО	Ханжаев О.	зам.	98. 615-68 43	Ханжаев
30	Камолоч ИТО	Хайдаров М	зам.	3-602-38-38	Хайдаров
31	Юнгуз ИТО	Абдуллаев	зам.	4 364 95 33	Абдуллаев

#	Организация	Ф.И.О.	Занимаемая должность	Номер Телефона	Подпись
32	ООО "Омманик ИТО"	Садров Абдул Абду	зам. мухтасира	93 18265-56	Садров
33	Омманик ИТО	Бекмуров Абдул Абду	зам. мухтасира	93. 617-40-16	Бекмуров
34	Омманик и ИЧСЖ ИТО	Думаев Бахром Нуралов	мухтасир	93-563-73-93	Думаев
35	Омманик ИТО	Васильев Рахмат Абду	директор	94-660-11-67	Васильев
36	И.В. Давидов ИТО	У. Норматуллоев	зам.	98-187-85-46	У. Норматуллоев
37	ЭКОЛОГИЯ ИТО	И.У. Касимов	инспектор	93. 234.31.23	И.У. Касимов
38					
39					
40					
41					
42					

ANGREN CITY, 15 June, 2019

Общественные консультации по проекту АБР «Строительство и реконструкция канализационных систем в городских и сельских районах Ташкентской области»
Ангрен, Ташкентская область,
15 июня 2019 года

СПИСОК УЧАСТНИКОВ КОНСУЛЬТАЦИИ

Место проведения: ДУК «Сувокова» г. Ангрен

#	Организация	Ф.И.О.	Занимая должность	Номер Телефона	Подпись
1	Ангрен ДУК	Абдураманов Х.	Бос. секретарь	94 410 16 05	
2	Ангрен Сувокова	Исраилов А.	Финанс.	99-322-30-41	
3	Ангрен Сувокова	Алибердиев Ж.	Бос. секретарь	94-660-15-38	
4	Министерство МВУ	Хамидова К.	раис.	3-189-24-28	
5	Губернатор МВУ	Косимова В.	раис.	4-934-22-59	
6	Бозик-Сурх.	Хасанов Р.Н.	раис	3 668 18 16	
7	"Город Деланда"	Аномалиев А.В.	Председатель	80 663 00 95	
8	"Вилли" МВУ	Коккулатова Г.Ф.	През. раис	93 576 59 55	

#	Организация	Ф.И.О.	Занимая должность	Номер Телефона	Подпись
9	Пр. широкот.	Мамур Т.	пр. широкот.	93 604 18 87	
10	Ангрен	Рамазанов	пр. широкот.	94 935 49 54	
11	Хар. бон. М. В. У.	Нимуродов А.О.	раис	4-942-78-80	
12	Ферикфурқат	Аманов И.А.	раис	93 567 60 81	
13	Сатмол	Каликов А.	раис	93-605-01-57	
14	Мун. тараф	Фарукеев	раис	99 850 06 51	
15	Анг. Гумило	Тошматов Т.Н.	Раис	94-937-59-72	
16	Андо-Хай, МВУ	Бурмев Т.Н.	раис	94-620-40-15	
17	Наврз-1	Ибрагимов Ф.М.	раис	3.185-69-49	
18	Минибол	Давураев Р.	раис	3/608-60-19	
19	Шетиклов МВУ	Семанов А.	раис	3/39422-72	
20	Сирга бунёд	Маматжол	раис	4.401 99 73	

#	Организация	Ф.И.О.	Занимая должность	Номер Телефона	Подпись
21	Сувоков РПК Абдиқасимов	Андрей Александрович	инженер-технолог	93-668-0197	Андрей
22	Ташкент-Экспресс	М.Монаралиева	координатор	93-701-24-11	М.Монаралиева
23	"Дистанция"	Э.Фурманов	руководитель	93-980-25-82	Э.Фурманов
24	"Фарвон-Экспресс"	Самбаева З	руководитель	93-185-62-64	Самбаева
25	"Али ва Анжел"	Ашурматов	руководитель	949480405	Ашурматов
26	"Мадина Оби"	Турмунова Н.М	инженер-технолог	949484935	Турмунова
27	ДСЭИМ	Турсунова Н.А	Секретарь	936682237	Турсунова
28	Айфон, сувоков	Васильев Н. Абдиқасимов	инженер-технолог	94416-83-32	Васильев
29	Бобо-Экспресс	Абдиқасимов Мухомед	руководитель	937024535	Абдиқасимов
30	Нур-Экспресс	Тасеминов Р.Б.	руководитель	942183854	Тасеминов
31	Эр-Тузичи вакуумный	Душинов М.Р	Техник-механик	936004546	Душинов
32					

AKHANGARAN CITY, 14 June and 29 June, 2019

Общественные консультации по проекту АБР «Строительство и реконструкция канализационных систем в городских и сельских районах Ташкентской области»
г. Ахангаран, Ташкентская область,
июнь 2019 года

СПИСОК УЧАСТНИКОВ КОНСУЛЬТАЦИИ

Место проведения: Хокиимат г. Ахангаран

#	Организация/Tashkilot	Ф.И.О./ To'liq ism	Занимая должность/Lavozim	Номер Телефона/ Telefon raqami	Подпись/Imzo
1	ТСХ "Кўрк"	Юдашев Солидор	Директор	+998 99 3297343	
2	ТСХ "Охангарон Берижа"	Аббасова Рифуза	Директор	+90 1212304	
3	ТСХ "Охангарон Илол мухирин"	Ташпулатова Х	Миркамрам	99-896-30-59	Т. Хамма
4	ТЭСЖ, Уйи олов олов	Шамсидинов И.	председатель	95 618 4943	
5	Охангарон Илол мухирин	Тошматов Б.	председатель	94 402 3023	
6	Хокиимат - Кабл	Исмаилов Р	председатель	93 628 0041	
7	Охангарон Илол мухирин	Исмаилов Р	председатель	94-947-20-80	
8	Тошматов Илол мухирин	Мамедов Р	назиротчи	94-360-78-34	

#	Организация/Tashkilot	Ф.И.О./ To'liq ism	Занимая должность/Lavozim	Номер Телефона/ Telefon raqami	Подпись/Imzo
9	ТСХ "Охангарон"	Тошматов И.	председатель	90 162 33 66	
10	ТСХ "Охангарон"	Алиев	председатель	90 196 69 64	
11	Илол мухирин	А. Абдурахимов	Управитель	94-362-50-70	
12	Илол мухирин	Ш. А. Холбошев	Б. Б. Исламов	98-1780773	
13	Илол мухирин	Алимов Р	Б. Б. Исламов	93-510-05-70	
14	Илол мухирин	Алимов Р	Управитель	99.000.7807	
15	Илол мухирин	Алимов Р	Управитель	98-115-69 18	
16	Илол мухирин	Алимов Р	Управитель	93-602-39-00	
17	Илол мухирин	Алимов Р	Управитель	94-415 2805	
18	Илол мухирин	Алимов Р	Управитель	94-938-37-76	
19	Илол мухирин	Алимов Р	Управитель	94-620-63 93	
20	Илол мухирин	Алимов Р	Управитель	94-539-14-46	

#	Организация/Tashkilot	Ф.И.О./ To'liq ism	Занимая должность/Lavozim	Номер Телефона/ Telefon raqami	Подпись/Imzo
21	ТСХ "Охангарон Илол мухирин"	Тошматов Илол мухирин	Директор	(99)834-18-75	

Общественные консультации по проекту АБР «Строительство и реконструкция канализационных систем в городских и сельских районах Ташкентской области»
Ахангарон, Ташкентская область,
29 июнь 2019 года

СПИСОК УЧАСТНИКОВ КОНСУЛЬТАЦИИ

Место проведения: Докимент города Ахангарон

#	Организация/Tashkilot	Ф.И.О./ To'liq ismi sharifi	Занимая должность/Lavozim	Номер Телефона/ Telefon raqami	Подпись/Imzo
1	"Амисбод" итти	Назарова Манабо	кабинета	94-920-82-19	
2	"Ушуг" итти	Ахмедов Фархат	раис	99 813 8002	
3	Вахобов итти	Вахобов Саид	раис	93 605 3220	
4	Мусаббихов	Турмушбаев	раис	30382356	
5	Гурметов	Мирзалиев Ш	раис	+9940592-10	
6	Шодрик	Юнусов Ш	раис	94 929 48 91	
7	Адолат	Мамурбаев Х	кабинета	94 212 56 30	
8	"Нурон" итти	С.Т. Мамаева	кабинета	94-661-56-41	

#	Организация/Tashkilot	Ф.И.О./ To'liq ismi sharifi	Занимая должность/Lavozim	Номер Телефона/ Telefon raqami	Подпись/Imzo
9	"Евратон"	Велиев Шаммурод	кабинета	94-939-08-35	
10	Хонатош	Хонатов Шухрат	кабинета	94.441-03-79	
11	"ОРЗУ"	Абдуллаев Султайбер	кабинета	94.404.91.56	
12	Ушшик	Ахмедов Байраш	кабинета	95 513 63 19	
13	"Дустлик"	Алиев Ширин	кабинета	94300-65-11	
14	"Ешлик"	Ахмедов Раис	раис	93 234 05 53	
15	"Гулистон"	Ахмедов Ш.Д	раис	99.400.6220	
16	"Намуна"	Урахов А.Б	раис	90.921.54.55	
17	"Бахет"	С.М. Радаева	раис	94.921-84-43	
18	"Бирлик"	Ш.Х. Мусоева	раис	99.852.0955	
19	Ушук	С.Т. Исмаилов	раис	98 124 41 23	
20	НАВБАТОР	Ахмедов Ш.Т	раис	94.449-39-99	

#	Организация/Tashkilot	Ф.И.О./ To'liq ismi sharifi	Занимая должность/Lavozim	Номер Телефона/ Telefon raqami	Подпись/Imzo
21	"Механа" Кетсан	Ахмедов Ширин	кабинета	1.720 8781	
22	"Идрисов"	Ахмедов Ширин	кабинета	64-5-44-57	

BEKABAD CITY, 22 May, 2019

Общественные консультации по проекту АБР «Строительство и реконструкция канализационных систем в городских и сельских районах Ташкентской области»
г. Бекбабад, 22 мая 2019 года

СПИСОК УЧАСТНИКОВ КОНСУЛЬТАЦИИ

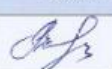
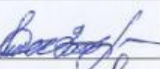
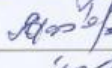
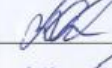
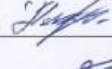

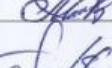
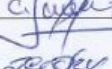
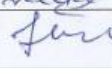

Место проведения: Хокимият г. Бекбабад

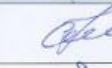

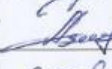

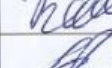


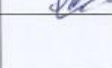
#	Организация	Ф.И.О.	Занимаемая должность	Номер Телефона	Подпись
1	Бекбабад шаҳар ДСЖИИ	Тоғамбаев Абдура	В.Р.Б. баш брас	+99790 178-64-92	
2	«Бекбабад шаҳар» Х.Ч.М.М.М.	Зарк Қўрманжаров	ширкэт раиси	90-991-89-46	
3	«Бекбабад шаҳар» муҳимат сарвис	Тоғамбаев Ғулибай	ширкэт раиси	99-307-06-36	
4	«Восток» хўжалик	Тоғамбаев Абдуваҳид	Раис	90 391-84-66	
5	Бекбабад шаҳар Иқтисодий бунёдоти	Сатторов Ширин	Ҳ.К.Б. Иқтисод	90-80823-37	
6	Бекбабад шаҳар Иқтисодий бунёдоти	Тоғамбаев Абдуваҳид	Раис	90-35476-76	
7	Бекбабад шаҳар Иқтисодий бунёдоти	Х.Ҳ.Имбирқов	Баш муҳимат	90 113 6512	
8	Бекбабад шаҳар Иқтисодий бунёдоти	И.Бердиқов	Баш муҳимат	90.354-67-78	

#	Организация	Ф.И.О.	Занимаемая должность	Номер Телефона	Подпись
9	Бекбабад шаҳар Иқтисодий бунёдоти	Тоғамбаев Р	Катта раис	+99890.382-92-99	
10	Бекбабад шаҳар Иқтисодий бунёдоти	Закриев И.	Баш муҳимат	90 129 7006	
11	Бекбабад шаҳар Иқтисодий бунёдоти	Тоғамбаев И.Д	Раис	90 330 2078	
12	Бекбабад шаҳар Иқтисодий бунёдоти	Абдукаримов Б.	Баш муҳимат	94-643-94-94	
13	Бекбабад шаҳар Иқтисодий бунёдоти	Қўрманжаров И.	Раис	90 915-18-94	
14	Бекбабад шаҳар Иқтисодий бунёдоти	Тоғамбаев И.Д	Раис	90 358 7350	
15	Бекбабад шаҳар Иқтисодий бунёдоти	Қўрманжаров И.	Баш муҳимат	90 927-92-74	
16	Бекбабад шаҳар Иқтисодий бунёдоти	Абдукаримов А.А	Баш муҳимат	90-804-76-37	
17	Бекбабад шаҳар Иқтисодий бунёдоти	Алиев М.А	Раис	90 114-93-14	
18	Бекбабад шаҳар Иқтисодий бунёдоти	Тоғамбаев И.Д	Баш муҳимат	93 394 89 91	
19	Бекбабад шаҳар Иқтисодий бунёдоти	Абдукаримов Рустам	инспектор	90 133 88 71	

#	Организация	Ф.И.О.	Занимаемая должность	Номер Телефона	Подпись
20	Бекбодор ТДН сервис	Абдурахимов Нусреддин	ХУМ РАСС РАСС	90 124-84-76	Абдурахимов
21	Тустани	Трошев Акимол	ХУМ РАСС РАСС	90 333 61 99	Трошев
22	Вактоб	Абдурахимов Ахмед	ХУМ РАСС РАСС	90 126-39-54	Абдурахимов
23	Тристан	Махсумова Майя	ХУМ РАСС РАСС	90-945-42-63	Махсумова
24	Соваро Бандажери	Ахмеджанов Мария	ХУМ РАСС РАСС	90-134-53-65	Ахмеджанов
25	Таштотек	Таштотек Таштотек	ХУМ РАСС РАСС	90 111-03-13	Таштотек
26	Мадагаскар	Мадагаскар Таштотек	ХУМ РАСС РАСС	90-968-8568	Мадагаскар
27	Умидга Зуи	Алибердиев Мохир	Х.У.Х.М.М. РАСС	90/321 90 66	Алибердиев
28	Мукарро таркир	Алибаев А	ХУМ РАСС РАСС	90 133-26 46	Алибаев
29	А.Нобис	Норманова М	МУНАЖАСА	91.781-42-24	Норманова
30	Бирдалик	Халматов К	МУН РАСС	90 133 56 26	Халматов
31	Бекбодор ТДН	Дододова Д	ХУМ РАСС	91-135-62-18	Дододова

#	Организация	Ф.И.О.	Занимаемая должность	Номер Телефона	Подпись
32	Мерхотоб Халматов	Алибердиев У	РАСС	90 952 44 78	Алибердиев
33	Туркистон ХУМ	Хасанова М	ХУМ	911328352	Хасанова
34	Мустанкил	Таштотек	РАСС	90 3377389	Таштотек
35	Махрифт	Сатимов М	РАСС	90 3267027	Сатимов
36	ХК DAGS	Рахматов Д	РАСС	90 1255696	Рахматов
37	Қосимов	Умаров М.	РАСС	90-845-37-48	Умаров
38	Қулат Канат	Абдуллаев Г.	РАСС	(90)336-50-66	Абдуллаев
39	Самарканд	Болдашев Х.	РАСС	90.928 6941	Болдашев
40	Сурхон	Султанов Р	РАСС	91.793522	Султанов
41	Самарканд	Абдуллаев М.	РАСС	90-1341158	Абдуллаев
42	Самарканд	Мамунов П.Р.	РАСС	90-9458333	Мамунов

#	Организация	Ф.И.О.	Занимаемая должность	Номер Телефона	Подпись
43	Экология	Туратов Нина Алимурадов	информационный	97 616-41-59	
44	Парход М.Р.Ц.	Ихлов Асрор	раис.	(8)-134-72-50	A. Ichlov
45	"Тинимек"	Бухаров Т.	раис	90/1219336	
46	"Наимидеҳ" Бухаров Тонир	Рохмайджонов В	раис	90/1261971	
47	Халқаро Иришбозор	Мустафизов М	раис	91/137,59,55	
48	Азизбек-Халқаро	Умаров Н.А.	раис	90 113-31-44	
49	Ай-шай роҳат	Султонов М	мутохасис	94/168-57-07	
50	"Сувовола"	Охмидов. А.	Бонд мухандис	97/494 3313	
51	"Сувовола"	Б. А. Абдулмуминов	СЧТБ бондмун	(37) 494 3343	
52	"Сувовола"	Ч. Т. Худайбердиев	бонд-мухандис	90-324-6416	
53	"Сувовола"	С. Н. Норматов	инженер	99 494 44 10	

#	Организация	Ф.И.О.	Занимаемая должность	Номер Телефона	Подпись
54	Х. Фармак	Тамматов С	раис.	353 12 44	
55	Мухомед	Мамрадов И	раис.	90 978-37-57	
56	Металлург.	Алимов Т	раис	90.39189-44	
57	Ани-роҳат	Заминев С	раис	90.9355614	
58	Халқаро Мунозарат	Керимов	раис	90 3947379	
59	Тараққиёт	Алиев	раис.	90 3525208	
60	Хидмат	Мухомедов	раис	90.3491200	
61	Тошкент МТЦ	Мамрадов Н.	мутохасис	90.1191547	
62					
63					
64					
65					

CHIRCHIK CITY, 3 and 4 June, 2019

Общественные консультации по проекту АБР «Строительство и реконструкция канализационных систем в городских и сельских районах Ташкентской области»
г. Чирчик, Ташкентская область,
3 июня май 2019 года

СПИСОК УЧАСТНИКОВ КОНСУЛЬТАЦИИ

Место проведения: Водоканал г. Чирчик

#	Организация	Ф.И.О.	Занимая должность	Номер Телефона	Подпись
1	Кадастр	Камиллагулова С.К.	инспектор	974548028	
2	Гос. бюро. Архитектур.	Шарифовуллоев Дониёр	главный архитектор	99.803.9771	
3	АЧОО "Орзу"	Кавылова М.Н.	Руководитель	917793993	
4	Иркутск плюс	Турмурадов У.Т.	Председатель	91 177.90-33	
5	и Янги ёл	Сулaimонов	Президент	93561-0141	
6	Эксперт и з.с.	Эрдиев И.З.	технолог	914465414	
7	Эксперт и з.с.	Алифова В.	менеджер	-	
8	Исследователь	Абдулусупов А.А.	менеджер	998905704891	

#	Организация	Ф.И.О.	Занимая должность	Номер Телефона	Подпись
9	Чирчик Хокимият	Содилов О.А.	Бюро мунтахафис	998885657	
10	Чирчик. Сувокова	Хонанибаев В.С.	Бюро мунтахафис	97)342-28-70	
11	Чирчик. Сувокова	Азизов И.А.	Бюро мунтахафис	973958111	
12	Чирчик. Сувокова	Алимаханов В.	Бюро мунтахафис	917756787	
13	Чирчик Хокимият	Ганиев А.А.	главный специалист	909028916	
14	Исследователь	Самов Заде С	4-мкр.н	914784676	
15	Чирчик "Сувокова"	Абдуллоев Г.А.	Бюро мунтахафис	995380881	
16	Исследователь	Исмаилов А	Технолог	4132083	
17	Сувокова	Хайрибаева	м.б.о.г.	9918466580	
18	Чирчик Исследователь	Абдурашидов В	Бюро мунтахафис	9918382307	
19	Исследователь 2-мкр. Б-23к	Маруфова Т	Бюро мунтахафис	9910120838	
20	Чирчик Хокимият	Алимаханов З.	Бюро мунтахафис	917271880	

#	Организация	Ф.И.О.	Занимая должность	Номер Телефона	Подпись
21	"Обод" ТСЭМ	Рахимова М.У.	председатель	(90)18967-50	
22	исителъ 43 шахар	Исмаилов Э. Ш	пенсионер	41-3-20-83	
23	"Ирчи" Сувокова	Бекоев И.М.	инт. лаборант	(97)3472866	
24	"Ирчи" Сувокова	Алимова	чи бур	973458851	
25	Ирчи Сувокова	Алимова	рам. бур	994059982	
26	Ирчи Сувокова	Давлатова	бех. энергетик	94467733	
27	Ирчи Сувокова	Турсунов С	бох. энергетик	973459030	
28	Ирчи Сувокова	С. Назаров	энергетик	99-482-21-52	
29	Ирчи Сувокова	Исмаилов Р.К	бухгалтер	99-3372249	
30	Ирчи Сувокова	Турсунов И.А	пенсияр	91-444-86-43	
31	Ирчи Сувокова	Юлдашев У.Т.	зам. начальника по экономике и финансам	973458871	
32					

Общественные консультации по проекту АБР «Строительство и реконструкция канализационных систем в городских и сельских районах Ташкентской области»
г. Ташкент, Ташкентская область,
4 июня 2019 года




СПИСОК УЧАСТНИКОВ КОНСУЛЬТАЦИИ

Место проведения: Markiyat Chirchik city.

#	Организация	Ф.И.О.	Занимая должность	Номер Телефона	Подпись
1	"Шарк" №41	Исанбеков Иркин	рамс	3-18-06	
2	"Навбахор" 16	Маджаров Кендар	рамс	2-72-17	
3	"Шибол" №5	Шораев З. А	рамс	7155422	
4	Дубовик №40	Иморулов М.Б	рамс	998975064 703151285	
5	Бирлик №26	Эргашев Р	рамс	9989761609-36	
6	"Булзор" №8	Кеделбаев С.А.	рамс	973451338 70-41-7-24-60	
7	Тинчлик №33	Хамидов У.Х	рамс	91.788.9537	
8	Бохор №22	Улмурадов З.Т	рамс	70-71-534-75 91728-75-02	

#	Организация	Ф.И.О.	Занимая должность	Номер Телефона	Подпись
9	"Кадровый" 34 см	Эрмуханов С.М.	раис	90/1324506	
10	"Кадровый" 27 см	Машиарипов Р	раис	707152612	
11	"Дурун" 35 см	Абдулмеджитов	раис	9177822-85	
12	"Камолот"	Триниз Э.Р	раис	(91)-775-55-14	
13	"Талаба"	Маматкулов А.С.	раис	917790940	
14	"Алора" -29	Абдукаимов М.У	раис	918439514	
15	"Алматы" 30	Алимов М.У	раис	91-749-02-28	
16	"Кемаш" раис	Алиев С.Т.	шахр. / раис	94-430-84-14	
17	"Кур-Ан" А.И.	Алимов М.У	раис	91-777-4268	
18	"Эмлек" М.И.	Назаров Р.Т.	раис	99-789-81-75	
19	"Кудай" 28	Жусупов Т.М.	раис	90.8791931	
20	"Семур" -14	Рустамов Б.В.	раис	97-780-65-71	

#	Организация	Ф.И.О.	Занимая должность	Номер Телефона	Подпись
21	"Хумо"	Алиева М.	раис	99-403-70-67	
22	"Мадагаскар"	Толдасева Х.	раис	93-514-27-57	
23	"Шодлик"	Кульбашинова Д.	раис	91-747-13-24	
24	"Кемаш" раис	Бегмаев Д.	МФУ раис	976163744	
25	"Наврз" 136	Бабаханов Э.А.	МФУ раис	99-630-58-13	
26	"Мир" 125	Умаров С.А.	МФУ раис	935918977	
27	"Хайс" 139	Жасирова У.У.	МФУ раис	98.111.15.39	
28	"Максимум"	Давранов Б.А.	МФУ раис	9930013-67	
29	"Алматы" раис	Нарбаев Т.Т.	МФУ раис	998483356	
30	"Истиклол"	Джуроев О.	МФУ раис	994027402	
31	"Алматы" раис	Олжабаев У.А.	МФУ раис	707152707	
32	"Алматы"	А. Ахмедов	МФУ раис	91-776-77-16	

#	Организация	Ф.И.О.	Занимая должность	Номер Телефона	Подпись
33	З. Каюдаров	А. Наводе	м.р.и. р.а.и.и	99 404 8456	
34	Умму	А. Давлетов	м.р.и. р.а.и.и	70 7171 392	
35	Гулистан	В. Зубаиров	м.р.и. р.а.и.и	99 404 - 43.2	
36					
37					
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CHINAZ DISTRICT, 10 July, 2019










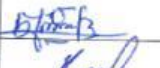


Общественные консультации по проекту АБР «Строительство и реконструкция канализационных систем в городских и сельских районах Ташкентской области»
г. Чирчиқ, июль 2019 года



СПИСОК УЧАСТНИКОВ КОНСУЛЬТАЦИИ

Место проведения: Локимиди г. Чирчиқ

#	Организация/Tashkilot	Ф.И.О./ To'liq ismi sharifi	Занимая должность/Lavozim	Номер Телефона/ Telefon raqami	Подпись/Imzo
1	Биринчи қўшниқ бўлими раис	К. Арзизулов	Раис бўлими	97) 409 77.60	Арзизулов
2	Биринчи қўшниқ бўлими раис	Б. Рустамов	Раис қўшниқ бўлими	94) 927 1953	Рустамов
3	М.Ф.У. Бунёдкор МФИ	М. Мусоев Ж. Ахмедов	раис мусоев раис ахмедов	97 616 6859 35182343	Мусоев
4	Хамза МФИ	А. Кадиоров	МФИ раиси	97-761-24-30	Кадиоров
5	"Биллик" МФИ	Э. Шермагов	МФИ раиси	97-539-27-56	Шермагов
6	Тўрқоғон МФИ	В. Абдукаримов	МФИ раиси	421331-12	Абдукаримов
7	Навбай МФИ	З. Алимқулович	мутахассис	7149-73-05	Алимқулович
8	Пахтабод МФИ	З. Бекмуродов	Раис	99-864-86-32	Бекмуродов

#	Организация/Tashkilot	Ф.И.О./ To'liq ismi sharifi	Занимая должность/Lavozim	Номер Телефона/ Telefon raqami	Подпись/Imzo
9	Туман ҳокимлиги Биринчи бўлими	Исмаилов Абдос Ботир ўғли	Биринчи бўлими мутахассиси	99.002 0094	Исмаилов
10	Фурқатлик ўқувчи бўлими раис	Хасанов Дилшод Зафар ўғли	Раис мутахассиси	97) 702-56-07	Хасанов
11	Фурқатлик ўқувчи бўлими раис	Осмоилов Ширин Дилшодович	Раис мутахассиси	99 841 42 43	Осмоилов
12	Чирчиқ тумани раислиги	Худайберганов Комалиддин	инспектор	97) 764 9098	Худайберганов
13	Чирчиқ тумани раислиги МФИ	Жомилов Махмуд Каримович	раис	97/537-17-61	Жомилов
14	Чирчиқ тумани раислиги МФИ	Мамаралиева Савра Қўрайовна	м.ф.и раиси	97/546-25-62	Мамаралиева
15	Чирчиқ тумани раислиги МФИ	Алимурадов Дилшодович	м.ф.и раиси	93/625-64-62	Алимурадов
16	Чирчиқ тумани раислиги МФИ	Тождарова Мақдона Исмаиловна	м.ф.и раиси	93/804-62-12	Тождарова
17	Чирчиқ тумани раислиги МФИ	Шавкатова Зако Рахмоновна	МФИ раиси	7/5992757	Шавкатова
18	Чирчиқ тумани раислиги МФИ	Муратов Бекзод Дилшодович	Раис	94 826 48 29	Муратов
19	Чирчиқ тумани раислиги МФИ	Монсуров Ширинишан Махмудович	Раис бўлими	99 690 00 83	Монсуров
20	Чирчиқ тумани раислиги МФИ	Усмоилов Рахмон	Раис	97 206 16 99	Усмоилов

#	Организация/Tashkilot	Ф.И.О./ To'liq ismi sharifi	Занимая должность/Lavozim	Номер Телефона/ Telefon raqami	Подпись/Imzo
21	Сарбозор МФЙ	Аббасов Ахмед	МФЙ раиси	7.24975 03	
22	Сарбозор МФЙ	Ахмедов Музакар	МФЙ котиба	7.539.08.23	
23	Инн МФЙ	Абдуллаев Абул	МФЙ раиси	0318.04.18	
24	Инн МФЙ	Абдулқосимов Б	МФЙ котиба	4 214.71.76	
25	Экологич	Абдулқосимов	раис	4.652-81-38	
26	Туман ҳоким	Б. Ишмаилов	Ушбу туман	90-59-32-154	
27	Ишбу туман ҳоким	О. Абдулқосимов	ишбу	90 539-04-44	
28	Туман ҳоким	Закриев Х.	ишбу	31-200 70-59-32-154	
29	Туман ҳоким	О. Қаримов	ишбу туман	97 710-06-88	
30	Туман ҳоким	О. Абдулқосимов	ишбу туман	99.608-02-87	
31	Туман ҳоким	С. Абдулқосимов	ишбу туман	97-436-35-44	
32	Ишбу туман	Н. Абдулқосимов	ишбу туман	94 429-82-05	

#	Организация/Tashkilot	Ф.И.О./ To'liq ismi sharifi	Занимая должность/Lavozim	Номер Телефона/ Telefon raqami	Подпись/Imzo
33	Ишбу туман	Абдулқосимов	Гл. инженер	99-559-72-27	
34	Ишбу туман	Орипов Илхон	Гл. инженер	93-618-16-90	
35					
36					
37					
38					

YANGIYUL DISTRICT, 4 and 28 June, 2019

Общественные консультации по проекту АБР «Строительство и реконструкция канализационных систем в городских и сельских районах Ташкентской области»
Янгийулский р-н, Ташкентская область,
4 июня 2019 года

СПИСОК УЧАСТНИКОВ КОНСУЛЬТАЦИИ

Место проведения: Комитет Янгийулского района

#	Организация	Ф.И.О.	Занимая должность	Номер Телефона	Подпись
1	"Шоукокс" М.Т.О	Худайбердиев Рано Пардобековна	раис	99-403-46-46	Худайбердиев
2	Ахун М.Ф.И	Исмаилов Рамзат Шафировна	раис	94-422-54-33	Исмаилов
3	Турдунор М.Т.И	Каримов Шайхон Каримович	раис	94-430-20-11	Каримов
4	ТНГ "Хокимият"	Умаров Хасанов Ахмед	1-мухтарис	33-472 05 02	Умаров
5	"Ноб" М.Ф.И	Кабирова Бахриддин	раис	94 604-52-79	Кабирова
6	"Куратор" М.Ф.И	Нуров Тухтаев	раис	98 303 6558	Нуров
7	ДСДНелл	Маматов Н.К.	Босх враз	94 6252480	Маматов
8	Архитектура	М. Рахмонов	Босх архитектор	98 125 31 39	Рахмонов

#	Организация	Ф.И.О.	Занимая должность	Номер Телефона	Подпись
9	Бозорбойи дошклат	Х.Худайбердиев	Босх мухтарис	37 750 83 00	Худайбердиев
10	Комитет, инвестиция	Усмонов А.Р.	Босх мухтарис	99 898-00-64	Усмонов
11	Каммунал идора	Т.Баженов	раис	99 405-18-72	Баженов
12	Служба ЧПН/МН	К. Исраев	раис	92 773-65-62	Исраев
13	Канализация	М.У. Махкамов	раис	93 539-05-07	Махкамов
14	Бюджетный фонд	К.М. Нуритов	раис	99 409 19 53	Нуритов
15	КПН "Кавказский"	К. Бондарев	Босх мухтарис	98 130-54-55	Бондарев
16	Фонд ЧПН/МН	М. Бозорбаев	Босх мухтарис	37 404 85 82	Бозорбаев
17	Коллектор	М. Абдуманнобов	хотим	30 110-84-04	Абдуманнобов
18	Экология	С. Нигматов	инспектор	37 604 00 07	Нигматов
19	Инженерная служба	М. Сидиков	Технический надзор	97 604-98-34	Сидиков
20	Инженерная служба	Э. Рахмонов	Тех. надзор	37 454-10-22	Рахмонов

#	Организация	Ф.И.О.	Занимая должность	Номер Телефона	Подпись
21	Туман комитет	Тажиканов У	зам. мухаммаса	99-862-96-13	
22	Туман комитет	Рустамов Н	зам. мухаммаса	99-815-07-41	
23	Туман комитет	Хамралиев Н	зам. мухаммаса	98-367-49-85	
24	Пошта МФО	Усманов Ф	раис	977023665	
25	Номуси МФО	Салиев М	р.с.с.	98-111-19-58	
26	Туман МФО	Адилов У	раис	974125662	
27	Фарови МФО	Назирова Н	раис	994614911	
28	Мавнаи МФО	Ш. Котиев	раис	976046037	
29	Тубо МФО	Мирзалиев А	раис	977704240	
30	Насроби МФО	Дурдониров М	р.с.с.	97-705-4880	
31	Карови халк комиссияси	Абдуваппид	широқ раис	998279164	
32	Икболдор бунёдкори	Бадиров	широқ урибдор	977602940	

Общественные консультации по проекту АБР «Строительство и реконструкция канализационных систем в городских и сельских районах Ташкентской области»
г. Янги-Юл, Ташкентская область,
28 июнь 2019 года

СПИСОК УЧАСТНИКОВ КОНСУЛЬТАЦИИ

Место проведения: Ложишты города Янги-Юл

#	Организация/Tashkilot	Ф.И.О./To'liq ismi sharti	Занимая должность/Lavozim	Номер Телефона/Telefon raqami	Подпись/Imzo
1	АТК ККБ Янги-Юл	Ибрагимов Кахрамон	зам. дир. упр.	71-230-62-03	
2	АТК ККБ Янги-Юл	Абдуллаев Насриддин	зам. упр.	78-150-74-76	
3	Янги-Юл маҳалла бўлими	Халимжанов Ибрагим	мухтасам	94-364-22-52	
4	Янги-Юл маҳалла бўлими	Алиев Захриддин	мухтасам	49-835-08-51	
5	Янги-Юл маҳалла бўлими	Закиратов Зафар	бухгалтер	99-883-13-05	
6	Кантон Курим	Турсунбаев Абдулатиф	канверсия	98-124-93-00	
7	Кантон Курим	Алиев	банк	94-219-44-49	
8	Кантон Курим	Рахмонов Ф.Ф.	зам. бух. урибдор	97-454-22-21	

#	Организация/Tashkilot	Ф.И.О./ To'liq ismi sharifi	Занимая должность/Lavozim	Номер Телефона/ Telefon raqami	Подпись/Imzo
9	Чартор безуриб Р	Хамидова У.С.	кассир	94-411-40-86	
10	Ойинобор ишонг	Дмирасва Р.С.	кассир	91-466-64-35	
11	Запаранов, хамидов	Запаранов З.Д.	кассир	97-461-4401	
12	Kalilova	Kalilova T. G	кассир	94-606-16-41	
13	Абдуллохисероф Мухомедов	Абдуллохисероф	франс роле	94-660-40-14	
14	Узбекистон ёшлар иттифоди, Янгиула шаҳар кенгаши	Кудиров Ш.Р	кадр	99-486-40-91	
15	АТБ Банк, филиал Янгиула	Шогулов Ш.З.	бухгалтер	97-725-83-89	
16	Янгиула шаҳар пансионат кенгаши	Алиев Ш.В.	Тўлов шўржи раҳбар	94-360-0300	
17	Янгиула шаҳар пансионат кенгаши	Курбанов Ш.	Тўлов инженер	94-422-77-92	
18	Янгиула шаҳар пансионат кенгаши	Бахтияров Ш.	кассир	94-831-20-48	
19	Янгиула шаҳар пансионат кенгаши	Алиев Ш.	инженер	97-440-1511	
20	Янгиула шаҳар пансионат кенгаши	Мирзокаримов Ш.	кассир	—	

#	Организация/Tashkilot	Ф.И.О./ To'liq ismi sharifi	Занимая должность/Lavozim	Номер Телефона/ Telefon raqami	Подпись/Imzo
21	Уйиш кенгаши Бошқаруви	Турсунов Ш.Р.	бухгалтер	98-860-2440	
22	Уйиш кенгаши Бошқаруви	Тоғуллоқов Ш.Р.	бухгалтер	90-317-17-05	
23	Янгиула шаҳар пансионат кенгаши	Хайдаров Ш.Р.	бухгалтер	97-431-44-01	
24	АТБ Банк Янгиула филиал	Отамонов Ш.Р.	бухгалтер	90-909-77-77	
25	АТБ Банк Янгиула филиал	Мамаралиев Ш.Р.	бухгалтер	93-627-67-67	
26	АТБ Банк Янгиула филиал	Мамаралиев Ш.Р.	бухгалтер	93-234-06-66	
27	АТБ Банк Янгиула филиал	Мамаралиев Ш.Р.	бухгалтер	93-684-99-94	
28	АТБ Банк Янгиула филиал	Мамаралиев Ш.Р.	бухгалтер	97-444-15-86	
29	АТБ Банк Янгиула филиал	Мамаралиев Ш.Р.	бухгалтер	93-358-54-50	
30	АТБ Банк Янгиула филиал	Мамаралиев Ш.Р.	бухгалтер	97-616-56-59	
31	АТБ Банк Янгиула филиал	Мамаралиев Ш.Р.	бухгалтер	97-539-91-53	
32	АТБ Банк Янгиула филиал	Мамаралиев Ш.Р.	бухгалтер	89875-63-91	

#	Организация/Tashkilot	Ф.И.О. / To'liq ismi sharifi	Занимая должность/Lavozim	Номер Телефона/ Telefon raqami	Подпись/Imzo
33	"Hamkorbank" Axb	Ахмедов Абдулхалик	Менеджер	99) 406-65-00	
34	"Hamkorbank" Axb	Саидов Саидхон	Менеджер	97) 450-45-28	
35	"Hamkorbank" Axb	Муродов. Джамал	Бумин баули	97-454-48-47	
36	Davlat Xizmatlari Markazi	Мамалов Тимур	Баш	(99) 406 68 80	
37	"Inox Ujum" Bank	Мамалов Тимур	Мутахассис	(99) 406 68 80	
38	"Inox Ujum" Bank	Мамалов Тимур	Мутахассис	(97) 444 43 83	
39	"Inox Ujum" Bank	Мамалов Тимур	Мутахассис	98) 123-20-28	
40	"Inox Ujum" Bank	Мамалов Тимур	Мутахассис	97) 604 32 18	
41	"Inox Ujum" Bank	Мамалов Тимур	Мутахассис	97) 446-70-72	
42	"Inox Ujum" Bank	Мамалов Тимур	Мутахассис	97) 461-44-08	
43	"Inox Ujum" Bank	Мамалов Тимур	Мутахассис	97) 496 98 5	
44	"Inox Ujum" Bank	Мамалов Тимур	Мутахассис	99) 802 46 54	

#	Организация	Ф.И.О.	Занимая должность	Номер Телефона	Подпись
45	Давлат хизматлари	Мутахассис	Мутахассис	(99) 406 68 80	
46	Анхилин	Мамалов Самардор	раҳбар	97 423 34 11	
47	"ТУРКИСТОН" М.Ф.У.	Мамалов Самардор	раҳбар	90. 1176922	
48	ФУЖБОРЛИБ	Мамалов Самардор	раҳбар	97.402-89-59	
49					
50					

ANNEX 4. PRESENTATION SLIDES USED DURING PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS

<p>ОСИЁ ТАРАҚҚИЁТ БАНКИ ИШТИРОКИДАГИ “ТОШКЕНТ ВИЛОЯТИ КАНАЛИЗАЦИЯ ТИЗИМЛАРИНИ ЯХШИЛАШ” ЛОЙИХАСИНИ</p> <p>АМАЛГА ОШИРИШ ДАВРИДА ЕР ЗАГАЛАРИГА ЕТИШИ МУМКИН БЎЛГАН САЛБИЙ ТАЪСИРЛАР ВА УЛАРНИ КОМПЕНСАЦИЯ ҚИЛИШ ЧОРАЛАРИ</p>	<p>ЛОЙИХА ТЎҒРИСИДА ҚИСҚАЧА МАЪЛУМОТ</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Лойиҳани амалга ошириш даври 2020 – 2025 й; Лойиҳанинг умумий қиймати 180 млн.АҚШ долларидан зиёд; 
<p>ЛОЙИХА ТЎҒРИСИДА ҚИСҚАЧА МАЪЛУМОТ</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Лойиҳа ишлари қуйидаги шаҳар ва туманларда амалга оширилади: Ангрен Бекобод Олмалиқ Охангарон Чиноз Чирчиқ Янгийул 	<p>ЛОЙИХА ТЎҒРИСИДА ҚИСҚАЧА МАЪЛУМОТ</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ангрен шаҳарида мавжуд оқова сувларни тозалаш станциялари реконструкция қилинади. Ангрен шаҳри ичида 82 километр мавжуд эски канализация қувурлари алмаштирилади ва 34 километр янги қувурлар ётқизилади 
<p>ЛОЙИХА ТЎҒРИСИДА ҚИСҚАЧА МАЪЛУМОТ</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Бекобод шаҳрида мавжуд оқова сувларни тозалаш станцияси реконструкция қилинади. Шаҳар ичида 51 километр мавжуд эски канализация қувурлари алмаштирилади ва 18 километр қўшимча янги қувурлар ётқизилади 	<p>ЛОЙИХА ТЎҒРИСИДА ҚИСҚАЧА МАЪЛУМОТ</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Олмалиқ шаҳрида мавжуд оқова сувларни тозалаш станцияси реконструкция қилинади. Шаҳар ичида 4.6 километр мавжуд эски канализация қувурлари алмаштирилади ва 17 километр янги қувурлар ётқизилади 

ЛОЙИХА ТЎҒРИСИДА ҚИСҚАЧА МАЪЛУМОТ

- Охангарон шаҳрида 9 километрдан зиёд мавжуд эски канализация қувурлари алмаштирилади ва 3 километрдан зиёд километр янги қувурлар ётқизилади



ЛОЙИХА ТЎҒРИСИДА ҚИСҚАЧА МАЪЛУМОТ

- Чирчиқ шаҳрида мавжуд оқова сувларни тозалаш станцияси реконструкция қилинади. Шаҳар ичида 15 километрдан зиёд мавжуд эски канализация қувурлари алмаштирилади ва 13 километр янги қувурлар ётқизилади



ЛОЙИХА ТЎҒРИСИДА ҚИСҚАЧА МАЪЛУМОТ

- Чиноз шаҳрида оқова сувларни тозалаш станциясида қўшимча оқова сув тозалаш иншоотлар қурилади. Чиноз шаҳрида 48 километр янги қувурлар ётқизилади



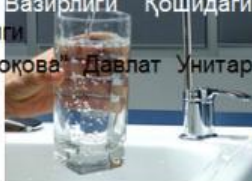
ЛОЙИХА ТЎҒРИСИДА ҚИСҚАЧА МАЪЛУМОТ

- Янгийўл туманида мавжуд оқова сувларни тозалаш станцияси реконструкция қилинади. Янгийўл шаҳрида ва шаҳарга бириккан аҳоли пунктларида 29 километр мавжуд эски канализация қувурлари алмаштирилади ва 14 километр янги қувурлар ётқизилади. Шунингдек 37 та қишлоқ аҳоли пунктларида 15 750 та хонадонга септик резервуарлар ўрнатиб берилади



ЛОЙИХА ТЎҒРИСИДА ҚИСҚАЧА МАЪЛУМОТ

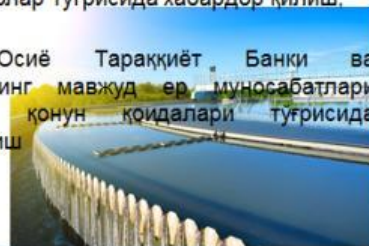
- Лойиҳа Осиё Тараққиёт Банки томонидан молиялаштирилади
- Лойиҳани амалга оширувчи ташкилотлар:
- Ўзбекистон Республикаси Уй-Жой ва Коммунала Хизмат Вазирлиги Қошидаги "Коммунахизмат" Агентлиги
- Тошкент Вилояти "Сувоқова" Давлат Унитар Корхонаси



АҲОЛИ БИЛАН ЙИҒИЛИШ ЎТКАЗИШДАН МАҚСАД

- Аҳоли мазкур лойиҳа ва лойиҳани амалга ошириш даврида юзага келиши мумкин бўлган ноҳўя таъсирлар тўғрисида хабардор қилиш;

- Аҳолини Осиё Тараққиёт Банки ва республиканинг мавжуд ер муносабатлари тўғрисидаги қонун қоидалари тўғрисида хабардор этиш



ЛОЙИХАНИ АМАЛГА ОШИРИШ НАТИЖАСИДА ЮЗАГА КЕЛИШИ МУМКИН БЎЛГАН НОҲЎЯ ТАЪСИРЛАР

- Катта диаметрлик янги оқова сув қувурларини ётқизиш даврида фермер хўжалиklarининг ерлари вақтинча эгалланиши ва мавжуд экинлар пайхон қилиниши мумкин
- Кичик диаметрлик оқова сув қувурларини ётқизиш даврида томорқа ва бошқа ер фойдаланувчиларининг экинлари пайхон бўлиши мумкин



КАТТА ДИАМЕТРЛИК ҚУВУР ЁТҚИЗИШ ЖАРАЁНИДАН ЛАВҶА



КАТТА ДИАМЕТРЛИК ҚУВУР ЁТҚИЗИШ ЖАРАЁНИДАН ЛАВҲА



ОЧИҚ ЖОЙДА ҚУВУР ЁТҚИЗИШ БИЛАН БОҒЛИҚ ҚУРИЛИШ ИШЛАРИ ОЛИБ БОРИЛАДИГАН ЙЎЛАК КЕНГЛИГИ

16 метргача

шаҳар ичида – шароитга қараб
белгиланади.

ШАҲАР ИЧИДА ҚУВУР ЁТҚИЗИШ ЖАРАЁНИДАН ЛАВҲА



ШАҲАР ИЧИДА ҚУВУР ЁТҚИЗИШ ЖАРАЁНИДАН ЛАВҲА



ШАҲАР ИЧИДА ҚУВУР ЁТҚИЗИШ ЖАРАЁНИДАН ЛАВҲА



ЕТКАЗИЛГАН ЗАРАР ҚОПЛАНАДИМИ?

- Осиё Тараққиёт Банки талаблари ва Ўзбекистон Республикаси қонунчилигига мувофиқ лойиҳани амалга ошириш натижасида етказиладиган ҳар қандй зарар (пайхон қилинган экин, бузилган, иншоот, қирқилган дарахт ва ҳ.к) тўлиқлигича компенсация қилинади. Вақтинча эгалланган ерлар, қурилиш ишлари тугагач ер эгаларига тўлиқлигича тикланган ҳолда қайтарилади.



КОМПЕНСАЦИЯ ТУРЛАРИ

- Ер доимий равишда олиб қўйилса, олинган ер эгасига тенг қийматли **ЕР** таъминлаб берилади;
- Иншоот ёки бошқа қурилмаларга зарар етказилса ёки улар бутунлай бузилса, доимий ёки вақтинча ер олиниши оқибатида экинлар пайхон бўлса ёки дарахтлар кесилса тенг қийматли **ПУЛ ҚУРИНИШИДАГИ КОМПЕНСАЦИЯ** тўлаб берилади;

КОМПЕНСАЦИЯ ТУРЛАРИ

- Даромад ёки тирикчилик манбаига (дўкон, ишлаб чиқариш цехи ва ҳ.к) зарар етказилса ёки лойиҳа оқибатида у йўқотилса **ПУЛ ҚУРИНИШИДА КОМПЕНСАЦИЯ** тўлаб берилади;
- Компенсация миқдори **БОЗОР НАРХИГА** асосланган бўлади ва батафсил ўрганиш ва баҳолаш натижаларига асосланади.

<p style="text-align: center;">КОМПЕНСАЦИЯ ТУРЛАРИ</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Иншоот ёки қурилмалар бузилса, янги иншоот қуриш учун қурилиш материалларини транспортировка қилиш учун қўшимча компенсация тўлаб берилади; Кам таъминланган оилаларга қўшимча тўловлар белгиланади; Қаттиқ зарар кўраётган хонадонларга (10% дан зиёд активларини йўқотаётган хонадонлар) қўшимча компенсация тўлаб берилади. 	<p style="text-align: center;">ЎЗБЕКИСТОН РЕСПУБЛИКАСИНING ЕР МУНОСАБАТЛАРИНИ ТАРТИБГА СОЛУВЧИ АСОСИЙ ҚОНУН ХУЖЖАТЛАРИ</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ўзбекистон Республикаси Вазирлар Маҳкамасининг "Давлат ва жамоат эҳтиёжлари учун ер участкаларининг олиб қўйилиши муносабати билан фуқароларга ва юридик шахсларга етказилган зарарларни қоплаш тартиби тўғрисида низомни тасдиқлаш ҳақида" 29.05.2006 йил 97-сонли қарори; Ўзбекистон Республикаси Вазирлар Маҳкамасининг "Шаҳарсозлик фаолиятини амалга ошириш ҳамда қишлоқ хўжалигига оид бўлмаган бошқа эҳтиёжлар учун ер участкалари бериш тартибини такомиллаштириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида" 25.05.2011 йил 146-сонли қарори.
<p style="text-align: center;">ВАЗИРЛАР МАҲКАМАСИНING 29.05.2006 ЙИЛ 97 СОНЛИ ҚАРОРИГА АСОСАН</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ер участкаси ёки унинг бир қисмини давлат ва жамоат эҳтиёжлари учун (доимий ёки вақтинча) олиб қўйиш ЕР ЭГАСИНИНГ РОЗИЛИГИ билан — тегишли равишда туман, шаҳар ҳокими қарори бўйича ёхуд Ўзбекистон Республикаси Вазирлар Маҳкамасининг қарорига кўра амалга оширилади Олиб қўйилаётган ер участкаларида уйлар, ишлаб чиқариш иморатлари ва бошқа иморатлар, иншоотларнинг АСОССИЗ бузилишига ва дов-дарахтларнинг кўчириб ташланишига ЙУЛ ҚУЙИЛМАЙДИ 	<p style="text-align: center;">ВАЗИРЛАР МАҲКАМАСИНING 29.05.2006 ЙИЛ 97 СОНЛИ ҚАРОРИГА АСОСАН</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ер участкаларини олиб қўйишда ундаги уйлар, ишлаб чиқариш иморатлари ва бошқа иморатлар, иншоотларни бузиш ва дов-дарахтларни бузишга кўчмас мулкнинг БОЗОР ҚИЙМАТИ ва олиб қўйиш сабабли мулкдорга етказилган зарар тўлиқ қопланганидан кейин рухсат берилади
<p style="text-align: center;">ВАЗИРЛАР МАҲКАМАСИНING 25.05.2011 ЙИЛ 146 СОНЛИ ҚАРОРИГА АСОСАН</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ер участкаларини ёки уларнинг бир қисмини олиб қўйишда, ҳақ тўлаб олишда ёки вақтинча эгаллаб турилганда: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> МЕВАЛИ, ИХОТА ДАРАХТЛАРИ ВА БОШҚА КЎП ЙИЛЛИК ДАРАХТЛАР қиймати; ТУГАЛЛАНМАГАН ҚИШЛОҚ ХЎЖАЛИГИ ИШЛАБ ЧИҚАРИШИ қиймати; БОЙ БЕРИЛГАН ФОЙДА қопланади 	<p style="text-align: center;">ОСИЁ ТАРАҚҚИЁТ БАНКИ ТАЛАБЛАРИГА МУВОФИҚ КОМПЕНСАЦИЯ ҚИЛИНАДИ</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Давлат ва жамоат эҳтиёжлари учун доимий ёки вақтинча ери олинаётган ЕР ЭГАЛАРИ Зарар етаётган ИНШООТЛАР Пайхон қилинаётган ЭКИНЛАР ва ДАРАХТЛАР Зарар етаётган бошқа ДАРОМАД МАНБАИ Зарар кўрган ЖАМОАТ МУЛКИ (йўллар, пиёда йўлакалари ва шунга ўхшаш бошқалар) қурилишгача бўлган ҳолатигача тиклаб бериш Кўзда тутилмаган БОШҚА ЗАРАР турлари
<p style="text-align: center;">КОМПЕНСАЦИЯ ОЛИШГА КИМ ҲАҚЛИ?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Лойиҳа натижасида ерлари зарар кўраётган ҳамма ер эгалари, ер тегишли тартибда рўйхатга олинган ёки олинмаганидан қатъий назар; Ерни арендага олиб ишлатаётганлар, тегишли равишда рўйхатга олинган ёки олинмаганидан қатъий назар; Иншоотларнинг эгалари, қишлоқ хўжалиги экинлари ва ер билан боғлиқ бошқа объектларнинг эгалари; ва Ўз бизнесини, даромадини ва иш ҳақларини йўқотаётган одамлар. 	<p style="text-align: center;">ОСИЁ ТАРАҚҚИЁТ БАНКИНИНГ 2009 ЙИЛДА ҚАБУЛ ҚИЛИНГАН "ҲИМОЯ ЧОРАЛАРИ СИЁСАТИ ТЎҒРИСИДАГИ НИЗОМ"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Рус тилига таржима қилинган Положение о Политике по Защитным Мерам https://www.adb.org/ru/documents/safeguard-policy-statement дан юклаб олса бўлади

ШИКОЯТЛАРНИ КЎРИБ ЧИҚИШ ВА ҲАЛ ҚИЛИШ МЕХАНИЗМИ

- **Босқич 1.** Шикоятчи бор одам вилоят “Сувоқоваси”нинг тегишли шахар/туман филиалига мурожаат қилиши мумкин. Мавжуд шикоятни рўйхатдан ўтказгандан сўнг туман филиали шикоятни кўриб чиқади ва уни тегишли томонга ҳал қилиш учун юборади. Шикоят мавзусига кўра лойиҳа пудратчисига, ер кадастри бўлимига, маҳалла ёки бошқа маҳаллий ташкилотга юборилиши мумкин. **Бу босқичда шикоят 2 ҳафта** ичида ҳал этилиши лозим.
- Сувоқанинг туман филиали фуқарони ва Лойиҳа координаторини шикоят бўйича амалга оширилган ишлар ва унинг натижалари тўғрисида хабардор қилади. Бу босқичда фуқаролар Тошкент вилояти Сувоқавага ўз шикоятларини қуйидаги электрон ҳукумат интернет сайти орқали юборишлари мумкин: www.ty.gov.uz.

ШИКОЯТЛАРНИ КЎРИБ ЧИҚИШ ВА ҲАЛ ҚИЛИШ МЕХАНИЗМИ

- **Босқич 2.** Агар шикоят биринчи босқичда ҳал этилмаса ёки шикоятчи бор фуқаро қабул қилинган қарор бўйича қониқиб қолмаса у шикоятини тўғридан тўғри Қибрай шахрида жойлашган вилоят Сувоқаваси қошидаги **Шикоятларни ҳал қилувчи комиссияга** юбориши мумкин. Бу комиссия ҳокимият, жойдаги лойиҳа координатори, Сувоқава ва лойиҳани амалга оширувчи консультант ташкилот расмийларидан ташкил топади. Комиссия шикоятни кўриб чиқади ва уни ҳал этиш бўйича қарор қабул қилади. Бу босқичда шикоят **15 кун ичида ҳал этилиши лозим бўлади**. Бу босқичда шикоятчи бор фуқаро Лойиҳани амалга оширувчи бош ташкилот – Коммунизмат Агентлигига шикояти бўйича мурожаат қилиши мумкин.

ШИКОЯТЛАРНИ КЎРИБ ЧИҚИШ ВА ҲАЛ ҚИЛИШ МЕХАНИЗМИ

- **Босқич 3.** Агар шикоят ҳеч бир босқичда ҳал этилмаган бўлса ёки фуқаро қабул қилинган қарор бўйича қониқмаган бўлса фуқаро ўз шикояти бўйича маҳаллий хўжалик судига мурожаат қилиши мумкин. Мазкур **хўжалик судида** шикоят мавжуд миллий қонунчилик доирасида ҳал этилади.

САВОЛ, МУРОЖААТ ВА ШИКОЯТЛАР БЎЙИЧА

- Вилоят “Сувоқова”
- Телефон: (78) 150-56-00
- «Коммунизмат» Агентлиги, Лойиҳани бошқариш гуруҳи
- Телефон: (71) 234-13-32
- e-mail: adbpcuucsa@gmail.com

ANNEX 5. TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR LARP COMPENSATION VALUATION CONSULTANT

A. Introduction

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) has agreed to provide the Republic of Uzbekistan (RoU) with a loan of US\$ 180 million for the Tashkent Province Sewerage Improvement Project (the Project). The principal goal of the Project is to improve sanitation systems of the cities of Angren, Akhangaran, Almalik, Bekabad, Chirchik, Chinaz and Yangiyul, the seven cities Tashkent Province targeted by this project. Physical components of the project will consist of various waste water collection, transmission and treatment systems, such as, 5 rehabilitated and upgraded waste water treatment facilities, construction and rehabilitation of waste water networks and collectors about 352-km, installation of about 23,500 small size septic tanks in households in rural areas of Yangiyul and Chinaz district and various other associated facilities.

The civil works for the Project will cause temporary impacts due to restrictions on land use. A total of 2.26 hectares of land is likely to be impacted temporarily for digging for pipes laying due to the construction of waste water transmission lines, out of which 1.64 ha is arable/crop cultivation land and 0.62 ha of land is classified as orchard/garden land. The total number of affected trees is 204 out of which 164 are fruit trees and 40 are non-fruit trees. The total number of affected households is approximately 4 in 2 settlements in the two project districts.

Per the country's legal requirement ["The Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Uzbekistan "About the Measures for Improvement the Procedure of Provision of Land Plots for Implementation Urban Activities and for Other Non-Agricultural Needs" No. 146 dated 25 May 2011 and "The Resolution of the Cabinet Ministers of Uzbekistan "About Approval of the Regulation on Procedures of Compensations to Citizens and Legal Entities Due To Acquisition of Land Plots for the State and Public Needs"], the amount of compensation for these losses will need to be ascertained by a licensed valuation firm in a valuation report, and these terms of reference have been prepared for engaging such a firm. A licensed valuation firm will be selected through tender, based on technical and financial proposals.

This terms of reference (ToR) covers the tasks and scope as presented in table 1 below.

Table 1. Summary of assignment under the ToR

Task #	Description	Permanent Impact	Temporary Impact	TOTAL
1	Preparation of compensation packages for identified affected land plots	0	4	4
1.1	Affected land area (ha)	0	2.26	2.26
1.2	Arable/crop cultivation land area (ha)	0	1.64	1.64
1.3	Orchard/garden land area (ha)	0	0.62	0.62
1.4	Total number of trees, including	0	204	204
	Fruit trees	0	164	164
	Non-fruit trees	0	40	40

It is estimated that total 1 person-months of Consultant's services would be required by the Client to accomplish the tasks. The requirement of various experts and the duration of their engagement are indicated below. However, the Consultant may propose additional staff, within the budget, that may be required to accomplish the tasks.

B. PURPOSE OF THE ASSIGNMENT

The purpose of the assignment is preparation of compensation packages for identified affected land plots comprising crops, trees, and fruit trees.

The Client requires to engage a licensed, qualified and experienced national valuation consulting firm to prepare a valuation report following ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS) (2009)² and guidelines³, all related laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the LARP of the Project, and the Project's final detailed design.

The consultancy services are required for 1 calendar month in total. The consultancy services contract is expected to commence in XXXXX 2020.

C. SCOPE OF WORK

The Consultants will be responsible for the preparation of a compensation valuation report to be approved by the Government of Uzbekistan (GoU) and reviewed by ADB. To be in acceptable format, it should be written in accordance with: (i) relevant RoU law, and (ii) Handbook of Style and Usage (ADB)³. The roughly estimated quantum of potentially affected land plots is 2.26 ha, which shall be verified based on the detailed design.

The specific tasks for the preparation of the compensation valuation include:

- i. Prepare a methodology for assets valuation in accordance with the RoU valuation law and standard and ADB's SPS (2009) in line with the LARP of the project.
- ii. Evaluate all affected assets - lands, improvements fixed on the land.
- iii. Evaluate trees, crops existing on the lands of the affected assets.
- iv. Determine a detailed compensation budget according to estimated market value of identified trees and crops to be compensated (both in case the trees/crops on the whole land plot or on the affected part of it are taken).
- v. Determine a detailed administrative budget for the LARP implementation.
- vi. Prepare Valuation Reports for each affected property according to the RoU valuation standard.
- vii. Carry out a valuation of newly identified affected assets, if any, during the project implementation, and determine the compensation budget.

Preparation of compensation packages for each affected land plot. All collected data and documents (land drawing, valuation report etc.) developed as a result of measurement, inventory, valuation, and other needed activities for each case (hereinafter: Unit) should be properly documented in one package. The submitted documents should be in compliance with the requirements of RoU legislation. The detailed description of package (required documents) is described in section "E. Reporting requirements", clause 2 of this ToR.

All collected data (measurement inventory, valuation, documents and related data) should be entered into an Excel database. The roughly estimated number of land plots potentially affected by digging for the pipes laying is 4, which shall be verified by the Consultant.

The Consultant shall work closely with the Safeguard Specialist of the Project Coordination Unit of JSC "Uzsuvtaminot".

D. TEAM COMPOSITION AND QUALIFICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR THE KEY EXPERTS

The implementation of the assignment assumes involvement of the following main key expert (KE).

1. Valuator (KE): S/he should have at least 5 years of professional experience and qualification certificate from authorized state body. Experience in relevant programs is required.

² ADB Safeguards Policy Statement (June 2009): <http://www.adb.org/documents/safeguard-policy-statement>; and ADB Operations Manual OM F1 (BP and OP issued on 1 Oct. 2013).

³ <http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/institutional-document/31385/hsu.pdf>

During implementation of this assignment the Consultant shall use its office, vehicles and equipment.

E. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS AND TIME SCHEDULE FOR DELIVERABLES

The following deliverables have to be submitted to the client:

1. Inception report describing all methodologies, actions and time schedules for the assignment, manpower deployment and outline of the reports to be submitted within 15 days of the commencement of the assignment. The methodology and work plan should be submitted based on prior consultations with JSC “Uzsuvtaminot”/PCU.
2. Compensation packages for each affected asset (land plot). The package should include:
 - (i) Description of the affected asset signed by APs (the minimum number of copies should be the number for owners, plus 1 for EA) along with supporting documents, including cases of the absent APs, if applicable;
 - (ii) The layout of the affected asset. Drawings of each affected land plot for the total area of the land as well as for separated parts, both in hard copy and on the CD in 2 copies.
 - (iii) 2 copies of Valuation reports signed and sealed in accordance with requirements of the RoU valuation law and standard;

The Consultant shall report directly to the JSC “Uzsuvtaminot”/PCU. The Consultant shall submit the deliverables in Uzbek and in English in electronic and two hard copies along with a cover letter (if not specified in the list of deliverables).

The consultant shall ensure the regular photography for each affected land plot and properly document these for further monitoring and reporting purposes. All written documents (including the photos), maps/plans, as well as other related materials should be properly documented and provided with 1 copy for each item.

Table 1. Time Schedule for Deliverables

Deliverable	Due Date of Issue
Inception Report	Within two weeks of commencement of services
Compensation packages for each affected asset/unit	Within one calendar month after commencement.
Progress reports	As agreed

ANNEX 1. INFORMATION TO BE REFERENCED AND CONFIRMED

Indicator		Source of information
A	Description of land	
1	Land surface according to the certificate	Documents (Cadastre certificate)
2	The surface of the land plot according to the actual coordinates of angles of refraction (measurement)	DMS
3	Affected area	DMS
4	Actually used area	DMS
5	Used area of the affected land plot	DMS

6	Land significance according to the certificate on the state registration of rights	Cadastre certificate
7	Operational significance of the land (actual)	Assets Inventory, DMS

B	Crops	
1	Type of crop	Assets inventory
2	Area (total and affected)	DMS
3	Name of AP in case of non-registered user	Census
4	Productivity from 1 m ²	Official sources
5	Trees	Assets inventory
6	Names of fruit bearing trees	Assets inventory
7	Number of fruit bearing trees per type (seedlings, not yet productive, productive) on the land	Assets inventory, DMS
8	N of Fruit bearing trees per type (seedlings, not yet productive, productive) on the affected part of the land	Assets inventory, DMS
C	Non-fruit trees	
1	Name and number of trees	Assets inventory
2	Volume of wood per tree with identification of its location (on the total land plot and affected part)	Assets inventory, DMS

**ANNEX 6. PHOTOS OF WORKING MEETINGS AND DISCUSSIONS WITH PROJECT
STAKEHOLDERS, LOCAL COMMUNITIES AND APS**





ANNEX 7. A BRIEF ON SEWERAGE PUMPING STATIONS TO BE CONSTRUCTED UNDER THE PROJECT

City where pump station will be constructed: Chinaz city

Number of pumps to be constructed: 3

Approximate size of each pump station: 3 x 3 meters

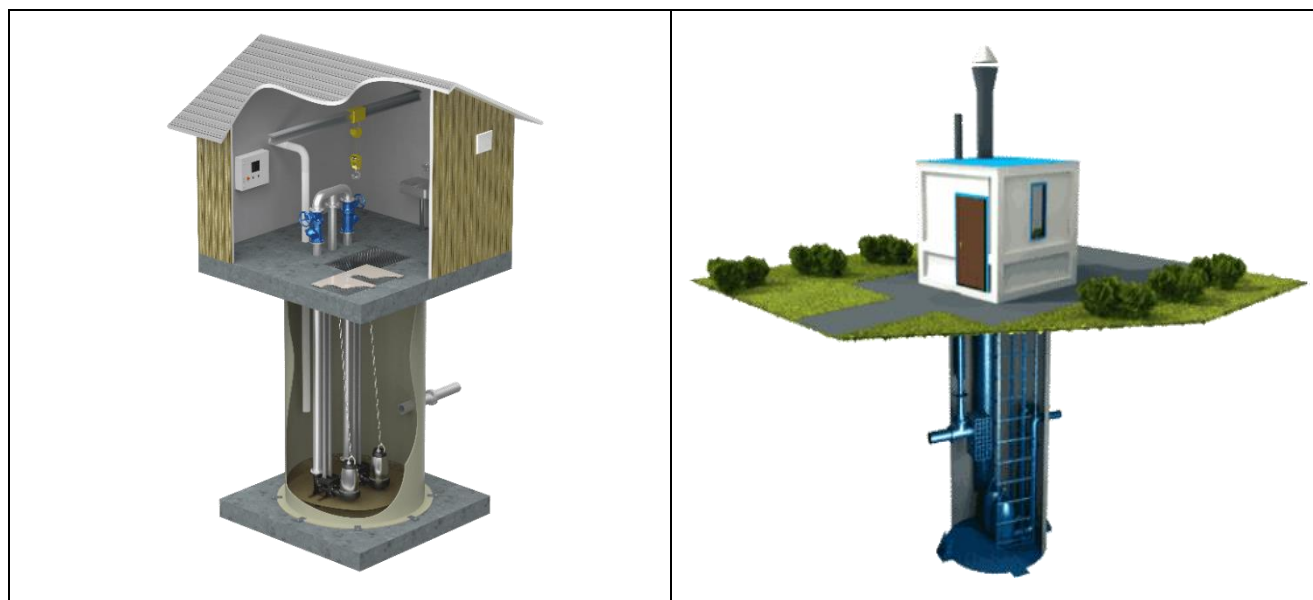
Land acquisition of privately used land required or not: No. Pump stations will be constructed on public lands of the city

Has exact location of pump stations' construction been identified: No. Exact location of pump stations will be identified after completion of the detailed engineering design.

Table 1. Technical parameters of sewerage pump stations

#	Description	Unit	Pumps stations		
			No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
1	Pumping capacity	m3/hour	56,7	56,7	56,7
		liter/sec	15,75	15,75	15,75
2	Geometric lifting height	meter	4,1	4,1	4,1
3	Pressure losses	meter	3	3	3
4	Diamater of pressure pipe	mm	160	160	160
5	Velocity of sewerage water in pipeline	m/sec	0,98	0,98	0,98
6	Losses of pressure in 1 km	meter	6,85	6,85	6,85
7	Los of pressure in pressure pipeline	meter	0,24	1,3	1,3
8	Capacity of pumps	kW	3,9	3,9	3,9

Picture 1. Conceptual views of sewerage pumping stations



РАЗРЕЗ 1-1 М 1:50

Светильник НПО 2603А Ч2 с лампой накаливания 60 Вт
Инфракрасный обогреватель "АЛМАС" ИКН Р_у=1 кВт
Светильник ТЛ410 CL1 с люминесцентными лампами 4x18 Вт
Инфракрасный обогреватель "АЛМАС" ИКН Р_у=1 кВт
Специальная площадка из армированного стеклопластика
Напорный трубопровод ПЗ100 SDR17, Ø160x9,5
Подводящий трубопровод Прага, Ø225/200
Ø85х2
-3.700
-5.400

ПЛАН КНС М 1:50

Подводящий трубопровод Прага, Ø225/200
Напорный трубопровод ПЗ100 SDR17, Ø160x9,5
Напорный трубопровод ПЗ100 SDR17, Ø160x9,5

ПЛАН НАЗЕМНОГО ПАВИЛЬОНА М 1:50

Подводящий трубопровод Прага, Ø225/200
Напорный трубопровод ПЗ100 SDR17, Ø160x9,5
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Канальный вентилятор VENT-NOL, Р_у=0,075 кВт

Изм.	Кол. чл.	Автор	Ф.И.О.	Проверенный	Дата

Содержит	Лист	Листов

Формат А1

ANNEX 8. INFORMATION ON BULK FLOW METERS TO BE INSTALLED IN TASHKENT PROVINCE WITHIN THE PROJECT SCOPE

1. Totally, **1028** flow meters are expected to be installed within the project scope including **480** flow meters within perimeters of existing water production and supply facilities and **548** flow meters outside water facilities ("external"). The locations where 480 flow meters will be installed are known at this stage. These are existing drinking water production and supply facilities, such as, water distribution centers, group ground wellfields, standing alone ground water wells and surface water treatment plants. The locations where the external 548 flow meters will be installed are not known at this stage. However, settlements where these will be installed are clear, as indicated in para. 2. The distribution of the number of flow meters proposed for installation on water production facilities is described in the below Table 1.

Table 1. Number of flow meters to be installed within the project

No.	Facilities where flow meters will be installed	Total
<i>to be installed within perimeters of water facilities</i>		
1	Surface water treatment plants	10
2	Stand alone wells	388
3	Wellfields	51
4	Water distribution centers	31
	Total	480
<i>to be installed outside of water facilities</i>		
5	Connections to transmission mains	548
	Total	548
	GRAND TOTAL:	1028

2. The 548 external flow meters will be installed in places where big settlements are connected to main water supply pipelines (coming from water production facilities) with a purpose of taking drinking water supply to the people. Exact locations for installation of 548 flow meters will be identified during the detailed technical studies based on technical specifications for installation of flow meters. Names of settlements where flow meters will be installed are described in the below table 2.

Table 2. Number of flow meters to be installed within the project

No	Location where flow meters will be installed			Total flow meters to be installed
1	Angren city	1	Ibn Sino street	1
		2	Ibn Sino and Navoi street	1
		3	Mustakillik and Bogdanovich	1
		4	Bunyodkor street	1
		5	Matonat street	2
		6	Kora Bogsoy street	1
		7	Okhangaron street	1
		8	Okhangaron and Manaviyat st.	1
2	Bekabad city	1	Gafur Gulom street	1
		2	Buyuk Ipak Yuli street	1
3	Chirchik city	1	Arancha area	13
		2	"1000" talik	56
		3	Troitski area	18

		4	Ok Kovok area	8
		5	"Gorod" area	14
		6	"VSG"	10
		7	"800" talik	9
		8	"Yubileyniy"	8
		9	1-2 kichik nokhiya	5
		10	3-4 kichik nokhiya	5
		11	8-kichik nokhiya	6
		12	9-kichik nokhiya	5
		13	10-kichik nokhiya	5
		Other 44 makhallas		
7	Yangiyul city	1	51	51
8	Zangiota district	2	12	12
9	Kibray and Tashkent districts	1	Kensoy	2
		2	VK-34	1
		3	Utkir Suv Olish	1
		4	VK-29	1
		5	VK-22	2
		6	VK-20	3
		7	Halimkop	1
		8	Istikbol	2
11	Chinoz district	9	Chorvador MFY	1
		10	Mevazor MFY	1
15	Parkent district	1	Gulbog MFY	4
		2	Surkhi MFY	3
		3	Istikbol MFY	1
		4	Mozorkhoji MFY	1
			TOTAL	548

3. **Brief technical description of flow meters.** Production or bulk flow meters which are expected to be installed under the project are ultrasonic flow meters intended for accounting water supplied to the main pipeline. The general principle of using ultrasonic clamp-on technology is when contact with the measured fluid is not possible, ultrasonic clamp-on flow meters are the equipment of choice.

4. With this technology, ultrasonic waves transmit upstream and downstream through the pipe wall and liquid flowing in the pipe. By measuring the difference in the travel time and knowing the pipe size, the meter determines the velocity and flow rate. Transit time ultrasonic flow meters use two transducers, which is mounted to the outside of the pipe and functions as both ultrasonic transmitters and receivers. The flow meters operate by alternately transmitting and receiving a frequency-modulated burst of sound energy between the two transducers. Pictures of a flow meter and the principle of work of transducers are shown as Figure 1.

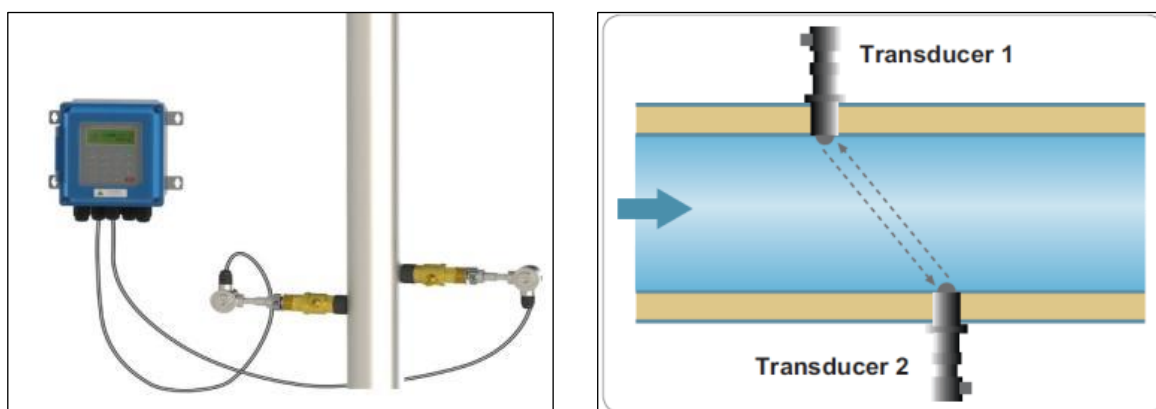


Figure 1. Ultrasonic flow meter

5. There are two options for installation of flow meters outside water production facilities. **Option 1.** In this case flow meters can be installed on a pipeline which is located on the ground and no construction works will be needed. Sample of installed water meter under this option is described in Figure 2. **Option 2.** Flow meter will be installed inside a special manhole which will be constructed on a pipeline laying underground. The diameters of such manholes located outside the water facilities vary from 1 meter to 2 meters. The depth of the manhole depends on the depth of the pipeline laying underground. Pictures of a typical manhole are shown as Figure 3. The process of construction of a manhole around pipeline with installed flow meter is shown in Figure 4.



Figure 2. Water meters installed on pipeline above the ground.



Figure 3. Picture of typical manhole



Figure 4. Process of construction of a manhole around pipeline if a flow meter was not constructed before

6. In many project areas manholes already exist and flow meters can be installed on a pipeline inside such manholes. New manholes need to be constructed on areas where such manholes were not constructed before. In some areas, manholes are old and need to be reconstructed. The physical works under this component include construction of new manholes and reconstruction of old.

7. At this stage, no technical survey works were carried out to clarify how many manholes exist and how many new manholes need to be constructed. The locations for the construction of new manholes also not known. Therefore, at this stage it is not possible to identify the scope of IR impacts, if any, due to the construction of new manholes for installation of flow meters. It is, however, clear that most of the manholes will be located within towns and rural settlements. So, the scope of IR impact, if any, is expected to be minimal due to implementation of construction works under this component.