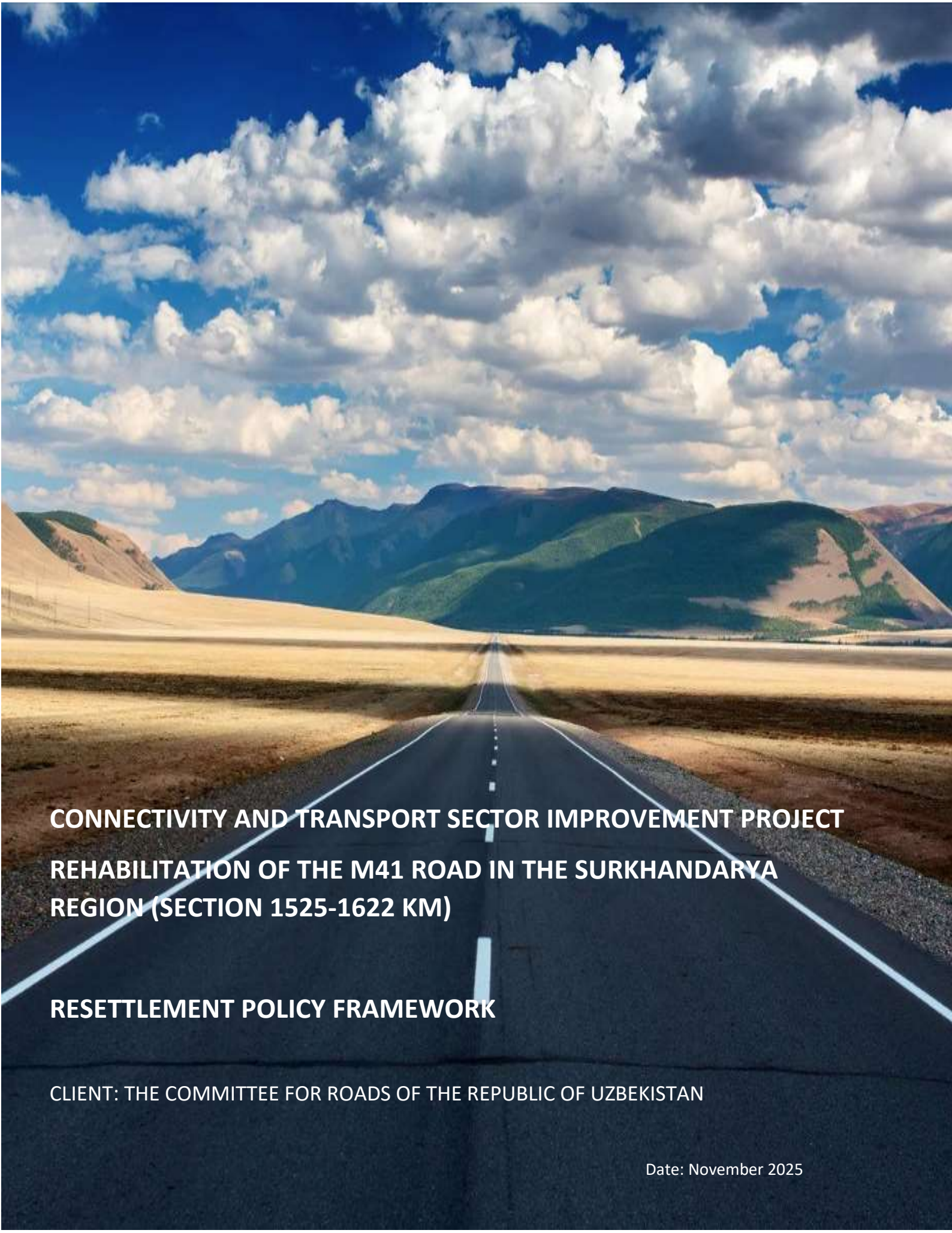
AL MAR CONSULTING



CONNECTIVITY AND TRANSPORT SECTOR IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

REHABILITATION OF THE M41 ROAD IN THE SURKHANDARYA REGION (SECTION 1525-1622 KM)

RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK

CLIENT: THE COMMITTEE FOR ROADS OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Date: November 2025

DOCUMENT INFORMATION

Project Name	Rehabilitation of the M41 road in the Surkhandarya region (section 1525-1622)
Consultancy services	Consultancy services to prepare Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)
Document Title	Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)
Client	Project Implementation Unit Committee for Roads (CR) under the Ministry of Transport
Contract No.	Contract No. UZ-RRFCM-381435-CS-CQS
Client Coordinator	Mr. Jakhongir Karimov
Consultant	Al Mar Consulting
Project Manager	Mrs. Maria Malinovskaya

ISSUE AND REVISION RECORD

Version	Version Date	Description	Author	Reviewed	Approved
1.0	November 17,2025	Draft RPF	Various	Maria Malinovskaya	Maria Malinovskaya
2.0	January 30, 2026	Draft RPF	Various	Maria Malinovskaya	Maria Malinovskaya

Disclaimer:

The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been prepared by Al Mar Consulting. Whilst the information contained in the Report is reflective of the current status, Al Mar makes no representation or warranty, express or implied, as to the accuracy of the information set forth in this Report, and accept no liability for any information that may have been misstated or omitted.

This report has been prepared exclusively for the WB, Committee for Roads (CR) under the Ministry of Transport. The WB and CR makes no representation or warranty, express or implied, as to the accuracy or completeness of the information set forth in this Report. The WB and CR has not independently verified any of the information contained in this Report and accept no liability whatsoever for any information, misstatement or omission contained therein. The Report remains the WB and CR's property.

Official Use Only

Table of Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 9

1. INTRODUCTION 12

1.1. Project Background 12
1.2. Implementing Agency 13
1.3. Measures to Minimize Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Livelihoods Impacts 13
1.4. Implementation Conditions 13
1.5. Objective of the RPF 14
1.6. Amendments Policy to the RPF 15

2. PROJECT OVERVIEW 16

2.1. General overview 16
2.2. Project Location 17
2.3. Scope of Work 19

3. RECEPTOR MAPPING AND PROJECT IMPACT 27

3.1 Type of likely impacts along the road 27
3.2 Type of likely impact on assets along the road 35

4. LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK 37

4.1. National regulations on Land Acquisition 37
4.2. Other relevant Presidential Decrees and Resolutions of Cabinet of Ministers 42
4.3. Right of Way (RoW) 43
4.4. Corridor of Impact 45
4.5. Regulations on decorative tree relocation and cutting 46
4.6. Other relevant regulations 47
4.7. World Bank Environmental and Social Standards: ESS 5 49
4.8. Compliance with WB ESS 5 51
4.9. Gap analysis between WB ESS 5 and 10 and national regulations 52

5. ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA 59

5.1. Cut-off Date 61
5.2. Entitlement Matrix 61
5.3. Servitude process / RoW 75
5.4. Land acquisition process 75
5.5. Valuation and Compensation of Affected Assets 81
5.6. Methodology for census and socio-economic survey 82
5.7. Procedures for Payment of Compensation 83
5.8. Allowances 87
5.9. Process for preparation and approval of SIA and RAP 88

6. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS 90

6.1. Key Responsible Parties 90

7. DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION AND CONSULTATIONS 92

7.1. Stakeholder's Identification and Consultations 92
7.2. Future engagement with PAPs 92

8. GRIEVANCE MECHANISM 93

8.1. Grievance reporting and resolution 93
8.2. Responsibilities 93
8.3. Contact details 94
8.4. Confidentiality and anonymity 95

Official Use Only

8.5. GRM Levels 95
8.6. Grievance resolution options and response 96
9. MONITORING AND REPORTING 97
9.1. Internal Monitoring 97
9.2. Audit of RAP implementation ~~Resettlement reporting~~ 100
9.3. Resettlement completion report 100
9.4. Grievance logging 100
10. IMPLEMENTATION COSTS 101
ANNEX 1: PROJECT GRIEVANCE FORM 102
ANNEX 2: PROJECT GRIEVANCE LOG 103
ANNEX 3: SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRES 104

Official Use Only

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AOI	Area of Influence
CC	Civil Code
CR	Committee for Roads under the Ministry of Transport
EA	Executing Agency
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESS	Environmental & Social Standards
FS	Feasibility Study
GM	Grievance Mechanisms
GOST	The State Standard
GoU	Government of Uzbekistan
HC	Housing Code
IA	Implementing Agency
LC	Land Code
MoM	Minutes of Meeting
NEGU	National Electric Grids of Uzbekistan
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
OHTL	Overhead Transmission Line
PAP	Project Affected Person
PIP	Priority Investment Program
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RP	Resettlement Plan
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
RoW	Right of Way
SanPiN	Sanitary Rules and Norms
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SHNK	Urban Planning Norms and Rules
SNiPs	Construction Norms and Rules
WB	World Bank

Official Use Only

GLOSSARY

Term	Definitions
Affected Community	A settlement, such as a village, which is located within a Project's area of influence, where residents would be directly or indirectly affected by a Project.
Census	Census is a complete count of the population affected by a project activity including collation of demographic and property information. This will identify and determine the number of Project Affected Persons (PAP) and the nature and levels of impact.
Compensation	Payment in cash or in kind for an asset or a resource that is acquired or affected by a project at the time the asset needs to be replaced.
Completion audit	A completion audit has the objective of determining whether the primary commitments made in the Resettlement Action Plan have been met, particularly with respect to long-term restoration of livelihoods and standards of living. A successful completion audit demonstrates that the Project has succeeded in achieving the objectives of the Resettlement Action Plan in compliance with applicable legislation and international best practice
Cut-off date	The completion date of the census of project-affected persons is usually considered the cut-off date. A cut-off date is normally established by the borrower government procedures that establishes the eligibility for receiving compensation and resettlement assistance by the project affected persons. In the absence of such procedures, the borrower/client will establish a cut-off date for eligibility.
Displaced persons	In the context of involuntary resettlement, displaced persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihood) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.
Economic displacement	Loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihood as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.
Eligibility	Entitlement to compensation and assistance granted to persons, groups, families or institutions who may be subject to displacement, resulting from land access restrictions and involuntary resettlement.
Entitlement	Resettlement entitlements with respect to a particular eligibility category are the sum total of compensation and other forms of assistance provided to affected persons in the respective eligibility category.
Goscomzemgeodescadastre	The state entity that has the responsibility for the evaluation of agricultural and forestry production under the self-financing State Enterprises for Land Surveying and Real Estate Cadastre.
Household	An individual or group who share a dwelling unit and associated resources available to the household. A household does not necessarily correspond to a family and may consist of a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living and cooking arrangements.
Income restoration	Re-establishing productive livelihood of the displaced persons to enable income generation equal to or, if possible, better than that earned by the displaced persons before the resettlement.
Khokimiyats	The regional state administrative body that has a role in land management; rights and obligations of land possessor, user, tenant and owner; land

Official Use Only

Term	Definitions
	category types, land acquisition and compensation, resolution of land disputes and land protection.
Lenders	International financial institutions that are providing finance to the Company for the purpose of implanting the Project, which triggers their relevant safeguard policies and standards associated with involuntary resettlement, information disclosure, and other topic areas. The Lenders involved in the Project are the Asian Development Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Finance Corporation.
Livelihood	A livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets (including both material and social resources) and activities required for a means of living. A livelihood is sustainable when it can cope with and recover from stress and shocks and maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets both now and in the future, while not undermining the natural resource base.
Livelihood restoration	Specific allowances or activities intended to support and provide *"opportunities for displaced people to improve or at least restore their means of income-earning capacity, production levels and standards of living*" (WB ESS5). Livelihood restoration measures typically include a combination of cash or other allowances and support activities such as training, agricultural assistance or business enhancement. Where pre-project livelihoods are predominantly land based, land-based livelihood restoration measures are prioritised.
Makhalla allowances	This is a state-paid, 'neighbourhood' allowance for families with children under the age of 14 years, allowances for childcare until the age of two years, and allowance for low-income families.
Meaningful consultation	A process that (i) begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle; (ii) provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to affected people; (iii) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion; (iv) is gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; and (v) enables the incorporation of all relevant views of affected people and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues.
Mitigation hierarchy	To adopt a mitigation hierarchy to anticipate and avoid, or where avoidance is not possible, minimise, and, where residual impacts remain, compensate/offset for risks and impacts to workers, Affected Communities, and the environment.
Non-titleholder	Affected persons/families/ households with no legal title to the land, structures and other assets adversely affected by the project. Non-titleholders include encroachers, squatters, etc.
Project Affected Households (PAH)	All members of a household, whether related or not, operating as a single economic unit, who are affected by a project, either physically, economically or both.
Project Affected Person (PAP)	Persons impacted by involuntary resettlement as defined below. includes any person or entity or organization affected by the Project, who, on account of the involuntary acquisition of private land or repossession of public land from formal or private information uses, in support of the implementation of the Project, would have their (i) standard of living adversely affected; (ii) right, title or interest in all or any part of a house and buildings, land (including residential. commercial, agricultural, plantations, forest and grazing land) water resources, fish ponds, communal fishing grounds, annual or perennial crops and trees, or any other moveable or fixed assets acquired or possessed, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily; and (iii) business,

Official Use Only

Term	Definitions
	profession, work or source of income and livelihood lost partly or totally, permanently or temporarily. PAPs are categorized as (a) who have formal legal rights to land or assets; (b) who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets but have a claim to land or assets that is recognized or recognizable under national law; or (c) who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use.
Replacement cost	Replacement cost involves replacing an asset at a cost prevailing at the time of its acquisition. This includes fair market value, transaction costs, interest accrued, transitional and restoration costs, and any other applicable payments, if any. Depreciation of assets and structures should not be taken into account for replacement cost. Where there are no active market conditions, replacement cost is equivalent to delivered cost of all building materials, labor cost for construction, and any transaction or relocation costs.
Relocation assistance	Support provided to persons who are physically displaced by a project. Relocation assistance may include transportation, food, shelter, and social services that are provided to the displaced persons during their relocation. It may also include cash allowances that compensate displaced persons for the inconvenience associated with resettlement and defray the expenses of a transition to a new locale, such as moving expenses and lost work days.
Spousal consent	Spousal consent means the written consent of a head of household's spouse. Specific support is provided to address challenges associated with levels of illiteracy where needed.
Tomorkas	Typical household garden plots of crop vegetables and small livestock such as chickens.
Transitional support	The provision of support during the period of time between the point of displacement, and the time when the PAPs livelihood and standard of living can be demonstrated to have been restored.
Vulnerable People	Vulnerability is defined as persons who, by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage or social status may be more adversely affected by displacement than others and who may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits. This document contains a detailed analysis of vulnerable people and their associated sources of vulnerability in a resettlement context.

Official Use Only

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project Description: Road improvements are one of the most successful means of encouraging economic growth and trade in the Republic of Uzbekistan. At present one of the top national priorities is to establish smooth transport connection between various regions of the country so that the roads network operates throughout the year without traffic delays.

The Connectivity and Transport Sector Improvement Project is closely aligned with the World Bank Group's Country Partnership Framework (CPF) for Uzbekistan for FY22-26. The Project aims to enhance existing road infrastructure and create conditions for further transport sector reforms. Subcomponent 1.1. M41 Regional Road Corridor Reconstruction and Supervision will finance the reconstruction of 97km of the M41 Bishkek-Dushanbe-Termez corridor (section 1525-1622) road into a four-lane, climate-resilient highway, including enhanced drainage, pavement, and embankment protection. Also supports construction of parking facilities with charging stations and other amenities. Half of the corridor will be maintained under a multi-year performance-based contract (PBC).

This RPF is prepared to guide land acquisition and resettlement and the consequent preparation and implementation of Resettlement Action Plans (RAP) by CR under the proposed M41 Bishkek-Dushanbe-Termez at the section of 1525-1622 km (97 km) in Surkhandarya region of the Republic of Uzbekistan. RPF sets out the principles and objectives governing preparation and implementation of this social risks and impacts, mitigation measures in accordance with the ESS5 requirements. The aim is to ensure that adverse socio-economic impacts of the programs on Project Affected Persons (PAPs) are adequately mitigated and the PAPs are not worst off as a result of project interventions.

Baseline information, potential impacts and risks: The project impacts, socio-economic and baseline conditions will be assessed based on a census, socio-economic survey and consultations with all directly and indirectly affected HHs. The impact and socio-economic conditions will be carried out both at household and community levels through various field surveys and stakeholder's consultation meetings. The questionnaires will contain an inventory of losses of each affected household, which will include details of potentially affected structures (i.e. houses), agricultural land, trees and other assets belonging to each household. The survey will also include inventory of businesses/commercial structures as well as public and community structure on the Project right-of-way.

During preparation of the RPF, CR together with its consultants visited selected sites to identify the initial impacts and risks. In October 2025 during screening and the consultations with different stakeholders, community people opined that construction of M41 roads will dramatically improve the living standards and livelihood opportunities lifestyle of local people with local economy and socio-cultural environments, trade and commerce, transport development, infrastructure expansion, establishment of small and medium scale industries and urbanization.

The Feasibility Study (FS) was approved by the government. It is expected that project will require acquisition of land for the M41 road reconstruction and will be reflected in RAP. However, the social risks and impacts of the proposed project may be fully ascertained largely during the planning stage. The potential risks and impacts include: (i) land acquisition, permanent and/or temporary physical displacement of residential and commercial HHs along the expanded Right-of-Way (ROW). The total number of affected structures is expected at 73 units[1], including: 7 residential structures[2], 8 non-residential structures, 26 commercial structures[3], 26 farms and

[1] 29 APs are within physical relocation to other location, 38 APs will be relocated within existing land plot. 6 public structures are not taken into account.

[2] 5 residential households with physical relocation to other location

[3] 24 affected businesses are with physical relocation to other location

Official Use Only

dehkans and 6 public structures in 3 districts. The detailed research and survey of all affected persons is conducted in October 2025. The current assessment included both formal and informal structures, including houses and secondary structures, business and other structures. (ii) temporary economic displacement of some vendors and businesses along the ROW and in market areas where some rural roads will be constructed and/or rehabilitated. Temporary use of land will be required during road construction for contractor's campsites, labor force campsites, quarry sites, crusher plant and stock piling yard etc. Public land will be used for this purpose as much as possible; (iii) Loss of trees and crops. A total of 5725 trees (including 3303 public trees along the road, 1260 trees of Forest Fund, 1115 trees of farmer and 47 trees of households) will be impacted. Compensation (in some cases replanting, where possible) for the commercial value of the trees cut should be paid. Preliminary inventory was done by regional and district department of Ecology, Environmental Protection and Climate Change of Surkhandarya. (iv) Increased risk of GBV and road accidents. However, during the operation & maintenance phase, impacts to the economy from improved roads and connectivity and road safety are expected to be positive.

Policy, legal and principles governing resettlement: For legal aspects, the work during reconstruction and operation must follow the Uzbekistan laws and the World Bank's Environment and Social Framework 2018 (ESF).

This RPF is based on relevant National laws and decrees as well as the World Bank ESS 5 Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land and Involuntary Resettlement. There are some differences between the World Bank ESS5 and Uzbekistan's legislation in the sphere of involuntary resettlement. The main discrepancies include: (i) providing detailed explanations of entitlements to PAPs, (ii) provision of just compensation instead of full replacement cost, (iii) defining the cut-off date, and (iv) carrying out socioeconomic surveys. The RPF has been prepared by harmonizing to the extent possible the two policies. However, the World Bank ESS5 will prevail in cases of differences in substance and/ or in the interpretation between WB and Uzbekistan legislation. Based on the harmonization efforts and the impacts likely to occur, an Entitlement Matrix (EM) has been developed, that summarizes the types of losses and the corresponding nature and scope of entitlements. Compensation and rehabilitation assistance for various categories of losses based on the tenure and magnitude of impact has been provided. Attention will be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups among those women headed household, low-income household, households headed by elderly with no support and households with physically challenged people. In order to ensure that ineligible persons do not take the opportunity to claim eligibility, a cut-off date will be established. The cut-off date will be the last date of the census. It is a date after which people who are not included in the list of PAPs as defined by the census will not be considered eligible for compensation.

Resettlement planning procedures: The components and subcomponents with physical works/interventions require screening. The social screening will occur during the project preparation stage as a soon as fairly accurate site location(s) is (are) known for the project. The social screening will provide a preliminary assessment of the potential impacts of the sub-project. The screening will help to identify issues which can be verified during field investigations and also provide a preliminary idea regarding the nature, extent, and timing of social issues that would need to be handled during the subsequent stages. It will also help to identify opportunities for avoidance or minimization early in the project cycle so that the design process can be informed appropriately. The screening will also help to identify the scope of further assessments and timeframe required for obtaining the regulatory clearances (if any).

Entitlement and eligibility criteria: The RPF stipulates eligibility and provisions for compensating all types of losses (land, crops/trees, structures, business/employment, and workdays/wages). All PAPs including non-titled or informal dwellers will be compensated for lost assets (crops, structures, trees and/or business losses) and will receive (i) compensation (as

Official Use Only

required, to match replacement value), and/or (ii) replacement land[4], structures, seedlings, other resettlement assistance such as shifting allowance, assistance with rebuilding structures, compensation for loss of workdays/income.

The PAPs who are entitled to compensation under the Project include:

- Persons whose structures are in part, or in total, affected temporarily or permanently by the Project;
- Persons whose residential or commercial premises and/or agricultural land (or other productive land) is in part, or in total, affected (permanently or temporarily) by the Project;
- Persons whose businesses are affected in part, or in total, (temporarily or permanently) by the Project;
- Persons whose employment or hired labor or share-cropping agreement is affected, temporarily or permanently, by the Project;
- Persons whose crops (annual and perennial) and/or trees are affected in part, or in total, by the Project;
- Persons whose access to community resources or property is affected in part, or in total, by the Project.

Grievance Redress Mechanism: The project will establish a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) which would function at four-levels to receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution of affected person's concerns, complaints and grievances. GRM has been developed based on the existing complaint handling mechanism as well as the latest decree of the GOU (August 05, 2019) which specifies in detail the resettlement management including implementation arrangement and the review processes. The GRM will deal with complaints and grievances related to both social/resettlement and environmental issues in this Project. Grievance redress committees (GRC) will be formed to receive and resolve complaints as well as grievances from aggrieved persons from the local stakeholders including the project-affected persons. Based on consensus, the procedure will help to resolve issues/conflicts amicably and quickly, saving the aggrieved persons from having to resort to expensive, time-consuming legal actions.

This Resettlement Policy Framework will be updated as and when changes or amendments to the applicable laws and policies are made and based on implementation experience and lessons learnt.

[4] APs, who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets, but have a claim to land or assets that is recognized or recognizable under national law will be eligible for, and provide them with, resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of assets not related to land, in accordance with cut-off dates established in RAP.

Official Use Only

1. INTRODUCTION

To enhance domestic and regional connectivity by developing logistics and multimodality and improving trade facilitation, Ministry of Economy and Finance, Uzbekistan has planned for Transport Sector Improvement Project which will be implemented in Phases. The Connectivity and Logistics project is a multiphase programmatic approach operation supporting the multimodal transport system in Uzbekistan. The first phase has four components each supporting the roads, railways, aviation, and multimodal transport sector. For the road component, the phase 1 will finance the reconstruction of the road connecting Afghanistan, Uzbekistan, and Tajikistan. This will include urban development and logistics intervention to ensure road construction is Paris Aligned. The railways component provides support for the transformation of the Uzbekistan Railways (UTY) by financing the implementation of the Presidential decree on the reform of the sector.

The objectives of the Project are multiple and include improving the resilience of the local road network to climate change (by actively pursuing climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation and other environmental benefits), optimising opportunities to provide positive impacts on the local economy and communities (by improving connectivity – reducing travel times, lowering road user costs, enabling increased domestic trade and contributing to job creation in the region), optimising opportunities to improve road safety for all users and adhering to technical standards including Presidential Decrees of Uzbekistan.

As part of Phase 1 interventions, Project will work on the Uzbekistan section of the existing highway road M41 “Bishkek-Dushanbe-Termez” km 1525-1622. M41 as an integral part of the Uzbek national highway system, forms part of the east-west transport corridor, allowing effective integration into the international transport system in the northern and north-western direction to the CIS countries (Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan) and Europe, in the southwestern and southern direction - to the ports of the Persian Gulf and the Black Sea.

This Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been formulated to lay down the principles and procedures for management of resettlement impacts caused by project interventions. This Framework shall apply to all works under Transport Sector Improvement Project.

1.1. PROJECT BACKGROUND

The Government of Uzbekistan (RoU) approached the World Bank (WB or Bank) with the request to provide a sovereign guaranteed loan to the CAR (the Client) for the urgent reconstruction of the 97 km section of M41 road. The purpose of the project is to reconstruct the M41 Bishkek-Dushanbe-Termez highway at the section of km 1525-1622 (97 km), a four-lane road with cement concrete pavement to improve and increase its capacity, reduce the cost of vehicle operation, travel time in domestic, regional and transit traffic through reconstruction, thereby ensuring a safe and sustainable road network from Termez city to the border of the Republic of Tajikistan on the territory of Sariasiya district of Surkhandarya region. This highway is connected with the highways 4R100, 4R103, 4R101, M39 and other public roads.

The existing road would be upgraded from 2-lane road into 4-lane highway, replacement of existing road infrastructure in accordance with modern standards, incorporation mitigation measures along the road ensuring natural processes and responding to socio-economic needs, and construction the new bridges instead of outdated old. The project road will comply with international standards, suitable for a 20-year service life.

The road is located in Surkhandarya region of Uzbekistan and traverses through six districts, namely, Kumkurgan, Jarkurgan, Termez districts. The project section from 1525 to 1622 km is a

Official Use Only

2-lane road, widening in 3 sites to a 4-lane road, with a total length of 97 km, of which approximately 91.1 km (~94%) are 2-lane sections and approximately 5.9 km (~6%) are 4-lane sections.

The project section from 1525 to 1622 km is a 2-lane road, widening in 3 sites to a 4-lane road, with a total length of 97 km, of which approximately 91.1 km (~94%) are 2-lane sections and approximately 5.9 km (~6%) are 4-lane sections. The total length of the 4-lane sections, located at different points along the M41 highway, is approximately 5.9 km. The location and length of each of the 4-lane sections are:

- between km 1540 and km 1545, the center of Kumkurgan and under the overpass at the intersection of the 4P104 highway – length 3.4 km;
- between km 1582 and km 1583, the city of Jarkurgan – length approximately 1.0 km;
- between km 1616.5 and km 1618, Termez District – length approximately 1.5 km.

1.2. Implementing Agency

The project initiator is the Committee for Roads under the Ministry of Transport of the Republic of Uzbekistan (CR). The sources of financing for the project include funds from the World Bank (WB) and funds from the state budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The M41 road reconstruction will be coordinated by the Committee for Roads. CR will act as the Project Implementation Union (PIU) in charge of the day-to-day project implementation. The current PIU has experience of managing a World Bank financed project and is staffed by a director, monitoring specialist/coordinator, financial management and social specialists among others.

1.3. Measures to Minimize Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Livelihoods Impacts

The Executing and Implementing Agency shall take specific measures to avoid and minimize involuntary land acquisition, resettlement and Livelihood impacts in relation to project design, construction and operation. At the time of project design, the corridor of impact[5] shall consider all options to avoid and reduce impact to private landowners/users (holders of legal title) and non-titled persons, inclusive of encroachers. The general possible measures to minimize land acquisition, resettlement and economic displacement may include (but not limited to):

a) Maximize use of Government lands for road alignment and other infrastructure (utility relocation etc.), stockpiles, disposal areas, and contractor facilities;
b) Explore alternatives for road alignment during design stage to avoid acquisition of private land;
c) Using existing access roads, wherever possible for materials transport, both spoil and waste out and incoming of new materials (if needed).
d) Avoid structures and acquisition causing people to relocate for residential or carrying out livelihoods purpose to the maximum extent possible.
e) Avoiding use of private, or titled, land and structures to the extent possible.

1.4. Implementation Conditions

[5] Corridor of Impact refers to places of Physical and/or Economic Displacement will occur along the project road

Official Use Only

The project, especially road widening, will require acquisition of new land areas and may impact on existing structures, livelihoods and incomes. In accordance with GoU legislation and ESS5 on Involuntary Resettlement, and best practices, the following Project implementation conditions related to physical and economic displacement have been established. Pre-condition(s) can be implemented during the stipulated time period:

a) **Provision of written WB no objection to, and disclosure of, this RPF** shall be a pre-condition to financing agreement with CR**.**
b) **The approval and disclosure of the RAP by the EA and WB:** shall be a pre-condition to construction contract award. The RAP shall be prepared after completion of all valuation processed first offers, covering all affected people, so that real, and accurate, impacts and compensation budgets are presented, and as required by WB and GoU.
c) **RAP Implementation and completion**: shall be a second pre-condition to construction contract award and, respectively, the land being handed over to the awarded contractor to commence construction.
d) **RAP Implementation Completion:** shall be a trigger for issuance of work order for the Contractor to proceed with construction. Contractor's commencement of civil works, based on proof through monitoring and reporting (refer to Section 14) indicating that all compensation and allowances in accordance with the approved RAP and Entitlement Matrix have been fully implemented and completed.
e) **Compliance Monitoring** – as a further pre-condition to consider RAP is fully completed and construction commencement on-site, the EA shall confirm all land areas handed over to the Contractor, are fully compensated and all other conditions met as per the RAP, including all access points to site.
f) **Compliance with Environmental Legislation and the ESMP**, all areas with resettlement impacts shall be confirmed as compliant with the RUz environmental laws, ESS-5 and all aspects of the ESIA and ESMP. Such items include (but not limited to) waste management, handling topsoil and sub-soils, protection of water courses and reservoirs, health and safety of both labor and also community surrounding the site and other work areas (including influx of populations and risks that come with it), aspects of allowing the people to maintain their livelihoods and income generation and consideration of public social service areas (noise, dust, safety impacts) around commune centres, health clinics and hospitals and schools.

1.5. OBJECTIVE OF THE RPF

The key objective of the Resettlement Policy framework is to provide a framework to appropriately identify, address and mitigate adverse socioeconomic impacts that may occur due to the implementation of subprojects that involve the involuntary acquisition of land and the subsequent resettlement of affected families. RPF also serves the following specific purposes:

- Outline the legal framework at the national level and WB requirements for conducting the resettlement process;
- Identify the gaps between Uzbek law and WB requirements as well as propose measures to overcome these gaps;
- Provide a framework to address physical and economic displacement as a result of the Project;
- Outline principles of compensation and assistance, and establish eligibility criteria;
- Prepare framework for compensation and assistance to be provided to the affected households based on national legislations and Bank requirements;
- Outline the Grievance Mechanism to be followed for addressing any concerns/complaints, requests for additional information etc.;

Official Use Only

- Outline responsibilities for and implementation of involuntary resettlement;
- Set up implementation timeframes and types of disclosure activities;
- Suggest monitoring and reporting requirements during project implementation.

1.6. AMENDMENTS POLICY TO THE RPF

This document is not a static document. It may need to be updated from time to time, based on legal framework change, project scope and other changes that lead to changes in RPF requirements. In the context of this project, the need for review, and update or amendment, of this RPF shall arise in cases as follows:

- In the case of significant change in scope of the Project interventions;
- Changes in RUz or local government laws, policies and processes and/or any update in WB policies and processes;
- There are additional resettlement issues arising that are not reflected in the existing RPF or subsequent Resettlement Action Plan(s) prepared.

Any updates or amendments in RPF, shall need to be approved by the WB, prior to its disclosure and implementation.

Official Use Only

2. PROJECT OVERVIEW

2.1. GENERAL OVERVIEW

M41 is the main highway, passing through Central Asia in mountainous areas through the territory of Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan. The road connects the cities of Termez, Dushanbe, Khorog, Osh, passes through the Pamir and includes the Pamir tract. M41 road serves as an important trade route connecting the eastern part of Central Asia (Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and one part of Uzbekistan) with Afghanistan, Pakistani ports and Turkmenistan.

The section 1525 and 1622 km of the M41 road crosses five roads and adjoins 236 roads, 15 of which are national roads. Specifically, the highway connects with 4P100, 4P103, 4P101, M39 roads, and others and leads to Termez International Airport. At 1608 km, the road intersects with the M39A road and reaches the Hairaton Bridge over the Amu Darya River with access to Afghanistan and further to the ports of Pakistan and Iran.

The project aim is to reconstruct the highway road M41 Bishkek-Dushanbe-Termez, section 1525-1622 km (97 km) in Surkhandarya region of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Within the Project M41 Regional Road Corridor Reconstruction (Section 1525-1622 km), it is planned to expand the M41 road on the section km 1525-1622 into a four-lane highway by reconstructing the existing two traffic lanes and constructing two additional lanes of the highway with the installation of a cement concrete pavement.

The existing road would be upgraded from 2-lane road into 4-lane highway, replacement of existing road infrastructure in accordance with modern standards, incorporation mitigation measures along the road ensuring natural processes and responding to socio-economic needs, and construction the new bridges instead of outdated old. The project road will comply with international standards, suitable for a 20-year service life.

The road is located in Surkhandarya region of Uzbekistan and traverses through three districts, namely Kumkurgan, Jarkurgan, Termez districts. Most of the areas along the project sections have been heavily disturbed by human activities. The Project passes through urban (23km) and semi-urban areas (18km), the majority of which is agricultural. About 55 km is dominated by cropland and irrigated agricultural land. The road connects the 4R100, 4R103, 4R101 and M39 motorways, which are part of international transport corridors. It is therefore important in improving the speed and efficiency of transport between border and improving access to the Surkhandarya region.

The regional road network, essential for internal mobility and regional development, was built in the 1950-60s and requires rehabilitation due to insufficient periodic maintenance and increased traffic flow. In addition, the area faces increased risks due to climate change; high temperatures have been identified as risks to the Surkhandarya Region road network. These climate risks, combined with the poor road condition, could increase the likelihood of weather-related damage and disruption to the road network's assets and operations.

The need to reconstruct the road in this section is caused by the following reasons:

- to improve and increase its capacity, reduce the cost of vehicle operation, travel time in domestic, regional and transit traffic;
- improving operational reliability and road safety, increasing traffic intensity;
- increasing the load on a single axle of the vehicle;
- reducing the accident rate by reducing the number of turns on the highway and increasing their radii;

Official Use Only

- bringing the cross section of the highway to parameters meeting the normative requirements for 1b category highways.

In order to improve transportation services, a decision was made to reconstruct the M41 road with replacement of the road embankment and construction of reinforced concrete pavement in accordance with the new requirements for 1st category highways. The feasibility study developed a set of solutions for replacement of the road embankment base, its expansion and construction of a new roadbed, arrangement of the road drainage system and organized drainage of storm water runoff, rearrangement of culverts under the road, reconstruction and construction of new engineering structures. Strengthening of the roadbed will allow to increase safe operation of the road, which is expected to be used by increasing freight and passenger car traffic.

The investment program will result in the reconstruction of the M41 highway on the section km 1525-1622, increasing the stability of the road sector.

2.2. Project Location

M41 - the main highway, passing in Central Asia in mountainous terrain through the territory of Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan. The road connects the cities of Termez, Dushanbe, Khorog, Osh, and passes through the Pamirs and includes the Pamir Highway.

The existing road was built according to the standards corresponding to motorways of categories I–III with a roadbed width from 12.0 to 25.1 m, carriageway widths of 2x3.50, 2x3.75 and 2x7.5 m. The project section from 1525 to 1622 km is a 2-lane road, widening in 3 sites to a 4-lane road, with a total length of 97 km, of which approximately 91.1 km (~94%) are 2-lane sections and approximately 5.9 km (~6%) are 4-lane sections.

The Government of Uzbekistan (RoU) approached the World Bank (WB or Bank) with the request to provide a sovereign guaranteed loan to the CR for the urgent reconstruction of the 97 km section of Bishkek-Dushanbe-Termez road.

The highway of international importance M41 "Bishkek - Dushanbe - Termez" for 97 km crosses the territory of Surkhandarya region from the north-east, from the border with Tajikistan, to the south-west, to the border with Afghanistan. The planned character of the route coincides with the axis of the Surkhandarya river valley, including, in the north from the beginning of the road and up to 25 km - the road is laid through the valleys of the right-bank tributaries of the Surkhandarya, the central part of the route from 25 to 110 km, runs along the right-bank part of the valley almost parallel to the wide floodplain of the river, and in the south - from 110 km to Termez the road crosses the floodplain and terraces of the river twice.

The roadbed of the highway is laid through irrigated lands and settlements, including passing both along the outskirts and through the development of district centers of Kumkurgan, Jarkurgan and Termez districts.

Table 1: Road sections within district boundaries

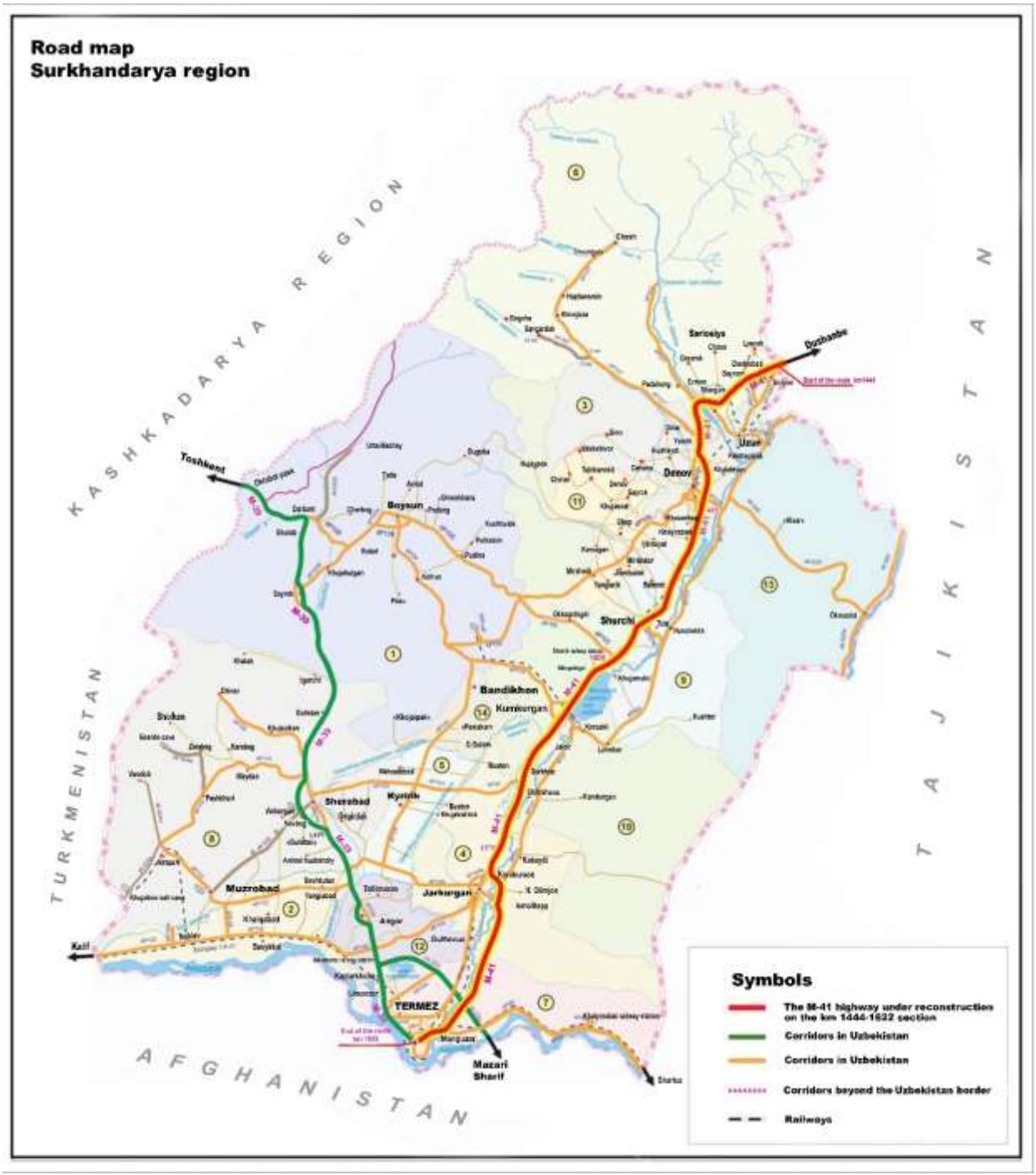
District	KM	Distance (km)	Settlements
Kumkurgan district	23 km	1525 -1548 km	10 mahallas – Khurryyat, Munchoktepa, Elabad, Jiydali, Besh Kahraman, Jarkishlak, Gultepa, Navbakhor, Mehrobad, Surkhan-sakhili.
Jarkurgan district	58 km	1548 -1606 km	9 mahalla – Oltintepa, Surkhon sohili, Obi hayot, Ismoil tepa, Dostlik, Istiklol, Nurli diyor, Oktepa, Gur gur.

Official Use Only

Termez district	16 km	1606-1622 km	5 mahallas - Korahon, Amir Temur, Sharof Rashidov, Kuyoshli yurt, Termiz

Between towns the road passes along the suburbs or through the development of twenty-four settlements, but the bulk of the length of the highway crosses agricultural land.

Figure 1: The map of designed road alignment



It is envisaged to reconstruct the road at the section 1525-1622 km for 4-lane traffic with cement concrete pavement. Implementation of the project will contribute to ensuring efficient and safe internal and regional connectivity, sustainable economic growth of domestic and foreign trade,

Official Use Only

allow to ensure the passage of ever-increasing volumes of road transportation, reduce the time of cargo and passenger delivery, as well as improve road safety and environmental situation in the region.

Road construction work will include:

- Construction and reconstruction of 90.218 km long Category 1-б road with a cement concrete pavement (reduction of the length of the section from 97 km (design section according to the FS) to 90.218 km is explained by the fact that the road is reduced by about 3 km as a result of the arrangement of the road bypassing Jarkurgan city, as well as the fact that about 4 km of the road have already been reconstructed as part of another project);
- Construction of 4 bridges and reconstruction of 12 bridges;
- Construction of 6 overpasses;
- Construction of 14 elevated pedestrian crossings;
- Construction of 163 culverts;
- Construction of 6 interchanges;
- Construction of 236 ramps (junctions);
- Construction of 2 railway crossings;
- Installation of 106 bus stops;
- Installation of 60 traffic lights;
- Installation of 2,981 road signs, road markings, etc.

2.3. Scope of Work

Establishing the RoW

The paved RoW for the proposed project was considered 25m wide depending on the nature of areas, viz., rural or urban. M41 road is now considering total clear width for urban areas approximately 18m and in rural areas 15m. This will require land acquisition in some places as the existing RoW is between 15 to 25 m depending on locations. Major construction works will generally remain confined within the RoW. All the infrastructure and commercial activities within the existing or proposed RoW need to be relocated as they will have direct impact of the project.

A RoW is determined in various legal acts in force in Uzbekistan. Land Code (Article 30) serves as a basis for obtaining RoW. RoW is specified in local regulation under the term of “servitude”. ROW size is dictated by different Uzbekistan standards[6]. The distance from the edge of the carriageway of the main street, high-speed roads and railways to groups of residential buildings and places of quiet rest should be set at average 25-100 m.

Current SHNK also specifies that requirements of international standards/norms can be applicable if the Project Roads are constructed based on international agreements.

The state owns all land in Uzbekistan. Procedures for obtaining the use of a ROW in Uzbekistan are well defined. Calculation and compensation of losses to those with and without official land rights will be performed following the Project Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) which follows national regulations and WB ESF 2018 ESS5, thus ensuring landowners, land users, and lessees are liable to be fully refunded (including the lost profit) in the case of limitation of their rights from the construction or operation of the Project. Land law relating to servitude in Uzbekistan also

[6] ROW size is governed by various Laws and standards such as: 1) SanPiN 0339-16 Sanitary rules and norms for planning and development of populated areas of Uzbekistan; 2) SHNK 2.10.09-10. Norms of land allocation for the roads and road service facilities; 3) GOST 33062-2014 Public roads. Requirements for the placement of road and roadside service facilities; 4) Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Highways" No. ZRU-117 of 02.10.2007

Official Use Only

protects the owner/user and does not deprive the owner of their parcel's possession, use, and disposition rights.

Road Category

Roads in Uzbekistan are divided into five categories as defined in SHNK 2.05.02-07. Table 2 summarises an extract from this standard, including the associated estimated traffic intensity and traffic importance corresponding to each road category. The M41 road is a four-lane highway currently categorized as a category Ib road by local. Its route is of significant importance for Surkhandarya region as it connects several districts, namely, Kumkurgan, Jarkurgan, Termez districts.

Table 2: Categorization or roads in Uzbekistan

Economic importance of the road	Road category	Estimated traffic intensity, pref. units / day
International and state importance roads	Ia (motorway)	over 14000
	Ib (highway)	over 14000
	II	6000 - 14000
	III	2000 - 6000
Local importance roads	IV	200 - 2000
	V	up to 200

Dimensions of the technical parameters of the road were taken in accordance with ShNK 2.05.02-07 and ShNK 2.07.01-0312 standards (Table 3).

Table 3: Main parameters of the road M41 under the reconstruction to category Ib

Name of a parameter	Unit	Value
Road category	category	I-b
Design speed	km/h	90/70
Load on the most heavily loaded single axle of the vehicle	kN/ts	130/13
Number of traffic lanes within populated areas	pcs	4/6
Number of traffic lanes outside populated areas	pcs	4
Lane width within populated areas	m	3,5/3,75
Carriageway width within populated areas	m	15/23
Carriageway width outside populated areas	m	15/18,5
Width of the central median with a barrier along the road axis	m	1,60/2,6
Width of the safety edge strip adjacent to the central median	m	0,5x2 / 1x2
Width of the barrier along the road axis	m	0,6
Width of the safety edge strip along the curb on the road axis within populated areas	m	0,5x2 / 1x2
Shoulder width	m	0,75-3,0
Width of the edge strip along the shoulder	m	0,5 / 0,75

Official Use Only

Width of the reinforced part of the shoulder	m	0,75-3,0
Width of the roadbed within populated areas	m	16,6-23,6 -19,6
Width of the roadbed outside populated areas	m	16,5-25,1
Width of bicycle paths	m	1,0
Width of sidewalks	m	1,5/2,25
Maximum longitudinal gradients	%	50
Minimum stopping sight distances	m	250
Minimum horizontal curve radii	m	150
Minimum vertical curve radii: convex concave	m m	2600 800
Minimum vertical curve lengths: convex concave	m m	200 100
Cross slope of the carriageway	%	15
Cross slope of the shoulders	%	40
Type of pavement structure	-	capital
Type of surface covering	-	cement concrete
‘Number of bridges and overpasses	pcs	Bridge construction / reconstruction - 4 /12 Overpasses – 6
Number of culverts	pcs	163
Elevated pedestrian crossings	psc	14
Number of interchanges	pcs	6
Number of exit ramps (junctions)	pcs	236
Railroad crossing	pcs	2
Total number of residential, non-residential and commercial structures to be affected (calculation is preliminary)	units	41
Total number of farmers and dehkans to be affected by land acquisition (calculation is preliminary)	units	26
Total number of public structures to be affected (calculation is preliminary)	units	6

Source: Road reconstruction M41 Project Feasibility Study

Official Use Only

Photo 1: Current project road infrastructure

Canal crossing

Traffic lights

Urban setting

OHTL towers next to the road

Bus stop with business

Bus stop without business

Road Types

It is expected that different designs will be applied for three conditional divisions of the road proposed by the FS. Based on this division, three types of cross-sectional design (Type I and Type II) were designated to each segment as indicated Table below:

Official Use Only

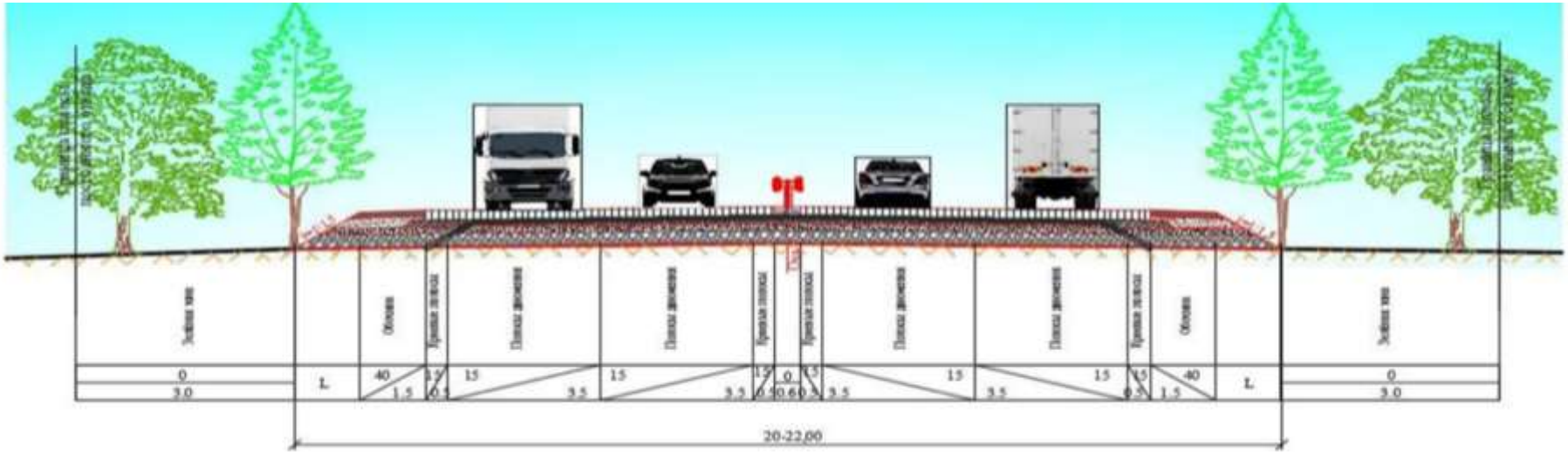
Table 4: Types of cross-sectional design on M41, 1525-1622 km

Districts	Site, km	Length (km)	Coverage type, km	Technical Category	
				I	II
Kumkurgan district	0-23	23	Asphalt concrete	3,4 km	19,6 km
Jarkurgan district	23-81	58	Asphalt concrete	1 km	57 km
Termez district	81-97	16	Asphalt concrete	1,5 km	14,5 km
TOTAL		**97**			

In urban areas the carriageway will be supplemented by pedestrian and cycle lanes on each side, as well as a new local access road either on one or on each side of the carriageway depending on the availability of space. Additionally, the road will be equipped with street lighting. In remaining areas outside the settlements, the carriageway will be complemented only by a hard shoulder on each side. A drainage system will be provided along the edge of the carriageway for both urban and rural areas. The figures below provide detailed depiction of the road's proposed cross sections.

Official Use Only

Figure 2: Type 1 – Designed cross-section of the road outside settlements



Official Use Only

Figure 3: TYPE-2, Option-1 Designed cross-section of the road in settlements

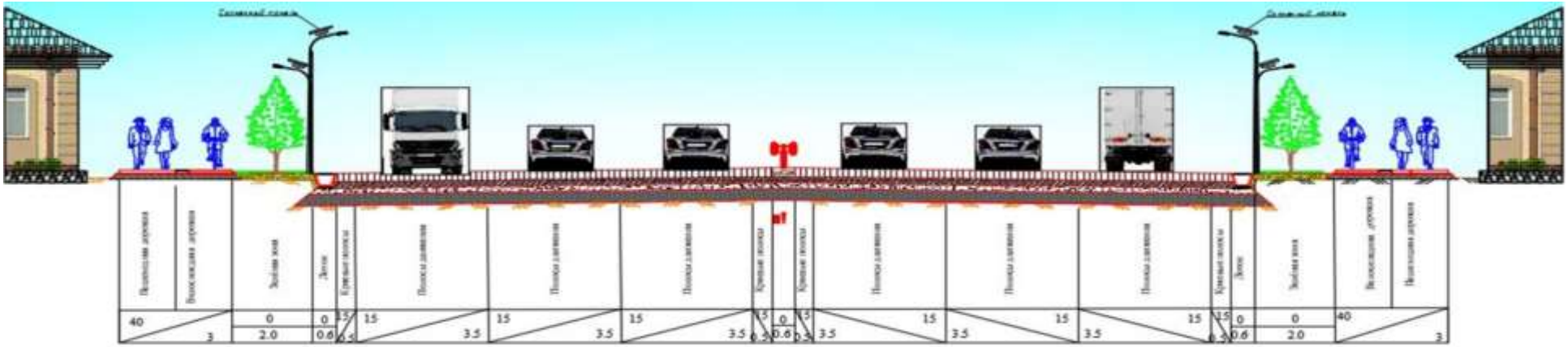
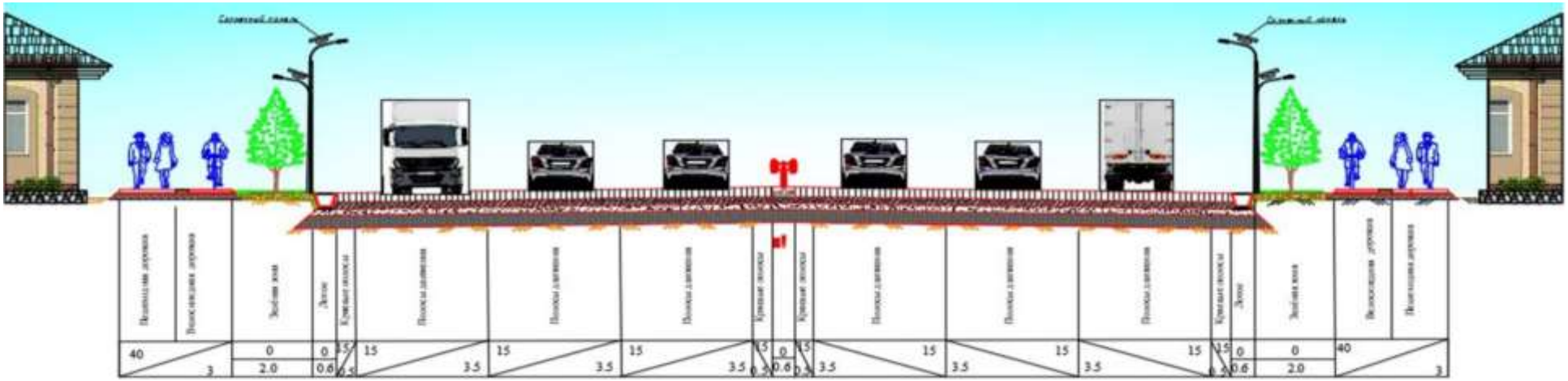


Figure 4: Type 2 Option-2 Designed cross-section of the road in Kumkurgan, bypass road



Official Use Only

Overpasses & Crossings

The project provides for 14 overground pedestrian crossings. All existing pedestrian crossings are being rehabilitated with new road markings. Footpaths have been proposed adjacent to settlements along the route. Central barrier is proposed for the entire length of the new road.

Landscaping

The Project provides green areas on both sides of the roads. In addition, rows of green lanes are provided on road sections in settlements. A variety of tree seedlings will be adopted taking into account climatic and soil conditions of the region.

Engineering communication

According to the FS, the following measures are envisaged for engineering communications:

- Reconstruction of existing power lines;
- Reconstruction of existing communication lines;
- Reconstruction of existing gas pipelines.

Volumes and types of remaining engineering communications (including underground) as well as relevant technical specifications will be received at subsequent design stages.

3. RECEPTOR MAPPING AND PROJECT IMPACT

Road M41 with overall length of 97 kilometers crosses three (3) districts of Surkhandarya region – Kumkurgan, Jarkurgan and Termez districts.

Surrounding areas of road are used by various receptors or types of social infrastructure, including agricultural farms, living areas, commercial buildings, cemeteries, etc. Moreover, there are public utility assets are placed near or at buffer zone of current road. Furthermore, informal sellers tend to sell fruits and vegetables at different sections of road. Feasibility study covers 97 km of road of 2 Lots.

3.1 TYPE OF LIKELY IMPACTS ALONG THE ROAD

a) Residential areas

The proposed road crosses Surkhandarya region –Kumkurgan, Jarkurgan and Termez districts. As per the initial survey, there are 24 communities located near the proposed road. All of these communities are considered to be directly impacted by the road ("Area of Influence Communities").

b) House Residences

Along the existing road a number of houses were observed at varying distances to the M41. Some of the houses are separated from road by land plot where owners cultivate agricultural crops and fruit trees. Some houses are separated from M41 by wall. Such practice is used for safety purposes. Site observation at Scoping and ESIA stages also observed a lot of cases when living houses are located in close location to the road (app in a distance of 2-5meters).

Photo 2: Houses with different location to the road

Houses located at distance to the M41 route

c) Commercial business

To have a commercial business along the road is one of the most profitable types of business. During the site observation various types of commercial business were observed. In particular the most popular and wide spread of business are private shops at the bus stops to be affected by the project.

Small shops and cafés are located in the buffer zone of road, i.e., next to the road. It was determined during consultations with owners of small shops that local municipality allows them to

construct movable shops, so in case of road extension it would be easy to relocate them. Almost all types of such shops operate 24/7.

In addition to small movable shops, there are many informal sellers that sell vegetables and fruits in the buffer zones of existing road.

Fuel stations are located a bit further. Majority of them are gas filling station. Site observations resulted that gas pipelines to supply stations with gas are located from back side of station. There are no gas pipelines that comes from existing road side.

Along with fuel gas stations and small shops, there are various commercial building that oriented on providing car repair services, groceries, food stores.

Photo below illustrates types of commercial activities along the road.

Photo 3: Commercial activities along the road

Shop

Car shops

Car wash (only access is impacted)

Shop

Car Service Center

Canteen

Among the other social infrastructure there are public and private hospitals, banks and offices of governmental organisations, private commercial, supermarkets as well as industrial companies that are located along the buffer zone of existing road.

Photo 4: Photos of public infrastructure along road and AOI

Educational Center for Training Afghan Citizens

Polyclinic

Public Services Center

Traffic police in Kumkurgan district

Tractor service center of the Minsk Tractor Plant

Bank

d) Agricultural fields

Different types of agricultural farm are observed along the existing road. All agricultural field might be impacted if widening of the road is expected. Additionally, the ESMP requires that accessibility be provided to machinery and labour at all time, especially cropping seasons in order to minimize, as much as possible, farm economic activity and marketing of farm products in the area.

The existing road passes through predominantly agricultural land. Areas that are not turned over to agriculture include urban and semi-urban areas. Table 5 provides a summary of the broad land use and land cover categories encountered, and Photo 5 shows typical environments in these categories.

Table 5: Summary of Major Land Use and Land Cover Categories along the Existing Road

Land-use Category	Broad Description	Total Length (km)
Agricultural	Intensively farmed irrigated or semi-arid agricultural land that is turned over to growing wheat and other crops such as cotton, rice, cabbage, grapes and etc.	55 km
Semi-Urban	Agricultural land but with residential houses, shops, workshops, warehouses, and other small businesses along one side of the road, often within 20 metres of the road edge.	18 km
Urban	Built-up urban areas with a high density of residential, commercial and industrial activity on both sides of the alignment and in close proximity (often less than 10 metres) to the roadside.	23 km

Photo 5: The Four Major Land Use Categories Encountered Along the Existing and Proposed Road Alignments: Grassland (top left); Agricultural (top right); Semi-Urban (bottom left); and Urban (bottom right)

e) Cultural heritage

No internationally recognised or legally protected cultural heritage areas have been identified. Consultations with organisations in charge of cultural and archaeological heritage revealed archaeological site between project districts that has national as well as local importance. Buffer zones of the site is 100 meters. The archaeological site, including the 100 meters buffer zone does not intersect with existing road and will not be affected in any option of road extension.

Moreover, several monuments and statues were observed along the road. It is highly likely that they were placed to decorate corners of the road and appear not to be of historical or cultural importance.

Photo 6: Cultural and archaeological heritage

Alexander the Great Bridge

Along with cultural monument/statues, one cemetery was observed along the Project site. Based on Islam culture, near cemetery there is a mosque to hold funeral ceremony. There are also other mosques that are not connected to cemeteries that may be affected. During the construction phase, contractors shall refrain from construction near to mosques, cemeteries and other cultural heritage areas during religious and other events. According to Feasibility Study, the road will be widened right up to the cemetery fence. The fence will need to be moved several meters. It will not require reburial of graves located on impacted land.

Consultation and conducted surveys with the local community has not identified any potential intangible cultural heritage that may be impacted by the proposed works.

Photo 7: The fence of cemetery in Kumkurgan district (1525 km) which will be affected by the Project

f) Infrastructure facilities

There are gas, water and wastewater pipelines, underground and overhead communication cables as well as Power lines along the road that supply with gas, electricity and potable water living community along the road.

Relocation of all identified public utility structures should be done before the start of construction works. The scope/scale of affected utilities are subject for finalisation of design.

Gas infrastructure.

Gas pipeline and several gas compression stations are located along M41. Overall, the majority of overground gas pipelines will not be affected in case of road rehabilitation with maximum extension of road width up to 15 meters.

Photo 8: Gas Infrastructure along Project site

Gas pipeline over the road in Kumkurgan district (1531km)

Underground gas pipelines in Termez district (1607km)

Water infrastructure

A water pipeline and water towers also run along the M41 road. At some places the water pipeline was visible over the road and water towers are very close to the road.

Photo 9: Water Infrastructure along Project site

Water tower in Kumkurgan district

Water tower in Termez district

Network infrastructure

Underground network cables are buried along the M41 road. The signs indicating its location are located on the surface.

Photo 10: Network cables along Project site

Existing underground cable in Jarkurgan and Termez district (1599-1619km)

Existing underground cable in Jarkurgan district (1591-1598km)

Electrical infrastructure

Transmission and distribution lines are located adjacent to the M41 road, and intersect the road at some locations; also, there are several transformation boxes and substations along the road.

Photo 11: Electrical infrastructure along Project site

OHTL tower 110 kW in Termez district (will not be affected) – 1616km

OHTL route

Railway infrastructure

The railway runs directly adjacent to the road in some locations also. At the section 1537-1539 km, M41 road runs between the South Surkhan Reservoir and the Tashkent-Dushanbe railway line. Railway roads has several intersections with project road. The planned road passes between Termez – Denau stations, where passenger, goods, trains as well as high speed trains commute. All kinds of construction materials, groceries and different types of fuels are transported. The railway crosses Termez city, Termez, Kumkurgan districts.

Photo 12: Railway infrastructure along Project site

1540 km - The project road runs along irrigation canals and the railway

1551 km – There is the railway on the left. Extension to the right side.

3.2 TYPE OF LIKELY IMPACT ON ASSETS ALONG THE ROAD

The impacts due to land acquisition for the project can be categorized into permanent and temporary impacts.

Permanent impacts: Permanent land acquisition includes acquiring land for road construction and other associated infrastructure facilities. This will lead to permanent acquisition of land by the government and will impact buildings/structures, trees etc. on the acquired land;

Temporary impacts: Temporary land acquisition will be the loss of land required temporarily during construction of road and temporary facilities. This may also cause loss of trees due to the construction activities.

At this stage of preparing the RPF, the preliminary assessment of affected buildings and lands, as well as trees could be conducted based on feasibility design. As per the initial screening survey, the impacts are as below:

Impact on lands. The assessment of the impact of the project on land plots and structures, indicates the need to seize/ acquire 93.37 hectares of land (details are given in table below) in 3 districts. It is based on site inventory survey visit and data provided by the Cadaster Agency and State Research and Design Institute Uzdavyerloyiha.

The area was calculated by the Design Insitute “JanubYo‘lloyiha” LLC, Cadaster Agency of Surkhandarya region and State Research and Design Institute Uzdavyerloyiha and based on the project feasibility study layouts. These project impacts will be covered in the RAP. For a final and accurate assessment of impact on land, more detailed information will be captured in the detailed design stage, which will be developed after the feasibility study is passed the state examination.

Impacts on structures: The total number of affected structures is on 47 structures, including 7 residential structure, 8 non-residential structures, 26 commercial structures, and 6 public structures in 3 districts. The detailed research and survey of all affected persons is conducted in October 2025. The current assessment included both titleholders and non-titleholders, including houses and secondary structures, business and other structures.

It will be continued collecting and the analysis of data and meetings with all affected persons for specification of information within RAP preparation activity. It will allow to receive more exact and fuller picture of influence of the project and to make necessary corrections to preliminary estimates.

Impact on trees: The total number of trees affected by the project is 5725 trees, including 47 private trees on residential area, 1115 trees on farmland (mulberry trees) and 4563 public trees (both timber and fruit trees) located along the road (3303 pcs) and on Forest Fund lands (1260 pcs).

Table 6: Preliminary resettlement impacts

District	Tree cutting (pcs)				Demolition of buildings and structures				Land			TOTAL
	Public trees		Private trees									
	Along the road	Forest Fund lands	Households	Farmers	Residential	Non-residential	Business	Public	Agricultural land, (HA)	Land acquisition (HA)	Agricultural land with economic and physical non-viability (HA)	
Termez district	607	-	-	-	-	-	1		-	0,0036		0,0036
Jarkurgan district	2554	1260	41	1115	5	6	16	4	53,86 (26 famers &dehkhans)	0,72	38.71 (11 farmers and 14 dehkans)	93.29
Kumkurgan district	142	-	6	-	2	2	9	2	-	0,073		0,073
TOTAL	**3303**	**1260**	**47**	**1115**	**7**	**8**	**26**	**6**	**53,29**	**0.796**	**38.54**	**93.37**

Scope of resettlement for current project is estimated based on Right of Way[7]. Feasibility Study has divided road M41 into 2 Lots, Phase 1.

[7] Detailed information on Right of Way is given in Section 2.3

4. LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

This chapter describes laws and regulations of the Republic of Uzbekistan regulating land acquisition and involuntary resettlement, and WB's policy on Involuntary Resettlement, and their underlying principles.

NATIONAL REGULATIONS ON LAND ACQUISITION

Land acquisition is regulated by various legal acts in Uzbekistan. Construction of roads requires obtaining permanent land acquisition as well as servitude/RoW (user rights) for both the land under the road and the necessary RoW (Right of Way). The following text provides a summary of the legal acts that regulate land acquisition and rights of way in Uzbekistan.

Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan (1992)

The constitution of Uzbekistan has the following provisions relating to environmental and social aspects:

Article 49: Citizens are obliged to protect the historical, spiritual and cultural heritage of the people of Uzbekistan. Cultural monuments shall be protected by the state.
Article 50: All citizens shall protect the environment.
Article 53: All forms of ownership of citizens are under the protection of the state.
Article 54: No property shall inflict harm to the environment.
Article 55: Land, subsoils, flora, fauna, and other natural resources are protected by the state and considered as resources of national wealth subject to sustainable use.

4.1.2. Land Code (1998, as amended in 2022)

The Land Code (LC) covers all land issues, including land acquisition, land allocation, transfer and sales of land plots, and determines types of land ownership.

Article 16: Land is national wealth, subject to rational use and protected by the state.
Article 36, Clause 4: Termination of the right of permanent and temporary land use is made by the decisions of local administration representatives. In case of disagreement landowners have the right to appeal to the court.
Article 37: Withdrawal of land plots or their parts belonging to individuals and legal entities for public needs with compensation shall be carried out in the manner prescribed by law.
Article 371, Clause 2: Redemption of a land plot for public needs owned by foreign legal entities and individuals, together with an object of trade and the service sector or residential premises and another building or part of a building, is carried out by local administration representatives.
Article 39 Clause 7: In case of land acquisition, the landowner, land leaseholder and house owners have the right to be refunded for their losses (including lost profit) or compensation costs for voluntary renunciation of land.
Article 41, Clause 3: Losses caused by violation of the rights of land lease, tenants **and** landowners (including lost profits), shall be reimbursed in full.
Article 41, Clause 4: Full compensation of losses including lost profits may be provided to a land user or tenant before the acquisition of the land to the State or for public need.
Article 86, Clause 1: Specifies the cases where losses to land users must be compensated in full including loss of profits:

- Acquisition, redemption or temporary occupation of land.
- Limitation of their rights due to the establishment of environmental protection zones, cultural heritage objects, roads, pipelines, communication and transmission lines, etc.
- Worsening of the quality of land as a result of the negative impacts of construction and exploitation of objects exuding harmful substances for crops and plantations, and other negative actions of legal entities and individuals.

Article 87, Clause 1: Losses of agricultural and forestry production caused by the acquisition of agricultural and forest land used by individuals for purposes not related to agriculture and forestry, restrictions on the rights of land leaseholders, or deterioration of land caused by impacts of the activity of enterprises, institutions and organizations shall be additionally compensated to the compensation stipulated before.

4.1.3. Civil Code (1990, as amended in 2022)

The Civil Code (CC) protects legal Uzbek citizens in relation to the ownership of all types of property (material, intellectual etc.). The CC determines the following provisions the main provisions/general rules for the valuation of property, cases of confiscation of property, and rights for compensation:

Article 14: In cases of violation of rights of the citizen of Uzbekistan, all losses should be fully compensated, unless the law or the contract does not provide compensation for losses.
Article 83: Land plots, subsoils, buildings/structures, and perinatal plants are defined as immovable property (real estate). Immovable property includes objects whose displacement without disproportionate damage to their purpose is impossible;
Article 84: All real estate property should be legally registered. As a result, all property without registration is not required to be compensated.

4.1.4. Housing Code (1999, as amended in 2022)

The Housing Code (HC) governs the matters relating to citizens, legal entities, government bodies and local government bodies with regard to origins, implementation, change and termination of the property right, right of ownership and use of residential premises; accounting of housing stock; ensuring safety, content and repair of housing stock; control of observance of housing laws of citizens and target use of housing stock. The HC apart from dwelling into the ownership of dwelling units, the responsibilities and modalities of transfer and rental, deals with the withdrawal of land, wherein, in the event of demolition of residential buildings (apartments) owned by citizens in connection with the withdrawal of land plots for state or public needs, the owners of the property, at their choice and by agreement of the parties, are provided with another equivalent well-appointed residential space of an area not less than the social norm of the dwelling area, also the market value of the plantations or the market value of the house (apartment), other structures, constructions and plantings being demolished, as well as the market value of the right to a land plot is paid in full.

If the market value of the demolished house (apartment) or right to land exceeds the market value of the provided housing or right to land, the difference is subject to compensation to the owner, and if the market value of the provided housing or right to land exceeds the market value of the demolished house (apartment) or right to land, the owner is not required to return the difference.

Further, in the case of demolition of residential buildings (apartments) owned by citizens in connection with the withdrawal of land plots for state or public needs, the alternate land plot is provided for individual housing construction within the established norm of their choice. In addition, temporary housing is provided on the terms of a tenancy agreement for the period of land development, for a period of up to three years, with reimbursement in full of the market value of demolished houses (apartments), buildings, structures, trees and crops, as well as the difference between the market value of land withdrawn and the land provided, where the market value of land withdrawn is greater than that of the land provided.

In the event of withdrawal of a land plot on which there is a residential house, other structures, facilities, or plantings which belong to a legal entity by right of ownership, it is provided with

equivalent property and compensation for other losses incurred or compensation in full of the losses caused by the withdrawal of the land plot for state or public needs.

For citizens and legal entities whose houses (apartments) are subject to demolition, at their choice, equivalent residential houses and structures are constructed at the new location and transferred to their ownership. In this case monetary compensation of the market value of the demolished plantings, as well as the difference between the market value of the rights to the land plot being provided and the land plot being withdrawn, if the market value of the right to the land plot being withdrawn exceeds the market value of the right to the land plot being provided, is made in full.

4.1.5. Law № 781 “On Land Acquisition for public needs with compensation” (2022)

This law, which became effective on 25 August 2022, regulates the acquisition and compensation for land plots which are used by individual persons and legal entities based on the right of lifelong inherited possession, permanent possession, permanent use, temporary use or lease. The law does not relate to private lands of individual persons and legal entities. And, if there is international agreement between the Government of Uzbekistan and a foreign entity, the land acquisition procedures will follow the procedure mentioned in the international agreement. This law defines "public needs" as the following:

1. provision of land for the needs of defense and state security, protected natural areas, creation and functioning of free economic zones, free trade zones;
2. implementation of obligations arising from international treaties of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
3. exploration and development of mineral deposits (with the exception of deposits of common spread minerals);
4. construction (reconstruction) of roads and railways of national and local significance, airports, airfields, air navigation facilities and aviation technology centers, railway transport facilities, bridges, subways, tunnels, engineering facilities and lines of the energy and communications system, space activities, trunk pipelines, engineering and communication networks, irrigation and reclamation systems;
5. implementation of approved master plans of settlements in terms of construction of facilities at the expense of the State Budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
6. implementation of projects involving construction of buildings and structures of state education, health, culture and medical and social services institutions specified in government’s investment programs at the expense of centralized investments. Acquisition of land plots for any other purposes with interpretation as for public needs is prohibited.

Main principles to be followed during acquisition of lands for public needs (Article 5): (i) legality; (ii) priority of ownership rights; (iii) openness and transparency; (iv) guarantee of compensation. This law allows retention of salvage materials by the affected households.

Some of the important Articles of the law is as below:
Article 2 indicates that if an international agreement of the Republic of Uzbekistan establishes other rules than those stipulated by the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the procedures for the withdrawal of land plots for public needs with compensation, the rules of the international agreement shall apply.
Article 4 indicates that the construction (reconstruction) of roads of national and local importance, bridges, tunnels, engineering facilities and power and communication lines are some of the purposes underlying the withdrawal of land plots for public needs with compensation.
Article 11 states that members of the Compensation Committee shall be approved by decisions of the members of the Assemblies of People's Deputies of the respective region for a period of two years and shall consist of seventeen people.
The law also specifies the tasks of the Compensation Committee, which include:

- Ensuring regular monitoring of the timely provision of compensations in full and accounting of compensations provided;
- In cases of untimely and incomplete provision of compensations, submitting information to the Assembly of People's Deputies accordingly;
- Assisting in pre-trial settlements of compensation-related conflicts;
- Making decisions of a recommendatory nature on disputes related to the provision of compensation.

Article 24 indicates that types of compensation can be different: in cash, in kind and other applicable types of compensation to PAP.
Article 22 defines the procedure for concluding an agreement with right holders, and according to which:

- Project Developer should get permission/order from relevant authorities, i.e., organisations that are responsible for the administration of the region/district where the project should be implemented and should reach an agreement with owners/PAPs, and sign a contract.
- After reaching an agreement with local authorities and PAPs, local departments of the Cadastral Committee should record land acquisition and include it in " The Integrated Information System of Cadastre and Registration";
- It is not allowed to start any construction works or demolish assets without paying full compensation.

Article 23 states that compensation should cover the market cost of real estate (including informal constructions), loss of the right to land, perennial plantations, transportation costs, other expenses associated with resettlement and temporary rent of real estate, loss of income (for a season or one year) and all other expenses indicated by law and agreement with PAP.
Article 25 highlights the timeline, terms and conditions of compensation payment, according to which if compensation payment is provided after one or more months from the date of signing an agreement with PAP, payment should consider indexation which is equal to the inflation rate as per date of payment.
Article 26 states that the Project developer becomes an owner of the project footprint after receipt of agreement from local authorities for the allocation of land for the project and entering this document into the "Integrated Information System of Cadastre and Registration" and full compensation payment to PAP. In turn, PAPs should release real estate that is subject to demolishing within 6 months from the date of compensation payment receipt.

According to **Article 27**, Compensation Commission is responsible for independent monitoring process in accordance with the agreement and all other relevant documents entered into "The Integrated Information System of Cadastre and Registration".

As per **Article 30**, a list of real estate (with description and location) that is subject to demolishing to the project implementation as well as preliminary dates of demolishing should be provided to local authorities. In turn, they should prepare a draft of their decision and submit it to the relevant department of the Ministry of Justice that provides the final decision on demolishing real estate.

Article 31 specifies that local authorities that provided permission for land acquisition, should disclose information on demolishing of structures/real estate as well as inform relevant organisations while Article 32 indicates that demolishing should be covered by the Project developer and PAP have a right to take construction materials after demolishing.

4.1.6. Resolution of Cabinet Ministers № 146 (May 25, 2011)

Resolution of Cabinet Ministers № 146 “On measures to improve the procedures for granting land plots for urban development activities and other non-agricultural purposes” is aimed to improve the procedure for allocation of land in Uzbekistan to physical and legal entities and encourage efficient use of land.

Annex 2 of the current Resolution defines the calculation of compensation for types of properties, mainly for agricultural and forestry losses. Compensation costs should be provided by the new owner of the land (physical/legal entities) to whom the land was allocated.

Compensation for all loses should be provided in the following cases:

- Permanent and temporary occupation of land;
- Limitation of rights for an owned/leased land plot (e.g., establishing buffer, protection, sanitary health protection zones);
- Damages to assets or degradation of the quality of land caused by the construction and exploitation of water reservoirs, canals, collectors and other facilities that emit substances harmful to crops and plantations, and other actions of legal entities and individuals that lead to a decrease in crop yields and deteriorating quality of agricultural products (Article 5 of Annex 2).

In the case of land acquisition, redemption or temporary occupation of land plots or a part thereof shall be compensated:

- The cost of the land plot privately owned by legal entities and individuals;
- The cost of residential houses, structures and facilities, including facilities that have not been completed, as well as those outside the allotted land plot, if their further use is impossible due to the acquisition of land;
- The cost of fruits and vegetables, productive and other perennial plantations;
- The cost of unfinished agricultural production; and
- Loss of profit.

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.

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.

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 the 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.

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.

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.

Funds for compensation of losses of agricultural lands shall be transferred to special accounts of regional "departments on land resources and state cadastre" within 1 month after adoption of local government's decision on land acquisition and approval of scope of losses.

According to this Resolution, land can be acquired from the current owner and resettlement can take place only after the provision of compensation. In the case that ownership cannot be proven for land or assets, then loses are not subject to compensation.

4.2. Other relevant Presidential Decrees and Resolutions of Cabinet of Ministers

Additional national laws and legislations related to land acquisition and compensation in Uzbekistan are provided in Table 7 below.

Table 7: Legal instruments applicable to resettlement

Legal Framework	Functional Relationship to Resettlement
The Land Code (1998, amended in 2021)	Describes condition for permanent land expropriation and temporary land acquisition
Labor Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan (1995, amended in 2023)	Regulation on labor compensation procedure of APs Code provides description on measures that ensure social security programs, employment and social guarantees of workers
Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers № 911 from November 16, 2019 "On Further Improving Procedures for Providing Property Rights of Individuals and Legal Entities and Procedures for Removal and Compensation for Land Plots"	Current legislation provides the following: Procedures and timing for land acquisition; Regulations and timing for providing compensation for losses/damages occurred as a result of land acquisition; and Responsible parties and states organisations for ensuring payment of compensation and allocating land to the new owner.
Law № 781 "On Land Acquisition for public needs with compensation" (2022)	Establishes procedures for the withdrawal of land plots or their parts belonging to individuals and legal entities based on the right of lifetime inheritable possession, permanent possession, permanent use, fixed-term (temporary) use or lease, for public needs with compensation.
The resolution "On measures to improve the procedure for granting land plots for urban	Regulates resettlement compensations for affected agricultural lands and trees. Also regulates the provision of land-to-land compensation principles.

Legal Framework	Functional Relationship to Resettlement
development activities and other non-agricultural purposes" No.146 (2011)	
Resolution of the President of RUz No 51 (2025)	Defines measures to improve the efficiency of using funds from international financial institutions and foreign government financial organizations, preparation and evaluation of pre-project documentation, project implementation and monitoring and post-monitoring systems. In the case of differences between the resettlement policies in the Uzbek legal framework and the International Financial Institutions, the policies of the IFI will be followed by Executing Agencies and resettlement costs (compensation in the case of acquisition of land plots, demolition of houses and other structures, crops or trees) paid based on assessment documents prepared by IFI using their methodology.
Presidential Decree "On measures on major improvement of investment climate in the Republic of Uzbekistan" No.5495 (2018).	This resolution defines that in cases of land allocation for investment projects other international policies are also applicable. Moreover, it clearly states that calculation of compensation should be done considering market prices.
Presidential Decree "On measures to improve the system of protection of rights and legal interests of subjects of entrepreneurship" No.5490 (2018).	Defines the source of Resettlement budget in the investment projects.
Presidential Order "On additional measures to unconditionally provide guarantees of ownership rights of citizens and business entities" of August 3, 2019	Specifies stages of land acquisition and resettlement procedure ae defined. Cabinet of Ministers of Uzbekistan has been included as the authority to get approval before the resettlement and demolition of building/structures will take place.
Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, No. 6243 "On Measures to Ensure Equality and Transparency in Land Relations, Reliable Protection of Land Rights, and Their Transformation into a Market Asset" (2021)	Ensures the transparency and protection of land rights, and the transformation of land into a market asset.
Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of RUz No 1047 "On the procedure for the formation and use of funds of centralized funds for the compensation to affected individuals and legal entities for the expropriation of land for the state or public needs" (2018)	Regulation of procedure of allocation of fonds for the compensation payments. It defines source of compensation payments based on the type of projects. Establishes Republican Centralized Fund (RCF) as the main body which is responsible for the compensation payments to AHs. The Supervisory Board of RCF decides on the allocation of funds for compensation.

4.3. Right of Way (RoW)

A RoW is determined in various legal acts in force in Uzbekistan. Land Code (Article 30) serves as a basis for obtaining RoW. RoW is specified in local regulation under the term of "servitude".

RoW is assumed as an area for Sanitary Protection Zone. It usually allows people to continue land use. Limitation of land use can be restricted considering the requirement of establishing SPZ for roads. Sanitary and Epidemiological wellbeing agency referring to the SanPiN 0339-16,

recommended that SPZ should be at least 50 meters from the edge of each side of the road. Thus, structures/assets located in distance of 50 meters. If SPZ requires relocation/removal of assets/structures that are restricted in SPZ, then Project should obtain the consent of land owner/lease and compensate losses as a result of obtaining a RoW (requirements for RoW are the same as for all other types of land acquisition).

According to the SanPiN 0339-16 following are recommended when planning construction, or upgrading of roads:

Paragraph 11 – New project road/highway shouldn't intersect central streets of living communities/settlements;
Paragraph 25 – The distance from the edge of the carriageway of the main street, high-speed roads and railways to groups of residential buildings and places of quiet rest should be set at 50-100 m;
Paragraph 26 – It is restricted to construct residential buildings with facades facing regulated intersections of urban highways and high-speed highways;
Paragraph 27 – If construction of residential building along main streets, high-speed roads and railway tracks is necessary, they should be designed considering increased sound insulation of enclosing structures, cross-ventilation, placement of auxiliary premises of apartments and stairwells in the direction of the highway. It is also allowed to construct buildings with indentation of individual sections or upper floors in depth (kurdoner), which helps to reduce noise;
Paragraph 49.4 – The distance between health resorts to roads of the 1st and 2nd category (highways of citywide and regional significance) must be at least 500 m, and for roads of the 3rd and 4th categories (local roads) the minimum distance from the extreme lane movement should be at least 100 m. If prescribed distance does not reduce noise, then additional measures (such as construction of screens, deepening of the roadbed, etc) should be planned.

Based on current legislation, any damage occurred to the project activity, e.g., additional area for carrying out construction works, warehouse, etc, should be considered before, as well as any damages to property should be compensated.

Specific requirements associated with RoW for roads are regulated by ShNK rules.

SHNK 2.10.01-23[8]. Annexes 15-19 Norms of land allocation for the roads and road service facilities

Land plots for highways can be allocated for both permanent and temporary use for the period of construction and after the operation stage.

Need for temporary use of certain size of land plot can be required to keep construction material. Such land plots can be returned to the owner after completion of construction works. As per Annexes 15-19 of current SHNK the distance between construction area till the nearest structure should be not less than 3 meters from each side.

Annex 3 defines RoW in meters for the Project Road, and it is determined as follows*:*

[8] Determination of the sizes of land plots for the construction of flat and linear structures", 02.04.2024

Table 8: SHNK 2.10.01-23. Annex 15. The RoW (in meters)

Road embankment height	On flat terrain with transverse slopes between 0 and 9 %				On rough terrain with transverse slopes over 9 %			
	With the laying of slopes of a subgrade of constant steepness		With the laying of slopes of subgrade of variable steepness		With the laying of slopes of a subgrade of constant steepness		With the laying of slopes of subgrade of variable steepness	
	1:4	1:2	1:1,5: 1:1,75	1:1,75; 1:2	1:4	1:2	1:1,5: 1:1,75	1:1,75; 1:2
1	65/52/71	-	-	-	87/119	-	-	-
1,5	65/56/83	-	-	-	91/123	-	-	-

According to the Annex 19, the RoW in hectares for the Project Road as follows, and it is determined as follows:

Table 9: SHNK 2.10.01-23 Annex 19. The RoW (in hectares)

Road category	Number of lines	Total right-of-way area (ha per 1 linear kilometre of road)							
		On especially valuable lands of agricultural land				Required			
		Transverse slope of the terrain no more than 1:20		Transverse slope of the terrain over 1:20 to 1:10		Transverse slope of the terrain no more than 1:20		Transverse slope of the terrain over 1:20 to 1:10	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	4	6,1	1,6	6,2	1,6	6,5	2,1	6,6	2,1
II	2	4,4	1,4	4,5	1,4	4,9	2,0	5,0	2,0

Current SHNK also specifies that requirements of international standards/norms can be applicable if the Project Roads are constructed based on international agreements.

4.4. Corridor of Impact

Corridor of impact is defined as the area required for acquisition to construct the Project road, i.e., full road width alignment. Local legislation prescribes several requirements for consideration while planning construction of road. The current Project assumes widening of road and several options for road extension are proposed. Once final design of road approved, land required for road widening will be considered as Corridor of Impact.

Contractor can only use detailed design pavement/shoulder/pathway area and not necessarily the whole SPZ. The land will not be handed over, to contractors for construction, until such time that all physically and economically permanent or temporary displacement is fully compensated and the PAP has withdrawn from the affected asset area.

SHNK 2.05.02-23 "Highways. Design Requirements" Urban Planning, Norms and Regulations"

Another legal act that should be followed wile projecting/designing roads is SHNK[9] 2.05.02 – 23, i.e.:

[9] SHNK is term that determines as Rules/Standards for architectural construction

Chapter III, General rules Paragraph 17 – Roads of category I-III should be placed around settlements with access roads to them. At the same time, the distance from the edge of the subgrade of bypass roads to the development line of settlements should be taken in accordance with their master plans, but not less than 200 m;
Paragraph 20 – Number of lanes for roads with a multi-lane carriageway, environmental protection measures, choice of solutions for road intersections and junctions, pavement design, furnishings, engineering devices (including fences, bicycle paths, lighting and communications), building composition and structures of the road and motor transport service in order to reduce one-time costs should be taken into account the staging of their construction and the increase in traffic intensity;
Paragraph 21 – When designing highways, it is necessary to provide for environmental protection measures that ensure minimal disruption of the existing ecological, geological, hydrological and other natural conditions. It is also necessary to take into account valuable agricultural lands, cemeteries, mosques, and other religious buildings and structures, as well as recreation areas, protected areas, resorts;
Chapter IV Road safety and its organization Paragraph 34 – Outside populated areas, the average brightness of road sections, including large and medium bridges, should be 0.8 cd/m² on category I roads, 0.6 cd/m² on category II roads, and on connecting branches within traffic interchanges - 0.4 cd/m²;
Chapter V Environmental protection– assumes preparation of National EIA stages for road of Category I and II. This chapter also considers number of procedures (discharge of water, noise levels, restoration of topsoil after completion of construction) that should be considered while implementing road projects;
Chapter VII. Intersections and Junctions Paragraph 195– The vertical distance from the wires of overhead telephone and telegraph lines to the carriageway at the intersections of highways must be at least 5.5 m (in the warm season). The elevation of wires at the intersection with power lines should be, m, not less than: a) 6.0 m - at voltage up to 1 kV; b) 7.0 m - at voltage up to 110 kV; c) 7.5 m - at voltage up to 150 kV; d) 8.0m - at voltage up to 220 kV; e) 8.5 m - at voltage up to 330 kV; f) 9.0 m - at voltage up to 500 kV; g) 16.0 m - at voltage up to 750 kV.

4.5. REGULATIONS ON DECORATIVE TREE RELOCATION AND CUTTING

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan № PD-46 "On measures to accelerate works on landscaping and further effective organisation of the protection of trees in the Republic of Uzbekistan" dated 30.12.2021

Paragraph 1: Extend the moratorium on cutting down valuable species of trees and shrubs that are not included in the state forest fund for an indefinite period. This means there is no deadline for restrictions on decorative tree cutting.
Clause 2, Subclause D: It is strictly forbidden to adopt government orders, protocols, written instructions, departmental acts, instructions and decisions of local executive authorities, including instructions for felling, uprooting, damage or destruction of valuable species of trees and shrubs that are not included in the state forest fund.
Clause 6: The State Committee for Ecology is responsible for monitoring and it should record all permits issued for tree cutting, including pruning for sanitary purposes, in the context of a specific area and each tree.
Clause 15: The usual procedure of receiving permits for tree cutting is an inventory survey conducted by the Ecology Committee.

Resolution of Cabinet of Ministries № 86 "On approval of single regulation on procedures for issuing certain permits through a special electronic system" dated on 01.03.2022

Current legal act allows to issue permit for various purposes, including collecting species of flora as well as cutting trees, which do not belong to natural parks, forestry fund.

In particular, Annex 14 of current Resolution prescribes cases when species of flora are eligible for collecting (preparation) and (or) extracting from the natural environment plant, apart from these which are included in the Red Book, and located on forestry fund land.
Annex 15 of current legislation allows following cases of tree cutting:

- Trees and bushes which are not located in land of forestry fund;
- Trees and bushes that might interfere operation of equipment and devices while construction and reconstruction of buildings, structures and communications;
- Trees and bushes that might interfere for implementation of engineering research.

For cutting trees and bushes for above mentioned cases, there is a need to obtain a special permission through the Unified centre for public services. It is necessary to submit an application and determine purposes for cutting and number of trees and bushes that are subject to removal. Cutting of trees and bushes for sanitary purposes from a part of the trunk and (or) from the base (dry and diseased trees) is carried out without the fees stipulated in Clauses 6 and 7 of these passports based on the permission of the bodies of the State Ecology Committee. A permit is not required for pruning or trimming branches of trees and shrubs for sanitary purposes.
Permission for cutting trees is not eligible for following types of land:

- Private land (gardens, land plots that belong to physical and legal entities);
- Trees, plants and bushes located in nurseries and plantations;

Trees and bushes located in forestry fund land.
Resolution specifies following trees and bushes which are not considered as forestry fund:

- Trees and bushes grown in cities and other settlements, as well as those which are planted for landscaping purposes;
- Trees and bushes grown in surrounding of railways and highways, natural and artificial water canals, water basins and other water bodies;
- Trees and bushes grown in surrounding of agricultural fields.

Project developer should submit an application to Unified Centre for Public Services with detailed description of project, number of trees/bushes to be cut due to the project implementation. The application is subject to review during 5 working days, and centre will notify project developer on the results of application review.

4.6. OTHER RELEVANT REGULATIONS

In the framework of consultations with stakeholders it was revealed number of other legal acts applicable for Project. The table below describes other applicable legislation that should be followed while carrying out constructional works near public infrastructure.

Table 10: Other Applicable Legislation

Legal Act	Application to the Project
Archaeological and Cultural Heritage	
Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan, dated August 30, 2001, № 269-II. Law “On the Protection and Use of Cultural Heritage Objects” adopted on August 20, 2001 In 2009, changes were made that protect, along with the tangible cultural heritage, the intangible cultural heritage.	Paragraph 33 of Annex 9 specifies following buffer zones for objects of cultural and archaeological heritage: Up to 300 meters for objects of international importance included in the UNESCO World Heritage List; Up to 200 meters for objects of historical importance; Up to 100 meters for objects of national importance. Buffer zones can be with less size, depending on the type and importance. The Cultural heritage Agency is in charge for reviewing

Legal Act	Application to the Project
	and establishing buffer zones depending on type and location of cultural/archaeological object.
Cemeteries	
The Law of Republic of Uzbekistan № 276 "On Burial" dated December 27, .2010	**Article 14: Gardening**, cultivating agricultural crops as well as livestock grazing in cemeteries are prohibited. **Article 15:** Environmental control and sanitary and epidemiological supervision over the maintenance of burial sites are carried out by the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Ecology and Environmental Protection and the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the manner prescribed by law. **Article 16:** Before planning any other activities in the cemeteries, relevant state bodies should conduct the required land plot of cemetery.
Resolution of Cabinet of Ministries № 101 "On Measures to Implement the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Burial and Funeral Ceremonies", April 04, 2011 (amended in 2022)	**Paragraph 6:** Local administration/governing bodies are responsible for maintenance of cemeteries in regions and districts. **Paragraph 18:** Cemeteries are not subject to demolition and can be moved in the prescribed manner only by decision of the state authorities of the district (city) in the event of a threat of constant flooding, landslides and other natural disasters. **Paragraph 19:** The closing of the cemetery is carried out by the decision of the mayor of the district (city) after the allotment of a new land plot for a new cemetery in accordance with the established procedure, if there is no other functioning cemetery of the corresponding religious denomination in this settlement. **Paragraph 23:** The use of territories where cemeteries were previously located is permitted after 20 (twenty) years from the date of their transfer. In this case, these territories can only be used for planting decorative green spaces. The construction of buildings and structures in these territories is prohibited. **Paragraph 39:** Reburial of the remains of the dead is allowed no earlier than one year from the moment of burial in sandy and slightly clayey soils, and no earlier than three years from the moment of burial in damp soils, where the processes of decomposition and mineralization are slowed down. The sanitary and epidemiological service issue a conclusion on the possibility of extracting the remains and transporting them to another place of burial upon presentation of a certificate from a medical institution on the cause of death, taking into account the epidemiological and epizootic situation in the area.
Overhead Transmission Lines	
Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, dated December 26, 2018 № 1050, "On Approval of the Rules for the Protection of Electric Grid Facilities"	Sanitary protection zone for existing OHTL depends on its rating and applies as follows: • 35 kV - 15 meters; • 110 kV - 20 meters; • 220 kV - 25 meters; • 500 kV - 30 meters.
Irrigation and Drainage Water Canals	
Resolution of Cabinet of Ministries № 981 "On Approval of Sanitary Protection Zones for Water Bodies in Uzbekistan" dated December 12, 2019	Size of sanitary protection zone of canals used for **household and drinking and medical and recreational purposes**, is established taking into account geomorphological, hydrogeological conditions, the nature of the use of adjacent lands and is taken in the following sizes from the normal water level: for canals with a capacity of 50 to 100 cubic meters. meters of water per second - 50 - 70 meters; for canals with a capacity of 100 to 150 cubic meters. meters of water per second - 70 - 100 meters;

Legal Act	Application to the Project
	for canals with a capacity of more than 150 cubic meters. meters of water per second - 100 - 150 meters. The minimum distance to canals used for **irrigation and drainage purposes,** size of sanitary protection should be as follows: for irrigation networks with a total depth of 0.75 - 2 meters, serving two or more farms and other agricultural organizations along the normal water level - 5 meters; for canals and collector-drainage networks with a total depth of 2 - 5 meters along the normal water level - 6.5 - 9 meters; for canals and collector-drainage networks with a total depth of 5 - 10 meters along the normal water level - 9.5 - 12 meters.
Water/wastewater pipelines	
Building Regulations (BR): KMK 2.04.02-19	Paragraph 10.12 prescribes: 30 meters of buffer zones for well protected source of ground water (boreholes, wells etc); and 50 meters of buffer zones for poor protected sources of ground water (boreholes, wells). Paragraph 10.20 prescribes 20 meters of buffer zone from both sides of main water pipelines with a diameter of 1000mm.
Telecommunication	
The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Telecommunications", December 28, 2024	Article 16: Affected assets that belong to communication (cables, optic fibre cables) are subject to the compensation at the cost of Project developer, including the costs for relocation of assets, if needed.
Resolution of Cabinet of Ministries № 210 "On Approval of Rules for Safety of Telecommunication Lines" dated May 15, 1998	**Article 10:** buffer zones for different types of communication lines: for overhead and ground cables – 2 metres from each side; when crossing rivers, lakes, reservoirs, canals - 100 meters on each side, and for marine cable lines - 0.25 miles; for ground and underground cables unattended amplifying and regeneration points on communication lines - 3 meters.
Gas Pipelines	
SHNK 2.04.08-22, May29, 2024	Requirements indicated in paragraphs 151-155 should be followed while construction and operation of gas pipelines along the railways and automobile roads. There are requirements for relocation/construction of new pipelines.

4.7. World Bank Environmental and Social Standards: ESS 5

The WB's ESS5 recognizes that project-related land acquisition and restrictions on land use can have adverse impacts on communities and persons. Project-related land acquisition or restrictions on land use may cause physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter), economic displacement (loss of land, assets or access to assets, leading to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood), or both. This ESS applies to permanent or temporary physical and economic displacement resulting from the following types of land acquisition or restrictions on land use undertaken or imposed in connection with project implementation:

- Land rights or land use rights acquired or restricted through expropriation or other compulsory procedures in accordance with national law;
- Land rights or land use rights acquired or restricted through negotiated settlements with property owners or those with legal rights to the land, if failure to reach settlement would have resulted in expropriation or other compulsory procedures;
- Restrictions on land use and access to natural resources that cause a community or groups within a community to lose access to resource usage where they have traditional

or customary tenure, or recognizable usage rights. This may include situations where legally designated protected areas, forests, biodiversity areas or buffer zones are established in connection with the project;

- Relocation of people without formal, traditional, or recognizable usage rights, who are occupying or utilizing land prior to a project specific cut-off date;
- Displacement of people as a result of project impacts that render their land unusable or inaccessible;
- Restriction on access to land or use of other resources including communal property and natural resources such as marine and aquatic resources, timber and non-timber forest products, fresh water, medicinal plants, hunting and gathering grounds and grazing and cropping areas;
- Land rights or claims to lands or resources relinquished by individuals or communities
- without full payment of compensation; and
- Land acquisition or land use restrictions occurring prior to the project, but which were undertaken or initiated in anticipation of, or in preparation for, the project.

ESS5 applies to physical and/or economic displacement resulting from the following types of land-related transactions:

- Land rights or land use rights acquired through expropriation or other compulsory procedures in accordance with the legal system of the host country;
- Land rights or land use rights acquired through negotiated resettlements with property owners or those with legal rights to the land including customary or traditional rights recognised or recognisable under the laws of the country, if expropriation or other compulsory process would have resulted upon the failure of negotiation; and
- Imposition of restrictions that result in people experiencing loss of access to physical assets or natural resources irrespective of whether such rights of restriction are acquired through negotiation, expropriation, compulsory purchase, or by means of government regulation

ESS6 recognizes the importance of maintaining core ecological functions of habitats, including forests and protected areas and the biodiversity they support. It also recognizes the need to consider the livelihood of project-affected parties, whose access to, or use of, biodiversity or living natural resources may be affected by a project. The potential, positive role of project affected parties, in biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of living natural resources is also considered.

This ESS recognizes legally protected areas that meet the following definition: “A clearly defined geographical space, recognized, dedicated and managed, through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long-term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values.”

ESS6 requires a differentiated risk management approach to habitats based on their sensitivity and values. This ESS addresses all habitats, categorized as ‘modified habitat’, ‘natural habitat’, and ‘critical habitat’, along with ‘legally protected and internationally and regionally recognized areas of biodiversity value’ which may encompass habitat in any or all of these categories.

Where the project occurs within or has the potential to adversely affect an area that is legally protected, designated for protection, or regionally or internationally recognized, the Borrower will ensure that any activities undertaken are consistent with the area’s legal protection status and management objectives. The Borrower will also identify and assess potential project related adverse impacts and apply the mitigation hierarchy so as to prevent or mitigate adverse impacts from projects that could compromise the integrity, conservation objectives or biodiversity importance of such an area. In addition, the Borrower will:

a. Demonstrate that the proposed development in such areas is legally permitted;
b. Act in a manner consistent with any government recognized management plans for such areas;
c. Consult and involve protected area sponsors and managers, project-affected parties including Indigenous Peoples, and other interested parties on planning, designing, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating the proposed project, as appropriate; and
d. Implement additional programs, as appropriate, to promote and enhance the conservation aims and effective management of the area.

ESS10 requires developers to:

- Outline a systematic approach to stakeholder engagement that will help clients build and maintain a constructive relationship with their stakeholders, particularly the directly affected communities;
- Provide means for effective engagement with the project's stakeholders (including land users) throughout the project lifecycle;
- Ensure that appropriate environmental and social information is disclosed, and meaningful consultation is held with the project's stakeholders and where appropriate, feedback provided through the consultation is taken into consideration; and
- Ensure that grievances from affected communities and other stakeholders are responded to and managed appropriately.

The RPF defines procedures to allow the project affected persons (PAPs) to participate in determining the measures necessary to mitigate or minimize the effects of reduced access to natural resources

In terms of this RPF, PAP refers to those persons who as a result of the implementation of a project, loses the right to own, use, or otherwise benefit from assets (structures, land (residential, agricultural, or pasture), annual or perennial crops and trees, or any other fixed or moveable asset, either in full or in part, permanently or temporarily. The Project will need to assess who would be eligible for livelihood support based on such loss of access as a result of restrictions carried out under the project.

RPF provides guidelines to develop Action Plans during the project implementation, which:

- Identifies restrictions of access to natural resources in and outside the proposed protected areas;
- Identify and quantify the impact that these restrictions may have on various the local community;
- Identifies participatory approaches to engage PAPs in project activities planning and implementation;
- Proposes, remedial measures to compensate the loss of these assets and the associated income and proposes mechanism to implement, and monitor;
- Provides grievance mechanisms to address any problems that may arise due to limited access to resources during the project implementation.

4.8. COMPLIANCE WITH WB ESS 5

Local regulation requires to calculate compensation based on market cost value. To meet full replacement cost required by WB ESS 5, while calculation of compensation followings should be considered,

- Consideration for depreciation (that impacts the total value of assets) should be omitted;

- Consideration of transactional costs, i.e., labour costs, design (or architecture) cost, utility set-up costs; These costs can be determined based on the current condition of affected structure;
- In kind compensation or appropriate replacement structures (if possible).

4.9. GAP ANALYSIS BETWEEN WB ESS 5 AND 10 AND NATIONAL REGULATIONS

The Uzbek legislation included in section 4.1 does not match/cover several requirements of WB's requirements for conducting resettlement and livelihood restoration activities. A gap analysis has been conducted to ascertain the gaps in terms of resettlement provisions as per National legislation and WB requirements. Differences and gaps between Uzbek legislation and WB requirements are summarized in Table 11 below.

Table 11: Comparison of Uzbek Legislation and WB's ESS5

Topic	WORLD BANK	NATIONAL UZBEK REGULATIONS	HARMONIZATION FRAMEWORK
		SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS REQUIREMENTS	
Involuntary Resettlement	World Bank's Environment and Social Framework 2018 ESS5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land and Involuntary Resettlement	- Land Code (1998 as amended in 2022) − Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No.146 (2011) "On measures to improve the procedure for granting land plots for urban development activities and other non-agricultural purposes"; − Resolution of the President No.51 (2025) "Decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan On additional measures to improve mechanisms for the preparation and implementation of projects with the participation of international financial institutions and foreign government financial organizations" − Decree of the President No.5495 (2018) "On - measures on cardinal improvement of investment climate in the republic of Uzbekistan" − Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan № 781 dated 29.06.2022 is aimed to establish procedures for the withdrawal of land plots or their parts belonging to individuals and legal entities based on the right of lifetime inheritable possession, permanent possession, permanent use, fixed-term (temporary) use or lease, for public needs with compensation.	The legislative degrees and other relevant laws and experiences will be taken into account. The World Bank ESS5 will prevail in case of discrepancies.
Screening and Categorization	WB carry out project screening and categorization at the earliest stage of project preparation when sufficient information is available for this purpose.	According to legislation there are no categorization in Resettlement documents.	As there are no categorization in Resettlement as per national legislation , in this case the WB categorization will be used for the project.
Compensation entitlements	PAPs with formal title have to be compensated for lost land/other assets.	PAPs with formal title are compensated for lost land/other assets.	Same in principle / application. No reconciliation needed.

Topic	WORLD BANK	NATIONAL UZBEK REGULATIONS	HARMONIZATION FRAMEWORK
	PAPs with legalizable title have right to be compensated for lost land and assets after the EAs helps them in legalizing their assets.	PAPs with legalizable or no legal title. Legalizable are not distinguished and considered non-legal as legalization is a burden of the PAPs. Non-legal PAPs have no right to be compensated for land and non-land assets.	WB ESSs will apply.
	PAPs with no legal title are compensated for lost non-land assets.		
Compensation	Permanent loss of land. Replacement land as preferred option or cash compensation at full market rate for legal/ legalizable PAPs.	Permanent loss of land. Replacement land/ cost of land [10]for legal PAPs.	Same in principle/application for legal PAPs. Provisions in Entitlement Matrix to bridge the gaps for non-titleholders..
	Replacement of leased land. Based on lease replacement and compensation in cash all losses including lost profit.	Replacement of leased land. Based on lease replacement and compensation in cash all losses including lost profit.	Same in principle. Application to be further improved through an instruction for WB projects as per Entitlement Matrix
	Loss of structures/buildings. Cash compensation at market cost for lost item free of depreciation, transaction costs, and other deductions.	Loss of structures/buildings. Cash compensation at market cost for lost item free of depreciation, transaction costs, and other deductions.	Same in principle.
	Loss of indirectly affected assets. ESF ESS5 requires that all losses including lost profits is to be compensated to all legal PAPs.	Loss of indirectly affected assets. Law requires that all losses including lost profits is to be compensated to all legal PAPs.	Same.
	Loss of business. Cash compensation at market value for all damages / opportunity costs incurred. Burden of proving opportunity costs rest on the PAP based on recognized	Loss of business. Cash compensation at market value for all damages/opportunity costs incurred. Burden of proving opportunity costs rest on the PAP based on recognized documented evidence but no clear methodology.	Valuation methodology will include actual business losses and opportunity costs to reestablish new business including time.

[10] Latest decree of the GOU (No 5491 from August 03 and No 911 from November 16, 2019) which specifies in detail the resettlement management including implementation arrangement and the review processes and Resolution of Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No.146 dated May 25, 2011 “On measures to improve the procedures for granting land plots for urban development activities and other non-agricultural purposes”.

Official Use Only

Topic	WORLD BANK	NATIONAL UZBEK REGULATIONS	HARMONIZATION FRAMEWORK
	documented evidence but no clear methodology.		
	Loss of trees: i) Unproductive. Irrespective of legal land occupancy status compensation at market rate. Application based on tree type/ wood volume or other methods ensuring PAP rehabilitation. ii) Productive. Compensation at replacement cost based for application on various methods: tree reproduction cost, income lost (x tree type x market value of 1 year income x full production years lost) or in case of no official data available about net income then it will be evaluated by valuation company.	Loss of unproductive and productive trees. Unproductive as well as productive trees affected by a public project are to be compensated according to the independent valuators report, but with no right to have felled trees.	Same in principle, different in application. Valuation standards need to comply with ESS5 requirements.
	Loss of crops. Loss of crops to be compensated. There are two forms of compensation of loss of crops: i) compensation of uncompleted agriculture production and ii) compensation of lost profit by multiplying four (years) average income for the last three years.	Loss of crops. Loss of crops to be compensated. There are two forms of compensation of loss of crops: i) compensation of uncompleted agriculture production and ii) compensation of lost profit by multiplying four (years) average income for the last three years.	In policy application the project will ensure that crops are compensated at the moment close as much as possible to the date of calculation lost profit.
Involuntary resettlement planning, assessment and valuation of impacts	Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). RAP preparation includes: - impacts assessment / PAP census; - definition of entitlements, - income/livelihood restoration strategy, compliance &	There are no requirements to prepare integrated and stand-alone RAPs.	Preparation of stand-alone RAP and the measurement of all impacts and the counting of all PAP (titleholders and non-titleholders) through: i. Detailed Measurement Surveys to be mainstreamed for all impacts;

Official Use Only

Topic	WORLD BANK	NATIONAL UZBEK REGULATIONS	HARMONIZATION FRAMEWORK
	grievance mechanisms, institutional arrangements; - consultation results; - monitoring schemes; - budget and implementation schedule.		ii. Census survey to identify PAPs and level of impact, which includes both titleholders and non-titleholders; ; iii. The execution of the socio-economic survey of the affected households; iv. Valuation survey - Measuring land area and valuation of land quality (productivity/soil quality) in order to calculate total cost to compensate land, structure and any other asset.;
	RAP requires the following surveys: - Measurement survey. Measures all affected items; - Census survey to identify all PAPs which includes both titleholders and non-titleholders. - Socio-economic survey. Provides background information on PAP' socio-economic features. - Valuation survey	Resettlement Plan. There are no requirements to prepare integrated and stand-alone RAPs. LAR planning entails similar but less extensive/simpler assessment/survey efforts than WB Policy, as detailed below: - Measurement survey. Land and buildings impacts measured. Other impacts identified but not measured. - PAPs Identification. Identifies only legal PAPs; - Socio-economic survey. No comparable requirements exist. - Valuation survey.	
	a) Land: If land market exist based on a survey of recent transactions; without land market based on land productivity/ income; b) Buildings and structures. Replacement cost of materials, labor and transport and special features of building/structure without discounting depreciation, salvaged materials and transaction costs; c) Trees/crops. Based on the methodology detailed in section Compensation.	Land: valued at market rate based on a transactions survey. Valuation includes transaction costs/third party liabilities; Buildings and structures. Replacement cost but the salvaged materials remain with the developer or landowner provides full reimbursement to the owner; Trees/crops. If compensated is provided based on the methodology detailed in section "Compensation" or based on an agreed lump sum.	

Official Use Only

Topic	WORLD BANK	NATIONAL UZBEK REGULATIONS	HARMONIZATION FRAMEWORK
Procedural mechanisms	Information disclosure: Resettlement-related documents to be timely disclosed in local language	Information disclosure: No disclosure requirement exists.	The information should be disclosure in local language in EA website and brochure should be distributed to PAP through the Makhalla committee and local khokimiyats.
	Public consultation: Meaningful public consultations are to be held with the PAPs and other stakeholders. PAPs should be informed about their entitlements and options, as well as resettlement alternatives.	Public consultation: Matters of local importance to be publicly discussed with local authorities. But no requirement to consult directly with the PAPs.	Same in principle but different in application. Already reconciled for WB projects. According to the WB policy requirements the Public Consultation are to be held with project stakeholders and PAPs. PAPs need to be informed in detail.
	Grievance procedure: A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is to be established for each project. Information on GRM to be communicated to the PAPs.	Grievance Procedures: Each state agency/ministry must follow the detail instructions (approved by government) on registering and reviewing the concerns and claims from citizens.	No reconciliation is needed.
	Asset acquisition conditions: Property can be acquired only after full compensation is paid to the PAPs.	Asset acquisition conditions: Property can be acquired only after full compensation is paid to PAPs.	Same in principle, but unsystematic in application. Application to be improved by strict following the national legislation and WB policy.
Assistance to vulnerable and severely affected PAP	Vulnerable and severely affected PAPs are to be identified and special assistance is provided to restore/ improve their pre-project level of livelihoods.	There are no special laws or regulations for livelihood restoration due to land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impact. However, there are a number of legislative documents related to social support and livelihood improvement measures considered by the government of Uzbekistan to consider social allowances and needy families through two Cabinet of Ministers resolutions (#350, 12 December 2012 and #44, 15 December 2013) and to consider disabled people through the	Critically different in application. WB ESS5 requirements are met. The loan agreement, WB policy and national legislation will be the base for compensation and special assistance for vulnerable and severely affected households.

Official Use Only

Topic	WORLD BANK	NATIONAL UZBEK REGULATIONS	HARMONIZATION FRAMEWORK
		Law on social protection of disabled people (#422-XII, 18 November 1991). Thus, support of vulnerable segments of the population is provided on the regular base by the Government on central and local levels and does not require additional payments in connection with the project implementation.	

An Entitlement Matrix has been developed with the consideration of above-mentioned comparisons in compliance with the National Law and World Bank ESS5. The type of compensation/assistance to be provided to PAPs is described in detail in the next section.

5. ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

Any person or company, whose assets and/or income is affected by the Project, whether permanently or temporarily, and regardless of whether or not they have legal title to the affected land or asset, is eligible to receive compensation and other entitlements. If people or households reside in, occupy or use land needed for the Project prior to a determined cut-off date (that will be disclosed to all PAPs) then they will be considered affected and eligible for compensation and entitlements.

Affected persons may be classified as persons:

I. Those who have legal rights to land and/or natural resource use in protected areas (including customary land, traditional and religious rights recognized under the national laws and regulations);
II. Those who do not have legal rights to land and/or natural resources at the time the cutoff date begins but have potential legal claim to such land or assets, provided that such claims are recognized under the national laws and regulations or become recognized through this RPF and any follow-up Action Plan; and
III. Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or natural resources they are occupying and/or using.

The census survey will identify the affected households that own assets or earn income on land required by the Project. The cut-of-date will be clearly disclosed to PAPs during consultation meetings and during one-on-one interviews for the census survey. Any persons moving into the Project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled for compensation.

The Borrower is not required to compensate or assist those who encroach on the project area after the cutoff date for eligibility, provided the cut-off date has been clearly established and made public.

Table below summaries Project affected organizations and people (see Table 12**)**. Current table is subject to revision based on any changes in National Policy and Bank requirements.

Table 12: Project affected organizations and people

Type of Affected assets	Eligibility	Notes
Residential land and structures	Owners (both titleholders and non-titleholders of residential houses and allocated land plots to their property (small land plots in front of residential building)	Based on information provided by relevant cadastral departments residential houses have legal rights to use the land for residential purposes. There are two types of ownership: - Ownership for residential building only (both titleholders and non-titleholders; - Ownership for the land plot based on lifetime use.
Commercial land/structures	Owners of all commercial structures (both titleholders and non-titleholders) like grocery stores, Catering services, Container shops, pharmacies, Car repair shops, fuel stations, Bakery, Butcher shops, Printing services, Wedding ceremony building, Informal sellers (this is a type of self-employment of people established illegally for selling foods and necessary small household items).	Commercial land leased by individuals for permanent and temporary use with the purpose of establishing private businesses and self-employment. Business entities with various activities in the territory of the district, including newly constructed and old buildings are located in the project districts territory.

Type of Affected assets	Eligibility	Notes
		Some commercial properties are owned by individual entities, entrepreneurs, public associations, and other non-state legal entities. Moreover, movable assets such as container shops have legal licenses for land use in a short period of 3 years. Informal sellers do not have permanent place for their commercial activities. Some of them tend to use road during specific season, like, spring and summer.
Public infrastructure	Schools: secondary school education for local community children. Family policlinics: it is a clinic or health care facility that provides both general and specialist examinations and treatments for a variety of diseases mainly for local community people.	These PAPs might lose their ancillary structures such as fences and land plots in front of building.
Public utilities	Wastewater pipeline: only communities located in the territory of Termez city are supplied with wastewater pipelines. Water pipeline: water pipelines supply local communities of Termez city with drinking water. Gas pipeline: gas pipelines belong to local gas organisations and mainly supply local communities and organisations with gas. Optic fibre cables and Telecommunication lines: underground and overhead communication cables are supplied Kumkurgan and Termez city. Power lines – supply local communities with electricity	Local departments of “Hududgaz”, “UzTelecom”, “UzSuvTa’minot”, “NEGU” are responsible for monitoring and supervising of these assets. Any land acquisition required for placing utilities shall be conducted in accordance with this RPF and RUz legal framework – the more stringent and beneficial compensation approach, to the PAP, shall be followed.
State assets	Lighting tower, banner, decoration and landscaping assets (small statues, welcome signs etc)	Owned by local district khokimiyats. Any land acquisition for relocation shall be in accordance to similar policy as “public Utilities (see above)
Cemeteries	Local cemeteries are under local district khokimiyats supervision	Under management and supervision of local khokimiyat
Agricultural lands/ tenants	Agricultural farm owners and their workers	Lands are leased by legal and physical entities from district khokims/mayors of districts or cities for continuous, long-term or temporary ownership. Farming entities possess different rights to land: from long-life inheritable rights of the dekhkans (small-scale household farms) to rights limited by 30 to 50 years and defined by lease contracts of the private farmers.

5.1. CUT-OFF DATE

Cut-off dates are essential in the process of drawing up lists of eligible persons for compensation and assistance. The establishment of a cut-off date is required to prevent opportunistic invasions/rush migration into the chosen land, thereby posing a major risk to the subproject.

For the project, the cut-off date will be the start date of the census. It is a date, after which people who are not included in the list of PAPs as defined by the census will not be considered eligible for compensation. The census will be carried out to collect data on the affected households. The specific date will be included in the RAP and clearly communicated to affected communities. Thereafter, no new cases of affected people will be considered. There can be some time gap between the cut-off date and the time that actual productive investments (civil works, etc.) would start, special attention needs to be taken to secure the sites from the rush and opportunistic invasion.

5.2. ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

In accordance with the principles of this Resettlement Policy Framework, all affected households and persons will be entitled to a combination of compensation packages and resettlement assistance depending on the nature of ownership rights on lost assets and scope of the impacts including socio-economic vulnerability of the affected persons and measures to support livelihood restoration, if livelihood impacts are envisaged. The affected persons will be entitled to majorly the following types of compensation and assistance packages:

a) Compensation for the loss of land, crops/ trees at their replacement cost;
b) Compensation for structures (residential/ commercial/ community) and other immovable assets at their replacement cost;
c) Assistance in lieu of the loss of business/ wage income and income restoration assistance;
d) Assistance to vulnerable households;
e) Assistance for shifting and provision for the relocation site (if required), and
f) Rebuilding and/ or restoration of community resources/facilities.

An Entitlement Matrix has been developed as shown in Table 13, summarizing the types of losses and the corresponding nature and scope of entitlements:

Table 13: Entitlement matrix

Type of Loss	Type of asset	Specifications	Displaced Persons / Organisation Entitled Persons	Basis for Compensation Entitlement
A. Loss of Agricultural, Residential and Commercial Land				
Land loss (agricultural, grazing, residential, commercial)	Agricultural land	Permanent land acquisition	Leaseholders/land user[11] with a legal right[12] to use a land (agricultural farms, land for livestock grazing)	• Land for land compensation is limited by the national legislation of RUz and **land based compensation is not feasible**, monetary compensation is based on the full replacement cost for the land, loss of right for land use. • In the case of monetary compensation, valuation should also consider any administrative charges that would lead to "security of tenure" • Transaction and other costs related to the resettlement process will be borne by the Project. • If the land plot was purchased through an auction, the compensation also includes reimbursement of the cost of the auction. • Unaffected portions of an affected arable plot will also be compensated if the same becomes unviable after impact;
		Temporary land acquisition for laydown areas used during construction	Leaseholders / land users with a legal right to use a land (agricultural farms, grazing land)	The Project will ensure that any kind of temporary impact on private and public assets during project implementation for civil work purposes will be compensated by the Khokimiyats based on full replacement value. Impacts on structures, rentals for land use, replacement value for crop and tree loss will be compensated as per relevant entitlements indicated below.

[11] Individuals or legal entities who has a right for land rent/lease. Land in Uzbekistan is usually leased from 5 years and more. Agricultural lands are leased at least for 49 years

[12] APs, who are without title to land or any recognizable legal rights to land, are not eligible for any compensation for land but only for compensation for loss of assets attached to land and assistance , in accordance with cut-off dates established in RAP.

Type of Loss	Type of asset	Specifications	Displaced Persons / Organisation Entitled Persons	Basis for Compensation Entitlement
				The Contractor will be responsible for compensation related to unforeseen construction impacts/ damage to PAPs land that has not been compensated by the Project. This also includes any blockage of accessibility chosen by the contractor with employer or supervision engineer permission. With the temporary lease of land by the contractor, adequate compensation will be provided to tenants and owners for the unattended lease/leasing period. In addition, tenants and owners will be given potential access to the remaining land plots to continue agricultural activities. Crop owners will be compensated for crop losses under the legislation. After the temporary use of land plots, the contractor undertakes to return the plots to their previous owners in accordance with the terms of the lease agreement.
	Commercial land	Permanent land acquisition	Leaseholders/land user with a legal right to use a land (gas filling stations, commercial buildings, container shops)	Land based compensation should be considered as the first option for affected land, however land for land compensation is limited by the national legislation of RUz. Where land-based compensation is not feasible, monetary compensation based on the full replacement cost for the land, loss of right for land use. Security of tenure should be ensured if replacement land has been provided. In the case of monetary compensation, valuation should also consider any administrative charges that would lead to “security of tenure”. Transaction and other costs related to the resettlement process will be borne by the Project.
		Temporary land requirement/ procurement for laydown areas	Leaseholders/ land user with a legal right to use a land (gas filling stations, commercial buildings, container shops)	The Project will ensure that any kind of temporary impact on private and public assets during project implementation for civil work purposes will be compensated by the Project based on full replacement value. Impacts on structures, rentals for

Official Use Only

Type of Loss	Type of asset	Specifications	Displaced Persons / Organisation Entitled Persons	Basis for Compensation Entitlement
		used during construction		land use, replacement value for crop and tree loss will be compensated as per relevant entitlements indicated below. The Contractor will be responsible for compensation related to unforeseen construction impacts/ damage to PAPs land that has not been compensated by the Project. This also includes any blockage of accessibility chosen by the contractor with employer or supervision engineer permission With the temporary lease of land by the contractor, adequate compensation will be provided to tenants and owners for the unattended lease/leasing period. In addition, tenants and owners will be given potential access to the remaining land plots to continue agricultural activities. Crop owners will be compensated for crop losses under the legislation. After the temporary use of land plots, the contractor will return to land plots to the owners in accordance with the terms of the lease agreement.
	Residential land	Permanent land acquisition	Land users who have lifelong inheritable possession or permanent possession	1. Land based compensation should be considered as the first option for affected land. Where land-based compensation is not feasible, monetary compensation based on the full replacement cost for the land, loss of right for land will be paid to the landholder. 2. Security of tenure should be ensured if replacement land has been provided. In the case of monetary compensation, valuation should also consider any administrative charges that would lead to “security of tenure” 3. Unaffected portions of the land will also be compensated at replacement cost if they become unviable for use without depreciation;

Official Use Only

Type of Loss	Type of asset	Specifications	Displaced Persons / Organisation Entitled Persons	Basis for Compensation Entitlement
				4. Transaction and other costs related to the resettlement process will be borne by the Project.
		Temporary land acquisition for laydown areas used during construction	Land users who have lifelong inheritable possession or permanent possession	Rent for the use of the land based on a time period required for construction, where the laydown area is in use (expected to be 3-6 months depends on the approved Contractor' construction schedule) with the land user and the Project. This also includes any blockage of accessibility chosen by the contractor with employer or supervision engineer permission.
	Partial loss of land plot where remaining portion is not viable	Permanent All type of lands	Land users with legal title or recognized rights.	• If residual land is not economically viable or usable, compensation will be provided as if the entire holding had been acquired. • Cash compensation at full replacement cost for the entire land plot.
RoW (servitude)[13] / Sanitary Protection Zone	Property/assets located within RoW	Permanent	Any activity that is restricted within RoW as per requirements of Sanitary Protection Zone[14]	Impact/damages to any structures or assets restricted by requirements of SPZ should paid based on replacement cost value.
B. Loss of Private Structure (Residential and Commercial)- Titleholders				
Structures	Residential structures	Permanent	Owners of residential structures	• Residential apartments in multi - story building with living apartments should be compensated with replacement cost to buy the equivalent residential premises (apartment) with the same quality and size, as well as in the same district (city). If proposed new apartment differs from affected one, this difference should be compensated in cash. If new residential apartment is not ready yet, then

[13] Right of Way is defined under term of "servitude" in local legislation. As it was stated by Sanitary and Epidemiological wellbeing Agency (in a framework of stakeholder consultation at ESIA stage) Project should follow 50 meters Sanitary Protection Zone. There are some certain restrictions for buildings/structures and assets to be located within SPZ. In case there will be a need to remove/relocate such assets, this entitlement is used.

[14] Based on requirements for Sanitary protection zone, certain types of structures are not allowed in the SPZ, e.g., living settlements, social structure such as libraries, sport centres

Official Use Only

Type of Loss	Type of asset	Specifications	Displaced Persons / Organisation Entitled Persons	Basis for Compensation Entitlement
				PAPs should be supported with temporary housing (renting, etc) or provide a cash compensation to cover these expenses. • The same approach is applied for individual houses. • If owner of affected house has right of "lifetime" use of land plot security of tenure should be ensured if replacement land has been provided. In the case of monetary compensation, valuation should also consider any administrative charges that would lead to "security of tenure" • Salvage materials from original house and/or other structures will be provided to owners without any depreciation
		Temporary	Renters of residential structures	HHs will receive 3-month notice to vacate the rental premises indicating its timing. The HHs chooses new housing independently or with the help of the khokimiyat. Monthly allowance (for 1 month) will be calculated based on the renting contract on the residential structure. Information will be taken from the tax department and based on registered renting contract. Electronic registration is mandatory through the tax authorities on the website ijara.soliq.uz.
	Non-residential structures	Permanent	Owners of non-residential structures	• Non-residential structures should be compensated by replacement cost equal non-residential structure with the same quality size and location (in the same district/city). If quality of proposed new non-residential structure differs, the difference should be paid by cash. • If owner of affected non-residential structure has lifetime right for land, then cost of right to the land use should paid as well as per the provisions mentioned above for loss of land.

Official Use Only

Type of Loss	Type of asset	Specifications	Displaced Persons / Organisation Entitled Persons	Basis for Compensation Entitlement
				• Where no non-residential structure is provided by the project, monetary compensation based on the full replacement cost for the loss of structure will be provided, valuation should also consider any administrative charges that would lead to "security of tenure".
C. Loss of Public, State, Community and Other structures				
Structure	State buildings/offices/ school/hospitals/ kindergartens	Permanent	Relevant departments of state organisations	• Replacement cost of structures will be paid at present market value, free of depreciation and including all taxes and transfer fees.
	Other structures	Permanent	Owners of the structure (irrespective of whether they own the land or have title to the structure)	• Full replacement cost of structures will be paid at present market value, free of depreciation and including all taxes and transfer fees. • Owner will be allowed to take away all salvageable materials free of cost before start of construction.
	Loss or damage to Community structures and assets public infrastructure (i.e., fences, additional constructions for landscaping, parking places)	Permanent	Affected communities	• Rehabilitation/replacement of affected structures/utilities to pre-Project state. The relocation of structures/utilities will be agreed during the design phase and will be agreed/approved by all relevant government authorities. Land will be allocated in accordance with, after the project completion, an as-built survey will be conducted with application on the cadastral map of the area.
D. Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) Assistance – Titleholders				
For loss of Structure	Residential and non-residential structures – Titleholders	Permanent	Owners of residential and non-residential structures	• Residential and non-residential structures that need to relocate will receive one-time allowances to move their property to the temporary and permanent relocation sites.

Official Use Only

Type of Loss	Type of asset	Specifications	Displaced Persons / Organisation Entitled Persons	Basis for Compensation Entitlement
				• Owner will be allowed to take away all salvageable materials free of cost before start of construction. • Transportation cost will be borne by the Project, or a transportation allowance will be paid. The transportation allowance is equal to 412 000 UZS - one -time allowance payment based on basic calculated value.[15] OR In-kind support of local administration (transport will be provided for free of any charge to APs) [16] • Priority participation in livelihood restoration activities. • Preferential selection for Project related employment and training opportunities.
Loss of Livelihood	Loss of business - income / lost profit	Permanent (due to the land acquisition and economical displacement)	1. Industries, companies losing income due to the restriction of road use; 2. Informal sellers using road for selling purposes	Loss of income for business and informal sellers should be compensated for next 6 months of losses of profit / income based on net average annual income for the last 3 years. Provision of compensation will be based on tax declaration or official minimum salary. OR The information on business income will be collected within the census survey.
	Temporary Business disruption	Income loss due to the temporary restriction of road use and customer access is	1. Industries, companies losing income due to the restriction of road use; 2. Informal sellers using road for selling purposes	Loss of income should be compensated based on monthly income multiplied to the time period that will be applied for restriction of road use. Provision of compensation will be based on tax declaration or official minimum salary. OR

[15] The Basic Calculated Value (BCV) is a state-established standard used to calculate taxes, fees, fines, compensation, and other mandatory payments. The BCV is used as a universal unit of measurement to tie various payments to a single standard and regularly index them without changing the laws themselves.

[16] The Basic Calculated Value (BCV) is a state-established standard used to calculate taxes, fees, fines, compensation, and other mandatory payments. The BCV is used as a universal unit of measurement to tie various payments to a single standard and regularly index them without changing the laws themselves.

Official Use Only

Type of Loss	Type of asset	Specifications	Displaced Persons / Organisation Entitled Persons	Basis for Compensation Entitlement
		blocked or restricted.		The information on business income will be collected within the census survey.
	Employee loss of wages (including livelihood/employment due to physical displacement)	Temporary loss of wages due to the restriction of road use and customer access is blocked or restricted.	Workers of industries, companies, businesses	Workers will be compensated based on their monthly income multiplied to the period time period that will be applied for restriction of road use. Provision of compensation will be based on tax declaration on salary payment or official minimum salary. OR The information on salary amount will be collected within the census survey.
		Permanent loss of wage / job	Permanent Workers	• Permanent workers of the affected businesses or agricultural farms / enterprises will be paid for lost wages up to 6 months, • The affected businesses / agricultural farmers / enterprises will independently compensate for the calculation and loss of wages for their permanent workers. • Provision of compensation will be based on tax declaration on salary payment or official minimum salary. • In case of informal workers working without any agreement will be paid an allowance equivalent to 3 months of the minimum wage.
			Temporary / seasonal workers	• Seasonal / temporary workers of the affected businesses or agricultural farms / enterprises will be paid for lost wages up to 3 months. • Provision of compensation will be based on tax declaration on salary payment or official minimum salary.

Official Use Only

Type of Loss	Type of asset	Specifications	Displaced Persons / Organisation Entitled Persons	Basis for Compensation Entitlement
				• In case of informal workers working without any agreement will be paid an allowance equivalent to 1 months of the minimum wage.
D. Loss of Assets and R&R Assistance – Non-titleholders/ Informal settlers				
Structure	Residential and Commercial	Either permanent or temporary	Informal land users (i.e non-titleholders)	• Compensation will include the replacement value of improvements to the land, such as crops, structures, trees etc that will be lost in acquisition. • Residential and non-residential structures that need to relocate will receive one time shifting allowances to move their property to the temporary and permanent relocation sites. • Owner will be allowed to take away all salvageable materials free of cost before start of construction. • Transportation cost will be borne by the Project, or a transportation allowance will be paid. The transportation allowance is equal to 412 000 UZS - one -time allowance payment based on basic calculated value[17] OR In-kind support of local administration (transport will be provided for free of any charge to APs) [18] • Other livelihoods support measures depending on the results of vulnerability assessment of PAPs.
Loss of Wages	Loss of wages	Temporary loss of wages due to the restriction of road use and	Workers of industries, companies, businesses	• Workers will be compensated based on their monthly income multiplied to the period time period that will be applied for restriction of road use.

[17] The Basic Calculated Value (BCV) is a state-established standard used to calculate taxes, fees, fines, compensation, and other mandatory payments. The BCV is used as a universal unit of measurement to tie various payments to a single standard and regularly index them without changing the laws themselves.

[18] The Basic Calculated Value (BCV) is a state-established standard used to calculate taxes, fees, fines, compensation, and other mandatory payments. The BCV is used as a universal unit of measurement to tie various payments to a single standard and regularly index them without changing the laws themselves.

Official Use Only

Type of Loss	Type of asset	Specifications	Displaced Persons / Organisation Entitled Persons	Basis for Compensation Entitlement
		customer access is blocked or restricted.		• Provision of compensation will be based on tax declaration on salary payment or official minimum salary. OR • The information on salary amount will be collected within the census survey.
		Permanent loss of wage / job	Permanent Workers	• Permanent workers of the affected businesses or agricultural farms / enterprises will be paid for lost wages up to 6 months • The affected businesses / agricultural farmers / enterprises will independently compensate for the calculation and loss of wages for their permanent workers. • Provision of compensation will be based on tax declaration on salary payment or official minimum salary. • In case of informal workers working without any agreement will be paid an allowance equivalent to 3 months of the minimum wage.
			Temporary / seasonal workers	• Seasonal / temporary workers of the affected businesses or agricultural farms / enterprises will be paid for lost wages up to 3 months. • Provision of compensation will be based on tax declaration on salary payment or official minimum salary. • In case of informal workers working without any agreement will be paid an allowance equivalent to 1 months of the minimum wage.
E. Additional assistance for Vulnerable households- Titleholders and Non-titleholders				

Official Use Only

Type of Loss	Type of asset	Specifications	Displaced Persons / Organisation Entitled Persons	Basis for Compensation Entitlement
Vulnerable Households[19]	Additional losses or impacts as a result of vulnerable status.	Either permanent or temporary	Vulnerable households who are due to the gender, religion, ethnicity, disability, economic disadvantage, social status may be more adversely affected by project impacts than others. Vulnerable groups may include: ❖ Low-income households; ❖ Mentally and physically handicapped people or people in poor physical health; infants, children, and women without assistance, elderly people; ❖ Low-income women-headed households or women-headed households with no other support; ❖ Other PAP identified by the project management unit and who may not be protected through national land compensation or land titling; or Any additional groups identified by the socio-economic surveys and by meaningful public consultation	• Vulnerable households will receive one-time rehabilitation allowance equivalent to three times the base calculated value. At the time of RPF preparation, the base estimated value is 412,000 UZS.[20] • AHHs who do not have formal low-income family status but consider themselves to be low-income/vulnerable can obtain/confirm such status in the makhallas (based on an approved regulatory procedure) and apply for a livelihood rehabilitation allowance. • Priority for employment in project-related jobs, training opportunities, self-employment and wage employment assistance (priority and an opportunity to have a job in Contractor companies during the construction)..
F. Loss of crops and trees				
Crops and trees	Crops	Permanent loss	Owner of crops (irrespective of land use rights)	• In the case that crops are not ready to harvest, compensation 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. • An allowance equivalent to one-year average net income based on the average income over the past 3 years.

[19] ESS 5, item 7 indicates the need to design the appropriate measures to minimize and mitigate adverse economic and social impacts, especially those that affect poor and vulnerable groups

[20] it is applicable only if the head of the household falls in the category of vulnerable household.

Official Use Only

Type of Loss	Type of asset	Specifications	Displaced Persons / Organisation Entitled Persons	Basis for Compensation Entitlement
				• Advance notice provided so that owners can harvest the crops • Owner of the crops will be allowed to harvest free of cost prior to construction.
		Temporary loss	Owner of crops (irrespective of land use rights)	• In the case that crops are not ready to harvest, compensation for primary (and secondary crops if any) on affected land based on one year of production costs (inputs) plus an allowance equivalent to one-year average net income based on the average income over the past three years. • Advance notice provided so that owners can harvest the crops • Construction scheduled to avoid crop harvest. • Land restoration to previous standard and use continued cultivation allowed post construction. • Duration of construction will not exceed more than one crop season at each location
	Trees	Permanent loss	Owner of fruit trees (irrespective of land use rights)	• Replacement cost of productive or fruit tree sapling and annual cost of production for 3 years (the time it takes for new productive tree to grow) multiplied by four. This relates to average productive years as set out in Resolution #146 of the Cabinet Ministers and the average number of years from planting a sapling for it to reach maturity. • In instances where there is no official data available about income then: Cash compensation will be provided at market rates to be determined by an Independent Valuator including recovery value and increase index. • Owner of the tree will be allowed to cut the tree and keep the wood free of cost prior to construction.

Official Use Only

Type of Loss	Type of asset	Specifications	Displaced Persons / Organisation Entitled Persons	Basis for Compensation Entitlement
		Permanent loss	Owner of decorative (timber) trees (irrespective of land use rights)	Replacement of timber trees and compensation for the marked rate of the dried wood volume (acc. Resolution #146 of the Cabinet Ministers). In the case of loss of timber trees, compensation will be based on the market value of their dry wood volume of the affected tree. The compensation for trees will be free of deduction for the value of the wood left to the PAPs. Owner of the tree will be allowed to cut the tree and keep the wood free of cost prior to construction. Felled trees will be kept by affected households.
Refusal of compensation	If affected person refuses to receive compensation at this project stage, a mitigating measure is applied, consisting of evaluating of his losses, calculation of compensation, allocation of funds and opening a special escrow bank account for the allocated compensation amount. The compensation amount is transferred to this escrow bank account. The funds are retained until the completion of the project, and the affected person has the right to request their receipt at any time during this period. If compensation is not claimed by the project's completion, the funds are returned to the state budget. This mechanism ensures the protection of the rights of the affected person, guarantees the availability of compensation in project.			

Official Use Only

5.3. SERVITUDE PROCESS / ROW

As described in the legal framework section, cases of servitude, or limited right to use of land, can be obtained as per Article 30 of the Land Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Similar to the land acquisition process, in order to obtain the right to servitude, it is necessary to provide the needs case/justification for the use of the land. The application for servitude can be submitted either to the local municipalities or two parties, can come to a mutual consent and make a legal agreement.

Among the services of e-governance of the Republic of Uzbekistan, a registration of servitude can be done via submitting an e-application through the e-portal – my.gov.uz. The service is provided by branches of the State Enterprise of Land Management and Real Estate Cadastre of Surkhandarya regions of Uzbekistan and Tashkent city.

5.4. LAND ACQUISITION PROCESS

Once final design of the road is approved, CR should issue notification to relevant regional/district khokimiyats, i.e., Kumkurgan, Jarkurgan and Termez district khokimiyat and request to proceed with land acquisition and resettlement process.

Land acquisition process should occur as per requirements set up in Law № 781 (detailed steps are described in the “Implementation section” below).

Once PAPs are identified, relevant khokimiyats should arrange a public hearing with them, involving all interest-based stakeholders, including mass media. PAPs should be notified before land acquisition process starts and more than half of them should give consent for resettlement.

Table 14 provides an overview of the implementation process of the resettlement and land acquisition following national law and WB ESS5 (Note: ESS5 does not include a specific timeframe for undertaking the required activities). It shows the actions required under both land acquisition and servitude. The process can take at least 10-18 months to complete in full.

Table 14: Implementation process

Phase	Responsible parties	Legal requirement	Legal time frames	WB Requirements
Phase 1	Project Developer (CR)	Submission of information package to local authorities about planned activity, size of required land plot as well as identified affected structures and assets on it. Project Developer should provide enough justification to get positive approval on land acquisition.	No specific timeline	Not required
	Relevant Regional Khokimiyat	Review of provided material together with other relevant departments (urban planning, tax committee, cadastral departments etc.)	No specific timeline	Not required
	Regional / District Departments of khokimiyats	Providing information about ongoing activities at land plot requested for planned project	Within 10 business days after receipt of the request	WB requires identification of land users on affected land plot, including informal land users and structures
	Territorial Departments of the State Cadaster Agency	Confirm land use activities as well as list of registered assets and structures	Within 10 business days after receipt of the request	Not required
	Regional / District Khokimiyats	Provide cost of compensation for identified assets based on market value costs	Within a month from the date of receipt of the relevant conclusions	WB requires to provide full replacement costs for affected assets/structures
Phase 2	Project Developer (CR)	Submission of supporting materials indicating the preliminary amount of compensation for approval to the Supervisory Board.	Within 5 business days of determining the preliminary amount of compensation	Not required
	Supervisory Board	Approvement or refuse to approve the supporting materials (by written notification of the Initiator and the regional/district municipalities)	Within 10 business days	Not required
Phase 3	Regional/ District Municipalities	Submission of the supporting materials, together with written consent of the Supervisory board, for consideration to the Regional/ District Municipalities of the respective region	Within 3 business days of receiving the written consent of the Supervisory board	Not required

Phase	Responsible parties	Legal requirement	Legal time frames	WB Requirements
Phase 4	Regional/ District Municipalities of the respective region	Consideration of the issue of compliance of the initiative to withdraw the land plot with public needs and the rationality of the expected costs.	n/a	Not required
		According to the results of preliminary consideration of the initiative for the withdrawal of a land plot at the meetings, a decision to hold an open discussion of the initiative for the withdrawal of land or to reject the initiative.	n/a	Not required
		Sending the decision on holding an open discussion with right holders to the initiator and to the regional/district municipalities.	Within 1 business day after its adoption.	Not required
Phase 5	Regional/ District Municipalities of the respective region	Conducting an open discussion with right holders **NOTE: The initiator must ensure the presence of the media at the open discussion.* *Audio, photo and video recording of the open discussion process cannot be restricted.*	Within one month from the date of adoption by the Regional / District Municipalities of the respective region of the decision on holding an open discussion	Provide continuous communication with PAPS. Inform PAPs on the status/timeline of project. Disclose information. Discuss impact assessment.
		Preparation and submission of the minutes on the results of the open discussion to Regional/District Municipalities of the respective region	n/a	Not required
Phase 6	Secretariat of the District Municipalities of the respective region	Preparation of the draft decision of the District Municipalities of the respective region on the withdrawal of the land plot.	Within one month of the receipt of the minutes on the results of the open discussion	Not required
	Department of Justice of the respective region	Legal expertise of the draft decision of District Municipalities of the respective region about the land plot withdrawal is carried out and the relevant legal opinion is issued based on the results	Within 10 business days	Not required
	District Municipalities of the respective region	Consideration of the project decision at the meeting and making a decision (in case the Department of Justice of the respective region issues a positive conclusion on the draft decision)		Not required
Phase 7	Valuation Organization	Valuation of immovable property subject to demolition, including perennial plantations, as well as rights to the withdrawn land plot	n/a	Conduct inventory survey (by establishing cut-off dates);

Official Use Only

Phase	Responsible parties	Legal requirement	Legal time frames	WB Requirements
		**NOTE: It is not allowed for the initiator or other interested parties to interfere in the activities of the appraisal organization in the evaluation* *- Evaluation is carried out by appraisal organizations at the expense of the initiator, intended for the implementation of the project and works on the withdrawn land plot.*		Conduct socio economic surveys with PAPs; Determine full recovery cost for impacted assets
Phase 8	The regional/district municipalities	Monitoring of signing an agreement with rights holders on the terms, types and amount of compensation.	n/a	Project Developer shall ensure that PAPs are familiar with compensation packages before signing an agreement with them
		Submit application for registering of land allocation in cadastral system	n/a	Not required
Phase 9	Relevant khokimiyats (can use relevant centralized fund and other sources not prohibited by law)	Providing Compensation **NOTE: Regular monitoring of the timely provision of compensation in full and keeping records of compensation provided is carried out by the Compensation Committee through a special information system, integrated into the "Integrated Information System of Cadastre and Registration".* *Disputes relating to the provision of compensation to the right holder are preliminarily considered in a pre-trial order by the Compensation committees.*	1. No later than six months from the date of conclusion of the agreement, (if the compensation in cash, then no later than one month from the date of conclusion of the agreement.) 2. In the case of the provision of immovable property to replace the demolished (shall not exceed twenty-four months from the date of provision of another object of immovable property for temporary use.)	Relevant khokiiyats shall ensure that PAPs are familiar with compensation packages that includes full replacement cost and provision of transitional support
	The regional/district municipalities	Confirmation of land allocation to the Project in into the "Integrated Information System of Cadaster and Registration" (After granting the compensation prescribed in the agreement in full)	On the same day after granting the compensation prescribed in the agreement in full	Before approval of compensation packages by relevant authorities PAPS should have a chance to

Official Use Only

Phase	Responsible parties	Legal requirement	Legal time frames	WB Requirements
				provide their own feedbacks to compensation packages
Phase 10	Right holders (Project affected persons)	Fully release the immovable property (residential and non-residential, industrial facilities, other buildings and constructions) located on the withdrawn land plot	Within six months from the date of provision of all compensation prescribed in the agreement in full	PAPS should have enough time for reviewing compensation packages and provide their feedbacks/concerns as well as resettlement preparations
Phase 11	Relevant khokimiyats	Submission to the regional/district municipalities of the respective region a list of objects of immovable property located on the withdrawn land plot to be demolished	After the expiry of the term for releasing the immovable property	Not required
	The regional/district municipalities of the respective region	Preparation of a draft decision on the demolition of immovable property located on the withdrawn land plot	Within 15 days after submission of the list of immovable property located on the withdrawn land plot to be demolished	Not required
		A draft decision on demolition of an immovable property object shall be sent to the Department of Justice of the respective region through the unified electronic system of development, coordination and registration of decisions of local executive authorities "E-qaror" for consideration and issuance of a legal opinion on compliance or non-compliance of the draft decision with the requirements of this Law.	n/a	Not required
	Department of Justice of the respective region	Conducting legal expertise of the draft decision of the regional/district municipalities of the respective region on the demolition of immovable property located on the withdrawn land plot, and issuing an appropriate legal conclusion based on the results	Within 10 business days	Not required
	The relevant khokimiyats of the respective region	Approval of decision for land acquisition and granting Project developer with requested land for planned project based on a decision of Department of Justice	One working day from the date of decision adoption	Not required

Official Use Only

Phase	Responsible parties	Legal requirement	Legal time frames	WB Requirements
Phase 12	Relevant khokimiyats	Implementation of the demolition of an object of immovable property	n/a	Project developer must ensure proper resettlement of PAPs by providing transitional support

Official Use Only

5.5. VALUATION AND COMPENSATION OF AFFECTED ASSETS

In accordance with the principles of the RPF, all affected persons will be entitled to a combination of compensation packages and resettlement assistance depending on the nature of ownership rights on lost assets and scope of the impacts, including the socio-economic vulnerability of the affected persons and measures to support livelihood restoration if livelihood impacts are envisaged. The valuation of all affected land, structures and crops/trees impacted by the Project should be compensated according to the requirements prescribed by local legislation. The valuation process of each type of impact as per national legislation and RPF is detailed below.

5.5.1. Valuation of assets

The valuation of the assets, including real estate property, business etc., is carried out on the basis of the Law "On Valuation Activity", decrees and resolutions of the President and the government state standards, departmental regulations and other provisions of national legislation. Among the legal acts related to the evaluation of real estate and used in determining compensation for alienated land, demolition and resettlement should be highlighted:

- Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers dated 29.05.2006, No.97 "On Approval of the procedure of damages to citizens and legal persons in connection with the withdrawal of land plots for state and public needs";
- Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers dated 25.05.2011, No.146 "On measures to improve the procedure for granting land plots for urban development activities and other non-agricultural purposes";
- National property valuation standards of Uzbekistan N 10 "Valuation of real estate" (registered by the Ministry of Justice of 18.11.2009, N 2044);
- Resolution of the Board of the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Approval of the Procedure of valuation the right to lease the land plot" (Registered 8.04.2004 by Ministry of Justice, reg. No.1336);
- Sequencing of legal acts and their contents characterize the state and public understanding of the theory and practice of market valuation. This confirms by a number of definitions and norms declared in the Law "On valuation activity". For example:
    - "Valuation activities are the activities of appraisal organization, aimed at determining the value of the assessment"[21]
    - "Appraisal organization - a legal entity licensed to carry out valuation activities. Appraisal
    - organization in its activity is independent. No interference consumer services (hereinafter - Customer), or other interested parties in the evaluation activities of the organization. Creation of the appraisal organization and realization of valuation activities by public authorities and administrations are prohibited unless otherwise provided by law"[22]

While the evaluation activities carried out by independent organizations (private companies having certified evaluators), the state plays an important role in the regulation of evaluation activities. The State Committee for State Property Management and Development of Competition (Goskomkonkurentsii) is responsible for:

I. developing and approving regulations, including standards for the valuation of the property;

[21] Law "On Valuation Activity", Article 3, Clause 1, dated 19 August 1999, last amended 14 May 2014

[22] Law "On Valuation Activity", Article 4-1, Clause 1,2,5, dated 19 August 1999, last amended 14 May 2014

II. licensing of valuation activity;
III. certification of experts-appraisers, as well as organize their training and professional development.

The land valuation is still based on old approach which focused on land use in agriculture. Land Resources and State Cadaster Department evaluates land from the perspective of soil types (bonitet), climate, rainfall and other criteria relevant to agriculture production and without consideration of its market value.

The valuation methods are expected to comply with WB ESS5 requirements and the provisions of the entitlement matrix.

5.6. METHODOLOGY FOR CENSUS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

For a good resettlement planning, implementation and monitoring it is important to collect quality census and baseline socio-economic data of PAPs. For this purpose, census and socio-economic surveys shall be conducted using structured questionnaire during the project preparation. These surveys shall be commenced after finalization of alignment.

Regional and relevant district Khokimiyats of Surkhandarya region as well as Kumkurgan, Jarkurgan and Termez district khokimiyat will be approached to collect data during census survey to identify and establish exact number of PAPs as per final approved design of road.

A census survey and socio-economic survey (100%of AHs) should be undertaken of all land required for the Project to identify eligible PAPs and their losses; it is likely that the two surveys will be undertaken simultaneously. PAPs should be consulted before the implementation of the surveys in order to disclose the purpose of the surveys and disclose the cut-off date. The surveys will cover the following:

- Census survey and inventory of assets – determines the number of people, structures, and assets impacted and makes a detailed inventory of the Project losses to each household (including land size, structures, crops and trees, income and employment).
- Socio-economic survey – provides a baseline of the all available PAPs and AHs that can be used for future monitoring to determine if PAPs are better or worse off as a result of the Project. It will include household demographics, health, education, income and expenditure among others. All data will be gender disaggregated where possible. The socio-economic survey covers the 100%of AHs.

The sample census and socio-economic questionnaire is attached as Annex-3.

A cut-off date will be determined and disclosed to PAPs and local communities, normally at the completion of the Socioeconomic survey / Census/Inventory of Assets – on district basis, as district valuations and processes of each local level administration will differ depending on their resources and numbers of PAPs to be covered. Following the cut-off date, no newly identified impacts will be considered as eligible for compensation.

Once final design of the road is approved and impacts are identified, a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be prepared, and compensation will be calculated for all PAPs. Responsible relevant Khokimiyats will employ an independent valuator to determine the full replacement cost to determine compensation. Agreements, itemizing each loss, along with itemized compensation amounts shall be presented and discussed with each of the PAPs and signed if agreement is made. Upon examination of impacts and valuation of

assets, the compensation package as per the eligibility and provision laid down in entitlement matrix will be paid to the affected families
Relevant Khokimiyats will be responsible for payment of compensation to PAPs[23]. The method of payments will be transparent and accessible to all PAPs. Compensation process will be determined by relevant khokimiyats and disclosed in the RAP.

Consultation will be conducted throughout the project planning and implementation stages with PAPs, district khokimiyats, local communities, local leaders and other relevant stakeholders. PAPs will also have access to the grievance mechanism throughout the land acquisition process and project implementation.

5.7. Procedures for Payment of Compensation

Compensation payments will be made before any project use of land, loss of assets or physical resettlement takes place. The overall responsibility for payments on expropriation claims for the Project is under the Committee for Roads under the Ministry of Transport of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The Cabinet of Ministers is responsible for issuing the expropriation decision and authorizing the funds required. The land acquisition transfer must be fully completed, and payment made before any work can be executed on the expropriated property. Each PAP will receive the compensation payable into a bank account opened by the owner for purposes of the expropriation. Such sums will be approved by a Decision of the Cabinet of Ministers (DCM) and the funds will be passed to the bank account of each PAP(s), according to the banking documentation provided by them. The PAPs will be individually informed by the bank within upon the transfer of compensation into the account. Any cost associated with account opening and maintenance will be covered by the project and the banking service will be offered free of costs to each PAPs. If the compensation payable is not agreed upon between the government and the landowner, in such a case, the landowner is free to appeal in the court of law and such compensation shall be determined by the Court. In these conditions, the person gets the money from the bank, but depending on the judicial decision he is entitled to receive an additional benefit.

Calculation of compensation for affected residential and non-residential buildings as well as other structures and assets should be calculated based on the Resolution of Cabinet of Ministers №911 (16.12.2019) “On further improving procedures for providing property rights of individuals and legal entities and procedures for removal and compensation for land plots”. Current legal act requires to consider followings while calculation of compensation:

- Methodology for calculating the amount of compensation of individuals and legal entities for the demolishing houses (apartments, buildings, structures and plantings) due to seizures of land plots for state and public needs.
- Conditions for providing residential premises for owners of demolished houses;
- Requirements of compensating losses to legal entities due to take back of land plots for state and public needs;
- Procedure and calculation terms for transfer and reinstatement at the new place of dwelling, housing, buildings and structures; and
- Procedures and calculation terms in case of construction of a new place of residence or building for individuals and legal entities for those demolished.

Chapter 3 of the Resolution also requires the compensation to be calculated to include:

[23] The results will be kept in a database for monitoring purposes. Although compensation may be disclosed, personal details of the PAP and documentation will not be disclosed publicly and/or will be a confidential annex to WB and relevant Khokimiyat (and authorized Uzbekistan Government officials).

- The market value of real estate objects located on the acquired land plot;
- The market value of the right to the acquired plot;
- Costs associated with relocation, including the temporary acquisition of immovable property;
- Lost profits of individuals and legal entities; and
- Other expenses and damages provided by the legislation or the agreement.

The Uzbek law requires compensation should be provided in cash or a similar real estate asset of the same value. In addition to the Resolution № 911, the Law № 781 requires to cover other additional costs (equal to transitional support by WB) in kind or in cash such as transportation for resettlement, demolishing of structures, cutting trees etc. Moreover, any other informal structures/assets constructed on affected land are subject to full market cost compensation.

5.7.1. Compensation for land acquisition

Farmers – compensation for loss of right for land should be provided to all affected PAPs whose land is subject to acquisition due to the Project. Since land-to-land compensation is not valid in Uzbekistan anymore, PAPs should be provided with cash compensation for loosing certain size of land.

Owners of commercial structures – compensation for loss of right for land should be provided to all affected PAPs whose legal right for land is subject to acquisition due to the Project. Since land-to-land compensation is not valid in Uzbekistan anymore, PAPs should be provided with cash compensation for loosing certain size of land. Owners of commercial structures without title to land or any recognizable legal rights to land, will be eligible for, and provide them with, resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of assets not related to land.

Owners of residential houses – compensation for loss of right for land should be provided to all affected PAPs whose land is subject to acquisition due to the Project. Since land-to-land compensation is not valid in Uzbekistan anymore, PAPs should be provided with cash compensation for loosing certain size of land. Evaluation of replacement cost of affected residential structure in case of individual house may include both compensation for land and structure, allowing to buy another individual residential structure on the land plot.

Compensation calculation for affected land plots is calculated based on the Resolution of Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No.146 dated May 25, 2011 “On measures to improve the procedures for granting land plots for urban development activities and other non-agricultural purposes”. Based on this Resolution, owners/leasers/tenants of agricultural land plots, forestry funds, pastural lands should be compensated for followings:

- Losses of agriculture and forestry;
- Cost of irrigation and developing equal new land plot provided for seized irrigated agricultural land;
- Cost of fundamental improvement of grassland and pasture;
- Scheme for determination of losses of owners, users, lessees and proprietors, as well as losses of agriculture and forestry;
- Coefficients on location of seized land plots.

All losses should be compensated before resettlement. No construction works are allowed until PAPs receive compensation. Furthermore, PAPs are granted with up to 6 months (after the receipt of compensation payment) to free impacted land/structures.

Moreover, considering that land to land compensation is not valid any more, PAPs should receive compensation for loss of right for land.

5.7.2. Compensation for servitude/RoW

According to the Resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministries of the Republic of Uzbekistan № 146 and № 911. Compensation for servitude or RoW will be determined the same way as for land acquisition; however, it will be a separate payment. CR will again make sure the cost identified by government authorities meets full replacement costs as per WB requirements.

Any losses/damages while obtaining servitude rights for land whether it will be for permanent or temporary land loss should be compensated. It is not expected that any assets, including crops and trees will be impacted.

5.7.3. Loss of structures/buildings

Owners of commercial structures/building – PAPs affected by physical resettlement should be provided either with new living area which is equivalent (or better) to the affected structure or full replacement cost of affected building/structure.

Owners of residential areas – PAPs affected by physical resettlement should be provided either with new living area which is equivalent (or better) to the affected house or full replacement cost should be provided for loss of residential houses.

5.7.4. Crops and trees

It is expected that Project will impact to trees (both wood and productive) as well as agricultural crops on farm lands and small land plots owned by residential houses. Trees and crops will be compensated as follows:

Crops – PAPs will be provided with seeds to replace any lost crops and an allowance equivalent to one-year average net income obtained from the crops, based on the average income received over the past three years. The owner of the crops will also be allowed to harvest the crops free of cost prior to construction.

Wood trees – A replacement tree or the cost of a timber tree sapling will be provided and compensation for the marked rate of the dried volume of wood. The owner of the tree will be allowed to cut the tree and keep the wood prior to construction.

Productive trees - Replacement tree or the cost of a productive tree sapling and annual cost of production for three years (the time it takes for new productive tree to grow) multiplied by four. As with wood trees, the owner of the tree will be allowed to cut the tree and keep the wood prior to construction.

5.7.5. Incomes

Following entities are determined under the risk of losing due to the Project:

Owners of commercial structures (permanent impact) – owners of shops should be relocated no matter of outcomes of final design, as they are operating in buffer zone of existing road. So, their business is subject to economic displacement. Furthermore, owners of other commercial structures that may be relocated under different options of road extension also risk to lose their income. The amount of compensation paid should be

equivalent to their monthly income for 6 months[24] or more to be determined by CR depending on the level of impact.

Business' workers who may lose their income / job because of land acquisition and economic displacement, should be compensated for lost income equal to 6 months of salary for permanent workers and 3 months of their salary for temporary / seasonal workers, Informal workers will be compensated for one month of lost salary / income. The amount of salary will be confirmed by the tax declaration or based on official minimum wage or collected during census survey

Farmers (permanent impact) – farmers (both using land for agricultural purpose or livestock grazing purposes) may lose certain amount of their income due to the land acquisition which is required for the road extension. Scope of impact is subject to final design of road. The amount of compensation paid should be equivalent to their lost profit/-income for 1 year or more to be determined by CR depending on the level of impact.

Farmer workers (permanent) – farm workers may lose their income as a result of land acquisition. They should be compensated for loss of job. The amount of compensation paid will be equivalent to the PAPs salary or the Uzbekistan minimum wage (whichever is highest) for six months or more to be determined by CR depending on the level of impact. Industrial companies (temporary impact) – industrial companies that are located along the road are not going to be affected due to the land acquisition. However, limited access/restrictions to use existing road may impact their operational activities. The amount of compensation paid should be equivalent to their monthly income for a period of restrictions of road use. Farmer workers (seasonal) will be compensated for lost job for 3 months equivalent to their monthly income.

Gas filling stations (temporary impact) – restriction to use a road may affect to the daily/monthly income from selling fuel. The amount of compensation paid should be equivalent to their monthly income for a period of restrictions of road use.

Informal sellers (temporary impact) – restriction to use a road may affect to the daily/monthly income from selling fruits/vegetables. The amount of compensation paid should be equivalent to their monthly/seasonal income for a period of restrictions of road use. The amount of compensation will be based on one-time payment of minimum official salary in Uzbekistan, equal to 1 271 000 UZS.

5.7.6. Relocation of public utility services

Public utility infrastructure – relevant organisation, i.e., "HududGaz", "UzTelecom", "NEGU", "SuvTa'minot" should be compensated for expenses associated with relocation of gas, water, communication cables, and power line towers.

5.7.7. Relocation of cultural heritage objects

Cemeteries – expenses associated with relocation of cemetery structure and graves should be compensated to relevant district khokimiyats. All ceremonial requirements for re-interment shall also be paid with compensation.

Cultural heritage agency departments – expenses associated with relocation of object of cultural heritage (both national and local importance) should be compensated to relevant departments of cultural heritage agency.

[24] Based on tax declaration or minimum official salary in Uzbekistan or collected during the census survey

5.7.8. State property assets

Surkhandarya regional department/district khokimiyats – relocation of state property, i.e., lighting towers, signs, traffic lights, road signs, banners (both for advertisement and district border indication) and other movable assets should be compensated to relevant district khokimiyats.

5.7.9. Vulnerable groups

Vulnerable Groups are those which may be disproportionately impacted or further disadvantaged by the project, as compared with any other groups due to their vulnerable status. They may require special engagement efforts to ensure their equal representation in the consultation and decision-making process associated with the project. Poor, disabled people, the elderly and women in villages are likely to be particularly vulnerable as they are often more dependent on agriculture, collection of forest products and have less diversified sources of income. To ensure that impacts on vulnerable groups are minimized, if not eliminated, the project will first provide them access to project-relevant information, including livelihood assistance, and second, community-based alternative livelihoods to ensure participation and involvement of vulnerable groups. To ensure women participate in the project, livelihoods support will be directed towards the affected household rather than just the affected persons. Women will be able to apply for alternative livelihood assistance that they lead and manage.

In accordance with the initial ESIA assessments, the vulnerable groups will generally include the following:

- Low-income households;
- Mentally and physically handicapped people or people in poor physical health; infants, children, and women without assistance, elderly people;
- Low-income women-headed households or women-headed households with no other support;
- Other PAP identified by the project management unit and who may not be protected through national land compensation or land titling; or
- Any additional groups identified by the socio-economic surveys and by meaningful public consultation.

Additional support will be provided to vulnerable households in the form of a one-time in-kind provision of a food basket, medical assistance, and other kind of assistance (subject to the findings from socio economic surveys with PAPs) or they can be paid a one-time additional assistance equal to basic calculated value – 412 000 UZS. These will be in addition to compensation for other losses.

Farmers and their workers, informal sellers whose income and livelihood activities depend on natural resources (land resources) and they involve their family members in grazing/agricultural/selling activities, will all be considered to be vulnerable.

Vulnerable PAPs will also receive priority participation in livelihood restoration activities and preferential selection for Project related employment (where relevant).

5.8. ALLOWANCES

PAPs may incur extra costs as a result of physical resettlement and economic displacement. Among these costs can be:

- Renting a house as a result of physical resettlement;

- Moving commercial structures to another location due to the economic displacement for owners of container shops;
- Looking for suitable place to continue selling activities for informal sellers along the road;
- Purchase of feed for livestock due to the limitation of land plot as a result of land acquisition by farmers.

There may be a need for other types of allowance which is subject to the completion of socio-economic surveys with PAPs.

Where there are residential or business losses and relocation is required, the Project should cover the costs of transportation for those PAPs that require relocation (a lump sum amount as transportation cost equal to basic calculated value 412 000 UZS may be considered for displaced families).

5.9. PROCESS FOR PREPARATION AND APPROVAL OF SIA AND RAP

On completion of the detailed engineering designs, a SIA and RAP shall be prepared based on a census and socio-economic survey of the Project Affected Persons (PAPs). SIA will be undertaken for each sub-project so as to determine the magnitude of displacement and prospective losses, identify vulnerable groups for targeting, and prepare a resettlement and rehabilitation plan for implementation. The processes and provisions as detailed in RPF document will be applied for any impact study undertaken with World Bank financing. The SIA and RAP preparation process is given below:

a. *Screening of sub-Projects:* The sub-project shall be screened for social impacts based on the given designs for the proposed improvements. Built-up sections will be identified during screening requiring different treatment and accordingly suitable modifications to the design/alignment cross section/bypasses should be proposed to minimize social impacts. Further the screening exercise should identify all aspects that could lead to adverse environmental and social impacts and involuntary resettlement, regardless of the source of financing; from all activities that are necessary to achieve project objectives as set forth in the project documents; and iii) are carried out, or planned to be carried out, contemporaneously with the project.

b. *Census Survey*: The census and socio-economic surveys shall be carried out for 100% of affected households using a structured questionnaire to record the details of the present occupants within the Corridor-of-Impact (CoI), the area required for the proposed improvements, and within the Right of Way (RoW), wherever RoW is greater than CoI, in order to: (i) prevent further influx of persons within the CoI/RoW; (ii) to assess the magnitude of impact to private assets; and (iii) to assess the extent of physical and/or economic displacement. The purpose of carrying out a census of inventory of assets beyond CoI and within RoW, wherever RoW CoI, is to facilitate PIU to update the SIA and RAP, if design changes are made in the available RoW during civil works. In addition, focus group consultations with affected people and other stakeholders will be carried out and their feedback will be incorporated in the designs and safeguard documents.

c. *Establish and inform Cut-off Date:* Following completion of the census survey, project authorities will notify the cut-off dates for both Titleholder and Non-Titleholders. No persons who move into the project area after determination of the ‘Cut-off-date” will be eligible for any benefit. Appropriate measures will be put in place to prevent informal settlers moving into project area after the cut-off date.

d. *Consultations and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs):* During the census survey, consultations and FGDs will be conducted with different impacted groups as well as other stakeholders will be conducted to ascertain their views and preferences. Based on the outcome of these consultations designs changes, if feasible, and additional mitigation measures will be incorporated. Consultations will include women and their concerns and reactions to the project will be addressed through appropriate mitigation plan. Other stakeholders indicatively include: implementation agencies likely to be involved with RAP implementation, women SHGs, if any, NGOs operational in the area.

e. *Resettlement Action Plan*: The RAP will be prepared based on the findings of census/socio-economic survey as per land acquisition plan and consultations. The RAP will also include entitlements for different type of impacts, socio economic characteristics of the affected persons, institutional mechanisms, implementation schedules, budgets, assessment of feasible income restoration mechanisms, development of resettlement sites and relocation if required, grievance redress mechanism and internal monitoring mechanisms. The RAPs will comply with the principles outlined in this RPF adopted for the project. The SIA and RAP will be reviewed by PIU and by the World Bank and needs to be approved and disclosed on CR's/ PIU's and the World Bank's portal. Disbursement of compensation payments and entitlements will be made prior to displacement and prior to handing over of the land parcels to civil work contractors.

f. *Implementation Schedule*: An implementation schedule will be included in the RAP. It will be detailed and time bound and include all key resettlement activities. It will generally include:

- Inventory of affected land (and assets);
- Site demarcation of affected lands;
- Community consultations;
- Set up and ongoing use of the grievance mechanism;
- Compensation assessment by independent valuer;
- Payment of compensation and provision of entitlements;
- Livelihood restoration activities.

g. *Livelihood Restoration Activities*: Livelihood restoration activities will be identified to assist PAPs to restore, if not improve their livelihoods to pre-Project levels. The details of the activities will be identified following confirmation of the Project impacts and will be commensurate with the identified impacts. The activities will be developed in consultation with the PAPs. Specific measures will be identified for vulnerable households, as these households may find it more difficult to recover their livelihoods following the implementation of the Project.

One possible method of livelihood restoration is to identify training courses. Training courses would be identified during the implementation of the RAP through a needs assessment of the participants.

An overall budget for compensation, assistance will be prepared and included in the RAP. The budget for livelihood restoration activities will be the responsibility of CR.

6. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

The project initiator is the Committee for Roads under the Ministry of Transport of the Republic of Uzbekistan (CR). The M41 road reconstruction will be coordinated by the Committee for Roads. CR will act as the Project Implementation Union (PIU) in charge of the day-to-day project implementation.

To ensure the effective implementation of RPF, it is important to determine responsible parties and allocate responsibilities between them. As of the writing of this RPF, final design of road has not been approved yet. Therefore, main parties are outlined as follows:

- Project Implementing Unit (PIU) – CR;
- Surkhandarya regional khokimiyat – governing state organisation in Surkhandarya region;
- Relevant district khokimiyats in Kumkurgan district, Jarkurgan district and Termez district;
- Independent valuator/s;
- Independent E&S Consultant.

The responsibilities for each key party are discussed in the sections below.

6.1. KEY RESPONSIBLE PARTIES

6.1.1. Committee for Roads (CR) under the Ministry of Transport

Committee of Roads as a Project developer should issue legal document/basis for land acquisition to relevant khokimiyats. The document stating need for land as per final design will serve as a legal base for khokimiyats to implement land acquisition and resettlement process.

Relevant khokimiyats will play a vital role over realisation of land acquisition and livelihood restoration process following the completion of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). It will be responsibility of CR to overse the preparation and implementation of the RAP (by a competent third-party consultant, if required).

6.1.2. Surkhandarya region khokimiyat

Considering that 178 kilometers of current road crosses Surkhandarya region through modified areas, Surkhandarya regional khokimiyat has to take following responsibilities:

- Oversee the development of the RAP (using a qualified third-party consultant, if required);
- Conduct meaningful consultations with PAPs and determine their needs and requirements for additional support;
- Negotiate with landowners/users and agree on lease conditions for permanent and temporary land acquisition;
- Arrange hiring an independent valuer to evaluate the land and other constructional impact to PAPs;
- Disclose the entitlement and compensation calculation to PAPs;
- Sign compensation agreements with PAPs to compensate loses that occur due to the economic displacement and physical resettlement;
- Support the grievance mechanism throughout the RAP process;
- Provide payment to PAPs before the commencement of constructional works;
- Participate in public meetings with local communities to disclose information on Project;
- Provide information on identified PAPs (commercials/living structures, etc.);
- Sign land allocation order which is required for Project as per final design option;
- Assist in relocation of public utility structures, if required by Project;
- Assist in relocation of cultural heritage objects, if required by Project.

6.1.3. Relevant district khokimiyats in Surkhandarya region

Kumkurgan, Jarkurgan and Termez district khokimiyats under management of Surkhandarya regional khokimiyat should:

- Oversee the development of the RAP (using a qualified third-party consultant, if required);
- Conduct meaningful consultations with PAPs and determine their needs and requirements for additional support;
- Negotiate with landowners/users and agree on lease conditions for permanent and temporary procurement of land;
- Arrange hiring an independent valuer to evaluate the land to be acquired and other constructional impact to PAPs;
- Disclose the entitlement and compensation calculation with PAPs;
- Sign compensation agreements with PAPs to compensate loses that occur due to the economic displacement and physical resettlement;
- Support the grievance mechanism throughout the RAP process;
- Provide payment to PAPs before the commencement of constructional works;
- Sign land allocation order which is required for Project as per final design option;
- Relocate public utility structures together with relevant department of district khokimiyats, if required by Project;
- Relocate cultural heritage objects together with relevant department of local khokimiyat, if required by Project;

6.1.4. World Bank (WB)

WB has specific requirements for involuntary resettlement under its loan modalities. It also has disclosure requirements with which a Project must comply. WB will also monitor the implementation of involuntary resettlement per its requirements. WB's responsibilities are as follows.

- Review Resettlement Plans and monitoring reports;
- Provide concurrence approval of the RAP(s) and notices to proceed for construction contractor to commence work;
- Disclosure of final reports on WB's website (as relevant); and
- Periodically review implementation of the Project.

7. DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION AND CONSULTATIONS

The involvement of PAPs is very important during the planning as well as the implementation stage. PIU will be responsible for organizing and conducting public consultations with community groups affected by each subproject prior to completion of the site-specific RAP. The purpose of the public consultation is to inform affected community groups about the subproject and offer them the opportunity to voice their views of any adverse environmental and social issues they feel may develop during subproject implementation. Any legitimate issue raised through the public consultation should be included in the RAP. In this way, the concerns of PAPs will be taken into account and reflected in subproject implementation.

Stakeholder consultations were conducted during the ESIA study and a separate Stakeholder's Engagement Plan (SEP) is being prepared for the project. During ESIA study, the potential land acquisition impacts have been the major point of discussion during public meetings and consultations.

7.1. STAKEHOLDER'S IDENTIFICATION AND CONSULTATIONS

As a part of the ESIA preparation for Project, site inspections were conducted with relevant departments of Cadastral Agency in Kumkurgan, Jarkurgan and Termez districts, public utility services, owners of private business, informal sellers as well as Surkhandarya regional khokimiyat. The aim of meetings was to identify the stakeholders and determine the type of land use and the activities undertaken on the land.

The identified key stakeholders are as follows:

- Surkhandarya regional khokimiyat as well as relevant district khokimiyats;
- Regional/district departments of public utility services;
- Owners/leasers, sub leasers of agricultural farms;
- Affected workers (temporary/permanent and seasonal) of agricultural farms;
- Owners of commercial buildings/structures (container shops, cafes, grocery shops, car services, gas filling stations etc.);
- Owners of residential houses;
- Public buildings (schools, kindergartens, hospitals);
- Informal seller;
- NGOs or other interested parties (if relevant).

7.2. FUTURE ENGAGEMENT WITH PAPS

Preparation of the LRP/RAP will require consultation with all of the identified stakeholders. It will also require a socioeconomic and census survey (which can be undertaken simultaneously) and disclosure to the PAPs of a cut-off date for compensation and disclosure of the grievance mechanism. Consultation with various stakeholders is a continuous process and will be conducted throughout the project construction stage.

8. GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

WB ESS10 requires its clients to establish an effective grievance mechanism in order to keep communication with stakeholders, i.e., be aware of their concerns, and provide responses to their inquiries. CR is responsible for establishing a Grievance Mechanism and addressing the grievance of the people. This includes general community grievances and grievances related to involuntary resettlement activities.

8.1. GRIEVANCE REPORTING AND RESOLUTION

Grievances can be raised through the following methods:

- Directly to Project staff during meetings, or Project site visits;
- Via phone calls;
- In written form (text messages via email, mobile applications, written requests etc).

Contact details for each of these methods are included in the next section.

The project has prepared a grievance form to be used when a grievance is received. The grievance form is provided in Annex 1. The grievance form was prepared based on location, language preferences as well as communication opportunities of identified stakeholders.

8.2. RESPONSIBILITIES

CR

The CR will ensure that a grievance mechanism (GM) for the project is in place, in accordance with ESS10 as early as possible in project development to address specific concerns about compensation or livelihood restoration measures raised by displaced persons (or others) in a timely fashion. The CR through its PIU on a regular basis will check with the GFP whether any complaint is received through GRM.

The PIU will be responsible for:

- Analyzing the qualitative data on the number, substance and status of complaints and uploading them into the project databases established by PIU;
- Monitoring outstanding issues and proposing measures to resolve them;
- Preparing quarterly reports on GM to be shared with the WB.

Biannual reports to be submitted to the WB shall include section related to GM which provides updated information on the following:

- Status of GM implementation (procedures, training, public awareness campaigns, budgeting etc.);
- Qualitative data on number of received grievances (applications, suggestions, complaints, requests, positive feedback), highlighting number of resolved grievances;
- Quantitative data on the type of grievances and responses, issues provided and grievances that remain unresolved;
- Level of satisfaction by the measures (response) taken;
- Any correction measures taken.
- A grievance can be submitted through the following channels:

Khokimiyats

Each responsible khokimiyat will identify sufficient staff members to undertake land acquisition and livelihood restoration engagement activities as required in this RPF. These staff members

will start once identified and PIUs in RAP development and implementation. It will take over engagement activities following the ESIA phase.

8.3. CONTACT DETAILS

Contact details of for the implementing agency representatives who will be responsible for receipt of grievances during the RAP implementation stage are provided in Table 15.

Table 15: Contact details:

Pre-Construction Phase Committee for road	
Project Phone Line	Phone +998 71 286 11 84, +998 71 207 67 68
Project E-mail	ctsi.project.uzb@gmail.com
Official Letter Address	Mustakillik avenue 68A, Tashkent, Uzbekistan
Contact person	Mr. Jahongir Karimov, PIU Director Mr. Azamat Allaniyazov, PIU social and environmental specialist
Surkhandarya regional branch of Committee for Roads	Phone +998 76 221 2280 Mr. Hotamov B.
Local administration (District Hokimyat)	
Provincial hokimiyat	Hokimiyat of Surkhandarya region Phone: +998 (76) 224-02-89, 1088 Email: gov@surxondaryo.uz Address: At-Termiziy street, 1A, Termez city
District hokimiyat	Hokimiyat of Jarkurgan, Kumkurgan and Termez districts
Khokimiyat of Kumkurgan district	Phone: +998762280135; Address: Uzbekistan shoh street, 1
Khokimiyat of Jarkurgan district	Phone: +998764321008; Address: Uzbekistan street,13
Khokimiyat of Termez district	Phone: +99876363-22-00; Address: Uchqizil qorgon, At-Termiziy street, 1
Contractor (Construction Phase)	
Contractor CLO	Contact details to be confirmed CLOs will collect grievances during public and individual meetings, through phone calls, e-mails, etc. and manage them as per Project SEP. Where required, CLOs will help stakeholders on how to fill in grievance forms.
Grievance forms and boxes	Grievance forms and boxes will be placed in all mahallas affected from Project and at relevant work sites.
Operation and Management office of CR (Operation phase)	
Operation and Management office of the CR	Contractor - Contact details to be confirmed Social Manager will collect grievances during stakeholder meetings, through phone calls, e-mails, etc. and manage them as per Project SEP.
Project Owner Social Manager	Social Manager will collect grievances during stakeholder meetings, through phone calls, e-mails, etc. and manage them as per Project SEP.
Country complaint handling system	

Regional & District khokimiyats	Hokimiyat of Jarkurgan, Kumkurgan and Termez districts
National level	Virtual reception of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan ❖ By calling the phone number 0-800-210-00-00 or the short number 10-00; ❖ By using the online portal and filling out a special request form on the website pm.gov.uz; ❖ By visiting the People's Reception Office. The address of the 14 People's Reception offices in each district of the Surkhandarya region are provided on its site.

8.4. CONFIDENTIALITY AND ANONYMITY

The grievance mechanism will keep strict confidentiality of data, including the personal information of all applicants. At the stage of grievance receipt/registration the complainant will be informed that they can submit a grievance anonymously.

8.5. GRM LEVELS

The PIU of CR will establish a simple and accessible Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). The GRM provides a number of avenues and levels for grievance resolution and appeals process.

The main objective behind project specific grievance mechanism is to ensure timely and user-friendly solution to the complaints received from the affected persons (AP). However, the Project Grievance Redress Mechanism does not prevent any affected household to approach the national/ Government legal system to resolve their complaints at any stage of the grievance redress process. The APs can address their complaints to the courts at any time and not only after using the GRM.

1. Level 1 (Contractor / Mahalla / Village Assembly). Under this project grievance redress mechanism, complaints can be submitted to Contractor, Mahalla, Village Assembly of Citizens, Farmer Councils, and Women Association at the fist level. The Contractor or mahalla/village assembly will try to resolve or clarify the issue within 2 weeks. Unresolved issues will be referred to the district hokimiyat Grievance Focal Point (GFP).

2. Level 2 (District Hokimyat). In case, complaint is submitted to the GFP, the GFP will establish a contact with the CR and its PIU, mahalla and other bodies such as village assembly of citizens, farmers councils of which AH are members and will try to resolve the issue.

3. Level 3 (Project Implementation Unit). The CR through its PIU on a regular basis will check with the GFP whether any complaint is received by GFP. The PIU, on receipt of a complaint from GFP or any other local bodies, will immediately take the following actions:
   (i) Will inform the complainant within 2 days
   (ii) Establish complaint handling team with members Head of PIU, representatives from CR area representative office, District Hokimiyat. The team will be headed by one of the CR management staff designated for handling grievances of the project.
   (iii) The team will consult the complainant and gather complainant's concerns;
   (iv) All complaints will be resolved in 5-10 days, and in case additional details are required, a maximum of 30 days will be used to resolve and close the complaint.
   (v) If complaint is not resolved by Project Grievance Mechanism Team, the PIU will inform WB office and District Hokimiyat regarding the same.

4. Level 4 (Provincial Hokimiyat). If a grievance is not resolved within 30 days, the complainants or her/his representative can submit its complaint to the provincial hokimiyat. The Provincial hokimiyat will also have 15 calendar days to resolve the complaint.

5. Level 5 (Court). If the complaint is still unresolved, the complainant can submit his/her complaint to the appropriate court of law.

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

The PIU 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 and status of grievance redressal will be reported to WB through the project implementation report.

8.6. GRIEVANCE RESOLUTION OPTIONS AND RESPONSE

The approach taken to resolve grievances will depend on the nature, frequency of occurrence and the number of grievances. Upon the receipt of a grievance, by any means of communication, it will be entered into the grievance log to ensure that all raised concerns/inquiries are investigated and addressed. The grievance log is provided in Annex 1.

After receipt and registration of a grievance, an applicant will receive written notification that includes a proposed timeline for the investigation depending on the request and preliminary time of receipt of a response.

Responses will be provided in a language that is suitable for the complainant, i.e., Uzbek or Russian. CR will be responsible for the receipt and monitoring of grievances during the project implementation. Resolution of the grievance will be communicated to the applicant in written form. In cases where the complainant cannot receive a written response, the complainant will be contacted via phone call and informed of the results of their grievance. Table 16 provides the timeframes for response to grievances.

Table 16: Grievance Process and Timeline

Stage	Timeline
Receipt and registration of grievance	
Providing acknowledgement of grievance receipt to the complainant	Maximum 7 working days after submission of grievance
Assessment/investigation of the received grievance	Maximum 14 working days after submission of grievance
Providing the complainant with a response	Maximum 14 working days after submission of grievance
Reassessment of grievance in case if the complainant is not satisfied with the previously provided response	Maximum 14 working days after notification of dissatisfaction by the complainant

Where complex grievances, or other factors are extending the investigation time, the complainant will be informed of this delay and advised of an updated expected timeline for a response.

If they choose at any time, or in cases when a complainant is not satisfied with proposed resolution to the grievance, they have the right to take other legal avenues to resolve the grievance. This includes the normal complaints process in Uzbekistan and through the law court systems.

9. MONITORING AND REPORTING

Monitoring and reporting should be an integrated part of Project to establish continuous communication with PAPs through the grievance mechanism, assess the process of RAP implementation, and ensure the implementation of actions required under national law and WB requirements while land acquisition and restoration of livelihoods are being achieved.

Depending on the scale of impact and resettlement the livelihood restoration process should be monitored:

- Internal monitoring: Internally, the project will be monitored by the CR or RAP Implementation Consultant. This type of monitoring is suggested if road M-41 will be rehabilitated and existing width will be enlarged up to 15 meters;

INTERNAL MONITORING

Implementation progress of the RAP will be monitored by the EA/IA, internally, assisted by the engineer consultant. Overall progress through the PEA / Supervision Consultant Semi-annual Resettlement Monitoring and Evaluation Reports and through the Monthly Progress Reporting of the Supervision Consultant. After implementation of the RAP, a compliance report by the EA/IA shall be prepared. The Final Internal Monitoring Report may be used, along with the specially prepared checklists, as basis for allowing civil works to occur in the impacted sections. Financing for this internal monitoring is to be incorporated into the Project budget.

If any significant resettlement issues or any unanticipated impacts are identified, the monitoring team will advise on safeguard compliance issues and prepare a corrective action plan to address such issues. Such planning document should be approved and disclosed before proceeding for the implementation of the specific project components for which involuntary resettlement impacts are identified.

Table 17 and

Table *18* shows a general tabulation of monitoring indicators to be periodically reported to WB in the monitoring reports.

Table 17: Resettlement Plan Monitoring

Purpose	Activities	Monitoring Indicators
Identification of compensation recipients	Verify the list of compensation recipients against eligibility criteria for compensation.	Number of persons in the list of compensation recipients, who do not like eligibility criteria (included by mistake).
	Identification of persons who may claim eligibility for compensation but are not included in the lists of compensation recipients. Separate verification should be performed on each type of compensation.	Number of persons who meet the criteria but are not included in the list of compensation recipients (excluded by mistake).
Verification of affected area	Confirmation of the areas of affected assets (including land plots and real property) against the RIP.	Area of land subject to acquisition, for which compensation has been paid.
		Area of structures subject to acquisition for which compensation has been paid.
Verification of compensation amount, processing and payment	Examination of financial documents.	Number of persons who received compensation in time and in full amount, disaggregated by compensation types.
	Identification and analysis of reasons for compensations not being paid in full amount and in time.	Number of persons who did not received compensation in time and in full amount, disaggregated by compensation types.
		Amount of funding allocated for payment of compensation.
	Identification of reasons for which funds for compensations have been under/overspent.	Rate of spending allocated compensation; percentage of amount envisaged in the RAP.
Verification of compensation timeline	Identification of reasons for which payment of compensation was delayed (e.g. due to legal process, law courts decisions, inheritance etc.).	Number of persons who received compensation that was delayed – disaggregated by compensation types, reason for delay, changes in amount of compensation (if any) should also be noted.
Verification of consultation and participation	Determine the level of involvement and identification of reasons of inadequate participation.	Number of compensation recipients who participated in consultations and coordination meetings at each stage of land acquisition.
	Examination of grievance cases; analysis of disputes and complaints content; and resolution of conflicts.	Number of complaints received.
		Number of complaints resolved
Verification of income restoration	Socioeconomic survey of affected households and businesses (after implementation of RAP is completed) to indicate if DPs	❖ Changes in household income / livelihood; ❖ Changes in business, profit and income.

	are socioeconomically better off than pre-project status.	
Agreement to use specific sites	Measure numbers of those impacted, but volunteering land/assets areas.	❖ Area of Land to be taken from each encroacher; ❖ Crops areas and number of each type of tree to be lost permanently from each encroacher; ❖ Additional area and assets requirement for footprint, compared to that agreed.
	Verify agreement with owners volunteering land/assets	❖ Set-out footprint of affected areas; ❖ Verification of land area being taken is within that identified in agreements; ❖ Verification of crop and tree losses being same or less than that measured; ❖ Changes in measured areas and assets/crops/trees affected.
	Socio-economic - the affected household must be the same or better off than prior to the project.	❖ Crop yields; ❖ Income changes and poverty levels; ❖ Changes in livelihood status; ❖ Land area existing for livelihood.

Table 18: Summary Checklist for RAP Monitoring Framework

	Progress	Remarks
Draft RAP - prepared based on project design ESS5, RUz and local laws and this Project RPF		
RAP comments by CR and WB		
Preparing Final RAP after compensation valuation completed.		
Approval of RAP by CR		
Approval of RAP by WB		
Disclosure of RAP		
Assessment of IR impacts of changes in project design or scope (if any).		
Updating of RAP based on changes in project design (if any).		
Approval of updated RAP (if any) by WB		
Disclosure of updated RAP (if any)		
Establishment of GRM/Committee if not done at early pre- Project stage		
Capacity building of EA/IA and local personnel implementing the RAP, if required		
Verification of Census; assessment on compensation and assistance, and readjustment		
Land Acquisition		
Payment of compensation at replacement cost of land & assets to PAPs		
Disbursement of resettlement assistance to title holder PAPs		
Disbursement of assistance to non-title holder PAPs		
Disbursement of special assistance to vulnerable groups		
Number of vocational training provided to PAPs (if required)		
Linking PAPs with local, and Government Development schemes		
Planning for resettlement sites as per RAP		
Shifting PAPs to resettlement sites as per RAP		
Replacement/ shifting of community property resources		
Reinstallation of public utilities		

Internal monitoring will cover (but not be limited to) the following:

a) **Progress of Land Acquisition and Resettlement**:

- Compensation standards and disbursement of compensation funds;
- Re-distribution and adjustment of land use titles and land-based tax and registration liabilities;
- Assessing the living standards of PAPs, ensuring PAPs are same or better off than pre-project situation. Indicators may include measures may include (but not be limited to)

demographic changes, health (illnesses incidence and medical facilities available); education (levels of completion and literacy); poverty incidence; income levels, occupations and employment status; and vulnerability indications;
- In case of development of host site (as required) and assessing if PAPs are re-established adequately to a level as proposed in RAP;
- Number of Grievances received and addressed;
- Consultations conducted during the project implementation and suggestions received;
- Recommending to the PIU of any issues requiring immediate attention in implementing the RAP;
- Learning Outcomes;

b) **Quarterly and Semi-annual Monitoring of Additional PAPs:** Reporting on any additional affected persons not covered in the RAP.
c) **Institutional Evaluation:** Within one year after compliance of RAP implementation, an evaluation of RAP implementation stakeholder institutions will be conducted and reported.
d) **Post Implementation:** After the second year of civil works implementation, resettlement effectiveness will be evaluated in order determine that PAPs are living at the same or better than their pre-project situation.
e) **Learning outcomes:** Recommendations for future resettlement projects will be provided.

9.2. AUDIT OF RAP IMPLEMENTATION ~~RESETTLEMENT REPORTING~~

The audit of resettlement implementation, and as applicable Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) implementation in subproject(s), includes: (i) a summary of RAP performance of each sub-project; (ii) a compliance review of RAP implementation process; and (iii) a progress report on the quality of RAP implementation in terms of application of guidelines as provided in this RF. The audit will verify results of monitoring of RAP implementation indicators and assess whether the project achieved the resettlement objectives. A specific measure of whether livelihood and living standards have been restored or enhanced will be completed. The audit will also assess the efficiency, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability of RAP subproject activities. The aim is to learn lessons for application to future sub-projects or other projects in the sector and in the country.

Finally, the audit will ascertain whether the resettlement entitlements were appropriate as defined in the RPF guidelines. Annual audit reports will be submitted for scrutiny to the World Bank. To be effective, the completion audit will take place after all RAP activities have been completed including development initiatives, but before the completion of financial commitments to the programme. This will allow for flexibility to undertake any corrective action that the auditors may recommend before the project is completed.

9.3. RESETTLEMENT COMPLETION REPORT

Following the completion of RAP implementation, completion report will be prepared which will disclose the process undertaken, any lessons learned and the final outcomes of the livelihood restoration activities. As the level of impact and scope of resettlement depends of approval of final design RAP report should involve participation of various relevant organisation, especially if physical resettlement will be needed. Need of completion of audit is subject to outcomes of resettlement scope based on final design.

9.4. GRIEVANCE LOGGING

Tracking and logging for each grievance should be recorded in a grievance log (Annex 2). Each grievance will be given an individual identification number and followed through by recording details and timing of its resolution and close-out.

10. IMPLEMENTATION COSTS

The Government of Uzbekistan, through the PIU and district khokimiyat level, shall bear all resettlement, land acquisition and livelihoods restoration related compensation costs, except for any resettlement related project supervision engineer specialists (if recruited), to assist with the preparation and implementation of the RAP, which shall be built into the separately budgeted as part of the WB Financing budget.

The R&R estimate shall also be included in the overall project budget. A RAP is to be prepared for each Project site, in the case of multiple construction contracts, or per district with economic and/or physical displacement impacts (temporary and/or permanent). Detailed budget estimates for each RAP shall be prepared by the EA, with the assistance of the district (responsible for legal and financial matters, including) and licensed valuers. Valuations for each PAP shall be tailored in accordance with the Entitlement Matrix.

As a part of RAP, a detailed budget should be prepared that includes:

- Compensation to the PAPs (due to economic displacement and/or physical resettlement, loss of jobs);
- Budget for GRM and consultation and Disclosure;
- Transitional support to PAPs;
- Additional support to vulnerable households (determined during socio economic surveys);
- Budget for relocation of state and public assets as well as utility structures (if affected);
- Budget for implementation and internal monitoring of land acquisition resettlement and livelihood restoration.
- Budget for administrative staff training;
- Budget for RAP implementation Consultant to be hired by PIUs;
- It is also necessary to consider budget for contingency measures as well as a budget for the compensation of unexpected damages/losses due to Project.

All resettlement costs shall be provided in a timely manner to ensure payment of all temporary and/or permanent entitlements are completed prior to displacement and before any construction activity of the project commences. Entitlements will be disclosed to each individual affected household, including household head and spouse, to ensure compliance with the “Gender-Based Violence (GBV) mitigation measures and will subsequently be paid directly into the individual bank account of affected households / businesses.

The EA / IA will be involved in facilitating the disbursement process and rehabilitation program and will facilitate opening bank accounts for the PAPs who do not have them. The EA/IA, shall monitor the compensation disbursement, noting any discrepancies between that documented with the RAP and the actual in RAP implementation for assets actually acquired and compensation actually paid.

ANNEX 1: PROJECT GRIEVANCE FORM

a) English Version

Ref №		
1	Name (indicate if complainant preferred to be anonymous)	Full name (if applicable): Gender: Age: Address (if applicable): Occupation (if applicable): I wish my identity not to be disclosed: ____
2	Contact information (need to specify the way to get back to complainant)	Mob phone: Fax: Email: Other (specify):
3	How compliant/ feedback/request was received and by whom	Phone call: Text/WhatsApp applications: Verbal communication: Letter/Email: Receiver's name:
4	Purpose of contact	Make a compliant: Give a feedback: Request information: Other (specify):
5	Date application was received	Date: Time:
6	Text of applicant's message	
7	Response message (after receipt of application)	Dear _____ We confirm that we have received your application. We would like to inform you that your application is under review. You will receive the response within two weeks of submission of the application. We also would like to inform you that you will get written response for the issues you have raised in your request. We will keep you updated. Thank you for your understanding. *This message was delivered to the applicant by_____ on _____ at ___ via _____*
8	Summary of the response provided to the applicant	
9	Follow up actions required:	
10	Date the application was closed	Date:

The message was addressed by _____
Date/Month/Year _____
The response was delivered by _____
Date/Month/Year _____
Signature and stamp _____

ANNEX 2: PROJECT GRIEVANCE LOG

ID	Date Received	Name	Contact Details	Language	Anonymity	Summary	Responsible Responder	Actions to be undertaken	Due date	Results	Closing date	Evidence (if pplicable)

ANNEX 3: SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRES

Questionnaire for Socio-Economic Baseline Survey

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE SURVEY

PHASE 1. UPGRADING OF M-41 REGIONAL ROAD IN SURKHANDARYA REGION UNDER UZBEKISTAN MULTIMODAL CONNECTIVITY AND LOGISTICS PROGRAM (P180602)

INTRODUCTION My name is _____. I work at a research organization _____ in Tashkent. Our organization was involved in studying the opinion of the population as part of the project "Upgrading of M-41 Regional Road in Surkhandarya Region under Uzbekistan Multimodal Connectivity and Logistics Program (P180602). As part of this project, it is planned to reconstruct the M-41 "Bishkek-Dushanbe-Termez" road, km 1444-1618 (174 km) on the territory of Uzbekistan. The program level objective is to improve the connectivity of Uzbekistan through a sustainable and energy efficient multimodal transport system. Phase 1 of the program will specifically support the upgrading of existing road infrastructure (M-41 road in southeast of Uzbekistan), and create conditions for further transport sector reforms. My task is to get the residents' opinion about existing problems and potential benefits from road reconstruction.

All information received from you will be confidential. The results of our work will be presented as percentages of participants' opinion. Therefore, even if you insist, we will not be able to provide your names and address. You can refuse to participate in the study. The interview will take no more than 30 munities. Do you agree to participate in our study?

A. QUESTIONNAIRE PASSPORT

A1. Place of the survey: _____

A2. Date of the survey: "___" "_____" 2024

A3. Name and position of the interviewer:

A4. Name of region: _____

A5. Name of district: _____

A6. Type settlements 1. Urban 2. Rural

A7. Name of mahalla/community: _____

B. INFORMATION ABOUT RESPONDENT AND HIS/HER HOUSEHOLD

B1. Full name of household head: _____

B2. Gender:

Indicator	Code
Male	1
Female	2

B3. Ethnicity:

Indicator	Code
Uzbek	1
Tajik	2
Kazakh	3
Karakalpak	4
Russian	5
Other (specify)	98
No answer	99

B5. Civil status of respondent

Indicator	Code
Single	1
Married	2
Divorced	3
Widow/ widower	4
Other (specify)	98
No answer	99

B6. Information on household members:

Before we start our interview, I would like to explain the exact meaning of the words 'household' or "family", which we are going to use often during our conversation. I mean that household or family is made of people who live permanently in your house and share your household expenditures, at least those related to nutrition.

Let us talk about your household. Please, start from yourself and name all members of your family, including small children, and also those who live in your house and share his or her income and expenditures with your family.

INTERVIEWER: FILL THE TABLE STARTING FROM THE RESPONDENT

Order number	Name	Gender 1- male 2 - female	Age (as at the last birthday; children under 1 YEAR OLD = 1	Education **Adults** 1 – adult who did not complete school (have no school certificate) 2 – completed secondary school, including evening course of school (9-11 forms) 3- completed specialized secondary, vocational education (vocational technical school, specialized vocational technical school, technical college, lyceum, college) 4 – completed higher education (4-6 years) and postgraduate education, etc. **Children and schoolchildren** 5 – preschool child 6 – child under 18 years old, who neither attend educational establishments, nor have employment 7-school student 8- student of lyceum, college 9 – student of higher educational establishment (full time course student)	Basic occupation 1- preschool child 2 – schoolchild 3 – student of college, lyceum, technical college, specialized secondary educational establishment, vocational technical school 4 – student of higher educational establishment or postgraduate student (daytime students) **Permanent hired employment (including those who are on childcare or childbirth leave).** 5 –in the agricultural sector 6 – in the non-agricultural sector **Owning private business:** 7- Patented entrepreneurship in the non-agricultural sector 8- Registered as legal entity in the non-agricultural sector 9- Unregistered business in the non-agricultural sector 10- Private farmer or employed in the private farm, belonging to the family **Self-employed** 11- Employed in tumaika / dehkan farm, belonging to the family 12- Employed in tumaika, but consider himself/herself as unemployed 13-Mardikor on the agricultural sector 14- Mardikor in the agricultural sector (construction, etc.) **Unemployed** 15 – Officially registered as an unemployed person 16- Unregistered unemployed, seeking employment and ready to accept employment immediately **Other categories** 17 – Unemployed and do not seek employment for any reason 18 – Retirement and superannuation pensioner 19 – Disabled pensioner, registered with social security authorities	Additional job/ employment 1- have 2 – does not have
	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11
1						
2						

3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						
13						
14						
15						

B12.Please, indicate, who in the household is responsible for the following domestic activities?

Domestic activities	Who is responsible Male - "1" Female - "2" No one – "3"
Earning money (main source of livelihood)	
Collecting water	
Cooking	
Cleaning	
Bringing wood/fuel	
Heating house	
Taking care of children	
Taking care of sick/disabled relatives	
Time spent on walking	
Time spent in transport	
Tending to livestock	
Working on tomorka	
Other (specify) _____	

B13. Ownership of consumer durables and means of transport (INT: mark several options)

Indicator	Code
TV set	1
PC / computer	2
Tabs	3
Cell phones	4
Refrigerator	5
Air conditioner	6
Washing machine	7
Dish washing machine	8
Soft furnishings	9
Car	10
Bicycle	11
Motorbike	12
Animal cart	13
Other (specify) _____	98
No answer	99

C. HOUSE

C1. Are there the following conveniences in the house/apartment where you live? (INT: ANSWER IN EACH LINE)

Better access markets/shops	9
Better access to healthcare infrastructure	10
Better access to entertainment	11
Better access to railroad / airports	12
Increased work opportunities for residents of communities	13
No any	97
Other (specify) _____	98
No answer	99

G11. What are the additional suggestions for comfortable and safe travel?

Indicator	Code
Separate toilens in bus stops/shelters and rest areas	1
Lighting in bus stops/shelters and rest areas	2
Medical station with a nurse in rest areas	3
Mother and child facility in rest areas	4
Availability of a changing table in the toilets	5
Availability of access for baby carts	6
Availability of access for disable persons	7
No any	97
Other (specify) _____	98
No answer	99

G12. What are the possible impacts of the project that concern you? (INT: ONLY THREE ANSWERS)

Indicator	Code
Disruption of normal movement during construction works	1
Temporary limited access to education infrastructure (kindergarten, school, college) because of construction works	2
Temporary limited access to health infrastructure because of construction works	3
Increase in noise during road construction	4
Increase in noise level due to increased traffic after finishing the road construction	5
Dust generation during construction works	6
Vibration during road construction	7
Demolishing the structures/ houses/ business	8
Cutting the trees	9
Impact on flora and fauna	10
Increased rate of road accidents caused by the construction works on site	11
Temporary lack of safety measures taken during the construction, especially impacts on children	12
Safety issues related to increase of speed during the operation	13
Increase in trafficking and illegal migration cases	14
Influx of new people in project area, who do not always share the values of local population	15
Temporary disruption of irrigation network, lack of irrigation water	16
Temporary disruption of electricity supply /water supply / internet and communication	17
No any	97
Other (specify) _____	98
No answer	99

G13.Who has to drive/use public transport / travel more often than others? (INT:Select one option)

Indicator	Code
Men have to go more often	1
Women have to go more often	2
Children have to go more often	3
Women and children have to go more often	4
Men and children have to go more often	5
Other (specify) _____	98

Bad garbage collection and disposal	1	1	1
Poor hot water supply	3	3	3
High level of ground water	4	4	4
Poor maintenance of tap water	5	5	5
Lack of water for irrigation	6	6	6
Poor condition of the irrigation ditches	7	7	7
Bad situation is to remove liquid waste	8	8	8
Poor sewage system	9	9	9
Poor state of heating	10	10	10
Poor electricity supply	11	11	11
Poor condition of roads and sidewalks	12	12	12
Noise, odors, smoke	13	13	13
Poor maintenance of apartments and houses with apartments	14	14	14
No any	97	97	97
Other (specify)	98	98	98
No answer	99	99	99

D. LIVESTOCK AND LAND PLOTS

D1.Does your family have own livestock or poultry?

Indicator	Code	
Yes	1	
No	2	GO TO Q. D3.

D2.Please, which kind of livestock does your family own and how many heads?

Indicator	Head	No any
Poultry	_____	97
Cows, oxen, calves, etc	_____	97
Horses, colts, etc	_____	97
Sheep and lambs	_____	97
Donkeys	_____	97
Goats	_____	97
Camels	_____	97
Other (specify) _____		97

D3.Does your family have land plots, including tomorka?

Indicator	Code	
Yes	1	
No	2	GO TO Q. E1

D4.Type of plot

Indicator	Code
Tomorka (near the house)	1
Dehkan plot (far from the house)	2
Private farm plot, belonging to the family	3
Pudratchi (family contract) in shirkat / land plot allocated for using	4
Informally used plot (voluntary temporary use)	5
Other (specify)	98
No answer	99

D5.Area of plot *(INT: Plot are (ha) (without area of house and auxiliary structures)*

1ha=100 sotkas *1sotka=0.01 ha* *15 sotkas= 0.15 ha*

D6.Which crops do you grow in agricultural plots, belonging to your family?

D7. What is the crop yield in the land plots in good condition?

D8. What is the crop yield in the land plots in poor condition?

D9.How many UZS do cost crops which you grow in the land plots, belonging to your family?

Crops	D6. How many hectares is the area allocated to respective crop	D7. Crop yield in the land plots in good condition, centners \ha 99-N/A	D8. Crop yield in the land plots in poor condition, centners \ha 99-N/A	D9. Cost of crop per centner, UZS
1. Cotton				
2. Wheat				
3. Other cereal crops				
4. Potato				
5. Other vegetables				
6. Corn				
7. Sunflower				
8. Fodder crops				
9. Leguminous crops				
10. Fruit trees				
11. Timber trees				
12. Vineyards				
Other (specify) _____				
Other (specify) _____				
Other (specify) _____				
No answer				

D10. Does your family members own any of agricultural machines or equipment, which I am going to read form the list? If they have, please tell me how many units of every type of agricultural machines do you have?

Type of agricultural machinery	Number of units 0 – no such machinery /equipment
Tractor	
Combine harvester	
Plows, seeding machines, cultivators	
Thrashers, mills, rice mills	
Truck	

E. INCOMES AND EXPENDITURES

E1. Which family member brings the highest income?

Indicator	Code

Official Use Only

No answer	99

G14. What opportunities exist to ensure that women benefit from project?

Indicator	Code
Road safety training	1
Driving trainings / license	2
Employment opportunities	3
Income opportunities	4
Trade / Business development	5
Agricultural development	6
Rural access roads	7
Other (specify) _____	96
No answer	99

G15. Do women interest in getting opportunities for additional job after reconstruction of road?

Indicator	Code
Yes, interested	1
No, not interested	2
Undecided	3

G16. Do women interest in trainings for own business development after reconstruction of road?

Indicator	Code
Yes, interested	1
No, not interested	2
Undecided	3

G17.What are the business development sectors mostly interested by women?

Indicator	Code
Handcrafting (with delivery / selling)	1
Cooking / baking (with delivery / selling)	2
Sewing (with delivery / selling)	3
Private medical service / nurse	4
Private training center	5
Private Kindergarten	6
Private school	7
Goods selling / distribution	8
Shops/ trading	9
Cafe / fast food	10
Tandir/ somsa	11
Agricultural goods (with delivery / selling)	12
Delivery service	13
No any	97
No answer	99
Other (specify) _____	96

THANK YOU!

Official Use Only

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CENSUS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY OF AFFECTED PERSONS

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CENSUS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY OF AFFECTED PERSONS

INTRODUCTION My name is _____. I work at a research organization _____ in Tashkent. Our organization was involved in studying the opinion of the population as part of the project "Upgrading of M-41 Regional Road in Surkhandarya Region under Uzbekistan Multimodal Connectivity and Logistics Program (P180602). As part of this project, it is planned to reconstruct the M-41 "Bishkek-Dushanbe-Termez" road, km 1444-1618 (174 km) on the territory of Uzbekistan. The program level objective is to improve the connectivity of Uzbekistan through a sustainable and energy efficient multimodal transport system. Phase 1 of the program will specifically support the upgrading of existing road infrastructure (M-41 road in southeast of Uzbekistan), and create conditions for further transport sector reforms.

We're carrying out census and socio-economic survey amongst the persons to be affected by the land acquisition required for the project. The main goal of our interviews is to study the situation in the project area, as well as the perception of population about the proposed project. Your answers and comments will be used for social assessment. Any information you will provide to us will be used to make general conclusions only. You can refuse to participate in the study. The interview will take no more than 30 munities. Do you agree to participate in our study?

A. QUESTIONNAIRE PASSPORT

1. **Number questionnaire:**
2. **Interviewer's name:**
3. **Date:** "_____" " _ _____" 2024
4. **Name of region:** _____
5. **Name of district :** _____
6. **Type settlements :** 1. Urban 2. Rural
7. **Name of mahalla / community** _____

B. INFORMATION ABOUT RESPONDENT AND HIS/HER HOUSEHOLD

8. **Name of head of household:** _____
9. **Gender** (INT. Don't ask) 1. – Male 2- Female
10. **Ethnicity**
    1. Uzbek;
    2. Tajik;
    3. Kazakh;
    4. Karakalpak;
    5. Russian
    6. Other (specify) _____
11. **Number of families in one household** /_____/
12. **Number of family members permanently residing in the household** /_____/

1

people

13. **Among them, the number of children** /_____/ people
14. **Number of men** /_____/ people
15. **Number of women** /_____/ people
16. **Are there any of the following categories of people among your family members:**
    1. Households with family members required special care (disable, invalid)
    2. Households headed by physically disabled people / invalid
    3. Women-headed households with no support
    4. Low-income households (poor households)
    5. Households headed by single elderly persons/pensioners
    6. Households with registered unemployed members
    7. Households headed by a widow/widower with a child under 14
17. **Total MONTHLY household/family income (sum)** / _____/UZS
18. **MONTHLY household income as a percentage**

Source of Income	%
Salary	
Farming/ Agriculture	
Trade/Business	
Social allowance	
Pension	
Renting vehicles/machinery	
Interest (bank deposit, money lending)	
Rent of land or real assets	
Household products	
Other (specify) _____	98
No answer	99
TOTAL	

19.

C. IMPACT ON PROPERTY:

20. What are the potential impacts on your household due to the project?

Description of Impact	YES/NO	Temporary (T) / Permanent (P)	% of impact
Loss of land			
Residential			
Commercial			
Agricultural			
Losses of crops / trees (including homestead plots)			
Crops			
Trees			
Loss of structure			
Residential house			
Secondary structures (shed,			

2

Official Use Only

garage, etc.)			
Commercial structure (more detailed in Section "Business losses"			
Agricultural secondary structures (shed, warehouse etc.)			
Loss of business			
Loss of livelihood or income source			

21. Details of affected family members households

#	Name member families	Age	Floor 1. Man 2. Women	Family connection with the head of the household	Family position 1. Married (Married) 2. Not married (not Married) 3. Widow 4. Widower 5. Other	Education 1. Illiterate 2. Initial 3. Average 4. Higher 5. College 6. University 7. Children's garden	Working activities 1. Rural farming 2. Business 3. State Job 4. Private Job 5. Daily earnings 6. Pensioner 7. Student 8. Self-employment 9. Maintaining home farms 10. Not has reached labor age 11. Unemployed 12. Disabled person 13. Other (specify)
1	Head of Household						
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							

Official Use Only

IMPACT ON HOUSEHOLD AND HOMESTEAD PLOT

22. Is there any impact on household or homestead land plot?

1 Yes 2 No *If «NO», GO TO NEXT SECTION*

23. Household owner _____

24. Total area of the household land plot _____sotok (0.01 ha)

25. Total household area occupied by structures_____ square meters

26. Total area of garden _____sotok (0.01 ha)

27. Project impact:

- Residential structures GO TO Q 28
- Auxiliary structures GO TO Q 28
- Garden GO TO Q 37

28. Information about household structures

#	29. Description (what structure are there)	Qty	31. Size/total structure area (square meters) total	32. Affected building area (square meters)	33. Year of construction	34. Main material (brick, concrete, metal, etc.)	35. Property rights (cadastre / no cadastre / - tenant)	36. Name owner / user
	House							
	Toilet							
	Bath/Sauna							
	Summer cuisine							
	Barn							
	Cowshed							
	Summer cottage							
	Garage							
	Boiler room							
	Well/ pump					132		
	Stock area							
	Fence							
	Other, please specify _____							

37. Total area of affected vegetable garden/tomorka _____sotok (0.01 ha)

PS. IF HOUSEHOLD HAS A HOMESTEAD PLOT (TOMOROKA) WITH CROPS/TREES, COMPLETE THE TABLE FOR CROPS/TREES IN THE ARICULTURAL LOSSES SECTION

D. SECTION FOR AGRICULTURAL LOSSES (FARMERS AND DEHKANS)

38. Is there any impact on farmer / dehkan lands?

1 Yes 2 No *If «NO», GO TO NEXT SECTION*

INFORMATION ABOUT THE LAND PLOT

39. Farm / dekhan farm name (if any): _____

40. Name user / tenant land _____

41. Gender of land user/owner: 1 Male 2 Female

42. Age of land user / owner "_____" years old

43. Total area of the land plot , ha _____

44. Total affected area in hectares ____ and in % _____

45. Type of ownership

1 – Registered / Legal owner / leaseholder;
2 – Unregistered / illegal;
3- Other (specify) .....

46. Legal status of land owner/user:

1 Owner (in the case of a private gardening farm)
2 Official leaseholder (lease for 49 years of state land)
3 Shareholder (pudratchi)
4 Unofficial tenant

47. Categories of agricultural land affected by the project:

	Hectares /Ha
Sowing/cultivating agricultural crops (cotton, wheat)	
Orchard (fruit)	
Greenhouse	
Pastures	
Plantations (timber) 133	
Hayfields	
Other (specify)	

48. Soil quality rate /_____/

49. Irrigation status

1- Irrigated land /_____/ ha
2- Rain-fed land /_____/ ha

50. Access to water for irrigation

1 Water by gravity

Official Use Only

2 Irrigation pump
3 Aryk/canal on the territory of the farm

INFORMATION ABOUT EMPLOYEES

51. Farm workers

	Total	Including women out of total number	**In the affected area**	Including women in the affected area
Seasonal worker/one season				
Permanent employees				
TOTAL				

52. Is there an employment contract for farm workers:

1. Yes, only for permanent employees
2. Yes, for permanent and seasonal workers
3. No employment contracts

53. How wages are paid:

1 Monthly salary in monetary terms
2 Monthly salary in kind
3 Monthly salary (cash + in kind)
4 Piecework wages in monetary terms
5 Piecework wages in kind
6 Piecework wages (cash + in kind)

IMPACT ON AGRICULTURAL CROPS

54. Are there any impacts on crops?

1 Yes (fill in the table below) 2 No if *'no', then go to the next section*

No.	**Nameof crop**	**Affected cultivated area (ha)**	**Average yield or harvest (tons) from affected cultivated area**	**Market price per kilogram (in UZS)**
1)			134	
2)				
3)				
4)				
5)				

Official Use Only

IMPACT ON TREES/SEEDLINGS

55. Is there an impact on trees/seedlings?

1 Yes (fill in the table below) 2 No *If "no", then go to the next section*

No.	Name trees	Quantity of affected units	Age of trees (approximate age)	Type of trees 1. Fruit trees 2. Non-fruit / timber trees 3. Other	Yield (kg/tree) for fruit trees in one season Code 99 No harvest	Cost of cultivation per unit (in the case of plantings)
1)						
2)						
3)						
4)						
5)						
6)						
7)						
8)						
9)						
10)						

56. Net profit from farms per year /_____/ UZS

57. What percentage of them are in the affected area _____%

58. Is there any structures affected on the farms land plot? 1 YES (FILL IN THE TABLE BELOW). 2. NO (*If "no", then go to the next section)*

Information about household structures

#	59. Description (what structure are there)	60. Qty	61. Size/total structure area (square meters) total	62. Affected building area (square meters)	63. Year of construction	64. Main material (brick, concrete, metal, etc.)	65. Property rights (cadastre / no cadastre / - tenant)	66. Name owner / use
	Shipon/resting place							
	Toilet							
	Bath							
	Barn							
	Cowshed							
	Well/irrigation structure/pump							
	Stock area							
	Other, please specify							

E. BUSINESS LOSSES

67. **Is there impact on business?**

1 Yes 2 No (If "No", SKIP THIS SECTION)

68. **Right to use a commercial structure:**

1. Tenant
2. Owner (GO TO Q. 70 Section "**INFORMATION ABOUT AFFECTED BUSINESSES AND WORKERS**")

69. **Is there a formal lease agreement between the owner and the tenant?**

1. Yes 2. No

INFORMATION ABOUT AFFECTED BUSINESSES AND WORKERS

70. **Name user tenant**_____

71. **Gender**

72. **Age**

73. **Registration status of business enterprise**

1. Legal/registered enterprise (with permit/license),
2. Illegal/unregistered business enterprise (without permission/license)

74. **Business type**

1. Small 2. Medium, 3. Large, 4. Industrial

75. **Total area** _____sq.m

76. **Area of land for land acquisition/demolition** _____sq.m

77. **Business value upon sale** /_____/ UZS

78. **Income per year** /_____/ UZS

79. **Expenses per year** /_____/ UZS

80. **Net profit per year** /_____/ UZS

81. **Number of workers**

	Total	Including women out of total number	Average salary
Seasonal worker/one season			

Official Use Only

82. Are there any commercial buildings/structures on the affected land that are subject to demolition as part of the project?

1-Yes 2- No *If no, then go to the NEXT section.*

INFORMATION ABOUT BUILDINGS

#	83. Description (what structure are there)	84.Qty	85. Size/total structure area (square meters) total	86. Affected building area (square meters)	87. Year of construction	88. Main material (brick, concrete, metal, etc.)	89. Property rights (cadastre / no cadastre / - tenant)	90. Name owner / user
	Shop							
	Cafe/canteen							
	Restaurant							
	Kiosk/stall							
	Tandir / Somsa							
	Bakery (buns, cakes)							
	Car wash							
	Garage/car service							
	Gas station (gasoline, methane/propane)							
	Tailor's shop							
	Hairdresser/beauty salon							
	Workshop/construction/production of building materials							
	Telecommunication services/dealer points Ucell, Beeline, Paynet, etc.							
	Furniture workshop							
	Stock area							
	Other, specify please _____							

91. Please, indicate acceptable compensation options for the impact of the project on your property:

1. Compensation in kind (land for land, building for building)
2. Cash compensation for affected structures
3. Compensation in kind and cash compensation for lost profits/income

92. Please, indicate the preliminary cost/amount of compensation require for your structures and losses _____UZS

L. ANY REMARKS/OBSERVATIONS/FEEDBACK:

DATE COMPLETED **SIGNATURE**

RESPONDENT CONTACT PHONE: _____

Official Use Only