



**CONNECTIVITY AND TRANSPORT SECTOR IMPROVEMENT PROJECT
REHABILITATION OF THE M41 ROAD IN THE SURKHANDARYA
REGION (SECTION 1525-1622 KM)**

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

CLIENT: THE COMMITTEE FOR ROADS OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AH	Affected households
AOI	Area of Influence
CC	Civil Code
CR	Committee for Roads under the Ministry of Transport
CSC	Construction supervision consultant
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
IOL	Inventory of Loses
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
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SES	Socio-Economic Survey
WB	World Bank
EMA	External Monitoring Agency

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 first 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.
Goscomzemgeodes cadastre	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

Term	Definitions
	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 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 prioritized.
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, minimize, 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.

Term	Definitions
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, 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.

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 RAP is prepared to guide land acquisition and resettlement and the consequent preparation and implementation of Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) by CR under the proposed M41 reconstruction at the section of km 1444-1622. 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 are assessed based on a census, socio-economic survey, independent appraisal¹ and consultations with all directly and indirectly affected HHs. The impact and socio-economic conditions are carried out both at household and community levels through various field surveys and stakeholder's consultation meetings. The questionnaires 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 affected 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 RAP, CR together with its consultants visited selected sites to identify the initial impacts and risks. During screening and the consultations with different stakeholders, community people mentioned that construction of M41 roads will sustainably 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, in particular 73 AHs (29 APs with physical relocation), including 6 public structures with total area 93.37 ha, including 54,66 ha of direct project impact and 38.71 ha of indirect project impact (partial loss of land plot of 11 famers and 14 dehkans because of economic and physical non-viability). Once the detailed design will be developed, the RAP will be updated based on the actual project impacts on lands and structures. This RAP is based on Census,

¹ Independent appraisal of the lost assets, lost profit and lost land is carried out by independent evaluation company

Inventory of Loses (IOL), Socio-Economic Survey (SES) conducted by the Consultant and independent appraisal carried out by the independent evaluation company based on design proposed for FS.

Table 1 Summary of project impacts

	Types of Impacts/losses	Unit/Numbers	Remarks
1	Number of project regions	1	Surkhandarya region
2	Number of districts	3	Kumkurgan, Jarkurgan, Termez
3	Number of affected makhallas	24	3 districts
4	Length of the road (km)	97 km	
5	Total affected Land (ha)/Permanent	93.37 ha	Total 73 AHs land plots, including 6 public structures
5.1	Residential land (ha)	0,675 ha	Total 15 AHs
5.1.1	<i>Physical displacement to other location</i>	<i>0.596 ha</i>	5 AHs with impact on residential house and requiring relocation
5.1.2	<i>Physical displacement within existing residential land plot</i>	<i>0,0789 ha</i>	10 AHs have impacts on secondary structures and lands and have sufficient remaining land to rebuild their structures
5.2	Non-residential, secondary structure & land (ha)	0,0789 ha	10 AHs without impact on residential house
5.3	Business land (ha)	0,117 ha	26 AHHs
5.3.1	<i>Physical displacement to other location</i>	<i>0,108 ha</i>	24 Businesses requiring relocation
5.3.2	<i>Physical displacement within existing commercial land plot</i>	<i>0,009 ha</i>	2 Businesses have sufficient remaining land to rebuild their structure
5.4	Khokimyats reserve (ha)	0.0045ha	6 public structures (bus stops without business)
5.5	Agricultural land (ha)	92.57 ha	26 farmers and dehkans
5.5.1	Farmers and dehkans	49.31 ha	26 AHHs
a	<i>Cotton–grain farming</i>	<i>48,87 ha</i>	
b	<i>Vegetable growing</i>	<i>0,443 ha</i>	
5.5.2	Indirect impact on farmer lands	38.71 ha	11 AHHs and 14 dehkans (partial loss of land plot

			because of economic and physical non-viability)
5.5.3	Reserve lands	4.55 ha	Agricultural lands
5.6	Trees (units)	5725 trees	
5.6.1	Number of affected private trees	47 trees	5 AHHs with trees on their land plots
5.6.2	Number of affected farmer tree	1115 trees	1 AH (mulberry trees)
5.6.3	Number of affected public trees	4 563 trees	3 districts 3303 trees are public 1260 trees belong to Forest Fund
6	Number of households who loss livelihood or income source	23 AHs	23 Businesses requiring relocation

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 RAP 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 is established. The cut-off date is the last date of the census. The cut off date for this RAP is November 23, 2025². 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.

Entitlement and eligibility criteria: The RAP stipulate 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)

² The first day of census when Consultant confirmed with the PAPs their awareness on completed evaluation process of the project impacts within the project

compensation (as required, to match replacement value), and/or (ii) replacement land, 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 (No 5491 dated 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.

RAP preliminary cost and budget: The compensation and other related resettlement costs for permanent land acquisition due to RAP amount to **UZS 16 778 445 898 or US\$ 1 372 452.**³ This amount includes 10% of contingencies.

Table 2 RAP Budget

Item of expenses	Total, UZS	Total, US\$
Compensation for land	2 877 332 183,8	235 361,5
Reimbursement of the cost of land auction	140 360 245,1	11 481,3
Compensation for residential, non -residential auxiliary structures	7 539 807 901,4	616 745,1
Compensation for trees (residential area)	4 041 861,0	330,6
Compensation for agricultural crops and mulberry trees	267 682 729,8	21 896,1
Compensation for business structures	3 454 689 217,7	282 588,5

³ Calculations of compensation are carried out preliminary by the estimated rate of the losses at the current market prices according to exchange rate of the Central Bank of RU at January 31, 2025, 1 USD is equal to 12225.16 UZS.

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Compensation for business profits	692 811 660,3	56 671,0
Compensation for employment losses	12 546 235,59	1026,3
Transport allowance	11 948 000,0	977,3
Reimbursement of evaluation and examination service cost	251 912 600,0	20 606,1
Sub-total 1	15 253 132 634,6	1 247 683,7
Contingencies (10%)	1 525 313 263,5	124 768,4
GRAND TOTAL	16 778 445 898	1 372 452

RAP updates: This Resettlement Action Plan will be updated based on detailed design. The construction works will be started only when Resettlement Action Plan is fully implemented and verified by the RAP compliance audit.

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 project 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.

The reconstruction of the M41 highway is divided into the following two phases:

- ❖ Phase 1: section 1525-1622 km (97 km) with an implementation period of 2025-2030;
- ❖ Phase 2: section 1444-1525 km (81 km) (implementation period to be defined).

As part of project interventions, Project will work on the Uzbekistan section of the existing highway road M41 “Bishkek-Dushanbe-Termez” km 1525-1622. M41 road 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 Action Plan (RAP) has been formulated to lay down the principles and procedures for management of resettlement impacts caused by project interventions.

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 4-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 three districts, namely Kumkurgan, Jarkurgan and Termez districts. Project road passes through urban (23km) and semi-urban areas (18 km), the majority of which is agricultural. About 55 km is dominated by cropland and irrigated agricultural land. The road connects the 4R 100, 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 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 (Executive Agency). The CR is executing agency under Ministry of Transport of the Republic of Uzbekistan, supported by the Avtoyulinvest Agency (Implementing Agency under CR) through its PIU (under Avtoyulinvest) in implementing the project. A Project Implementation Unit (PIU) has been established as implementing agency under Avtoyulinvest. PIU/ Implementing agency is 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, and procurement and financial management and social specialists among others.

1.3. OBJECTIVES OF THE RAP

The main objectives of resettlement action plan are:

- ❖ To identify the exact losses, type of losses and other losses as the result of project implementation;
- ❖ To assess the damage and appropriate measures to minimize or mitigated the project negative impact;
- ❖ To calculate the compensation (of required) of the lost assets;
- ❖ To provide basis for consultations with the relevant involved parties;
- ❖ To allow the affected groups of population to receive and deepen knowledge of

- their rights and duties;
- ❖ To give opportunity to the affected groups of population to declare claims to the relevant instances.

2. PROJECT OVERVIEW

2.1 GENERAL OVERVIEW

M41 is the Bishkek-Dushanbe-Termez 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 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. The existing road would be upgraded from 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 and Termez districts. Most of the areas along the project sections have been heavily disturbed by human activities. The Project passes through urban (23 km) and semi-urban areas (18 km), 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 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;
- 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 increasing 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 highway of international importance M41 "Bishkek - Dushanbe - Termez" for 178 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 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.

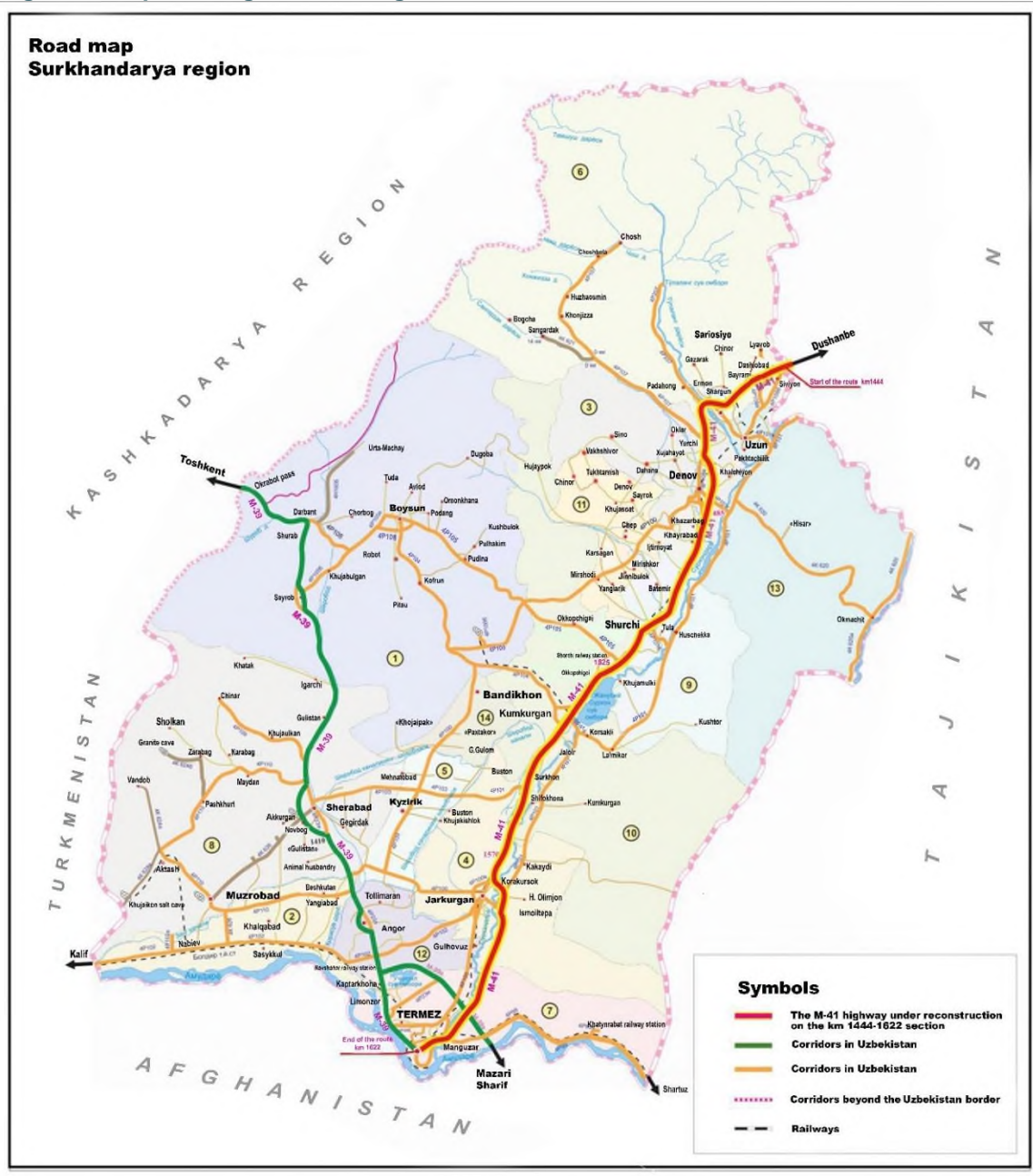
The roadbed of the highway is laid through irrigated lands and settlements, including passing both along the outskirts and through the development of district centers of Kumkurgan, Jarkurgan and Termez districts.

Table 3: Road sections within district boundaries

District	KM	Distance (km)	Settlements
Kumkurgan district	23 km	1525 -1548 km	10 mahallas – Khurriyat, Munchoktepa, Elabad, Jiydali, Besh Kahraman, Jarkishlak, Gultepa, Navbakhor, Mehrobad, Surkhan-sakhili.
Jarkurgan district	58 km	1548 -1606 km	9 mahallas – Oltintepa, Surkhon sohili, Obi hayot, Ismoil tepa, Dostlik, Istiklol, Nurli diyor, Oktepa, Gur gur.
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 makhallas, but the bulk of the length of the highway crosses agricultural land.

Figure 1: 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, allow ensuring the passage of ever-increasing volumes of road transportation, reducing 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-b 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

Jharkurgan 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.

3. LEGAL FRAMEWORK & COMPLIANCE OBLIGATIONS

3.1 NATIONAL REGULATIONS

This section presents the review of normative and legal documents of the Republic of Uzbekistan concerning resettlement. These documents provide guarantee of the rights of the project affected persons and the order of compensations payment to these persons in case of loss of property and other objects of property.

Table 4: Key national legislation for land acquisition and resettlement

Name	Date of approval and amendments	Description
Land Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan	Code was approved by the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan as for April 30, 1998, considering amendments in 2022.	Code regulates the issues of withdrawal and provision of land plots for nonagricultural needs and compensation of losses of agricultural production.
Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan	Code approved by the Laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan as for December 21, 1995 No.163-I and as for August 29, 1996 No.256-I according to the last amendments in 2022.	Code provides definition of the property, main concepts to property objects, basics of termination of the property rights and the right for compensation payments in view of the property right loss.
Housing Code	Code was approved by the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan as for December 24, 1998 and amendments in 2022.	The HC regulates the demolition of residential buildings (apartments) owned by citizens in connection with the withdrawal of land plots for state or public needs.
Labor Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan	Approved by the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 21, 1995. Entered into force on April 1, 1996. Amendments were made 2023.	Code provides description on measures that ensure social security programs, employment and social guarantees of workers.
Law No 781 "On Land Acquisition for public needs with compensation"	Approved in August 25, 2022.	This law 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. 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.

Name	Date of approval and amendments	Description
Decree of the CM of the Republic of Uzbekistan No 146 "On measures for improvement of the order of provision of the land plots for town-planning and other nonagricultural needs"	May 25, 2011 including amendments in compliance with the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of RUz No 1024 dated December 20, 2019	Regulates resettlement compensations for the income loss, the value of agricultural loss belonging to landowners, users, tenants in case of land acquisition. Also, it regulates the provision of "land to land" compensation in case of agricultural and forest relates losses.
The Presidential Order No 5491 "On additional measures to provide unconditionally the property rights of citizens and business entities", dated 3 August 2019	August 3, 2019	Aimed at strengthening guarantees of the rights and legitimate interests of owners in connection with the seizure of land plots on which buildings and structures belonging to citizens and business entities are located, as part of the effective implementation of government programs and investment projects aimed at carrying out urban planning activities and creating conditions for a prosperous life population and integrated development of territories, as well as eliminating shortcomings allowed when compensating for losses.
Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 911 "On additional measures to improve the procedure for providing compensation for the land acquisition and provision of land plots and ensuring the guarantee of property rights of individuals and legal entities".	November 16, 2019	Current legislation provides the following: (i) Procedures and timing for land acquisition; (ii) Regulations and timing for providing compensation for losses/damages occurred as a result of land acquisition; and (iii) Responsible parties and states organizations for ensuring payment of compensation and allocating land to the new owner.
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"	December 26, 2018	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.
Resolution of the President of RUz No 51	February 11, 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 cases where there is a discrepancy between the legislation of the Republic of

Name	Date of approval and amendments	Description
		Uzbekistan and international legislation, international legislation prevails, as well as agreements signed by the IFIs are equated to international agreements

3.2 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 recognized or recognizable 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

ESS10 requires to:

- ❖ Ensure 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 RAP defines procedures to allow the project affected persons (PAPs) to participate in determining the measures necessary to mitigate or minimize the impacts on assets and lands.

In terms of this RAP, 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.

RAP 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. RAP COMPONENTS

4.1 PRINCIPLES OF RAP

According to the document of the World Bank ESS5 on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement, during the development of project activities by "Uzyolloyiha" project design institute, all measures were taken for reduction of resettlement and minimizing of temporary use and acquisition of valuable lands by attentive examination of implementation options and the provided procedures of monitoring during construction stages.

According to the project design, Project will require certain amount of land for permanent occupation and demolition of houses, commercial facilities and existing infrastructure; also, some temporary occupation of land may take place. As there is a probability of an adverse impact on people, the report on RPF corresponding to World Bank ESS 5 on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement which includes both issues of involuntary resettlement, and the ones connected with acquisition of lands was prepared. In addition, this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared to mitigate impacts on sites already identified for acquisition.

This RAP performs the efforts to be made to minimize project impacts of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement in compliance with the WB ESS5 requirements. In particular, the RAP based on preliminary FS design will demonstrate that involuntary land acquisition or restrictions on land use are limited to direct project requirements for the project purposes of road reconstruction. The detailed design will consider feasible alternative project designs to avoid or minimize land acquisition or restrictions on land use, especially where this would result in physical or economic displacement, while balancing environmental, social, and financial costs and benefits, and paying particular attention to gender impacts and impacts on the poor and vulnerable groups.

The measures applied to minimize the resettlement and land acquisition on the stage of FS preparation are the following:

1. The required land plots for the project needs were selected considering all possible project land alternatives, especially non-agricultural land, bad lands and agricultural land of poor quality were considered for construction purpose;
2. To minimize cases to avoid land acquisition within the agricultural land the necessity of maximal conservation of extremely precious fertile land, architectural and in-farm territory organization; advancement and conservation of the ecological system; preservation of soil against erosion and swamping was taken into consideration;
3. The selection of land plots was based on the principle to minimize or avoid unreasonable demolition of houses and constructions, particularly dwelling houses, and avoid inconveniences for water, pipeline and network exploitation
4. It was determined presence of buildings and constructions, houses, including illegally constructed and composition of agricultural lands;
5. It was determined the amount of losses on owners, users and tenants of land due to acquisition of their land;

6. During the construction phase and after that it will be determined the necessity and ways of re-cultivation of the affected land (for use in agricultural, forestry, fishery or other purposes); and
7. The order of acquisition of land belonging to owners, users and tenants is determined in compliance with the national legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the WB ESS5 requirements.

4.2 RAP COMPONENTS

All affected people were notified of the project and its possible impact (land acquisition and demolishing of structures) within the preparation of RAP in October 2025 during the public consultations and in October - November 2025 within the inventory survey. The RAP was elaborated for the project to identify the project impacts and required mitigation measures.

The implementation of RAP includes the following steps:

1. Collection of basic data which are necessary for preparation of the RAP:
 - Overall census of land owners / land users and their family members (temporarily or permanently living on land plots);
 - Overall inventory of affected assets like e. g. land, structures, crops and trees;
 - Collection of data on income and sources of livelihood at the household level;
 - Preliminary calculation of losses for each affected household;
 - Analysis of laws describing the valuation, land acquisition;
 - Analysis of valuation, allotment and acquisition of land standard procedures;
 - Measures to be taken to minimize negative impacts of acquisition of land/resettlement procedures.
2. Elaboration of the layout of affected property, houses and other constructions, also trees and vegetation;
3. RAP is prepared after the alternatives for minimization are explored and adopted. RAP covers the final impacts after the design is finalized.
4. Realization of a public consultative program that involves beneficiaries in elaboration of conceptual models, planning, realization and assistance;
5. Preparation of the resettlement strategy;
6. Description of rights for each affected person and determination that resettlement implementation will be based on special regulations of the RAP. Description of valuation methods for affected constructions, land, trees and other assets, and preparation of legislation principles, such as of grievance redress mechanism;
7. Preparation of the entitlement matrix including type of losses and compensation;
8. Realization of meetings for RAP implementation, including project implementation agencies, non-governmental organizations (makhalla, local municipality etc.) and other appropriate organizations;
9. Calculation of budget for implementation of the RAP, including administration costs, consulting services, equipment expenditures and compensation of losses such as land, houses, trees and other properties;

10. Grievance Redress Mechanism;

11. Monitoring arrangements.

Thus, Project implementation requires involuntary resettlement and economic displacement which results in relocation or loss of assets or access to assets and whether or not the affected persons need to move to another location. These problems will be settled according to the national regulation and the World Bank's ESS5, including situations when private property (houses, gardens, plots, facilities and structures) are lost as a result of reconstruction.

5. PROJECT IMPACTS

5.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

It is expected that project will require acquisition of land for the M41 road reconstruction (with total area 93.36 ha)⁴. During project design and development, it was determined that involuntary resettlement of persons living within the project area would be inevitable. Thus, the local administration of project districts has prepared preliminary list of households affected by the reconstruction activities in order to carry out resettlement and compensation activities.

The impact of land acquisition and resettlement is divided into two types – permanent impact and temporary impact in terms of land acquisition. In terms of this RAP impact, include the following:

- **Permanent Impact:** Permanent land acquisition includes the permanent loss of land required for the reconstruction of road and infrastructure and covered by this RAP.
- **Temporary impact:** At this stage, it is expected that during the construction temporary land acquisition will be required for the period of construction. However, at this stage of project implementation there is no exact number of land sizes required for allocation for temporary use. However, once it is known, all associated impacts will be subject to assessment and compensation in accordance with the compensation entitlement matrix defined in this RAP.

5.2 METHODOLOGY OF PROJECT IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The developed design of the project was used as the basis for the preparation of this RAP. In order to accurately assess the actual impact of land acquisition and other losses, the following measures were taken:

- **Identification of affected land:** The developed design of the project, obtained from the cadaster department specialists, as well as direct site visit of the resettlement specialist accompanied by the project engineers in order to determine the number of land plots and their boundaries, including quantitative determination within the established boundaries. Based on the preliminary study of the project design, a list of affected structures / land has been prepared by the khokimiyats of project districts. These data were verified directly at sites during the census. There is no relevant decree on land acquisition issued by local administration because there is no approved FS design.
- **Inventory of losses (losses):** The data on affected crops and trees are based on documents on land acquisition and compensation calculations, which were then verified through direct inventory observation (detailed measurement survey (DMS) at the site. The data on the affected structures of affected households were checked during the census and socio-economic survey. Evaluation of cost of the affected assets is carried out during the census and based on average current market value of the equal assets in Surkhandarya region. Evaluation of the losses and compensation will be calculated by an independent appraisal company and based on the current market value of the affected property based on the final design.

⁴To be updated after detailed design

- **Census and socio-economic survey:** A census of households covered households, business, agricultural lands that are permanently affected by the road reconstruction. In order to determine the exact number of affected households and their family members, including some primary social characteristics, such as gender and ethnicity, as well as the current socio-economic situation of affected persons, a socio-economic survey was conducted.
- **Identification of vulnerable households:** The data on vulnerable households identified during the census and socio-economic survey of affected households were collated with the data on registered vulnerable households in the khokimiyat.

5.3 PROJECT IMPACT

This section covers the baseline information on the Project's land acquisition and resettlement impacts. The preliminary Feasibility study is developed for the project. At this stage of project implementation, it is carried out the assessment of land required to be acquired for the project based on the FS.

The preparation of the draft RAP is based on list of affected persons issued by the khokimiyats as well as census of the affected households and appraisal of the losses carried out by the independent evaluation company. The survey was concluded on November 23, 2025. After development of the detailed design, the project impact will be updated and reflected in updated RAP. The table below provides the preliminary data on project impact for project areas. The data below covers 73 AHHs, including 6 public structures and 93.37 ha (38.71 ha of indirect project impact: partial loss of land plot because of economic and physical non-viability).

Table 5: Summary of project impacts

	Types of Impacts/losses	Unit/Numbers	Remarks
1	Number of project regions	1	Surkhandarya region
2	Number of districts	3	Kumkurgan, Jarkurgan, Termez
3	Number of affected makhallas	24	3 districts
4	Length of the road (km)	97 km	
5	Total affected Land (ha)/Permanent	93.37 ha	Total 73 AHs land plots, including 6 public structures
5.1	Residential land (ha)	0,675 ha	Total 15 AHs
5.1.1	<i>Physical displacement to other location</i>	<i>0.596 ha</i>	5 AHs with impact on residential house and requiring relocation
5.1.2	<i>Physical displacement within existing residential land plot</i>	<i>0,0789 ha</i>	10 AHs have impacts on secondary structures and lands and have sufficient remaining land to rebuild their structures

5.2	Non-residential, secondary structure & land (ha)	0,0789 ha	10 AHs without impact on residential house
5.3	Business land (ha)	0,117 ha	26 AHHs
5.3.1	<i>Physical displacement to other location</i>	<i>0,108 ha</i>	24 Businesses requiring relocation
5.3.2	<i>Physical displacement within existing commercial land plot</i>	<i>0,009 ha</i>	2 Businesses have sufficient remaining land to rebuild their structure
5.4	Khokimyats reserve (ha)	0.0045ha	6 public structures (bus stops without business)
5.5	Agricultural land (ha)	92.57 ha	26 farmers and dehkans
5.5.1	Farmers and dehkans	49.31 ha	26 AHHs
a	<i>Cotton–grain farming</i>	<i>48,87 ha</i>	
b	<i>Vegetable growing</i>	<i>0,443 ha</i>	
5.5.2	Indirect impact on farmer lands	38.71 ha	11 AHHs and 14 dehkans (partial loss of land plot because of economic and physical non-viability)
5.5.3	Reserve lands	4.55 ha	Agricultural lands
5.6	Trees (units)	5725 trees	
5.6.1	Number of affected private trees	47 trees	5 AHHs with trees on their land plots
5.6.2	Number of affected farmer tree	1115 trees	1 AH (mulberry trees)
5.6.3	Number of affected public trees	4 563 trees	3 districts 3303 trees are public 1260 trees belong to Forest Fund
6	Number of households who loss livelihood or income source	23 AHs	23 Businesses requiring relocation

Table 6 Project impacts by project districts

District	Tree cutting (pcs)				Demolition of buildings and structures				Land			TOTAL
	Public trees		Private trees		Residential	Non-residential	Business	Public	Agricultural land, (HA)	Land acquisition (HA)	Agricultural land with economic and physical non-viability (HA)	
	Along the road	Forest Fund lands	Households	Farmers								
Termez district	607	-	-	-	-	-	1		-	0,0036		0,0036
Jarkurgan district	2554	1260	41	1115	5	6	16	4	53,86 (26 farmers & dehkans)	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

5.3.1 IMPACT ON LAND

In total, the expected impact on lands is 93.37 ha. This includes residential, non-residential land of households (homestead plots), business, agricultural lands as well as agricultural lands with future economic and physical non-viability (38.71 ha are under indirect impact).

Table 7: Impact on land, ha

Impact category	Total number of AHs	Total affected area, ha	Share, %	Average % of losses
Residential land, including homestead plot	7	0,675	0,73%	88.3%
Non residential /secondary structures	8			
Commercial area	26	0,117	0,13%	92.2%
Agricultural lands	26	92.57	99,13%	6.0%
Public lands	6	0,0045	0.005%	100%
TOTAL	73	93.37	100%	

Out of 93.37 ha of affected lands of 92.57 (99.13%) are agricultural land. 0.73% lands (0.675 ha) are, residential area, including houses, secondary structures and homestead land plot. 0.117 ha (0.13%) are lands used for business and 0.0045 ha (0.005%) are public lands.

5.3.2 IMPACT ON CROPS AND TREES

As per the impact assessment survey it is found that there are mainly three types of crops being cultivated on the agricultural land which will be affected due to land acquisition. These crops are cotton, wheat and vegetables. 88.02 ha are leased by 12 farmers and 14 dehkans.

Out of 92.57 ha, 38.71 ha of agricultural lands (cotton-grain farming) leased by 11 farmers and 14 dehkans are impacted because of future economic and physical non-viability.

Table 8: Impacts on trees and crops, units/ ha

Impact category	Total number of AHs	Farmers & dehkans
Crops, ha	12	87,41 ha
<i>Cotton–grain farming</i>		<i>48.87 ha</i>
<i>Cotton–grain farming lands with economic and physical non-viability</i>	12	<i>38.54 ha</i>
Vegetable growing, ha	14	0,614 ha
<i>Vegetable growing, ha</i>	14	<i>0,443 ha</i>
<i>Vegetable growing lands with economic and physical non-viability</i>	14	<i>0.171 ha</i>
Reserve lands, ha	-	4.55 ha
TOTAL	26	92.57 ha

The impact on trees is expected at 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).

5.3.3 IMPACT ON BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

A total of 47 affected privately-owned and public buildings and structures were identified. These include the following:

- 5 residential structures, requiring physical demolishing of their houses and relocation;
- 10 auxiliary non-residential structures such as sheds, barn houses, fences and storages, without physical relocation;
- 26 business structures (23 businesses are with physical relocation); and,
- 6 public structures structures (shed, warehouse etc.);

Table 9: Impact on buildings and structures

Impact category	Total number of AHs	Total square, m ²	Share, %	Average % of losses
Residential house	7	1045,4	19,1%	100%
Auxiliary structures (shed, garage, etc.) ⁵	8	3311,96	60,6%	73%
Commercial structure	26	1063,5	19,5%	100%
Public structures	6 ⁶	45	0,8%	100%
TOTAL	47	5465,86	100%	

⁵-2 391,5 m² out of total 6 748,8 m² (0.675 ha) are residential lands without structures

⁶Public bus stops without business

5.3.4 IMPACT ON BUSINESS (ENTREPRENEURS)

According to the impact assessment survey, project design and khokimyats information data there are total 26 businesses are impacted. 24 affected businesses are shops at the bus stops, which will be demolished and relocated. 2 affected businesses will lose their secondary structures (storage area).

5.3.5 IMPACT ON EMPLOYMENT

The project will impact 26 businesses, which are managed by their owners. For individual entrepreneurs, income is derived directly from the net profit of the business rather than from a fixed salary. Their tax declarations are related to the fixed tax of the business. Therefore, compensation for economic displacement is calculated based on the documented or estimated business income, not on losses of wage. In this context, the business owner's profit represents both their income and remuneration for their labor. Accordingly, the Resettlement Plan does not provide separate compensation for lost wages for the business owner.

The impact on farms and dehkan farms involves a reduction in the area used for agricultural activity. However, the average loss of land plot of farmers is approximately 3.66% of the existing farmland. Therefore, the farmer does not plan to reduce the number of workers on their farms. However, since the farmer loses only a small portion of their income-generating land, the amount of compensation for lost income for wages is calculated based on six months' wages, based on the land loss. All farm workers will be engaged to the farmer's remaining land. Loss of land, crop profits, and six months' wages based on the land loss will be compensated to farms.

The impact on dehkan farms is loss of 17.2% of their land, including land that will no longer be physically and economically usable as a result of the project. Land acquisition from dehkan farms is being considered based on the availability of the land to continue their activity. Dehkans do not employ workers. The lands of a dehkan farm are cultivated by the dehkans themselves and their family members. The dehkans will be compensated for the land use, crop losses and cost of auction spent to obtain the land plot.

5.4 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

5.4.1 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

In total, 67⁷ AHs in three project districts will be affected by involuntary resettlement and will have losses to be compensated. These AHs include 77 families and 364 family members. The average household size is 5.4 members per household. 52% of family members are male, 48% are female.

Table 10: Affected people by gender

District	Affected households	Affected persons	Male	Female	Average household size
Kumkurgan	13	63	33	143	4.8
Jarkurgan	53*	295	152	30	5.6
Termez	1	6	3	3	6.0

⁷ 6 of 73 APs are public organizations

Total	67	364	188	176	5.4
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* Out of them, there are 26 farmers and dehkans

5.4.2 GENDER AND ETHNICITY

95% of affected households are male headed and 5% of AHs are female headed. 93% of the project affected people are Uzbek. 7% of the AHs are Tajik.

Table 11: Gender of head of AHs, %

District	Total number of affected persons	Gender of head of AHs	
		Male	Female
Kumkurgan	63	91%	9%
Jarkurgan	295	95%	5%
Termez	6	100%	0%
Total	364	95%	5%

5.4.3 AGE & MARITAL STATUS

The average age of head of affected households is 54.6 years old. The minimum age is 24 years old. Most of heads of households are married (98%). Not married are about 2% of heads of HHs respectively.

Table 12: Marital status of head of AHs

Indicator	Marital status
Married	98%
Not married	2%
Widow	0
Divorced	0
TOTAL	100%

5.4.4 EDUCATION

48% of households' head has secondary education. 12% of total head of households has higher education. 40% of heads of households has special secondary education.

Table 13: Education level of households' head

Indicator	Marital status
Illiterate	0
Initial	0
Secondary	48%
Higher	12%
College	40%
TOTAL	100%

5.4.5 EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME SOURCES

53% of head of households receive the main income from their agricultural activity[§]. 23% of the surveyed households are self-employed and 16% are engaged in business activity

[§] 26 APs out of total 67 APs are farmers and dehkans.

(trade). Both categories in practice are self -employment via individual entrepreneurship. 4% of household's head are pensioners. These are persons who both receive old-age pensions and continue working activity.

Table 14: Employment and income source of households' head

Indicator	Marital status
Agriculture	53%
Self-employment	23%
Trade/Business	16%
Pensioner	4%
No answer	4%
Unemployed	0
Disabled person	0
TOTAL	100%

5.4.6 INCOMES AND EXPENDITURE

The national poverty line in Uzbekistan in 2025 is 669 000 UZS (56.2 USD[§]) per month or 22 000 UZS (1.84 USD) per day. The national minimum wage is 1 271 000 UZS (106,8 USD). Poverty measured at the international poverty line amounts at 2.15 USD per pay.

2% of households mentioned that their monthly income is amounted at national minimum wage or less. The average daily income is around 2.8 USD per day. There are no households below the national poverty line in Uzbekistan.

32% of households has income from 1 000 000 UZS (84 USD) to 3 000 000 UZS (252 USD). The daily income varies from 2.8 to 8.4 USD.

The average monthly income size of 34% households in the project area varies from 3 000 000 UZS (252 USD) up to 5 000 000 UZS (420 USD). The daily income varies from 8.4 to 14 USD.

18% of households have monthly income from 5 000 000 UZS (420 USD) up to 7 000 000 (588 USD per month/ 19.6 USD per day) and 11% - from 7 000 000 UZS (588 USD) up to 10 000 000 UZS (840 USD per month/ 28.0 USD per day) respectively.

3% of households have monthly income up to 15 000 000 UZS (1260 USD per month/ 42.0 USD per day).

Table 15: Income rate of households, UZS

Indicator	%
501 000 - 1000000	2%
1000000-3000000	32%
3000000-5000000	34%
5000000-7000000	18%
7000000-10000000	11%
10000000-15000000	3%
TOTAL	100%

[§] At the exchange rate of 1 USD = 11,900 UZS as of November 2025

The main **secondary sources of households' income** are pensions, which account for 26% of HHs' additional income. Agriculture and farming contribute 16% as a secondary source of income. Self-employment provides only 2% of households' secondary income, while trade and business do not contribute as a secondary source. It is a main source of income for households. 56% of households reported no additional income source.

Table 16: Source of monthly family income, %

Indicator	Primary source of income, %	Secondary source of income
Farming/ Agriculture	53%	16%
Self-employment	23%	2%
Trade/Business	16%	0%
Pension / Social allowance	4%	26%
No answer/ No secondary source of income	4%	56%
TOTAL	100%	100%

The main share of households' expenditures falls on food needs that are 32% of total expenses of AHs. 13% of incomes go to payments of credits and loans. 11% -12% of incomes go to gas and cloth needs of households respectively.

Table 17: Households' monthly expenses, %

Indicator	%
Food	32%
Clothing	12%
Gas	11%
Electricity	2%
Water	1%
Heating	1%
House and other utilities	4%
Gasoline, fuel	3%
Medical/health	5%
Education	6%
Cell phone / internet	1%
Transport expenses	4%
Payment of loan/credit	13%
Irrigating water	5%
TOTAL	100%

5.4.7 ACCESS TO UTILITIES & SERVICES

According to the socio-economic survey of affected households (HH), 99% of households have access to water supply under the existing conditions in the Surkhandarya region. In particular, 64% of HH use piped water delivered by trucks, 28% use centralized water supply with a tap inside the house, and 11% rely on artesian water (pump or hand pump). The average monthly expenditure on water amounts to approximately 89,000 UZS.

The main source of gas supply for households is gas cylinders, which account for 92% of households. Coal and wood are used by 8% of households to reduce their gas

expenditures. The average monthly expenditure for gas is around 63,000–65,000 UZS. Central gas supply is available for a small portion of households (11%).

Regarding water supply, 62% of households use water delivered by truck, 27% have access to central water supply with indoor taps, and 11% use artesian water (pump or hand pump).

As for power supply, 99% of households are connected to central electricity, while 1% use solar panels.

Table 18: Access of HHs to public utilities

Indicator	%
Access to water supply	
Water delivered by truck	62%
Central water supply, indoor tap	27%
Artesian water (pump, hand pump)	11%
TOTAL	100%
Access to gas supply	
Gas cylinder	92%
Coal/wood	8%
TOTAL	100%
Access to power supply	
Central power supply	99%
Solar panels	1%
TOTAL	100%

5.4.8 VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS¹⁰

According to the self-assessment, 61% of affected households (AHs) do not consider themselves socially vulnerable. At the same time, 10% of households include persons with disabilities and members who are unemployed due to illness. In 27% of households, there are pensioners. This category of individuals has a sustainable source of income in the form of old-age pensions, which are established based on their working period. This category of individuals is not considered disabled or low-income. They are allowed to continue working and engaging in business activities (depending on their own willingness) without losing their old-age pension income.

Accordingly, none of the affected persons themselves fall into the category of socially vulnerable. The presence of family members with certain characteristics of vulnerability does not alter the overall conclusion that the affected persons are not vulnerable.

¹⁰ Vulnerability is defined as persons who, by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage (low-income households, unemployed persons) or social status (women headed households, elderly, ethnic minorities, or marginalized communities) 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.

Table 19: Vulnerable households by categories and project districts (family members)

Indicator	Kumkurgan	Jarkurgan	Termez
Households with pensioner /family members	4	14	0
Households with disable family members	3	4	0
Households with family members who unable to work	0	1	0
None	6	34	1
Total	13	53	1

6. STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS AND PARTICIPATION

6.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes the public consultation process with project affected persons and all project stakeholders. The main objectives of public consultation are the following:

- ❖ Inform people about the project, positive results of the project and possible impacts of the project;
- ❖ Disseminate information to people about the project in terms of its activities and scope of work; and understand the views and perceptions of affected people, and local communities, regarding the acquisition of land or the loss of property and its proper compensation;
- ❖ Involve them as stakeholders in the project planning process and further in the implementation process;
- ❖ Obtain the opinions of affected persons regarding the minimization of possible adverse effects on land acquisition and involuntary relocation,
- ❖ Involve the project stakeholders and affected persons in participation of the process of collecting relevant information in the course of detailed measurement studies;
- ❖ Discuss the general policy principles of national laws and policies on WB ESS5 Guideline on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement and inform about the meeting the principles of legality and the guarantee of rights;
- ❖ Discuss the nature of impacts, permanent and temporary impacts, the issues of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement for permanent structures and land.

6.2 STRATEGY OF PUBLIC MEETINGS AND CONSULTATIONS

During the arrangement of public meetings and consultations the following activities were implemented:

- ❖ Official invitations to governmental bodies. As part of the public consultations preparation, a notification letter on planning activities and scheduled project meetings was sent to Kumkurgan, Jarkurgan and Termez districts governmental authority (khokimiyats).
- ❖ Information to the local population: Kumkurgan, Jarkurgan and Termez district khokimiyats worked closely with the community level (makhallas) to disseminate the information on public consultations for makhalla residents living along the project area. During the site visits the project consultants informed of the planning activities of public consultations to the residents and business owners living or working close to the project sites as well.

- ❖ Announcements in public places: Moreover, around 10 announcements were placed at public places such as market, shops, bus stops, etc. Announcements of holding public hearing was published in the local newspapers “Xalq So’zi” and “Kishlok Hayoti”. The official telegram groups were used in some districts such as:
 1. https://t.me/jarqurgon_yangiliklari - Jarkurgan District News, 26K subscribers
 2. <https://t.me/QUMQORGONEWS> - Kumkurgan District News, 50,000 subscribers
 3. <https://t.me/TermizYangiliklarii> - Termez District News, 3K subscribers
 4. <https://t.me/termizc> - Telegram news channel "TERMIZ24" with 1.5K subscribers
 5. t.me/Surxondaryo8 – 44K subscribers
 6. @pressauz 304K subscribers
 7. @oblakouz 203K subscribers
 8. @theliveuz 143K subscribers.
- ❖ Handouts: Participants were provided with handovers presentation slides. The presentation and discussions were conducted in Uzbek language which is more popular among local dwellers than Russian language. All presentation documents were also translated into Uzbek.

Public consultations were chaired by local khokimiyat officials. The public hearings were organized in coordination with the local authorities. Kumkurgan, Jarkurgan and Termez district khokimiyats openly invited interested people and parties that are mostly living along the roads. Public consultations were organized with sufficient place to sit. All attendants were recorded. During the meetings, the participants were invited to share their views and opinions, and deliver their questions and comments.

6.3 PUBLIC MEETINGS AND CONSULTATIONS

6.3.1 First round of public sessions

The first round of public consultations was conducted on October 21-29, 2025. The project has been discussed with a wide range of stakeholders including relevant government departments, local and municipal authorities, and potentially affected people. During the consultation the team also disseminated preliminary information about the project and its expected impacts on social issues and resettlement. Moreover, the discussion on the main social and resettlement concerns related to the preliminary project design.

Issues discussed on stakeholders’ meeting:

- ❖ Background of the project;
- ❖ Area of potential environmental and social project impact and risks;
- ❖ Schedule of preparation of project design documents;
- ❖ Procedures of land acquisition and compensation;
- ❖ Period of public consultations with the project affected households;
- ❖ Mitigation measures (common issues).

A series of in-depth interviews were conducted with specialists in the departments of district administrations. Specialists in environmental and social issues of project team presented the information on the procedures for assessment the project impacts and process of design the mitigation measures for the project affected people. Handouts for all participants of the public meeting included a presentation that was distributed for the meeting participants.

Table 20: Stakeholders' meetings in project districts, Surkhandarya region

Date	Venue	Category of participants	Issues discussed
October 21, 2025	Administration of Districts (Khokimiyats)	The representatives of the following organizations and departments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Regional Department of Cadastral Agency; ❖ Surkhandarya Regional Department of Sanitary and Well-being Agency; ❖ Surkhandarya Regional Department of Constructions; ❖ Surkhandarya Regional Department of Cultural Heritage Agency; ❖ Surkhandarya Regional Department of NEGU. Surkhandarya Regional Department of the Road Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Project background; ❖ Key stages of project implementation; ❖ Data collection of socio-economic baselines of project area by mahallas; ❖ Potential project impacts and expected mitigation measures.
October 22, 27-29, 2025	Project site	Informal seller, Café along the road Shops along the road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Project background; ❖ Key stages of project implementation; ❖ Potential project impacts and expected mitigation measures.
October 23, 2025	Meetings with Mahalla representatives	Representatives of mahalla committees in Kumkurgan, Jarkurgan, Termez districts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Project background; ❖ Key stages of project implementation; Potential project impacts and expected mitigation measures. ❖ Data collection of socio-economic baselines of project area by mahallas.
October 21-25, 2025	Administration of Districts (Khokimiyats)	Representatives of local government, Cadaster agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Overview of the region economic indicators;

Date	Venue	Category of participants	Issues discussed
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ List of farmers and land users along the road; Obtaining information on land size of farmers. ❖ Potential impacts on land users.

6.3.2 Second round of public sessions

After the inception meetings in district administrations and local communities' leaders, Consultant conducted second round of meetings with local administration and affected communities for detailed discussion of potential risks of impacts on land acquisition and resettlement as well as mitigation measures to be applied to the affected households.

The public hearings were organized in coordination with the local authorities. Kumkurgan, Jarkurgan and Termez districts hokimiyats openly invited¹¹ interested people and parties that are mostly living along the roads. Overall, there were 124 participants in public consultation meetings in project area sites. The complete list of participants, with place of residence and partially occupational information is attached in Annex 2. Participants of the meeting represented local authorities, public institutions such as employees of local medical stationeries, secondary school teachers, and members of local communities.

Participants were provided with handovers presentation slides. The presentation and discussions were conducted in Uzbek language which is more popular among local dwellers than Russian language. All presentation documents were also translated into Uzbek. Project consultant briefly described project overview, principles and methods adopted for drafting RPF / RAP, possible environmental impacts of the project, and proposed mitigation measures were distributed as a handout and discussed point by point.

The meetings with potential APs to be relocated were focused on the clarification of the project's goals and objectives, the project implementation process, inform people about the potential impact of the project, the land acquisition and resettlement process, design and implementation of mitigation measures for the project (RAP development). In particular, individual meetings covered the following:

- ❖ Introduction: General information on the project;
- ❖ Summary: general provisions of national legislation, the procedure for land acquisition and compensation, the World Bank Policy on Involuntary Resettlement.
- ❖ Project impact and mitigation measures.
- ❖ Right for compensation. Entitlement Matrix by categories of affected households;
- ❖ GRM;
- ❖ Discussion of issues and problems that are of interest of the project beneficiaries and stakeholders.

¹¹ Announcement about public consultation is described in Section 7.2

After the presentation, participants were invited to share their views and opinions, and deliver their questions and comments. The major queries were with respect to the alignment and compensation.

Table 21: Stakeholders' meetings in project districts, Surkhandarya region

Date	Venue	Category of participants	Issues discussed
October 30, 2025	Administration of Kumkurgan District (Khokimiyat) 32 participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Local residents and community leaders of Navbakhor, Jiydali, Besh Kahraman, Elabad, Hurriyat, Jarkishlak, Mehrobad, Yangiyer communities; ❖ Project affected persons & Land users; ❖ Other community members, including vulnerable residents; ❖ Representatives of Kumkurgan district administration; Cadaster agency, Architecture department. ❖ PIU, design institute specialists, resettlement and environmental specialists. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Project background; ❖ Key stages of project implementation; ❖ Scope of project works; ❖ Potential project impacts and expected mitigation measures. ❖ Discussion of scope of planned work, measures to minimize the negative impact, screening of project area, discussion of GRM levels. ❖ Entitlement Martix, eligibility for compensation and mitigation measure. Process of evaluation, expertise, compensation payments etc. ❖ Contact information on project feedback. ❖ Concerns and questions.
October 31, 2025	Administration of Jarkurgan District (Khokimiyat) 61 participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Local residents and community leaders of Maslahattepa, Beshbulok, – Oltintepa, Obi hayot, Obod guzor, Kanar, Hayitobod, Dostlik, Porlok yulduz, Yangiaryk, Gur gur, Madaniyat, Kunchilik, Hujaqishloq communities; ❖ Project affected persons & Land users; ❖ Other community members, including vulnerable residents; ❖ Representatives of Jarkurgan district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Project background; ❖ Key stages of project implementation; ❖ Scope of project works; ❖ Potential project impacts and expected mitigation measures. ❖ Discussion of scope of planned work, measures to minimize the negative impact, screening of project area, discussion of GRM levels. ❖ Entitlement Martix, eligibility for compensation and mitigation measure. Process of evaluation, expertise, compensation payments etc.

		<p>administration; Cadaster agency, Architecture deparment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ PIU, design institute specialists, resettlement and environmental specialists. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Contact information on project feedback. ❖ Discussion of PAPs concerns.
	<p>Building of Educational Center on training Afghan citizens in Termez district</p> <p>31 participants</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Local residents and community leaders of Sh. Rashidov and Korahon communities; ❖ Project affected person & Land users; ❖ Other community members, including vulnerable residents; ❖ Representatives of Termez district administration; ❖ PIU, design institute specialists, resettlement and environmental specialists. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Project background; ❖ Key stages of project implementation; ❖ Scope of project works; ❖ Potential project impacts and expected mitigation measures. ❖ Discussion of scope of planned work, measures to minimize the negative impact, screening of project area, discussion of GRM levels. ❖ Entitlement Martix, eligibility for compensation and mititgation measure. Process of evaluation, expertise, compensation payments etc. ❖ Contact information on project feedback. ❖ Concerns and questions.

The main issues that were interested in participants are as follows:

Table 22 Questions discussed during the meetings, October 2025

Questions	Responses
When will the construction start?	Construction works are planned to start in August 2026, after tenders and contractor mobilization.
Is there a need to acquire the land plots as well? Or people may continue use their lands after construction of road?	The lands will be acquired permanently. These lands will be used for construction of road and infrastructure.
How will compensation for losses be calculated?	All compensation calculations and property evaluation will be carried out by an independent licensed appraisal company. Property evaluation will be based on the market value of the property loss. All the appraisal reports will pass the expertise to ensure the verification of the evaluation done by the appraisal company. That is a guarantee that the appraisal company is calculated the actual market value of the property loss.

Questions	Responses
	In order to minimize inconvenience of the affected people, khokimiyats may provide possible assistance to attract independent appraisal companies for evaluation or provide the PAPs with name of companies and allow them to select one of them. . All costs for evaluation process will be covered by the project costs (costs for evaluation services).
How will compensation for lost trees be calculated on the land plot? How will the costs of growing trees that bring crops be compensated?	Evaluation of trees will be carried out taking into account the age and productivity of the tree.
How will the issue of land acquisition and compensation be addressed?	Inventory of households in the cadastre department has already begun. Cadaster documents are necessary for the preparation the appraisal report of property and trees to be carried out by an independent appraisal company. After calculating the compensation, compensation payments will be agreed with the PAPs and paid before start of the construction. Only after this the land acquisition and resettlement stage will be carried out.
Can we hire the appraisal company ourselves?	Yes, any household may hire independent appraisal company to make assessment of their assets. The cost of the evaluation services will be covered by the project.
What should we do if we are not agreed with the amount of compensation?	You may hire the appraisal company yourselves and apply to the court for final evaluation of the lost assets.
Whether compensation would be provided to those who previously paid for property valuation at their own expense but whose properties are no longer affected by the new design. They also asked whether valuation reports prepared in 2022 remain valid?	If the validity period of a valuation report has expired, an expert review ¹² is required to confirm its relevance. The cost of such expertise or valuation updates will be covered by the hokimiyat.
How will we get the compensation?	The compensation will be paid to the bank account of the owners of lost assets.
How they could withdraw compensation funds without fees if the money is credited to a bank card?	Funds can be withdrawn directly from the bank's cashier without using a plastic card and without any commission, by submitting a written request to the bank chairman.
If the owner of the lost assets is not available, how can we receive the compensation?	You will need a notarized power of attorney from the property owner to receive compensation on behalf of the owner.

¹² Expertise at the Republican Center of Forensic Expertise named after Kh. Sulaymonova (RCFE) under the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Questions	Responses
Residents asked whether the hokimiyat would assist in connecting utilities (gas, water, electricity) to new houses?	Resettled households will receive priority assistance in connecting essential utilities.
A participant requested help restoring a hokim's decree lost in a fire.	The issue was resolved during the consultations — the deputy hokim contacted the archive and ordered a duplicate to be issued.
Residents requested the project map to check whether their houses would be affected? Whether the road level would change after reconstruction?	Drawings and layouts are available for review at the PIU or hokimiyat offices upon request. The road elevation will remain the same, except for specific sections where leveling is required to ensure safety and proper water drainage.
Whether pedestrian crossings and lighting would be installed near schools and social facilities?	The project includes pedestrian crossings, road signs, and street lighting near schools, markets, and bus stops.
Whether they could open businesses at new bus stops along the reconstructed road?	After project completion, businesses may be opened with hokimiyat approval and coordination with the Committee for Automobile Roads
Entrepreneurs asked whether they would receive alternative trading spaces after land acquisition?	Assistance will be provided to affected business owners to identify new trading premises. They may also participate in public auctions or other lawful allocation procedures. Affected persons will have priority rights and consultative support from the hokimiyat and PIU.
Entrepreneurs asked if they could continue operating until demolition?	Business operations is allowed to continue until construction or demolition begins, provided safety requirements are met. All owners will be notified in advance.
Residents asked whether alternative land plots would be provided to resettled households?	Provision of alternative plots is not envisaged. All affected households will receive cash compensation at market value sufficient to purchase equivalent housing and land without worsening living standards.
Farmers asked whether compensation would be paid if only part of a land plot is acquired?	Yes, compensation will be provided proportionally to the acquired area, including lost crops and improvements. If the remaining land becomes unusable, the entire plot will be acquired with full market-value compensation.
Residents asked whether private land could be temporarily used for storage or machinery? What is about the condition of land after temporary use?	Temporary use is allowed only with written consent of the owner and with compensation for the duration of use. Upon completion of works, all temporarily occupied land will be reclaimed and returned to owners in no worse condition than before.
Whether there would be job opportunities during construction?	Contractors will involve local residents wherever possible, especially for seasonal and unskilled work, in

Questions	Responses
	line with World Bank ESS2 (Labor and Working Conditions).
How noise and construction waste will be managed?	The contractor is required to follow the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), which includes strict measures for controlling noise, dust, and proper waste management.
How they could submit complaints or suggestions related to the project?	The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is developed for the project. Complaints may be submitted in writing, by phone, via email, or through complaint boxes installed at hokimiyat offices. All grievances are reviewed within 15 calendar days, in accordance with Law No. 445 "On Appeals of Individuals and Legal Entities". During the construction period, the GRM contact persons and GRM boxes will be available at contractor as well.
Some women asked why their plots were not included for demolition, expressing interest in receiving compensation to purchase new housing?	The project is implemented strictly in accordance with right-of-way norms and the red line. Project impact assessment is carried out within the developed project design.

Information on public consultations is given in Annex 2.

6.3.3 Third round of public sessions

Individual and public meetings with the affected persons were held after the census/inventory survey and finalized the appraisal (November 26-27, 2025) that are of interest of the project beneficiaries and stakeholders. The main purpose of the meetings was to clarify the appraisal results, confirm the satisfaction with the evaluation reports and explain the procedures of re-evaluation if the PAPs are not satisfied with the appraisal results.

The participants of the consultations expressed their support for the project. Many of the questions were related to the start period of the project and whether more roads can be added into the project. Some questions are also related to where to get additional information on the impact of the project and the complaints mechanism.

During the meetings, it was explained that RPF and RAP may be obtained at regional and district khokimiat. RPF and RAP will be published soon on the website of the CR/Avtoyulinvest / PIU and the World Bank website.

Table 23: Stakeholders' meetings in project districts, Surkhandarya region

Date	Venue	Category of participants	Issues discussed
November 26, 2025	Administration of Kumkurgan District (Khokimiyat) 12 participants	❖ Project affected persons & Land users;	❖ Discussion of project impacts, evaluation of the property losses, expertise, level of satisfaction with the evaluation carried out by

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Representatives of Kumkurgan district administration; ❖ Representatives of appraisal company; ❖ Resettlement specialists. 	<p>the appraisal companies, explanation of procedures of compensation payments as well as explanation of the procedure of national legislation for PAPs who are not satisfied with the evaluation of the property losses and expressed willingness to re-evaluate their assets.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Discussion of GRM levels. ❖ Contact information on project feedback. ❖ Concerns and questions.
November 27, 2025	Administration of Jarkurgan district 35 participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Project affected persons & Land users, including farmer and dehkans; ❖ Representatives of Jakurgan district administration; ❖ Representatives of appraisal company; ❖ Resettlement specialists. 	
November 27, 2025	AP in Termez, Individual meeting on site 1 AP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Project affected person ❖ Resettlement specialists. 	

The main issues that were interested in participants are as follows:

Table 24 Questions discussed during the meetings, November 2025

Questions	Responses
Why the expertise is required after preparing the appraisal report?	Project representatives explained the appraisal and expertise procedures. Appraisal reports are required to confirm the validity of the appraisal and prevent unjustified underestimation or overestimation of the property's value.
When will compensation payments be done?	Compensation payments will be done after all necessary procedures are completed and documents are approved. At today's meeting, satisfaction with the appraisal, as well as any additional questions, demands, or clarifications from affected parties, will be discussed. After the appraisal and expertise procedures are completed, the information on the estimated damage will be given to the Council of People's Deputies for review, approval, and allocation of funds for compensation. Compensation payments will then be made to affected parties.
May I pay for the appraisal company's services and the appraisal after compensation payments have been paid?	This issue should be discussed individually with the appraisal company.
Is it possible to obtain a similar store at the bus stop near theirs, as this store was the family's only source of	Regarding the issue of providing a new location for the store, the possibility of allocating an alternative retail outlet has been raised; this is only possible through an

Questions	Responses
income (their son has health issues and has undergone numerous surgeries)?	auction. However, in order to support income restoration, representatives of the district khokimiyat suggested that the affected family submit a written request to the khokimiyat and consider the possibility of such a solution, taking into account the affected family's social status, by engaging the officials responsible for allocating benefits.
Farmers expressed concern that no one had informed them exactly which plots would be acquired. They are requesting that designers visit the site and show the land allocation lines.	They were provided with contact information of the design specialists to clarify design solutions and land allocation lines. Furthermore, farmers were advised to contact Giprozem, as this institute's specialists have the necessary map data for each farmer to determine land allocation.
One female farmer asked to be informed exactly when her plot of land would be acquired, as she needs to continue working on her land.	Since farmers and dehkans have already been notified of the planned land allocation and compensation has been calculated, this period is considered a cut off date. After this stage, the project will not compensate farmers for any additional losses if they continue to invest in their land and grow crops after receiving information about the land allocation.
Farmers noted that they don't know how many ha will be acquired from them. Farmers also reported that they are unaware of compensation and that their property has not been assessed by an appraisal company.	Information on detailed land acquisition is available at the khokimiyat's department of agriculture. This was also discussed during public meetings and consultations in October 2025. Furthermore, farmers and dehkans are advised to contact Giprozem, as specialists from this institute have the necessary data on maps for each farmer to determine land acquisition.
The owners of a two-story house asked when they would be notified of the demolition and how much time they would be given to vacate their home?	The entire land allocation and compensation process will be implemented in stages. The first stage, involving property evaluation and determining the amount of compensation for affected individuals, is currently underway. This will be followed by the preparation of a resolution by the Council of People's Deputies on demolition and compensation. After this, each affected person will be informed in writing of the upcoming demolition of their buildings. To confirm the affected person's satisfaction with the amount of compensation provided, a notarized agreement will be signed with each affected person, and the compensation deadlines will be provided. Only after receiving compensation the affected household will be required within a specified period to vacate the building (30 working days). Sometimes this period may exceed the established deadline. This will need to be separately agreed with the khokimiyat. However, after receiving compensation and before construction work begins on the site, the buildings must be vacated.
A hairdressing salon owner inquired about the "land for land"	He was explained that a replacement land plot will not be provided and that the land could be purchased through auction. The appraiser informed him the

Questions	Responses
compensation. He inquired whether he was included on the list of PAPs.	amount of compensation calculated and confirmed that his name was on the list of PAPs.
Shop owners inquired about the compensation procedure.	Compensation is paid to each property owner's bank card.
Individuals who have completed appraisal and expert assessment asked whether the fact that some other citizens were dissatisfied with the assessment results would affect them. They wanted to know whether they would receive compensation on time and whether the payment period would be delayed due to other people's complaints.	No, all complaints and disagreements regarding the compensation amount will be considered on an individual basis.
Households asked whether they would be required to pay for the appraiser's services if they voluntarily re-appraised their property.	The project provides for reimbursement of operating expenses for affected individuals. This is a one-time payment and covers the cost of the property appraisal once. There is no provision for reimbursement of several appraisal costs.
A household owner asked what to do if they disagree with the appraisal results.	This issue can only be resolved by applying to the court, as the expertise was conducted by the Republican Center of Forensic Expertise named after H. Sulaimanova.
A woman with a two-story house is dissatisfied with the appraisal amount and asked for clarification on how the appraisal determines the final property value. She believes the appraisal underestimates the property value. Therefore, she will not have the appraisal performed a second time.	The Republican Center of Forensic Expertise named after H. Sulaimanova conducts objective expertise of the appraisals to prevent unjustified overestimation or underestimation of property valuations, ensure the legality and reliability of the appraisal, and ensure that the market value of the property is consistent with it.

Information on individual and public consultations is given in Annex 2.

6.3.4 Strategy of future public consultations

Meaningful consultations will be conducted throughout the project implementation cycle. An additional round of consultation with affected persons will be held at the stage of updating RAP and implementation stage. For future consultations, the project includes the following steps:

- ❖ Public meetings in order to inform community members about the compensation paid and the assistance provided to the project affected households;
- ❖ Collection of information on complaints, proposals of affected persons on the issues of compensation and project mitigation measures;
- ❖ All monitoring and evaluation reports of the RAP components of the project will be disclosed to the public in the same way as RAP itself.

- ❖ Attempts will be made to ensure that vulnerable groups understand the process of compensation taken into account their specific needs.
- ❖ Affected persons will receive information on corrective measures, if any required, in accordance with the RAP implementation procedures.

6.4 DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION

Goals and objectives of the disclosure of project implementation are being disclosed the project details with the affected people and other stakeholders through public consultation meetings. The RAP will be disclosed after the endorsement the final report with Avtoyulinvest Agency (Implementing Agency under CR) and CR. The RAP will be available at the regional and district administration and will be published on the website of the CR/ Avtoyulinvest and the World Bank website.

The updated RAP will be disclosed to the project affected persons during the public consultation meetings as well. The updated RAP will be available at the local administration (regional and district level), PIU, CR / Avtoyulinvest Agency. The relevant agencies and organization involved in project implementation will disclose the RAP at their web-sites (if required).

7. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

7.1 INTRODUCTION

This section describes mechanisms to receive and facilitate the resolution of affected persons' concerns and grievances.

WB ESS10 requires 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.

7.2 REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN'S COMPLAINT HANDLING SYSTEM

From the national legislation perspective there is a centralized complaints mechanism (online portal) for all public utility providers that was opened in 2017 by Presidential Decree No728 dated September 15, 2017. As this online portal is intended for wide range of issues brought to government attention, it was considered more appropriate to develop a single system/approach for receiving feedback and complains from stakeholders impacted by the development of the M41 Bishkek-Dushanbe-Termez Project.

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the Appeals of Individuals and Legal Entities was introduced on October 29, 2014 and this law replaced the earlier law on Appeal of Citizens that was introduced on December 13, 2012. This law guarantees the right to appeal and prescribes the requirements of an appeal, its form and structure. Further, the timeline for addressing the appeal, the procedure for personal hearing, need for maintaining record of appeals and procedure for second appeal are prescribed.

According to the law, affected persons can submit their grievances through the Virtual reception of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which is an online portal. From February 2018, the online version is updated and presented on this online portal. All citizens of the country can use different options for their appeals.

1. By calling the phone number 0-800-210-00-00 or the short number 10-00;
2. By using the online portal and filling out a special request form on the website <http://pm.gov.uz>;
3. 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.

Through this system, any persons from Kumkurgan, Jarkurgan, Termez districts can send their applications, suggestions and complaints to the portal of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. After receiving the complaint from the Surkhandarya region, the responsible person from online portal will provide complainant with contact details of the responsible person from the Committee for Roads (CR) under the Ministry of Transport. The CR will directly request the PIU to resolve the grievance, with an option of sending the grievance through an email. In the new version of the Virtual Reception, the complainant can indicate the mahalla in which they live when submitting the appeal. This will speed up the solution of the problem, help determine which sector is responsible for the problem resolving.

The online portal has provisions for checking the status of the grievance and further appeal if the appellant has been harassed for raising the grievance. If someone who sends a complaint is persecuted, she/he can quickly report it by pressing a special “button” on the same site. Such messages will be considered promptly and with high priority of involving law enforcement agencies.

7.3 PROJECT 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 first 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 Hokimiyat). 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.

6. **Level 6** (Virtual reception of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan) - General office of grievance redress mechanism for all types of complaints. The application to the people reception is allowed at any stage of complaints from all project affected people.

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 will be reported to WB through the project implementation report.

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.

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 below provides the timeframes for response to grievances.

Table 25: 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.

7.4 GMR RESPONSIBILITIES AND COORDINATION

Committee for Roads

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 assist Al Mar in engagement activities during RAP preparation.

The table below provides the contact details for GRM levels:

Table 26: GRM contact details

Level 1 (Mahalla / Village Assembly)		
Kumkurgan district	Hurriyat	Phone: +998910770468, Chaiman: Axmedov E
	Munchoktepa	Phone: +998915797367, Chaiman: Yusupov T.
	Elobod	Phone: +998990212775, Chaiman: Choriyev S.
	Jiydali	Phone: +998912291937, Chaiman: Valiyeva S.

	Beshkahramon	Phone: +998919086982, Chaiman: Hudoyqulov N
	Jarqishloq	Phone: +998907476237, Chaiman: Mamarajapov S
	Gultepa	Phone +998915850055, Chaiman: Karimov H.
	Navbahor	Phone: +998942650550, Chaiman: Holmatov Sh.
	Mekhrobod	Phone: +998902951928, Chaiman: Holtorayev A.
Jarkurgan district	Oltintepa	Phone: +998992497586, Chaiman: Hujamqulov A.
	Surhon sohili	Phone: +998942084666, Chaiman: Mamatov A
	Obi hayot	Phone: +998942671968, Chaiman: Mustanov J.
	Ismoiltepa	Phone: +998936971774, Chaiman: Jumayev H.
	Dostlik	Phone: +998978417272, Chaiman: Haitnazarov O.
	Istiqlol	Phone: +998992429971, Chaiman: Hidayev A
	Nurli diyor	Phone: +998915858661, Chaiman: Boymurodov S.
	Oqtepa	Phone: +998942043135, Chaiman: Musurmonov Sh.
	Gur-gur	Phone: +998915156761, Chaiman: Dolanov Sh.
Termez district	Qoraxon	Phone: +998942088337, Chaiman: Qurbanov F.
	Amir Temur	Phone: +998973522817, Chaiman: Shonazarov O.
	SharofRashidov	Phone: +998975520419, Chaiman: Yakubov P.
	Quyoshli yurt	Phone: +998976777888, Chaiman: Tadjiyev A.
	At-Termiziy	Phone: +998945125294, Chaiman: Yuldoshev S.
Level 2 (District Hokimiyat)		
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
Level 3 (PIU /CR)		
Project Phone Line		Phone +998 71 286 11 84
Project E-mail		ctsi.project.uzb@gmail.com
Official Letter Address		Mustakillik avenue 68A, Tashkent, Uzbekistan
Contact person		Mr. Jakhongir Karimov, PIU Director
Level 4 (Regional khokimiyat)		
Surkhandarya regional khokimiyat		Phone: +998 (76) 224-02-89, 1088 Email: gov@surxondaryo.uz Address: At-Termiziy street, 1A, Termez city
Level 5 (Court)		
District court		Court of Jarkurgan, Kumkurgan and Termez districts
Regional court		Court of Surkhandarya region

Level 6 (Country complaint handling system)	
Virtual reception of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Contractor (Construction Phase)	
Contractor CLO	<p>Contact details to be confirmed</p> <p>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.</p>
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	<p>Contractor - Contact details to be confirmed</p> <p>Social Manager will collect grievances during stakeholder meetings, through phone calls, e-mails, etc. and manage them as per Project SEP.</p>
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.

7.5 GRM MANAGEMENT AND DISCLOSURE

The grievance mechanism of this Project will be publicized using the means outlined and as linked to the disclosure processes in the following ways:

- Posters.
- Future consultation meetings.
- Letters to the local and provincial authorities, and Online (website).

In addition, notices will also be provided at the Project entrance in regard of how to lodge a grievance and the process related to follow up. The information provided will be available in both English, Uzbek and Russian and will include the following:

- What Project-level mechanisms are capable of delivering and what benefits complainants can receive from using the company's grievance mechanism, as opposed to other resolution mechanisms;
- Who can raise complaints (i.e., all stakeholders);
- Where, when, and how community members can file complaints;
- Who is responsible for receiving and responding to complaints;

- What sort of response complainants can expect from the company, including timing of response; and
- What other rights and protection are guaranteed.

8. ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENT

8.1 INTRODUCTION

This section outlines AP's entitlements and eligibility and describes all resettlement assistance measures including an entitlement matrix. It also specifies all assistance to vulnerable groups, including women, and other special groups; and outlines opportunities for affected persons to derive appropriate development benefits from the project.

8.2 ELIGIBILITY

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.

- Who have formal legal rights to land or assets;
- 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
- Who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use.

Categories of users of land plots in Uzbekistan subject to compensation of losses in view of land alienation are determined in the Land Code:

- Legal entities having land plots on the right of permanent ownership, use, terminal (temporary) use, rent and property according to the order established by the law;
- Natural persons having land plots on the right of lifelong inheritable ownership, permanent use, terminal (temporary) use, rent and property according to the order established by the law.

All persons referred to these categories on the basis of the appropriate legal documents, are legal owners of the property owned by them, are protected by the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan and have the right to apply for compensation for loss of this property in the order established by the law. In addition, persons not having legal rights and claims concerning the land plots occupied to them will also receive compensation such as help to a new residence instead of compensation for the land plots withdrawn from them, and resettlement assistance, for achievement of the objectives (including assistance to restore livelihoods) in compliance with the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No 51 dated February 2025.

8.3 CUT-OFF DATE

Cut-off dates are essential in the process of drawing up list 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 is the start date of the census, November 23, 2025. 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 civil works would start, so special attention needs to be taken to secure the sites from allocation of land to the business owners and new construction which will not be eligible for compensation.

8.4 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 below, summarizing the types of losses and the corresponding nature and scope of entitlements:

Table 27: 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 ¹³ with a legal right ¹⁴ to use a land (agricultural farms, land for livestock grazing)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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)	<p>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.</p> <p>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</p>

¹³ 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

¹⁴ 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.

			<p>includes any blockage of accessibility chosen by the contractor with employer or supervision engineer permission.</p> <p>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.</p>
Commercial land	Permanent land acquisition	Leaseholders/land user with a legal right to use a land (gas filling stations, commercial buildings, container shops)	<p>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.</p> <p>Where land-based compensation is not feasible, monetary compensation based on the full replacement cost for the land, loss of right for land use.</p> <p>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”.</p> <p>Transaction and other costs related to the resettlement process will be borne by the Project.</p>
	Temporary land requirement/ procurement for laydown areas used during construction	Leaseholders/ land user with a legal right to use a land (gas filling stations, commercial buildings, container shops)	<p>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 land use, replacement value for crop and tree loss will be compensated as per relevant entitlements indicated below.</p> <p>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</p>

			<p>includes any blockage of accessibility chosen by the contractor with employer or supervision engineer permission</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
	Residential land	Permanent land acquisition	<p>Land users who have lifelong inheritable possession or permanent possession</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land based compensation should be considered as the first option for affected land. <p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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” • Unaffected portions of the land will also be compensated at replacement cost if they become unviable for use without depreciation; • Transaction and other costs related to the resettlement process will be borne by the Project.
		Temporary land acquisition for laydown areas	<p>Land users who have lifelong inheritable possession or permanent possession</p> <p>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.</p>

		used during construction		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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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) ¹⁵ / Sanitary Protection Zone	Property/assets located within RoW	Permanent	Any activity that is restricted within RoW as per requirements of Sanitary Protection Zone ¹⁶	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 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
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¹⁵ 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.

¹⁶ 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

				<p>administrative charges that would lead to “security of tenure”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Salvage materials from original house and/or other structures will be provided to owners without any depreciation
		Temporary	Renters of residential structures	<p>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.</p>
	Non-residential structures	Permanent	Owners of non-residential structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement cost of structures will be paid at present market value, free of depreciation and including all taxes and transfer fees.
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	Other structures	Permanent	Owners of the structure (irrespective of whether they own the land or have title to the structure)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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
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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.

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	
	Temporary Business disruption	Income loss due to the temporary restriction of road use and customer access is blocked or restricted.	1. Industries, companies losing income due to the restriction of road use; 2. Informal sellers using road for selling purposes	<p>Loss of income should be compensated based on monthly income multiplied to the time period that will be applied for restriction of road use.</p> <p>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.</p>	
	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		<p>Workers will be compensated based on their monthly income multiplied to the period time period that will be applied for restriction of road use.</p> <p>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.</p>
		Permanent loss of wage / job	Permanent Workers		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent workers of the affected businesses or agricultural farms / enterprises will be paid for lost wages up to 6 months,

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

				<p>calculated value¹⁹ OR In-kind support of local administration (transport will be provided for free of any charge to APs) ²⁰</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 customer access is blocked or restricted.	Workers of industries, companies, businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The information on salary amount will be collected within the census survey.
		Permanent loss of wage / job	Permanent Workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

¹⁹ 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.

²⁰ 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.

			Temporary / seasonal workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
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E. Additional assistance for Vulnerable households- Titleholders and Non-titleholders

Vulnerable Households ²¹	Additional losses or impacts as a result of vulnerable status.	Either permanent or temporary	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 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 <p>Any additional groups identified by the socio-economic surveys and by meaningful public consultation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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)..
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F. Loss of crops and trees

Crops and trees	Crops	Permanent loss	Owner of crops (irrespective of land use rights)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the case that crops are not ready to harvest, compensation for primary (and secondary crops if any)
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²¹ 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

			<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An allowance equivalent to one-year average net income based on the average income over the past 3 years. • 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

				<p>at market rates to be determined by an Independent Valuator including recovery value and increase index.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Owner of the tree will be allowed to cut the tree and keep the wood free of cost prior to construction.
		Permanent loss	Owner of decorative (timber) trees (irrespective of land use rights)	<p>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.</p>
Refusal of compensation	<p>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.</p>			

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 ²² with a legal right ²³ to use a land (agricultural farms, land for livestock grazing)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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"

²² 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

²³ 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.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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)	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
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.

			<p>Where land based compensation is not feasible, monetary compensation based on the full replacement cost for the land, loss of right for land use.</p> <p>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”.</p> <p>Transaction and other costs related to the resettlement process will be borne by the Project.</p>
	Temporary land requirement/ procurement for laydown areas used during construction	Leaseholders/ land user with a legal right to use a land (gas filling stations, commercial buildings, container shops)	<p>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 land use, replacement value for crop and tree loss will be compensated as per relevant entitlements indicated below.</p> <p>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</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Residential land	Permanent land acquisition	Land users who have lifelong inheritable possession or permanent possession	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land based compensation should be considered as the first option for affected land.

			<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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” • Unaffected portions of the land will also be compensated at replacement cost if they become unviable for use without depreciation; • 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	<p>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.</p> <p>This also includes any blockage of accessibility chosen by the contractor with employer or supervision engineer permission.</p>
Partial loss of land plot where remaining portion is not viable	Permanent All type of lands	Land users with legal title or recognized rights.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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) ²⁴ / Sanitary Protection Zone	Property/assets located within RoW	Permanent	Any activity that is restricted within RoW as per requirements of Sanitary Protection Zone ²⁵	Impact/damages to any structures or assets restricted by requirements of SPZ should be paid based on replacement cost value.
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B. Loss of Private Structure (Residential and Commercial)- Titleholders

Structures	Residential structures	Permanent	Owners of residential structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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

²⁴ 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.

²⁵ 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

				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.solliq.uz.
	Non-residential structures	Permanent	Owners of non-residential structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 be paid as well as per the provisions mentioned above for loss of land. • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.,	Permanent	Affected communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

	fences, additional constructions for landscaping, parking places)			accordance with, after the project completion, an as-built survey will be conducted with application on the cadastral map of the area.
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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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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 UZS²⁶ - one -time allowance payment based on basic calculated value OR In-kind support of local administration (transport will be provided for free of any charge to APs) ²⁷ 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)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Industries, companies losing income due to the restriction of road use; Informal sellers using road for selling purposes 	<p>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.</p> <p>Provision of compensation will be based on tax declaration or official minimum salary. OR</p>

²⁶ The stated reimbursement rate for transportation expenses is based on the baseline value used to calculate social assistance in Uzbekistan. This rate may be revised based on an assessment of the actual transportation costs of affected households at the time of relocation.

²⁷ 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.

				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 blocked or restricted.	1. Industries, companies losing income due to the restriction of road use; 2. Informal sellers using road for selling purposes		<p>Loss of income should be compensated based on monthly income multiplied to the time period that will be applied for restriction of road use.</p> <p>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.</p>
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		<p>Workers will be compensated based on their monthly income multiplied to the period time period that will be applied for restriction of road use.</p> <p>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.</p>
	Permanent loss of wage / job	Permanent Workers		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 value²⁸ OR In-kind support of local administration (transport will be provided for free of any charge to APs) ²⁹ • Other livelihoods support measures depending on the results of vulnerability assessment of PAPs.

²⁸ 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.

²⁹ 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.

Loss of Wages	Loss of wages	Temporary loss of wages due to the restriction of road use and customer access is blocked or restricted.	Workers of industries, companies, businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The information on salary amount will be collected within the census survey.
		Permanent loss of wage / job	Permanent Workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

Vulnerable Households ³⁰	Additional losses or impacts as a result of vulnerable status.	Either permanent or temporary	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 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 <p>Any additional groups identified by the socio-economic surveys and by meaningful public consultation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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)..
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F. Loss of crops and trees

Crops and trees	Crops	Permanent loss	Owner of crops (irrespective of land use rights)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Advance notice provided so that owners can harvest the crops
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³⁰ 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

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
		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

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				<p>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.</p>
<p>Refusal of compensation</p>	<p>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.</p>			

9. CALCULATION OF COMPENSATION AND SUPPORT³¹

This section will outline how compensation has been calculated for each component of the RP, and a summary of that calculation.

9.1 LAND

According to the national legislation, there is no "land for land compensation" as new land plot may be allocated through the auction. Due to this, compensation for land plots was evaluated by replacement cost for affected land plots.

A total of 48 land users with the legal right for lands were assessed. Out of 73 AHHs there are 48 legal land users, including 15 residential households, 7 businesses and 26 farmers and dehkans. 19 businesses do not have right for the land plot and will received compensation for their losses, but not related to the land³². 6 public lands under public structures are not subject to land compensation. More detailed information on Affected Household' compensation is given below:

Table 28: Compensation for land plots

Impact category	Total number of AHHs	Cost for land plots, UZS	Cost for land plots. USD
Residential land	15	2 577 737 732	210 855
Commercial area	7	184 046 777	15 055
Agricultural area**	26	115 547 674,81**	9 452
TOTAL	48*	2 877 332 183,81	235 361,5

* 19 business structures do not have legal right for land use. 6 public structures are not subject for compensation for land.

** Compensation for lands of 11 farmers and 14 dehkans which are impacted because of future economic and physical non-viability is included into the total amount of compensation for agricultural lands

Following the adoption of the law on land allocation through the land auctions, 14 dehkan farms and one farmer received land through auction. Reimbursement of the auction costs for affected land plot will be provided for these affected individuals.

Table 29 Reimbursement of the cost of land auction

Impact category	Total number of AHHs	Cost for land plots, UZS	Cost for land plots. USD
Cost of auction for obtaining the land plot	14 dehkans 1 farmers	140 360 245,1	11 754,5
TOTAL	15	140 360 245,1	11 754,5

³¹ Calculations of compensation are carried out preliminary by the estimated rate of the losses at the current market prices according to exchange rate of the Central Bank of RU at January 31, 2025, 1 USD is equal to 12225.16 UZS.

³² Land for business at bus stops is allocated for medium-term use without the right of ownership

9.2 BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

The compensation for residential / non-residential secondary and business structures and buildings was evaluated by appraisal company at market replacement cost based on the provisions of entitlement matrix. The details on compensation are given in Table below.

Table 30: Compensation for residential, non - residential auxiliary and business structures

Impact category	Total number of AHs	Cost for structures UZS	Cost for structures. USD
Residential house	7	7 539 807 901,35	616 745,13
Auxiliary structures (shed, garage, etc.)	8		
Business structures	26	3 454 689 217,68	282 588,47
TOTAL	41*	10 994 497 119,03	899 333,60

*6 public structures are not subject for compensation for structure

** It is expected that 2 business owners, who were included into the compensation calculations, will refuse from the provided mitigation measures and compensation. See Annex 6.

9.3 CROPS AND TREES

The compensation for impacted trees at the residential homestead plots and crops grown by farmers (agricultural profit losses) were calculated separately at replacement cost based on compensation for the land, loss of right for land use. The details on compensation are given in Table below.

Table 31: Compensation for trees and crops

Impact category	Total number of AHs / area	Cost for crops and trees, UZS	Cost for crops and trees, USD
Private trees			
Trees, units	46 trees 6 AHs	4 041 861,0	330,6
Agricultural losses (losses of agricultural profit)			
Crops, ha	88.02 ha 26 farmers and dehkans	115 547 674,81*	9451,6
Mulberry trees (1 farm)	1115 trees	152 135 054,00	12 444,42
TOTAL		271 724 590,81	22 226,67

*Compensation for lost crops on lands of 11 farmers and 14 dehkans which are impacted because of future economic and physical non-viability is included into the total amount of compensation for agricultural crops.

** Compensation for mulberry trees include the lost profit and cost of trees. Evaluation of the losses of profit and cost of tree were calculated by the independent appraisal company.

9.4 BUSINESS AND PROFITS

The loss of business and profit from business was calculated by the appraisal company based on income method of the evaluation allowing to evaluate the losses of net profit for the next 6 months to be received by the affected business based on net average annual income for the last 3 years. The compensation amount for losses of business and profit of mentioned above 26 affected businesses is given in table below:

Table 32: Compensation for business and profits

Impact category	Cost for business UZS	Cost for business. USD
Compensation for business profits*	692 811 660,3	56 670,97
TOTAL	692 811 660,3	56 670,97

*It is expected that 2 business owners, who were included into the compensation calculations, will refuse from the provided mitigation measures and compensation. See Annex 6.

9.5 EMPLOYMENT

The business owner's profit represents both their income and remuneration for their labor. Accordingly, the Resettlement Plan does not provide separate compensation for lost wages for the business owner.

The impact on farms and dehkan farms involves a reduction in the area used for agricultural activity. However, the average loss of land plot of farmers is approximately 3.66% of the existing farmland. Therefore, the farmer does not plan to reduce the number of workers on their farms. However, since the farmer loses only a small portion of their income-generating land, the amount of compensation for lost income for wages is calculated based on six months' wages, based on the land loss. All farm workers will be engaged to the farmer's remaining land

Table 33: Compensation for lost employment

Impact category	Number of AHs	Cost for lost employments, UZS	Cost for lost employment. USD
Compensation for workers of affected business	26	Self employment of individual business owners is compensated for their lost net profit.	
Compensation for workers of affected farmers	12	12 546 235,59	1026,3
TOTAL		12 546 235,59	1026,3

9.6 TRANSPORT ALLOWANCES

One-time transportation allowance is calculated to all APs (physical relocation /physical displacement) equal to basic calculating value in Uzbekistan, 412 000 UZS. In-kind support may be provided instead of cash transport allowance. A transport allowance is paid to all affected individuals who fall under the physical relocation category. Given that the project provides a one-time support allowance, affected individuals may use these funds to transport equipment and /or salvage materials, or not use them at all if there is no need to remove any equipment or materials. This, however, does not negate the right to receive a transport allowance payment.

Table 34 Transport allowance to households with physical relocation

Impact category	Number of AHs	One time compensation	Vulnerability allowance, UZS	Vulnerability allowance. USD
Residential households	5	412 000	2 060 000,0	168,50
Business owners	24		9 888 000,0	808,82
TOTAL	29		11 948 000,0	977,33

9.7 REIMBURSEMENT OF EVALUATION AND EXAMINATION SERVICE COST

The project will compensate the expenditures of AHs spent for the valuation services³³, which will be included into the total compensation amount.

Table 35 Reimbursement of evaluation and examination³⁴ service cost

Impact category	Number of AHs	Cost for service, UZS	Cost for service, USD
Residential households	15	93 407 600,00	7 640,60
Business owners	26	151 005 000,00	12 351,99
Agricultural farm (mulberry trees)	1	7 500 000,00	613,49
TOTAL	41	251 912 600,00	20 606,08

*Evaluation of losses of farmer and dehqan farms is carried by by the agricultural department free of any charge for farmers and dehqan farms

9.8 RIGHT FOR SALVAGEABLE MATERIALS

All affected persons have the right to retain ownership of any salvageable materials from structures, assets, or improvements that are impacted by the project. This means that once compensation has been provided for the loss of the affected asset, the owner is entitled to dismantle, collect, and reuse or sell any materials that can be salvaged, such as bricks, timber, roofing sheets, doors, windows, or other reusable components.

The exercise of this right ensures that affected persons can derive additional benefit from their existing assets beyond the compensation received, thereby supporting livelihood restoration and reducing waste. Salvage activities are carried out by the affected persons themselves, at no cost to the project, and do not affect the amount of compensation provided, which is calculated at full replacement cost.

³³ APs paid the cost of valuation services according to the contract signed between the appraisal company and AP

³⁴ Examination of appraisal report is conducted by H. Suleimanova Republican Center for Forensic Expertise to verify the accuracy and validity of the evaluation itself, especially in the event of disputes or litigation, to establish the actual value of an asset (real estate, business) and to ensure that the assessment is conducted in accordance with all rules and standards (income, comparative, and market cost methods).

10. INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION

Entitlements for Loss of Livelihood: According to the results of the current impact assessment, permanent land acquisition, 24 business owners lose their assets with physical displacement.

In addition to compensation, the project will implement targeted livelihood restoration measures to ensure that affected persons can restore or improve their income levels. APs, forced to relocate, will receive a one-time allowance equivalent to a one-time transportation allowance as well as right to salvage affected materials and reimbursement of cost of evaluation services.

Income Restoration Measures: Towards the restoration of livelihood of the legal entities losing business income, in addition to the entitlements proposed under this project, district administration in cooperation with road department will facilitate access to suitable commercial locations for eligible affected businesses through legally compliant mechanisms, including participation in public land auctions in accordance with national legislation. Local administration and PIU E&S specialist will provide priority in informing the AP about the available lots of auction on accessible commercial locations in bus stop and rest areas for eligible affected businesses. While direct allocation of bus stop or rest area sites is not permitted, the local administration will provide guidance and administrative support to help affected entrepreneurs identify available plots and navigate the auction process. This support will include early notification of upcoming auctions, assistance with documentation, and coordination with relevant land departments. The PIU will monitor and report on the facilitation process to ensure transparency and equitable access. The process of auction will be initiated within 3-6 months of project completion.

In addition, the project will offer support for business recovery, including legal advisory assistance for re-opening, marketing support, and where applicable temporary rent subsidies for relocated businesses during the transition period (to be discussed with APs individually). These measures aim to ensure that affected entrepreneurs can re-establish their operations and maintain or improve their pre-project income levels.

Business Recovery support: To ensure that physically displaced business owners can re-establish their operations and restore or improve their income levels, the project will provide targeted business recovery support. Following compensation for lost assets and income, each affected entrepreneur will be offered advisory assistance to guide them through the process of re-opening their business. This includes support in identifying suitable commercial premises, understanding local permit and registration requirements, and developing a basic business continuity plan tailored to trade sector.

In addition to legal guidance, the project will provide marketing support to help businesses regain visibility and customer engagement in their new locations. This includes assistance in developing promotional materials, refreshing signage and branding, and leveraging digital platforms such as social media and local online directories to attract clientele. Where feasible, the project may also facilitate participation in local trade fairs or community markets to accelerate business re-integration.

Recognizing that access to finance is a critical factor in successful business recovery, the project will coordinate with local banks and microfinance institutions to support affected entrepreneurs in obtaining credit. This will include financial literacy training covering budgeting, loan application procedures, and repayment planning. The PIU will assist APs in preparing business plans and required documentation to improve their chances of loan approval. In partnership with financial institutions, the project will explore options for tailored loan products with reduced collateral requirements or flexible repayment terms for displaced traders. Group lending schemes may also be facilitated to ensure that physically displaced business owners can re-establish their operations and restore or improve their income levels, the project will provide targeted business recovery support. Following compensation for lost assets and income, each affected entrepreneur will be offered advisory assistance to guide them through the process of re-opening their business. This includes support in identifying suitable commercial premises, understanding local permit and registration requirements, and developing a basic business continuity plan tailored to their trade sector.

In addition to operational guidance, the project will provide marketing support to help businesses regain visibility and customer engagement in their new locations. This includes assistance in developing promotional materials, refreshing signage and branding, and leveraging digital platforms such as social media and local online directories to attract clientele. Where feasible, the project may also facilitate participation in local trade fairs or community markets to accelerate business re-integration.

Recognizing that access to finance is a critical factor in successful business recovery, the project will coordinate with local banks and microfinance institutions to support affected entrepreneurs in obtaining credit. This will include financial literacy training covering budgeting, loan application procedures, and repayment planning.

Voluntary participation and use of compensation: Compensation and reimbursement of losses provided under the project related to the demolition of commercial structures and businesses do not impose any mandatory obligation on affected business owners to use the funds for rebuilding or continuing similar business activities. The recipient is free to decide how to utilize the compensation based on personal interests, needs, and circumstances. These funds may be directed toward any purpose and are not restricted to entrepreneurial endeavors. Participation in income restoration measures developed within the framework of the project is entirely voluntary. Declining to take part in such initiatives does not affect the right to receive compensation. The project does not monitor or control how the compensation is spent. Therefore, the financial support is granted as a flexible resource intended to mitigate the impact of the loss. Affected individuals retain full autonomy in shaping their future. This approach ensures respect for personal freedom and individual choice throughout the recovery process.

However, in accordance with the WB Social Standard, the Project's responsibility does not end with the payment of compensation. The Project is required to ensure that affected households (AHs) maintain or improve their income and livelihood status following resettlement or negotiated settlement.

To meet this requirement, the Project will implement a structured Income restoration program that includes tailored support measures such as business advisory services, vocational training, and access to financial inclusion initiatives. The Project will monitor

and report on whether the RAP achieves its objectives, specifically whether AHs' livelihoods and standards of living have been restored or improved. This includes follow-up surveys and consultations with affected persons after compensation and resettlement, and the use of measurable indicators to assess outcomes. If monitoring reveals that any AHs are worse off due to project impacts, corrective actions will be triggered, such as targeted support or additional assistance (individually for AHs). Participation remains voluntary, but the Project will actively engage AHs to encourage uptake and ensure accessibility.

Table 36 Matrix for Income restoration program (support to AHs)

Component	Detailed Activity Description	Timeline	Responsible institute	Monitoring Indicator
Project entitlements for Loss of Livelihood				
Compensation	Compensation for lost business profit is provided within the mitigation measures of Entitlement Matrix	Up to August 2026	PIU, Hokimiyats	% of APs paid with compensation for lost business profit
Allowances	Transport allowances: one-time allowance equivalent to basic calculating value OR In-kind support provided by local administration Right to salvage affected materials	Up to August 2026	PIU, Hokimiyats	% of APs paid the social allowances
Income Restoration Measures				
Needs Assessment & Enrollment	PIU and Hokimiyats will compile a verified list of affected business owners. Introductory meetings will be held to present the program. Printed brochures will be distributed. E&S specialist and khokimiyat specialists will follow up individually to encourage participation.	Month 3-6	PIU, Hokimiyats	% of APs enrolled
Legal Auction Guidance	Workshops on land purchase via auction (Land Code, Resolution No. 668). Individual consultations to help APs identify the land plots available at the auction and support in preparation of documentation. Coordination with District Land Departments to share auction calendars and maps. Pre-registration support and accompaniment during auction procedures.	Month 2-6	PIU, District Land Departments	# APs participating in auctions
Business Recovery support				
Business Recovery Support	Needs assessment to identify business type and recovery barriers. Advisory services for re-opening (registration, site selection, permits). Marketing support including branding refresh and digital promotion.	Month 3–12	PIU, CSC, Hokimiyats	% APs re-established businesses

Financial Access & Credit	Partnership with banks and microcredit establishments to design tailored loan products. Financial literacy training on budgeting, loan application, and risk management. Assistance in preparing business plans and loan documents. Facilitation of group lending options for small traders with limited collateral.	Month 3–12	PIU, Local Banks, Microcredits	# APs accessing credit
Vocational Diversification	For PAPs not re-establishing the same business: vocational training in high-demand sectors (e.g., tailoring, food processing, IT). Enterprise development courses. Job placement support via local employment centers.	Month 4–12	PIU, Employment Centers	# APs trained or employed
Monitoring & Follow-Up	<p style="text-align: center;">Monitoring & evaluation</p> Follow-up assessment at 6- and 12-months post-compensation. Individual case tracking for vulnerable APs. Corrective support measures (e.g., additional advisory sessions, financial coaching) if APs are worse off.	Month 6, 12	PIU, CSC	% APs with restored/improved income

11. COST AND BUDGET

The budget is indicative in nature and consists of outlays for the different expenditure categories and has been calculated at the prevailing prices at current market. The costs are based on the information collected through the socio-economic surveys and census of the APs. These costs will be updated and adjusted in compliance with the evaluation of the appraisal company as well as the inflation rate as the project continues and in respect of more specific information. The updated budget will be given in updated RAP. During its implementation, unit cost may be updated in case of extra number of AHs or any other specific cases, based on justification of the same by the findings of evaluation on market value assessment.

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

The compensation and other related resettlement costs for permanent land acquisition due to RAP amount to **UZS 16 778 445 898 or US\$ 1 372 452**. This amount includes 10% of contingencies and cost of future monitoring of RAP implementation. The summary of the preliminary budget for RAP is provided in the following table.

Table 37: Estimated costs of the land acquisition and resettlement issues³⁵

Item of expenses	Total, UZS	Total, US\$
Compensation for land	2 877 332 183,8	235 361,5
Reimbursement of the cost of land auction	140 360 245,1	11 481,3
Compensation for residential, non -residential auxiliary structures	7 539 807 901,4	616 745,1
Compensation for trees (residential area)	4 041 861,0	330,6
Compensation for agricultural crops and mulberry trees	267 682 729,8	21 896,1
Compensation for business structures	3 454 689 217,7	282 588,5
Compensation for business profits	692 811 660,3	56 671,0
Compensation for employment losses	12 546 235,59	1026,3
Transport allowance	11 948 000,0	977,3
Reimbursement of evaluation and examination service cost	251 912 600,0	20 606,1
Sub-total 1	15 253 132 634,6	1 247 683,7
Contingencies (10%)	1 525 313 263,5	124 768,4
GRAND TOTAL	16 778 445 898	1 372 452

³⁵ Calculations of compensation are carried out preliminary by the estimated rate of the losses at the current market prices according to exchange rate of the Central Bank of RU at January 31, 2025, 1 USD is equal to 12225.16 UZS

12. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

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

These institutions have all appropriate opportunities and authorities to implement measures on resettlement and compensation of losses issues. Project implementation will not require any activity to improve their institutional potential.

According to the legislation of the RUz, the following main governmental organizations and structures are responsible for the RAP activities:

- Committee for Roads under the Ministry of Transport as executing agency (EA);
- Avtoyulinvest Agency under the Committee for Roads and Project Implementation Unit (PIU) Safeguard Team under Committee for Roads as implementing agency
- Design Institute (DI);
- Project Consultants (PC),
- Regional and District authorities (khokimiyat);
- Cadastre Agency under the Ministry of Economy and Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- Makhalla authorities.

12.1 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

12.1.1 Committee for Roads (CR) under the Ministry of Transport

Agencies involved in implementation of the Project are the Committee for roads (CR), the Avtoyulinvest Agency under the Committee for Roads at the Ministry of Transport. The CR is executing agency under Ministry of Transport of the Republic of Uzbekistan, supported by the Avtoyulinvest Agency (Implementing Agency under CR) through its PIU (under Avtoyulinvest) in implementing the project.

The Committee for Roads (CR) is the EA and responsible for the implementation of the project. The Committee for Roads of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which is responsible for the overall land acquisition and implementation of resettlement (LAR) activities. Committee of Roads as a Project developer will 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.

12.1.2 Project Implementation Unit (PIU)

A Project Implementation Unit (PIU) has been established as implementing agency under Avtoylinvest. The PIU has a designated safeguards specialist who is specialized in safeguards activities and is responsible for ensuring that all the activities related to land acquisition and involuntary are being followed and implemented in accordance with Uzbekistan's legislation and policies and the WB policy.

The Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will be in charge of elaborating the design and construction documents for the project. It will work to:

- Look for measures and alternatives to avoid and minimize land acquisition and resettlement impacts.
- Assemble all documents required for compensation.
- Carry out topographic surveys of the expropriated land and replacement lands.
- Elaborate layouts indicating the location of the worksites and the permanent infrastructures and the perimeter of the required surfaces differentiating the land use patterns in the areas being occupied to serve as a base for the selection of compensation land.
- Prepare budget for compensation and provide the budget to district khokimiyats.
- Conduct land marking and pegging of the land assigned for temporary use and permanent occupation of acquired land.
- Conduct the internal monitoring according to RAP.
- Assists in the organization of the appraisal, collection cadaster documents and provision of compensation payment to the subjects.

The PIU will be directly involved in all land acquisition and resettlement related planning, implementation, inter-agency coordination, monitoring and reporting.

12.1.3 Surkhandarya region khokimiyat

Regional khokimiyat will play a vital role over realization of land acquisition and livelihood restoration process following the completion of Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). Surkhandarya regional khokimiyat will to take following responsibilities:

- Participate in RAP implementation;
- 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;
- Conduct physical resettlement, if required by Project;
- Conduct resettlement of commercial structures, if required by Project;

12.1.4 Relevant district khokimiyats in Surkhandarya region

Kumkurgan, Jarkurgan and Termez district khokimiyats under management of Surkhandarya regional khokimiyat will be responsible for the following:

- Implement the mitigation measures described in RAP at district level;
- 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 decree which is required for Project as per final design option;
- Assist in relocation of public utility structures / cultural heritage objects, if required by Project at district level;
- Conduct physical / economical displacement / resettlement, if required by Project;

District khokimiyat will constitute a special district commission for land and other assets acquisition with the following members:

- Deputy khokim (chairman);
- Architecture department;
- Cadaster Agency (“Land management and real property cadaster service” State Unitary Enterprise);
- Finance department of khokimiyat;
- Housing construction coordination department;
- Chairman of makhalla;
- Agriculture department of khokimiyat;
- Affected owner.

This Commission is responsible for the following:

- To facilitate documentation on land acquisition, e.g., prepares decree of khokim, protocols, and minutes of meetings;
- To consolidate compensation information;
- To confirm impact, the listing of affected assets.

Preparation stage, initial agreement on land acquisition, compensation method, before it goes legal as the decree of khokim. The khokimyat provides the following documents for payment of compensation:

- Evaluation information;
- Decree of regional khokim;
- Decree(s) of district khokim(s).

12.1.5 Cadaster Agency under the Ministry of Economy and Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Cadaster Agency under the Ministry of Economy and Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan is a permanent agency at regional and district levels. However, it plays an enhanced role throughout LARP finalization and implementation. It is responsible for:

- Identifying land losses incurred by land owners and land users plus agricultural output losses;
- Determining the degree and area of land restitution, including removal and temporary storage of productive soil layer;
- Determining the need for protective sanitary and water protection zones around constructions;
- Preparing proposals on allocation of land plots of equal value under land for land;
- Investigating alternatives to acquiring currently used land through developing unused land;
- Amending government edicts on land use and land ownership as well as other cadaster documents.

12.1.6 Makhalla committees

Makhalla authorities are involved in resettlement activities to ensure the rights and interests of affected households. Implementation of RAP requires close coordination with the local Mahalla committees. This coordination will help PIU in the following:

- Dissemination of information related to RAP
- Checking timely disbursement of compensation to affected households
- Obtaining early warnings on the grievances of APs
- Verifying as to whether the vulnerable households were identified according to requirement laid down in this RAP; and
- Obtaining information regarding any unexpected impacts, if any, being incurred by the affected households.

12.1.7 Project Management and Supervision Consultant

The Supervision Consultants (Internal Monitoring) should be selected by PIU. They are responsible for:

- Supervision and information exchange with District khokimiyat and Cadaster Agency regarding to the resettlement process implementation.
- Preparation of RAP Implementation report;
- Monthly / Semiannually reporting to the PIU regarding to the monitoring of resettlement process.

12.1.8 Other Agencies and Institutions

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

- Ministry of Economy and Finance of the RoU will participate in financing of compensation for land / property acquisition and resettlement. On behalf the GoU, the Ministry of Finance will also sign the loan agreement with the WB for this project;
- Local Boards of People's Deputies (Kengash) are responsible for process of land acquisition / land allocation in project districts.
- Independent Asset Valuers. These will be accredited / licensed professional firms to evaluate the affected private assets subject to acquisition.
- "Uzdavyerloyikha" State scientific-design institute under Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan is responsible for evaluation of project losses of agricultural lands and harvest.
- Local Courts. The court system will be involved in land acquisition and resettlement process in case the agreement is not reached between GoU and the owner/user of the affected land plot / property. The Courts will participate in solving problematic cases related to property acquisition for state needs, the basis will be the court decision entered into force.
- Independent Asset Valuers. These will be accredited / licensed professional firms involved by Hokimyat to evaluate the affected assets subject to acquisition.

13. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

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

13.1 PRE-RESETTLEMENT ACTIVITIES

PIU will undertake the updates of RAP based on the alignment finalized by the detailed design. Any modifications to the RAP will be made, and verified with PIU and WB team prior to any LAR activities commencing. It is expected that updates of RAP shall be carried out based on the approved detailed design. The updated RAP shall include the full details of all land and resettlement arrangements, including verification of asset viability by the APs and final evaluation of losses and compensation.

Updated the RAP in English, Russian/Uzbek will be disclosed at the web-site of CR / Avtoyulinvest. Summary of updated RAP in Russian/Uzbek will be disclosed at local administration web-site to ensure the availability for local stakeholders and affected communities.

PIU will undertake implementation and verification of updated RAP. PIU specialists will conduct the Social Compliance Audit to confirm that the RAP is implemented in compliance with WB requirements.

13.2 IMPLEMENTATION PHASE

During the RAP implementation the APs will sign a document confirming their satisfaction on the compensation and mitigation measures provided to them. The template of the agreement will be developed in compliance with the national legislation and verified by the notary.

Disbursement of compensation will follow the approval of budgets for project compensation payments by the government. The PIU in cooperation with local administration will inform the APs of the schedule of fund release. They will also advise the APs to perform legal documents related to their identification (ID cards / passport) for receiving the compensation. It is the main responsibility of PIU to ensure that all the compensations and entitlements have been paid to and settled with APs prior to their physical demolishing and resettlement.

All resettlement activities and compensation payments will be completed prior to clearing the construction sites.

CR will initiate the following steps in releasing the compensation and entitlements to APs:

- The PIU's Social / Resettlement Team will advise the APs of the fund release schedules.
- The regional / district administration shall advise the APs to produce the necessary legal documents for their identification in claiming the compensation and entitlements due to them.

- The regional / district administration will arrange for receipt of the resettlement compensation and disburse it directly to APs on presentation of identification.
- The PIU's Social / Resettlement Team in cooperation will require the APs to sign a document indicating the receipt of their compensation and entitlements. Notary verification of compensation payments and confirmation of satisfaction of APs will be carried out.
- The regional /district khokimiyat will issue new title on the assets directly to APs on presentation of identification.
- Then the APs will begin their process of rebuilding and relocation.
- The PIU's Social / Resettlement Team will require the APs to sign a document indicating completion of their LAR activities, indicating that they have no further claims.
- These activities will be summarized by the CR and forwarded to WB through the RAP implementation and verification report as well as social compliance audit to be conducted by External Monitoring.

The project loan is expected to be approved at the second half of 2024. Construction is expected to start in 2026 after the detailed design is completed (to be confirmed at the next stages of project implementation). A preliminary schedule for implementation is presented in table below.

13.3 POST-RESETTLEMENT IMPLEMENTATION PHASE

Monitoring of resettlement activities and the compliance of the project policies by PIU of CR and Avtoyulinvest, as set out in this action plan, are the items for this stage. This is because the internal monitoring which is the responsibility of the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will be the basis for requesting from WB its "no objection" for the mobilization of construction contractors.

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

Table 38: RAP Implementation schedule

Step	Action	Responsibility	Timing
A)	COMPLETING THE RAP PREPARATION		
1	Follow-up disclosure of RAP through public consultation	Resettlement Consultant / PIU/ Local administration	October - November 2025
2	Identification of required assistance for removing the affected structures by local authorities	Resettlement Consultant / PIU/ Local administration	October - November 2025
3	Receiving the conclusions for Feasibility study from the expert bodies at the request of the project initiators	CR / Avtoyulinvest /PIU / Design institute	Ongoing – December 2025
4	Development of detailed design	CR / Avtoyulinvest /PIU / Design institute	January – March 2026

Step	Action	Responsibility	Timing
5	Updates of RAP / Finalization of evaluation of project impacts and calculation of compensation to APs	CR / Avtoyulinvest /PIU / Resettlement Consultant	March – June 2026
6	Compensation rates updates	Resettlement Consultant	March – June 2026
B)	RAP IMPLEMENTATION		
1	Preparation of plan for payment of each affected asset. Detailed schedule for compensation action plan. Distribution of Relocation Notices to AH.	District Land Acquisition and Valuation Committee, Mahalla, Khokimiyats, PIU Resettlement Consultant	June- July 2026
2	Public consultation and information sharing on RAP implementation activities	District Land Acquisition and Valuation Committee, Khokimiyats, and PIU Resettlement Consultant	July 2026
3	Disbursement of compensation according to the Entitlement Matrix.	District Land Acquisition, and Resettlement Committee Khokimiyats, PIU	July-August 2026
4	Demolition and Relocation of Affected Structures/Assets (After compensation is fully paid)	PIU / Contractor	September – November 2026
5	RAP Implementation and Verification. Submission to WB for “no-objection”	PIU Resettlement specialist	September – November 2026
6	Notice to proceed for civil works is issued	WB / CR / Avtoyulinvest /PIU	October - November 2026
7	Bidding process for awarding the civil contractor for construction works		To be confirmed
C)	POST-IMPLEMENTATION TASKS		
	External Monitoring of RAP implementation	Independent Monitoring	To be confirmed
D)	ITERATIVE TASKS		
	Internal monitoring. Semi-annual reporting to WB	PIU Resettlement Consultant	Semi-annually 2026-2027

14. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

14.1 INTRODUCTION

This section describes the mechanisms and benchmarks appropriate to the project for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the resettlement plan. It specifies arrangements for participation of affected persons in the monitoring process. This section will also describe reporting procedures.

The primary objective of monitoring is to identify as early as possible the activities achieved and the cause(s) of constraints so that the arrangements in the RAP implementation can be adjusted. Monitoring is important because RAP implementation is often the critical path for any project where civil works is involved, due to issues on land acquisition, compensation and resettlement that may cause delay in civil works. The early identification of the causes of delay will enable the CR (with support from the supervision consultants), to prepare the mitigating measures during RAP implementation.

14.2 INTERNAL MONITORING

Implementation progress of the RAP will be monitored by the EA/IA, internally, assisted by the CSC. Overall progress through the EA / 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.

The indicators for internal monitoring are given in table below:

Table 39: 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 trainings 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		

14.3 RAP COMPLIANCE AUDIT REPORT

The audit of resettlement implementation, and as applicable Resettlement Plan (RP) 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 RP 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 RP 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 RP 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.

14.4 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 on approval of final design RAP report should involve participation of various relevant organization, especially if physical resettlement will be needed. Need of completion of external audit is subject to outcomes of resettlement scope based on final design.

ANNEX 1: CENSUS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRES 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 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 minutes. 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 /** _____
people

1

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, garage, etc.)			

2

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

3

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							

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)	30. 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 (cadastral / no cadastral / tenant)	36. Name owner / user
	House							
	Toilet							
	Bath/Sauna							
	Summer cuisine							
	Barn							
	Cowshed							
	Summer cottage							
	Garage							
	Boiler room							
	Well/ pump							
	Stock area					132		
	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 AGRICULTURAL LOSSES SECTION

D. SECTION FOR AGRICULTURAL LOSSES (FARMERS AND DEHKANS)

38. Is there any impact on farmer / dekhkan lands?
 1 Yes 2 No If «NO», GO TO NEXT SECTION

INFORMATION ABOUT THE LAND PLOT

39. Farmer / dekhkan 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)	
Hayfields	
Other (specify)	

48. Soil quality rate / _____ 133

49. Irrigation status

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

50. Access to water for irrigation

- 1 Water by gravity
- 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.	Name of crop	Affected cultivated area (ha)	Average yield or harvest (tons) from affected cultivated area	Market price per kilogram (in UZS)
1)				
2)				
3)			134	
4)				
5)				
6)				
7)				
8)				

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			Yield (kg/tree) for fruit trees in one season Code 99 No harvest	Cost of cultivation per unit (in the case of plantings)
				1 Fruit trees	2 Non-fruit trees	3 timber		
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)

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

#	66 Description (what structure are there)	66 Qty	67 Size/total structure area (square meters total)	68 Affected building area (square meters)	Year of construction	70 Main material (brick, concrete, metal, etc.)	71 Property rights (cadastre or no cadastre / tenant)	72 Name owner / user
	Shop							
	Cafe/canteen							
	Restaurant							
	Kiosk/stand							
	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							

73 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

74 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:

ANNEX 2: INFORMATION OF PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS AND MEETINGS

Minutes of public meetings

Meeting location: Kumkurgan, Jarkurgan and Termez districts

Meeting date: 30-31 October, 2025

Manner in which notification of the consultation was announced: As part of the public consultations preparation, a letter with information on planning activities on the project disclosure was sent to the Kumkurgan, Jarkurgan and Termez districts governmental authority (Hokimiyats). CR requested collaboration in the dissemination of the public consultations of the project between the communities. Announcements were placed at public places such as market, shops, bus stops, etc.

Who was invited: Representatives of local communities, local residents of project village and other public representatives. Total number of people attended - 124 people in three districts.

Organizers and Participants:

Mr. J. Karimov – Director, State Institution “World Bank Project Implementation Group”

Mr. J. Khamidov – Engineer, State Institution “World Bank Project Implementation Group”

Ms. Nodira Akhmedkhodjaeva - World Bank Environmental Specialist

Representatives of the Designer LLC “JanubYo’lloyiha” (Director A. Yuldoshev; Chief Project Engineer G. Yuldoshev), the district hokimiyat, the Committee on Ecology, cadastral and architectural departments, the women’s council, as well as business representatives, local residents, and persons whose assets are affected by the project.
Project affected persons

Environmental consultant presentation content: Conduction of public consultation and information session with participation of the representative from the CAR, specialist from Al Mar Consulting regarding ESIA/ESMP under the proposed Project.

Meeting Program/Schedule: The objectives of the Public Consultation were to discuss the environmental and social impact of this road project, highlight possible concerns and clarify the following issues:

- ❖ Introduction: General information on the project;
- ❖ Present project details and possible environmental and social issues and solutions;
- ❖ Summary: general provisions of national legislation, the procedure for land acquisition and compensation, the World Bank Policy on Involuntary Resettlement.
- ❖ Discussions of environmental and social issues likely to occur along the project road sections;

- ❖ ESF instruments;
- ❖ Preliminary resettlement impacts; Project impact and mitigation measures; Right for compensation. Entitlement Matrix by categories of affected households;
- ❖ Environmental Assessment Requirements;
- ❖ Proposed mitigation measures;
- ❖ Knowledge of possible concerns along the road;
- ❖ The responsibilities of regional and district road agencies;
- ❖ The proposed Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) Listening to opinion of public representatives community, organizations and local residents;
- ❖ Discussion of issues and problems that are of interest of the project beneficiaries and stakeholders.

Comments of participants: After presentation for the purpose of discussion of this issue the public representatives raised questions of their interest. The following questions were discussed:

Questions	Responses
When will the construction start?	Construction works are planned to start in August 2026, after tenders and contractor mobilization.
Is there a need to acquire the land plots as well? Or people may continue use their lands after construction of road?	The lands will be acquired permanently. These lands will be used for construction of road and infrastructure.
How will compensation for losses be calculated?	<p>All compensation calculations and property evaluation will be carried out by an independent licensed appraisal company. Property evaluation will be based on the market value of the property loss. All the appraisal reports will pass the expertise to ensure the verification of the evaluation done by the appraisal company. That is a guarantee that the appraisal company is calculated the actual market value of the property loss.</p> <p>In order to minimize inconvenience of the affected people, khokimiyats may provide possible assistance to attract independent appraisal companies for evaluation or provide the PAPs with name of companies and allow them to select one of them. All costs for evaluation process will be covered by the project costs (costs for evaluation services).</p>

Questions	Responses
How will compensation for lost trees be calculated on the land plot? How will the costs of growing trees that bring crops be compensated?	Evaluation of trees will be carried out taking into account the age and productivity of the tree.
How will the issue of land acquisition and compensation be addressed?	Inventory of households in the cadastre department has already begun. Cadaster documents are necessary for the preparation the appraisal report of property and trees to be carried out by an independent appraisal company. After calculating the compensation, compensation payments will be agreed with the PAPs and paid before start of the construction. Only after this the land acquisition and resettlement stage will be carried out.
Can we hire the appraisal company ourselves?	Yes, any household may hire an independent appraisal company to make assessment of their assets. The cost of the evaluation services will be covered by the project.
What should we do if we are not agreed with the amount of compensation?	You may hire the appraisal company yourselves and apply to the court for final evaluation of the lost assets.
Whether compensation would be provided to those who previously paid for property valuation at their own expense but whose properties are no longer affected by the new design. They also asked whether valuation reports prepared in 2022 remain valid?	If the validity period of a valuation report has expired, an expert review ³⁶ is required to confirm its relevance. The cost of such expertise or valuation updates will be covered by the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) or the hokimiyat.
How will we get the compensation?	The compensation will be paid to the bank account of the owners of lost assets.
How they could withdraw compensation funds without fees if the money is credited to a bank card?	Funds can be withdrawn directly from the bank's cashier without using a plastic card and without any commission, by submitting a written request to the bank chairman.
If the owner of the lost assets is not available, how can we receive the compensation?	You will need a notarized power of attorney from the property owner to receive compensation on behalf of the owner.

³⁶ Expertise at the Republican Center of Forensic Expertise named after Kh. Sulaymonova (RCFE) under the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Questions	Responses
Residents asked whether the hokimiyat would assist in connecting utilities (gas, water, electricity) to new houses?	Resettled households will receive priority assistance in connecting essential utilities.
A participant requested help restoring a hokim's decree lost in a fire.	The issue was resolved during the consultations — the deputy hokim contacted the archive and ordered a duplicate to be issued.
Residents requested the project map to check whether their houses would be affected? Whether the road level would change after reconstruction?	Drawings and layouts are available for review at the PIU or hokimiyat offices upon request. The road elevation will remain the same, except for specific sections where leveling is required to ensure safety and proper water drainage.
Whether pedestrian crossings and lighting would be installed near schools and social facilities?	The project includes pedestrian crossings, road signs, and street lighting near schools, markets, and bus stops.
Whether they could open businesses at new bus stops along the reconstructed road?	After project completion, businesses may be opened with hokimiyat approval and coordination with the Committee for Automobile Roads
Entrepreneurs asked whether they would receive alternative trading spaces after land acquisition?	Assistance will be provided to affected business owners to identify new trading premises. They may also participate in public auctions or other lawful allocation procedures. Affected persons will have priority rights and consultative support from the hokimiyat and PIU.
Entrepreneurs asked if they could continue operating until demolition?	Business operations is allowed to continue until construction or demolition begins, provided safety requirements are met. All owners will be notified in advance.
Residents asked whether alternative land plots would be provided to resettled households?	Provision of alternative plots is not envisaged. All affected households will receive cash compensation at market value sufficient to purchase equivalent housing and land without worsening living standards.
Farmers asked whether compensation would be paid if only part of a land plot is acquired?	Yes, compensation will be provided proportionally to the acquired area, including lost crops and improvements. If the remaining land becomes unusable, the entire plot will be acquired with full market-value compensation.
Residents asked whether private land could be temporarily used for storage or machinery? What is about the condition of land after temporary use?	Temporary use is allowed only with written consent of the owner and with compensation for the duration of use. Upon completion of works, all temporarily occupied land will be reclaimed and returned to owners in no worse condition than before.
Whether there would be job opportunities during construction?	Contractors will involve local residents wherever possible, especially for seasonal and unskilled work, in

Questions	Responses
	line with World Bank ESS2 (Labor and Working Conditions).
How noise and construction waste will be managed?	The contractor is required to follow the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), which includes strict measures for controlling noise, dust, and proper waste management.
How they could submit complaints or suggestions related to the project?	The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is developed for the project. Complaints may be submitted in writing, by phone, via email, or through complaint boxes installed at hokimiyat offices. All grievances are reviewed within 15 calendar days, in accordance with Law No. 445 “On Appeals of Individuals and Legal Entities”. During the construction period, the GRM contact persons and GRM boxes will available at contractor as well.
Some women asked why their plots were not included for demolition, expressing interest in receiving compensation to purchase new housing?	The project is implemented strictly in accordance with right-of-way norms and the red line. Project impact assessment is carried out within the developed project design.

Participants expressed their opinion regarding reconstruction of road. In general, they supported implementation of the project and alongside with that they expressed their opinion regarding additional works that could enhance the output of the project.

Follow Up Actions Defined:

Public Consultations were conducted on 30 October 2025 in Kumkurgan district, on 31 October 2025 in Dzarkurgan and Termez districts. Public consultations were organized with sufficient place to sit. All attendants were recorded. Public consultations were chaired by local Hokimiyat officials. All participants were free to ask questions, give comments, express their opinions. The full text of presentation is enclosed below.

Information Letter from Avtoyulinvest agency about scheduled public meetins and consultations

O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI
AVTOMOBIL YO'LLARI
QO'MITASI TASARRUFIDAGI
AVTOYO'LINVEST AGENTLIGI



AVTOYO'LINVEST AGENCY
UNDER THE COMMITTEE
FOR ROADS OF THE
REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

« 17 » 10 2025y. JD 11-1325 -sonli

Surxondaryo viloyati hokimligi

Qumqo'rg'on tumani hokimligi

Jarqo'rg'on tumani hokimligi

Termiz tumani hokimligi

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2023-yil 10-oktabrdagi "Yo'l xo'jaligi sohasini yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi PQ-330-son qarori hamda Investitsiyalarni jalb qilish, sanoatni rivojlantirish va savdoni tartibga solish masalalari bo'yicha Hukumat komissiyasi yig'ilishining 2025-yil 26-avgustdagi 192-son bayoniga muvofiq Jahon banki ishtirokida Surxondaryo viloyati hududidan o'tuvchi "M41 "Bishkek-Dushanbe-Termiz" avtomobil yo'lining 1525-1622 km (97 km) cimini rekonstruksiya qilish" loyihasini amalga oshirish belgilangan.

Mazkur loyihaning atrof-muhitga va ijtimoiy ta'sirini baholash bo'yicha konsultant "Al Mar Consulting" MChJ tomonidan **joriy yilning 30-31-oktabr** kunlari Surxondaryo viloyatining Qumqo'rg'on, Jarqo'rg'on va Termiz tumanlarida manfaatdor tashkilotlar hamda shaxslar ishtirokida jamoatchilik konsultatsiyasi va eshituvi quyidagi taqvimga asosan o'tkazilishi rejalashtirilgan:

t/r	Tuman nomi	Sana, vaqt	Manzil	Ishtirokchilar soni
1	Qumqo'rg'on tumani	30-oktabr, 12:00	Tuman hokimligi	50 kishi
2	Jarqo'rg'on tumani	31-oktabr, 10:00	Tuman hokimligi	50 kishi
3	Termiz tumani	31-oktabr, 14:00	Tuman hokimligi	50 kishi

Jamoatchilik eshituvi va muhokamalariga quyidagi manfaatdor shaxs va tashkilotlar taklif etilishi maqsadga muvofiqdir:

- Tuman hokimliklari vakillari (qurilish, irrigatsiya, qishloq xo'jaligi masalalari bo'yicha mas'ullar);

100000, Toshkent sh., Mustaqillik shoh ko'chasi, 68
Tel.: (+998 71) 268-97-08, 268-90-41
Pochta manzili: avtoyulinvest@uzavtoyul.uz
Exat manzili: avtoyulinvest@exat.uz

68, Mustakillik avenue, Tashkent, 100000.
Phone No.: (998 71) 268-97-08, 268-90-41
Mail address: avtoyulinvest@uzavtoyul.uz
Exat adress: avtoyulinvest@exat.uz

- Ekologiya, atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish va iqlim o'zgarishi vazirligi Surxondaryo viloyati boshqarmasining tuman bo'limlari vakillari;
- Mahalla qo'mitalari vakillari;
- Yo'l bo'yidagi tadbirkorlik faoliyati bilan shug'ullanadigan vakillari (tuman tadbirkorlari);
- Tumanlarning fermer va dehqon xo'jaliklari;
- Mahalliy aholi, qurilish davrida ta'sir doirasiga tushadigan obyektlar egalari;
- Tegishli davlat tashkilotlari va boshqalar.

Yuqoridagilarni inobatga olib, Hukumat topshiriqlari ijrosini belgilangan muddatlarda bajarilishini ta'minlash hamda Jahon banki bilan tegishli qarz bitimi imzolanishi jarayonlarini jadallashtirish maqsadida, Sizdan ushbu **tadbirlarni o'tkazilishida amaliy yordam berishingizni** so'raymiz.

Hurmat bilan,

Direktor o'rinbosari



J. Djumayev

Ijr.: J. Karimov
Tel.: (71) 286-11-74

Announcement about public consultation



Announcement placed at Kumkurgan Hokimiyat

227 Surxondaryo viloyati hokimligi
23 418 подписчиков

Jamoatchilik muhokamasiga taklif etamiz!

Hurmatli fuqarolar, tadbirkorlar va manfaatdor tashkilotlar diqqatiga!

Surxondaryo viloyatida amalga oshirilayotgan "M-41 mintaqaviy avtomobil yo'lini rekonstruksiya qilish" loyihasi doirasida "Al Mar Consulting" MChJ tomonidan 2025-yil 30-31-oktabr kunlari jamoatchilik eshituvlari o'tkaziladi.

Mazkur loyiha O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2023-yil 10-oktabrdagi PQ-330-sonli qaroriga muvofiq, "M-41 Bishkek – Dushanbe – Termiz" avtomobil yo'lining 1444–1622 km (178 km) uchastkasini rekonstruksiya qilishni nazarda tutadi. Loyiha Jahon banki mablag'lari hisobidan moliyalashtirilmogda.

Muhokamalarda loyihaning mazmun-mohiyati, amalga oshirish jarayonida aholiga yaratiladigan qulayliklar, ekologik xavfsizlik masalalari va yo'l qurilishi bilan bog'liq boshqa muhim jihatlari haqida ma'lumot beriladi.

Eshituvlar o'tkaziladigan joy va vaqt:

- Qumqo'rg'on tumani hokimligi – 30-oktabr, soat 12:00;
- Jarqo'rg'on tumani hokimligi – 31-oktabr, soat 10:00;
- Termiz tumani hokimligi – 31-oktabr, soat 14:00.

Jamoatchilik eshituvlari tuman hokimliklari binolarida o'tkaziladi.

Official Telegram channels of Khokimiyat of Surkhondaryo region
https://t.me/axborot_xizmati/50746

115 Qumqo'rg'on tumani hokimligi
3 485 подписчиков

Mazkur loyihaning atrof-muhitga va ijtimoiy ta'sirini baholash bo'yicha konsultant "Al Mar Consulting" MChJ tomonidan joriy yilning 30-31-oktabr kunlari Qumqo'rg'on, Jarqo'rg'on va Termiz tumanlarida manfaatdor tashkilotlar hamda shaxslar ishtirokida jamoatchilik konsultatsiyasi va eshituvi o'tkazilishi rejalashtirilgan.

Ushbu jamoatchilik konsultatsiyasi va eshituviga taklif etamiz.

Jamoatchilik eshituvlari o'tkaziladigan joy va vaqt:

- Qumqo'rg'on tumani hokimligi – 30 oktabr, soat 12:00
- Jarqo'rg'on tumani hokimligi – 31 oktabr, soat 10:00
- Termiz tumani hokimligi – 31 oktabr, soat 14:00

Qumqo'rg'on tuman hokimligi Axborot xizmati

Telegram kanalimizga obuna bo'ling
https://t.me/qum_axborot

Ijtimoiy tarmoqlar orqali bizni kuzating:

Qumqo'rg'on.uz | Telegram | Facebook | Instagram | YouTube

1150 19:15

Прокomentirovatsya

Official Telegram channels of Kumkurgan District Hokimiyat @qum_axborot

150 Jarqo'rg'on tumani hokimligi axborot xizmati
5 105 подписчиков

Mazkur loyiha O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2023-yil 10-oktabrdagi PQ-330-sonli qaroriga muvofiq, "M-41 Bishkek – Dushanbe – Termiz" avtomobil yo'lining 1444–1622 km (178 km) uchastkasini rekonstruksiya qilishni nazarda tutadi. Loyiha Jahon banki mablag'lari hisobidan moliyalashtirilmogda.

Muhokamalarda loyihaning mazmun-mohiyati, amalga oshirish jarayonida aholiga yaratiladigan qulayliklar, ekologik xavfsizlik masalalari va yo'l qurilishi bilan bog'liq boshqa muhim jihatlari haqida ma'lumot beriladi.

Eshituvlar o'tkaziladigan joy va vaqt:

- Qumqo'rg'on tumani hokimligi – 30-oktabr, soat 12:00;
- Jarqo'rg'on tumani hokimligi – 31-oktabr, soat 10:00;
- Termiz tumani hokimligi – 31-oktabr, soat 14:00.

Jamoatchilik eshituvlari tuman hokimliklari binolarida o'tkaziladi.

Barcha fuqarolar, manfaatdor tomonlar va tashkilotlar vakillarini loyihaning jamoatchilik muhokamasida faol ishtirok etishga taklif etamiz.

Surxondaryo.uz | Telegram | Facebook | Instagram | YouTube | X

985 Dilnoz, 12:37

Прокomentirovatsya

Official Telegram channels of Jarkurgan District Hokimiyat @jarmatbuotxizmati

РЕКЛАМА

**МАНФААТДОР ШАХСЛАР ВА ТАШКИЛОТЛАР ВАКИЛЛАРИНИ
ЖАМОАТЧИЛИК МАСЛАҲАТИГА ТАКЛИФ ҚИЛАМИЗ**

«Сурхондарё вилоятидаги «М-41» минтақавий йўлини реконструкция қилиш (Ўзбекистоннинг мультимодаль алоқа ва логистика дастури (R180602))» лойиҳаси доирасида «Al Mar Consulting» МЧЖ 2025 йил 30-31 октябрь кунлари Сурхондарё вилояти аҳолиси ва манфаатдор томонлар билан жамоатчилик муҳокамаларини ўтказди.

Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2023 йил 10 октябрдаги ПҚ-330-сон «Йўл ҳўжалиги соҳасини янада такомиллаштириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида»ги қарори 3-иловасига мувофиқ, Сурхондарё вилоятида «М-41» Бишкек — Душанбе — Термиз автомобиль йўлининг 1444 — 1622 км. (178 км.) участкасини реконструкция қилиш» лойиҳасини амалга ошириш назарда тутилган (биринчи босқич — 1525 — 1622 км. участкаси). Лойиҳа Жаҳон банки маблағлари ҳисобидан амалга оширилмоқда.

ЖАМОАТЧИЛИК ЭШИТУВЛАРИ ЎТКАЗИЛАДИغان ЖОЙ ВА ВАҚТИ:

- Қумқўрг'он тумани ҳокимлиги — 30 октябр, соат 12:00
 - Жарқўрг'он тумани ҳокимлиги — 31 октябр, соат 10:00
 - Термиз тумани ҳокимлиги — 31 октябр, соат 14:00.
- Эшитувлар туман ҳокимликлари биноларида ўтказилади.
КИРИШ ТЕКИН.

Announcement placed at newspaper *Hulk suzii*



Photo report of the public consultation was posted on the Jarkurgan District Khokimiyat's Telegram channel: <https://t.me/jarmatbuotxizmati/69690>

**МАНФААТДОР ШАХСЛАР ВА ТАШКИЛОТЛАРИНИ
ЖАМОАТЧИЛИК МАСЛАҲАТИГА ТАКЛИФ ҚИЛАМИЗ.**

«Сурхондарё вилоятидаги М-41 минтақавий yo'lini реконструкция қилиш (Ўзбекистоннинг multimodal алоқа ва логистика дастури (R180602))» лойиҳаси доирасида «Al Mar Consulting» МЧЖ 2025-йил 30-31-октябр кунлари Сурхондарё вилояти аҳолиси ва манфаатдор томонлар билан жамоатчилик муҳокамаларини о'тказди.

Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2023 йил 10 октябрдаги ПҚ-330-сон «Yo'l xo'jaligini yanada такомиллаштириш чора-тадбирлари to'g'risida»gi qarorining 3-ilovasisiga muvofiq, Suxondaryo viloyatida «M-41 «Bishkek - Dushanbe - Termiz» avtomobil yo'lini 1444-1622 km. (178 km.) uchastkasida rekonstruksiya qilish» loyihasini amalga oshirish nazarda tutilgan (birinchi bosqich - 1525-1622 km. uchastkasi).

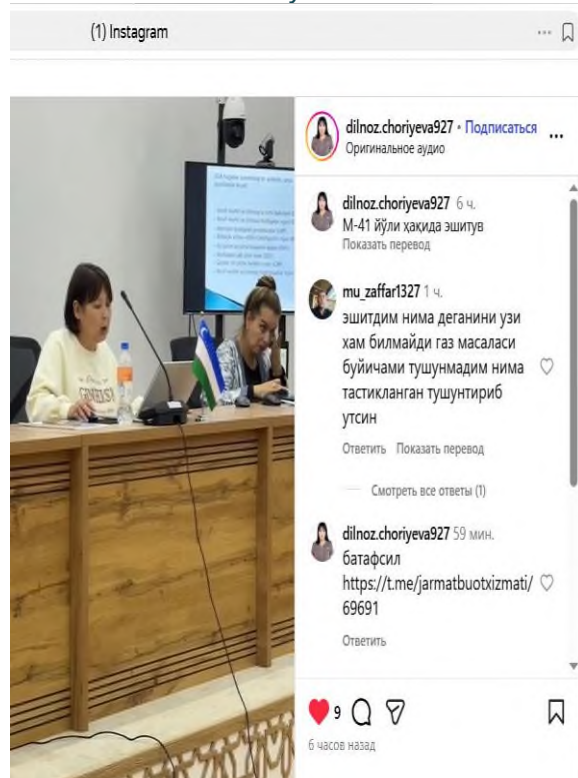
Loyiha Jahon banki mablag'lari hisobidan amalga oshirilmoqda.

ЖАМОАТЧИЛИК ЭШИТУВЛАРИ О'ТКАЗИЛАДИغان ЖОЙ ВА ВАҚТИ:

- Қумқўрг'он тумани ҳокимлиги — 30 октябр, соат 12:00
- Жарқўрг'он тумани ҳокимлиги — 31 октябр, соат 10:00
- Термиз тумани ҳокимлиги — 31 октябр, соат 14:00

Эшитувлар туман ҳокимликлари биноларида о'тказилади. **КИРИШ ТЕКИН.**

Announcement placed at newspaper *Qishloq hayoti*



Video report in Instagram, posted on the page of the journalist of the Khokimiyat News Channel of the Jarkurgan region [dilnoz.choriyeva927](https://t.me/jarmatbuotxizmati/69691)

Photos of public consultation, October 2025



Public consultation in Kumkurgan district



Public consultation in Jarkurgan district



Public consultation in Termez district

No	To'liq ismi	Maballa nomi	Ish joyigiz/Lavozingiz	Imon
24	Таштан Исидор	Таштан Исидор	477	
25	Маматов Камрали	Камрали Маматов	577	
26	Жумаматов Ашуров	Ашуров Жумаматов	Қазақстан Республикасы	
27	Ташманов Мамаданов	Мамаданов Ташманов	Мамаданов Мамаданов	
28	Мамаданов Мамаданов	Мамаданов Мамаданов	Мамаданов	
29	Жумаматов Мамаданов	Мамаданов Жумаматов	Жумаматов Мамаданов	
30	Жумаматов Мамаданов	Мамаданов Жумаматов	Жумаматов	
31	Жумаматов Мамаданов	Мамаданов Жумаматов	Жумаматов	
32	Саманов Мамаданов	Мамаданов Саманов	Саманов Мамаданов	
33	Жумаматов Мамаданов	Мамаданов Жумаматов	(Жумаматов) VTT	
34	Жумаматов Мамаданов	Мамаданов Жумаматов	Жумаматов Мамаданов	
35	Жумаматов Мамаданов	Мамаданов Жумаматов	Жумаматов Мамаданов	
36	Жумаматов Мамаданов	Мамаданов Жумаматов	Жумаматов Мамаданов	

No	To'liq ismi	Maballa nomi	Ish joyigiz/Lavozingiz	Telofon raqamingiz	Imon
37	Жумаматов Мамаданов	Мамаданов Жумаматов	Жумаматов Мамаданов		
38	Жумаматов Мамаданов	Мамаданов Жумаматов	Жумаматов Мамаданов		
39	Жумаматов Мамаданов	Мамаданов Жумаматов	Жумаматов Мамаданов		
40	Жумаматов Мамаданов	Мамаданов Жумаматов	Жумаматов Мамаданов		
41	Жумаматов Мамаданов	Мамаданов Жумаматов	Жумаматов Мамаданов		
42	Жумаматов Мамаданов	Мамаданов Жумаматов	Жумаматов Мамаданов		
43	Жумаматов Мамаданов	Мамаданов Жумаматов	Жумаматов Мамаданов		
44	Жумаматов Мамаданов	Мамаданов Жумаматов	Жумаматов Мамаданов		
45	Жумаматов Мамаданов	Мамаданов Жумаматов	Жумаматов Мамаданов		
46	Жумаматов Мамаданов	Мамаданов Жумаматов	Жумаматов Мамаданов		
47	Жумаматов Мамаданов	Мамаданов Жумаматов	Жумаматов Мамаданов		
48	Жумаматов Мамаданов	Мамаданов Жумаматов	Жумаматов Мамаданов		
49	Жумаматов Мамаданов	Мамаданов Жумаматов	Жумаматов Мамаданов		
50	Жумаматов Мамаданов	Мамаданов Жумаматов	Жумаматов Мамаданов		

ISHTIROKCHILARI RO'YXATI

Sana: 2025 yil 31 oktyabr

O'tkazilish joyi: Surxondaryo viloyati Ko'prik tumani

№	To'liq ismi	Mahalla nomi	Ish joyi/Lavozimi	Telefon raqamigiz	It
51	Мухомедов Мухомед	Тўғривул	Мухомедов Мухомед		♂
52	Хотимов Рамзон	Тўғривул	Мухомедов		♂
53	Мухомедов Мухомед	Тўғривул	Мухомедов		♂
54	Мухомедов Мухомед	Тўғривул	Мухомедов		♂
55	Мухомедов Мухомед	Тўғривул	Мухомедов		♂
56	Каримов Шахонир		Лоикали амалга ошириш бўлими директори		♂
57	Хамидов Шахонир		Лоикали амалга ошириш бўлими муҳожиси		♂
58	Мухомедов Фариддин	Тўғривул	Мухомедов		♂
59	Мухомедов Мухомед		AL MAR CONSULTING		♂
60	Тўғривул Дилшод		AL MAR CONSULTING		♂

Kumkurgan district

ISHITIROKCHILARI RO'YXATI

Sana: 2025 yil 30 oktyabr

O'tkazilish joyi: Surxondaryo viloyati Qashqadaryo tumani

No	To'liq ismiz	Mahalla nomi	Ish joingiz/Lavozingiz	Telefon raqamingiz	Imzo
1	Алиханов Имом	Навоило	Маълумот раиси		[Signature]
2	Ташкил Тўғриси	Шайхон	Маълумот раиси		[Signature]
3	Исломов Фаррух	Бегоҳхон	Маълумот раиси		[Signature]
4	Бозоров Масур		Қўшма бўлинма раиси		[Signature]
5	Беркхон Раҳимов	Элвоб	М.Ф.У. раиси		[Signature]
6	Каримов Сайдулла	Тўралик	М.Ф.У. раиси		[Signature]
7	Имомов Эраш	"Қуррағи"	М.Ф.У. раиси		[Signature]
8	Маматжон Раҳимов	М.Ф.У. раиси	М.Ф.У. раиси		[Signature]
9	Имомов Шерзоде	Қараманлик	28-мақоаб бўлинма раиси		[Signature]
10	Қайрат Ҳасанов	М.Ф.У. раиси	Таъдбиркор э.к.		[Signature]

1

No	To'liq ismiz	Mahalla nomi	Ish joingiz/Lavozingiz	Telefon raqamingiz	Imzo
11	Алиханов Шайхон		Маълумот раиси		[Signature]
12	Маматжон Раҳимов		Маълумот раиси		[Signature]
13	Алиханов Раҳимов		Маълумот раиси		[Signature]
14	Каримов Шахнош		Маълумот раиси		[Signature]
15	Ханжов Шахнош		Маълумот раиси		[Signature]
16	Алиханов Бекмурод		Маълумот раиси		[Signature]
17	Алиханов Шайхон		Маълумот раиси		[Signature]
18	Махмуджон Раҳимов	Қўшма бўлинма	Қўшма бўлинма раиси		[Signature]
19	Алиханов Раҳимов		Маълумот раиси		[Signature]
20	Маматжон Раҳимов		Маълумот раиси		[Signature]
21	Ханжов Раҳимов	Маълумот раиси	Маълумот раиси		[Signature]
22	Бекмурод Раҳимов		Маълумот раиси		[Signature]
23	Маматжон Раҳимов	Маълумот раиси	Маълумот раиси		[Signature]

2

No	Ta'liq ismi	Muhalla nomi	Ish joyi/Lavozimi	Telefon raqami	Imzo
24	Алибердиев Асқар	Беликхоролик	Ширку		
25	Алибердиев Асқар	Оқотинлик	Рақамчи		
26	Мирзаев Шобан	Абдуло	"Драк йети"		
27	Кулматов Дўст	Нобило	Ҳуқуқшунос "Нобило"		
28	Нематов Маркис	Энгир	Корини ердауричи		
29	Мухамед Рахмонов		Архитектор		
30	Вахитов Латиф	Қуқуқчи	Налим ўқибосари		
31	Мамматов Маркис		ALMARCONSULTING		
32	Турмуша Рамза		ALMAR CONSULTING		
33	Мамма Латиф		ALMAR Consulting		
34					
35					
36					

Termez district

ISHITIROKCHILARI RO'YXATI

Sana: 2025 yil 31 oktyabr

O'tkazilish joyi: Surxondaryo viloyati Termez tumani

No	To'liq ismiz	Mahalla nomi	Ish joingiz/Lavozingiz	Telefon raqamingiz	Imzo
1	Мадаманов Ашраф	-	Мамаду йўлловчи ва Бош маҳкамаси		[Signature]
2	Даворонаев Акмал	-	Мамаду йўлловчи ва Бош маҳкамаси		[Signature]
3	Иброҳимов Абдуқайyum	-	Мамаду йўлловчи ва Директорчи		[Signature]
4	Иброҳимов Фахрат	-	Мамаду йўлловчи ва Лойҳа бош муҳ-си		[Signature]
5	Шамшова Юсуфдўш	-	Термиз тумани йўлловчи Фойдаланиш керт. Д.Д. директо		[Signature]
6	Қайдуринов Нуран	-	Сурхондарё вилоят Автомо- биллари бош бошқармаси ва		[Signature]
7	Мамоназаров Уклов	-	Тумани кўрсаткич раёиси		[Signature]
8	Ашуров Ашиш	-	"Қорахон"		[Signature]
9	Раҳимов Умиджон	-	Ш. Раҳимов		[Signature]
10	Алиқаров Эмомалӣ	-	Ш. Раҳимов		[Signature]

No	To'liq ismiz	Mahalla nomi	Ish joingiz/Lavozingiz	Telefon raqamingiz	Imzo
11	Саймуродов Фариддин	Қорахон	касбчиле		[Signature]
12	Мамоназаров Дўш	А.Томур и.р.и	касбчиле		[Signature]
13	Раҳимов Абдуқайyum	Қўрғонлиқ керт. бош	касбчиле		[Signature]
14	Раҳимов Отабек		Термиз тумани йўлловчи ва уш-шай бошқармаси		[Signature]
15	Ахмедхонжоева Нурра	Маҳон Банки	касбчиле		[Signature]
16	Каримов Шахонгир		Лойҳаши амалга ошириш гўруҳи директорчи		[Signature]
17	Ҳамидов Шахонгир		Лойҳаши амалга ошириш гўруҳи муҳасиб		[Signature]
18	Шоҳназани Қаранова	Ш. Раҳимов	иш-иш раҳиле		[Signature]
19	Ҳосанов Урол	Ш. Раҳимов	касбчиле		[Signature]
20	Шоранов Муҳаммаджон	Ш. Раҳимов	касбчиле		[Signature]
21	Эмомқаров Дўш	Ш. Раҳимов	бекаши (заҳра) дўқоч		[Signature]
22	Орақов Боҳрам	Ш. Раҳимов	Фойдаланиш раҳиле қўрғонлиқ тумани бошқармаси		[Signature]
23	Абдуқайyumов Умиджон	Ш. Раҳимов	фўқорчи оқдам		[Signature]

No	To'liq ismiz	Mahalla nomi	Ish joyi/Lavozimi	Telefon raqamligi	Imzo
24	Хуррамова. Озгиралов	44-Ташкент	ишчи		
25	Шомирзаев Каср	44-Ташкент	ишчи		
26	Бегмуров, Гундор	-	Тармуш.Т. УОКИММАН		
27	Мамара Сундиқова	Бўйини кам	ФУФАРО РАМОНОВА Алмарнинг ФУСАРА		
28	Абдуллоев Орзулло	Қорақон қишлоғи	Тармуш.Т. УОКИММАН ALMAR CONSULTING		
29	Маммаева Марам		ALMAR CONSULTING		
30	Турдиева Динара		ALMAR CONSULTING		
31	Маммаева Марам				
32					
33					
34					
35					

THE FULL TEXT OF PRESENTATION

REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN
CONNECTIVITY AND TRANSPORT SECTOR IMPROVEMENT PROJECT
(P509487)

M-41 REGIONAL ROAD CORRIDOR RECONSTRUCTION
(SECTION 1525-1622KM)

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA) and
RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (RPF)

Public Consultation and Information Session

Date: 30-31 October 2025

Content of the session

- ▶ Present Project details and possible environmental and social issues and solutions;
- ▶ Discussions of environmental and social issues likely to occur along the project road sections;
- ▶ ESF instruments;
- ▶ Preliminary resettlement impacts;
- ▶ Environmental Assessment Requirements;
- ▶ Proposed mitigation measures;
- ▶ The proposed Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM);
- ▶ Listening to opinion of public representatives community, organizations and local residents;
- ▶ Discussions;
- ▶ Conclusions.

REGIONAL ROADS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Financed by: World Bank (WB)

Executing Agency: Project Implementation Unit
under Avtoylinvest Agency of the Committee for
Automobile Roads (CAR)

The ESIA is part of a package of documentation, which includes:

- ▶ Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA);
- ▶ Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)
- ▶ Labor Management Procedures (LMP);
- ▶ Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP);
- ▶ Resettlement Action Plans (RAP);
- ▶ Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP);
- ▶ Gender Action Plan (GAP);
- ▶ Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP).

Project Road Sections

Road sections within district boundaries

District	KM	Distance (km)	Settlements
Kumkurgan District	23 km	1525 - 1548 km	10 mahallas - Hurriyat, Munchoktepa, Flabab, Jyrdali, Besh Kaljiraman, Jarishlak, Qultepa, Navbakhor, Mehrobad, Surkhan-sakhili.
Djarkurgan District	58 km	1548 - 1606 km	9 mahalla - Oltintepa, Surkhon sohili, Obi hayot, Ismoil tepa, Dostlik, Istiklol, Nurli diyor, Oktepa, Gur gur.
Termez District	16 km	1606-1622 km	5 mahallas - Korahon, Amir Temur, Sharof Rashidov, Kuyoshli yurt, Termiz



WB Safeguards Policy and Environmental Assessment Requirements

- For legal aspects, the work during reconstruction and operation will follow the Uzbekistan laws and the World Bank's Environment and Social Framework 2018 (ESF).
- According to both Uzbek Environmental Protection laws and regulations and the World Bank's *ESS1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts*, the proposed project is rated as "Substantial," with both environmental and social risks individually rated as substantial.

World Bank's Environment and Social Framework

ESS1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts	ESS1 is triggered. Since the proposed project is likely to have negative environmental and social impacts, the present ESIAs have been conducted in compliance with the ESS 1. Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) will be prepared based on the screening outcome.
ESS2: Labor and Working Conditions	ESS2 is triggered. This project will employ direct, contracted and primary supply workers who might be exposed to risks such as inadequate accommodation, non-payment of wages, non-payment of benefits, discrimination at employment, child labour, forced labour, human trafficking, Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) issues including workplace accident and work-related diseases, communicable diseases including Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs), grievances related to workers and OHS. The contracted workers are more susceptible to such risks.
ESS3: Pollution and Environmental Quality	ESS3 is triggered. The project's impacts and risk would be of significance on sensitive receptors due to muck disposal, slope stability and erosion, blocking or filling of irrigation canals, emission from construction vehicles, equipment and plants, dust from earth works, soil cutting, stock yard, transportation of materials, noise pollution and settlements along road, damage to structure, vibration from movement of machine and equipment (structure on embankment), handling of hazardous and non-hazardous wastes, quarry and borrow area. All these impacts are more prominent during construction stage and can be managed through specific measures described in the mitigation chapter according to national standards for air, noise and water quality as well as through best practices applicable to road construction projects.

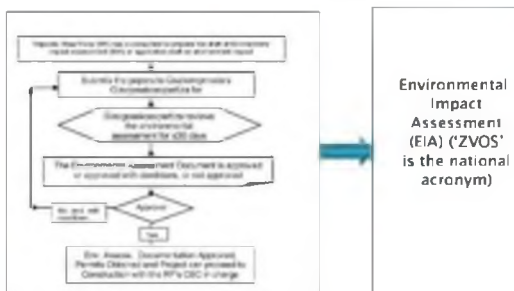
World Bank's Environment and Social Framework

ESS4: Involuntary Resettlement	Transporting construction materials will cause nuisance to community. The project activities such as hill filling, road excavation, use of vibratory equipment might result in landslides, debris, dust, noise, and dust pollution. The stockpiling of construction materials, debris generated during construction will disturb the landscape and outwash lands and contaminate the water bodies. Impact upon existing traffic is likely with the construction activities and piling of construction materials, storage of construction materials close to the existing Highway. Presence of outside labour force can cause negative impact on environment and local communities and should be managed through specific measures including safety.
ESS5: Land Acquisition and Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement	ESS5 is triggered. Land will be required for widening, upgrade works in identified corridors and possibly for rehabilitation corridor works, curve/geometric improvements, blind spots, etc. Hence impact on land, private and community owned assets including structures, trees and crops within existing and proposed ROW is required. Physical and economic displacement is required. Full Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be prepared. Activities under the project could result in some land acquisition, displacement and restriction of access to means of livelihood and encroachment on right of way. The project involves economic displacement due to the siting of the project. Given such impacts, ESS 5 is triggered.
ESS6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources	ESS6 is triggered. This ESS plays a minor role during this assessment as impacts on biodiversity and habitats are unlikely to appear. Site clearance activities for road construction will involve removal of roadside vegetation and felling of trees. The habitat in the ROW and in surrounding areas of the project road is already fragmented and anthropogenic pressure on the area is very much present. A critical habitat screening conducted as part of the ESIAs indicated that there are no critical habitats within the ROW. The Project activity do not pass through any protected areas or ecologically sensitive areas. There are no known populations of threatened species in the immediate vicinity of the project sites.

World Bank's Environment and Social Framework

ESS7: Indigenous Peoples	ESS7 is triggered. The ESIAs will identify the measures to minimize disruption of the livelihoods due to the project development. Clearly, no indigenous groups have been identified.
ESS8: Cultural Heritage	ESS8 is triggered. There are no any impact and risk on any (bi and intang) the heritage by project intervention. The alignment of project road does not have any ancient monuments, archaeological, religious, cultural, historical and archaeological sites.
ESS9: Financial Intermediaries	Not relevant as there is no financial intermediary involved.
ESS10: Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure	ESS10 is triggered. Relevant as the project will involve a wide variety of stakeholders during its project cycle including Police Department, that are associated with activities under other components of the project such as Road Safety. The project will ensure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The activities have been consulted during the preparation of the SEP. The project-level Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has been prepared to follow during the implementation of the project. During the stakeholder consultation, the key issues raised were: compensation of impacted land, affected private and public structures, construction of public structures, migration of livelihoods during construction of road, establishment of road safety measures, establishment of district level GRM, ensuring employment to local (including female).

Arrangements of Environmental protection



Potential Environmental and Social impacts

Physical Resources	Biological Resources	Socio-Economic Resources
Soil	Flora	Noise
Air Quality	Fauna	Vibration
Hydrology	Protected Areas	Waste Management
Geohazards		Traffic and Transportation
		Land acquisition
		Community Health, Safety and Security
		Socio-economic and gender aspects

Air Quality

Impacts

- Release of Exhaust Gases
- Dust
- Odor
- Emissions of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)

Mitigation and management

- Control over speed regime and emissions into air;
- Saving of time and fuel as well as contraction of CO2 emission will be obvious after completion of the project;
- During periods of high wind any dust generating activities will not be permitted within 200 m of populated settlements located in the direction of prevailing wind;
- Regular watering/spraying of unpaved project roads and all unpaved roads being used for haulage of materials during the dry season;
- Construction equipment has to be to a good standard and fitted with pollution control devices.

Noise and Vibration

Impacts

- Construction Equipment and Vehicle noise
- General work site noise
- Potential cosmetic damage
- Potential structural damage to properties

Mitigation and management

- The Contractor will consult with the community in respect of construction activities and potential noise and vibration impacts.
- Control Noise and Vibration by requiring contractors to stick to a strict equipment maintenance schedule;
- Prohibition of any construction activities between 10 pm and 6 am in settlements or close to sensitive receptors such as hospitals and schools;
- Operate equipment with specifications;
- Travel according to assigned speed limits and restrict use of vehicle horns.

Water Quality

Impacts

- Drainage
- Bridge Construction
- Blockage of or Damage to Canals and Drainage Channels
- Hazardous Liquids



Syr Darya river

Mitigation and management

- Streams, rivers and watercourses (including drains) within and adjacent to the work sites will be kept free from debris and any material or waste arising from project works;
- Discharge or deposit any material or waste into any waters except without the approval from the relevant regulatory authorities will not be permitted;
- All water, waste-water and other liquids used or generated in execution of project works and activities will be collected and disposed in an approved manner in an approved location and will not cause either pollution or nuisance.

All storm drainage will be adequately contoured, sized, and lined where necessary.

Soils, Erosion and Slope Stability

Impacts

- Damage and/or loss of topsoil
- Contamination due to spills or hazardous materials
- Borrow Pits
- Contamination Due to Spills or Hazardous Materials

Mitigation and management

- Random and uncontrolled deposition of excavated material will not be permitted;
- Re-vegetation of exposed areas including: (i) selection of fast growing and grazing resistant species of preferably local grasses and shrubs; (ii) immediate re-vegetation of all slopes and embankments if not covered with gabion baskets;
- Material that is susceptible to erosion will be replaced by adequate material around bridges and culverts;
- All land will be rehabilitated to its original or better condition upon completion of the project works;

Biological Resources

Impacts

- Removal of Roadside Vegetation
- Cutting trees
- Impacts to general flora and fauna
- Degradation of riverbed habitat - Increased turbidity around bridge piers and downstream



Mitigation and management

- Preparation of a Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)
- Cutting of trees shall be undertaken according to CoU requirements
- Affected trees along the road side should be relocated, vegetation and green area around the project route should be protected during construction
- Construction should be well managed to keep landscape clean
- Minimize land occupation, properly plan for the construction progress. Clean the site, restore green area after construction completes

Community health, safety and security

Impacts

- Health & safety issues for vulnerable community groups
- Traffic and transportation
- Labour influx
- Conflict between Communities and workers
- Overload of local Infrastructure
- Community health, safety and security

Mitigation and management

Contractor will prepare the following plans:

- Health and Safety Plan
- Construction Environmental and Social Management Plan (CESMP)
- Emergency Management Plan

Impacts on Access and Traffic

Impacts

- Partial or complete blockage of roads and junctions
- Increased congestion, risk of accidents
- Potential temporary disruption of services, including public utility

Mitigation and management

- Prior to construction activities, the contractor will install all signs, barriers and control devices needed to ensure the safe use of the road by traffic and pedestrians, as required by the traffic control plan;
- Signs, crossing guards and other appropriate safety features will be incorporated at grade level rail and road crossings;
- Local authorities and residents in a working area will be consulted before any detours for construction or diverted public traffic are established.
- Footpaths and roads will kept free of debris, spoil and other material at all times.
- Construction vehicles will use temporary roads constructed for that purpose to minimize damage to agricultural land and local access roads.

Social Impacts (preliminary resettlement impacts)

District	Distance (km)	Tree cutting (pca)		Demolition of buildings		Land acquisition (HA)
		Low-value tree species, pca	Valuable tree species, pca	Residential	Non-residential	
Termez district	1525-1548	32	575	1	0	0,0036
Dzharkurgan district	1548-1608	175	2379	5	26	54,836
Kumkurgan district	1608-1622	19	123	1	9	0,098
TOTAL		226	3077	7	35	54,9436

Entitlement Matrix

Type of asset	Specifications	Displaced Persons/Organisation	Entitled Persons
Agricultural land	Permanent land acquisition Temporary land acquisition for laydown areas used during construction	Lessholders/land users with a legal right to use a land (agricultural farms, grazing land)	Lessholders/land users
	Either permanent or temporary	Informal land users	Informal land users
Commercial land	Permanent and acquisition Temporary land acquisition for laydown areas used during construction	Lessholders/land user with a legal right to use a land (gas filling stations, commercial buildings, container shops)	Lessholders/land users
	Either permanent or temporary	Informal land users (informal sellers)	Informal land users
Residential land	Permanent land acquisition Temporary land acquisition for laydown areas used during construction	Land users who have lifelong inheritable possession or permanent possession	Land users who have lifelong inheritable possession or permanent possession
Property/asset located within RoW	Permanent	Any entity that is restricted within RoW as per requirements of Sanitary Protection Zone	Any entity that is restricted within RoW as per requirements of Sanitary Protection Zone
	Temporary	Owners of residential structures	Owners of residential structures

Entitlement Matrix

Type of asset	Specifications	Displaced Persons/Organisation	Entitled Persons
Non-residential structures	Permanent	Owners of non-residential structures	Owners of non-residential structures
State buildings/offices/institutions	Permanent	Relevant departments of state organisations	Relevant departments of state organisations
Temporary business disruption	income loss due to the temporary restriction of road use and customer access is blocked or restricted	Industrial companies using temporary restriction of road use Informal vendors using road for selling purposes	Industrial companies using temporary restriction of road use Informal vendors using road for selling purposes
Temporary loss of wages	Temporary loss of wages due to the restriction of road use and customer access is blocked or restricted	Workers of industries, companies, businesses	Workers of industries, companies, businesses
Crops	Permanent and Temporary	Owner of crops (irrespective of land use rights)	Owner of crops (irrespective of land use rights)
Trees	Permanent and Temporary	Owner of decorative (timber) trees (irrespective of land use rights)	Owner of decorative (timber) trees (irrespective of land use rights)
Loss of damage to public infrastructure	Permanent	Affected communities	Affected communities

Grievance Redress Mechanism



Grievance Process and Timeline

Stage	Timeline
Grievance Received / Submitted	Within 7 working days of grievance being submitted
Grievance investigated	Within 14 working days of grievance being submitted
Proposed resolution conveyed to grievant	Within 14 working days of grievance being submitted
Reassessment of grievance in case if the complainant is not satisfied with the previously provided response	Maximum 2 weeks after notification of dissatisfaction by the complainant
If applicable following dissatisfaction of resolution to be issued, grievance and solution inform Grievant of final decision	Within 14 working days of notification of dissatisfaction by Grievant
In the event that a grievance cannot be resolved between the two parties a mediator will be involved (i.e. local leaders who understand the culture and practices within the Project site)	Within 14 working days of notification of dissatisfaction by the Grievant.
Grievances that are not resolved at the project level - a grievance committee involving senior management from Contractor, municipality and any other relevant authorities (if required)	Within 30 working days of notification of dissatisfaction by the Grievant.

Minutes of public meetings

Meeting location: Kumkurgan, Jarkurgan and Termez districts

Meeting date: November 26-27, 2025

Manner in which notification of the consultation was announced: As part of the public consultations' preparation, local administration and Consultant (during the socio-economic survey) personally informed the PAPs on planning activities on the public consultations. The main purpose of the meetings was discussion of results of appraisals of property losses as well as procedure of compensation approval and allocation of funds for compensation payments.

Meeting participants:

- ❖ Owners of households located along the road section slated for demolition as part of the M41 road reconstruction project.
- ❖ Owners of shops slated for demolition.
- ❖ Representatives of the Kumkurgan and Jarkurgan district khokimiyat.
- ❖ Representatives of the appraisal company.

Meeting Program/Schedule: The objectives of the Public Consultation were to discuss the of this road project, highlight possible concerns and clarify the following issues:

- ❖ Discussion of project impacts, evaluation of the property losses, expertise, level of satisfaction with the evaluation carried out by the appraisal companies, explanation of procedures of compensation payments as well as explanation of the procedure of national legislation for PAPs who are not satisfied with the evaluation of the property losses and expressed willingness to re-evaluate their assets.
- ❖ Discussion of GRM levels.
- ❖ Contact information on project feedback.
- ❖ Concerns and questions.

Comments of participants: The following questions were discussed:

Questions	Responses
Why the expertise is required after preparing the appraisal report?	Project representatives explained the appraisal and expertise procedures. Appraisal reports are required to confirm the validity of the appraisal and prevent unjustified underestimation or overestimation of the property's value.
When will compensation payments be done?	Compensation payments will be done after all necessary procedures are completed and documents are approved. At today's meeting, satisfaction with the appraisal, as well as any additional questions, demands, or clarifications from affected parties, will be

Questions	Responses
	discussed. After the appraisal and expertise procedures are completed, the information on the estimated damage will be given to the Council of People's Deputies for review, approval, and allocation of funds for compensation. Compensation payments will then be made to affected parties.
May I pay for the appraisal company's services and the appraisal after compensation payments have been paid?	This issue should be discussed individually with the appraisal company.
Is it possible to obtain a similar store at the bus stop near theirs, as this store was the family's only source of income (their son has health issues and has undergone numerous surgeries)?	Regarding the issue of providing a new location for the store, the possibility of allocating an alternative retail outlet has been raised; this is only possible through an auction. However, in order to support income restoration, representatives of the district khokimiyat suggested that the affected family submit a written request to the khokimiyat and consider the possibility of such a solution, taking into account the affected family's social status, by engaging the officials responsible for allocating benefits.
Farmers expressed concern that no one had informed them exactly which plots would be acquired. They are requesting that designers visit the site and show the land allocation lines.	They were provided with contact information of the design specialists to clarify design solutions and land allocation lines. Furthermore, farmers were advised to contact Giprozem, as this institute's specialists have the necessary map data for each farmer to determine land allocation.
One female farmer asked to be informed exactly when her plot of land would be acquired, as she needs to continue working on her land.	Since farmers and dehkans have already been notified of the planned land allocation and compensation has been calculated, this period is considered a cut off date. After this stage, the project will not compensate farmers for any additional losses if they continue to invest in their land and grow crops after receiving information about the land allocation.
Farmers noted that they don't know how many ha will be acquired from them. Farmers also reported that they are unaware of compensation and that their property has not been assessed by an appraisal company.	Information on detailed land acquisition is available at the khokimiyat's department of agriculture. This was also discussed during public meetings and consultations in October 2025. Furthermore, farmers and dehkans are advised to contact Giprozem, as specialists from this institute have the necessary data on maps for each farmer to determine land acquisition.
The owners of a two-story house asked when they would be notified of the demolition and how much time they would be given to vacate their home?	The entire land allocation and compensation process will be implemented in stages. The first stage, involving property evaluation and determining the amount of compensation for affected individuals, is currently underway. This will be followed by the preparation of a resolution by the Council of People's Deputies on demolition and compensation. After this, each affected person will be informed in writing of the upcoming demolition of their buildings. To confirm the affected

Questions	Responses
	<p>person's satisfaction with the amount of compensation provided, a notarized agreement will be signed with each affected person, and the compensation deadlines will be provided. Only after receiving compensation the affected household will be required within a specified period to vacate the building (30 working days). Sometimes this period may exceed the established deadline. This will need to be separately agreed with the khokimiyat. However, after receiving compensation and before construction work begins on the site, the buildings must be vacated.</p>
<p>A hairdressing salon owner inquired about the "land for land" compensation. He inquired whether he was included on the list of PAPs.</p>	<p>He was explained that a replacement land plot will not be provided and that the land could be purchased through auction. The appraiser informed him the amount of compensation calculated and confirmed that his name was on the list of PAPs.</p>
<p>Shop owners inquired about the compensation procedure.</p>	<p>Compensation is paid to each property owner's bank card.</p>
<p>Individuals who have completed appraisal and expert assessment asked whether the fact that some other citizens were dissatisfied with the assessment results would affect them. They wanted to know whether they would receive compensation on time and whether the payment period would be delayed due to other people's complaints.</p>	<p>No, all complaints and disagreements regarding the compensation amount will be considered on an individual basis.</p>
<p>Households asked whether they would be required to pay for the appraiser's services if they voluntarily re-appraised their property.</p>	<p>The project provides for reimbursement of operating expenses for affected individuals. This is a one-time payment and covers the cost of the property appraisal once. There is no provision for reimbursement of several appraisal costs.</p>
<p>A household owner asked what to do if they disagree with the appraisal results.</p>	<p>This issue can only be resolved by applying to the court, as the expertise was conducted by the Republican Center of Forensic Expertise named after H. Sulaimanova.</p>
<p>A woman with a two-story house is dissatisfied with the appraisal amount and asked for clarification on how the appraisal determines the final property value. She believes the appraisal underestimates the property value. Therefore, she will not have the appraisal performed a second time.</p>	<p>The Republican Center of Forensic Expertise named after H. Sulaimanova conducts objective expertise of the appraisals to prevent unjustified overestimation or underestimation of property valuations, ensure the legality and reliability of the appraisal, and ensure that the market value of the property is consistent with it.</p>

Photos of public consultation, November 2025



Public consultation in Kumkurgan district



Individual consultation in Termez district



Public consultation in Jarkurgan district



Public consultation in Jarkurgan district

List of public consultation, November 2025

ISHTIROKCHILARI RO'YXATI

Sana: 26.11.2025 yil

O'tkazilish joyi: Surxondaryo viloyati Qashqadg'on, Termit, Jarqochig'on tumani

№	To'liq ismiz	Mahalla nomi	Ish joingiz/Lavozingiz	Telefon raqamingiz	Imzo
1	Самимов Абдураши	"Беш қаҳрамон"	-		
2	Хўшинов Абдураши	Шарқийлар	-		66 хон
3	Гуфрониева Гуфрон	Маввора	-		
4	Раҳимов Абдураши	"Жодуғ" МФЙ	-		
5	Алиқурбанов Абдураши		-		
6	Абдурашиев Абдураши	Маввора	-		4 +
7	Мавлянов Максуд	Хуррият	-		4
8	Муттиев Шерзод	Жарқийлар	-		
9	Алиқурбанов Абдураши	Беш қаҳрамон	-		
10	Мамажамил Касимов	Маснабат	-		+

1

(Ummiy 26.11.2025)

№	To'liq ismiz	Mahalla nomi	Ish joingiz/Lavozingiz	Telefon raqamingiz	Imzo
11	Торшандиев Шероим	Термит ш	Баколлаш (бухорилик)		
12	Засков Абдураши	Қўшқўртан т	Туман ҳокими		
13		Термит тумани	Бош муҳтабис		
14	Қурмаев Т	Термит т-и			
15		Qashqadg'on tumani			
16	Қурбанова Хосият	Маснабат			5
17	Рашидов Абдураши	Маснабат			+
18	Алиқурбанов Абдураши (ФХ)	Абдураши			
19	Чориев Абдураши	Шарқийлар			+
20	Чопчулатов Чорчи	Шарқийлар ФХ			4
21	Изматов Дускан	Беш қаҳрамон			
22	Қурбан хуррият	Беш қаҳрамон			
23	Қурбанов Қўшқўртан	Қўшқўртан			+



No	To'liq ism	Mahalla nomi	Ish joyi/ta'vaziligi	Telefon raqamligi	Imzo
28	Рахмонов Султон	А.Рахмонов	Бухоро вилояти ҳокимлиги		[Signature]
29	Рахмонов Султон	А.Рахмонов	Бухоро вилояти ҳокимлиги		[Signature]
30	Султонмуратов Хайрулло	Обод тумани	-		[Signature]
31	Керимов Тўғрўмурод	Хўжа Кўчиси	-		[Signature]
32	Ҳасанов Насриддин	Обод тумани			[Signature]
33	Ҳасанов Насриддин	Обод тумани			[Signature]
34	Ҳасанов Фозил	Обод тумани	Д/х		[Signature]
35	Ҳасанов Мухаммад	Ашӯбдак	Д/х		[Signature]
36	Ҳасанов Мухаммад	Ашӯбдак	Д/х		[Signature]
37	Ҳасанов Мухаммад	Ашӯбдак	Д/х		[Signature]
38	Ҳасанов Мухаммад	Ашӯбдак	Д/х		[Signature]
39	Ҳасанов Мухаммад	Ашӯбдак	Д/х		[Signature]
40	Ҳасанов Мухаммад	Ашӯбдак	Д/х		[Signature]
41	Ҳасанов Мухаммад	Ашӯбдак	Д/х		[Signature]
42	Ҳасанов Мухаммад	Ашӯбдак	Д/х		[Signature]
43	Ҳасанов Мухаммад	Ашӯбдак	Д/х		[Signature]
44					
45					
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50					

3

No	To'liq ism	Mahalla nomi	Ish joyi/ta'vaziligi	Telefon raqamligi	Imzo
17	Ҳасанов Мухаммад	Ашӯбдак	Мухаммад		[Signature]
18	Ҳасанов Мухаммад	Ашӯбдак	Мухаммад		[Signature]
19	Ҳасанов Мухаммад	Ашӯбдак	Мухаммад		[Signature]
20	Ҳасанов Мухаммад	Ашӯбдак	Мухаммад		[Signature]
21	Ҳасанов Мухаммад	Ашӯбдак	Мухаммад		[Signature]
22	Ҳасанов Мухаммад	Ашӯбдак	Мухаммад		[Signature]
23	Ҳасанов Мухаммад	Ашӯбдак	Мухаммад		[Signature]
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4

ANNEX 3: RANDOMLY SELECTED PHOTOS OF AFFECTED STRUCTURES

No	Type of impact	Location	Photo
1	Business Shop at the bus stop	Kumkurgan district, Gultepa Makhalla	
2	Business Shop at the bus stop	Kumkurgan district, Makhalla "Jarkishlok"	
3	Business Shop at the bus stop	Kumkurgan district, Makhalla "Jarkishlok"	
4	Business Shop at the bus stop	Kumkurgan district, Munchoktepa Makhalla	

- 5 Business Kumkurgan district,
Shop at the Makhalla
bus stop "Yelobod"



- 6 Business Kumkurgan district,
Shop at the Makhalla
bus stop "Navbakhor"



- 7 Gazebo Kumkurgan district,
Makhalla
"Navbakhor"



- 8 Business Kumkurgan district,
Shop at the Makhalla
bus stop "Navbakhor"



- 9 Household Kumkurgan district,
Makhalla
"Besh
Kahrrmon" st.
Bunyodkor
house 1



- 10** Business Termez
Tuman
Shop at the Makhalla. Sh.
bus stop Rashidov



- 11** Household Jarkurgan
District, B.
Jabbarov
Street,
Beshbulok
Makhalla



- 12** Household Jarkurgan
District,
Navruz Street
2, Beshbulok
Makhalla



- 13** Household Jarkurgan
District, B.
Jabbarov
Street,
Beshbulok
Makhalla



- 14** Household Jarkurgan
District, B.
Jabbarov
Street, 101,
Beshbulok
Makhalla



- 15** Household Jarkurgan District, B. Jabbarov Street, 94a, Beshbulok Microdistrict



- 16** Business Shop at the bus stop Kumkurgan District, Gultepa Makhalla



- 17** Business Shop at the bus stop Kumkurgan District, Jarkishlok Makhalla



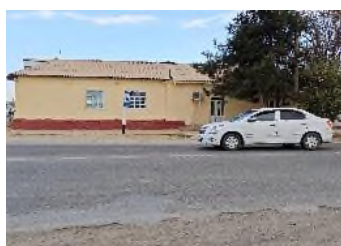
- 18** Household Kumkurgan District, Jarkishlok Makhalla



19 Household Kumkurgan district, Makhalla Hurriyat



20 Household Kumkurgan district, Makhalla Besh Kahrmon



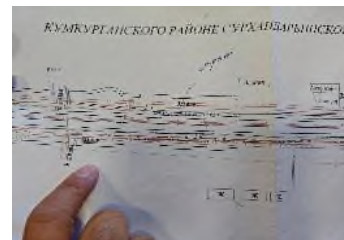
21 Public structure Kumkurgan district



22 Business Shop at the bus stop Jarkurgan District, Maslahattepa Makhalla



23 Household Jarkurgan District, Maslakhat Tepa Makhalla



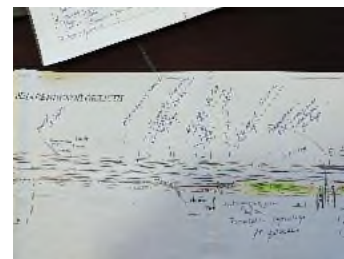
24 Household Jarkurgan District, Maslakhat Tepa Makhalla, 26 Markaziy Street



25 Household. Jarkurgan District, Maslakhat Tepa Makhalla, 24 Markaziy Street



26 Land of business (car washing Jarkurgan District, Maslakhat Tepa Makhalla,



27 Household Jarkurgan District, Maslakhat Tapa Makhalla, Markaziy Street, Building 22



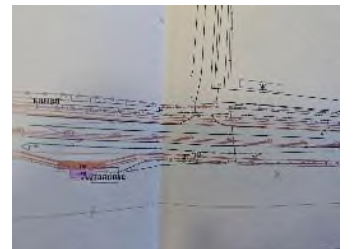
28 Household Jarkurgan District, Maslakhat Tapa Makhalla, Markaziy Street, Building 20



Jarkurgan Household Jarkurgan District, Maslakhat Tapa Makhalla, Markaziy Street, Building 16



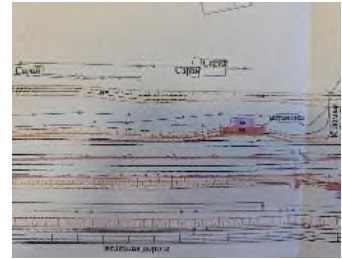
30 Business District, Maslakhat Tapa Makhalla Shop at the bus stop



31 Bus stop (no business) Jarkurgan District



32 Business Shop at the bus stop. Jarkurgan District, Urikli Makhalla



33 Business Shop at the bus stop. Jarkurgan District, Khujaqishlok Makhalla



34 Business Shop at the bus stop. Jarkurgan District, Khujaqishlok Makhalla



35 Hairdresser business Jarkurgan District, Khujaqishlok Makhalla



36 Storage place Jarkurgan District, Khujaqishlok Makhalla



37 Business Shop at the bus stop Jarkurgan District, Khuja village Makhalla



38 Bus stop (no business) Public structure Jarkurgan District, Jinjak village Makhalla



39 Bus stop (no business) Jarkurgan District, Mehnatobod Makhalla

Public structure



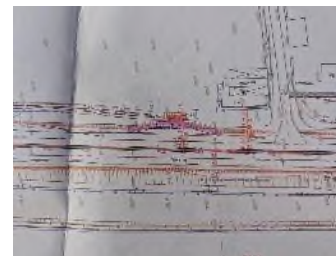
40 Business Shop at the bus stop. Jarkurgan District, Yangi aryk Makhalla



41 Business Shop at the bus stop. Jarkurgan District, Yangi Arik Makhalla



42 Business Shop at the bus stop. Jarkurgan District, Madaniyat Makhalla



43 Business Shop at the bus stop. Jarkurgan District, Khayitobod Makhalla



44 Gazebo + toilet
Jarkurgan District, Khayitobod Makhalla



45 Household
Jarkurgan District, Besh Bulok Makhalla, B. Jabborov (Navruz Building 1)



46 Business
Shop at the bus stop
Jarkurgan District, Gur-Gur Makhalla



47 Business
Shop at the bus stop (non-operating)
Jarkurgan District, Gur-Gur Makhalla



ANNEX 4: INFORMATION ON FARMERS AND DEHKANS

No	Location	Category	Affected area		Land Area No Longer Available for Future Use, Ha	Net profit			Direct Impacts		Indirect impact (land plot unavailable in the future)		Losses of workers' wages	Compensation amount for lease payment	Compensation for trees	TOTAL
			Ha	%		2022	2023	2024	Land area	Lost harvest	Land area	Lost harvest				
1	Jarqurgon, N.Boymurodov	Cotton, wheat	5,03	4,6%	4,31	415 000 000,0	245 000 000,0	259 393 710,0	9 984 722,2	14 239 024,5	14 239 024,5	12 200 834,1	12 200 834,1	2 783 474,2		55 663 191,2
2	Oqqorgon	Cotton, wheat	1,71	1,3%	2,15	283 175 000,0	185 450 000,0	157 282 000,0	3 108 333,3	2 765 635,6	2 765 635,6	3 477 261,1	3 477 261,1	247 220,9		12 733 014,3
3	N.Boymurodov	Cotton, wheat	3,50	3,4%	2,32	61 179 000,0	100 900 100,0	115 700 700,0	1 400 000,0	3 152 494,5	3 152 494,5	2 089 653,5	2 089 653,5	285 992,2		10 770 288,2
4	N.Boymurodov	Cotton, wheat	4,79	2,9%	0,89	71 434 000,0	56 049 000,0	60 000 000,0	6 050 000,0	2 034 165,9	2 034 165,9	377 955,7	377 955,7	1 181 550,7	159 635 054,0	165 640 847,9
5	Oqqorgon	Cotton, wheat	3,40	3,3%	0,48	123 819 000,0	158 703 000,0	96 500 000,0	14 093 750,0	4 154 335,3	4 154 335,3	586 494,4	586 494,4	2 780 585,1		12 262 244,4
6	N.Boymurodov	Cotton, wheat	9,19	4,0%		870 130 000,0	138 634 000,0	510 785 000,0	8 725 000,0	20 383 084,9	20 383 084,9			2 106 653,7		42 872 823,5
7	Halqobod madadkori	Cotton, wheat	0,74	1,2%	0,05	11 398 000,0	30 000 000,0	34 328 000,0	374 305,6	306 214,4	306 214,4	20 690,2	20 690,2	27 244,5		681 053,7
8	Jarqurgon	Cotton, wheat	3,60	1,6%	10,5	25 645 000,0	28 043 000,0	62 272 000,0	1 090 430,6	621 020,2	621 020,2	1 811 309,0	1 811 309,0	105 115,8		4 969 774,2
9	Jarqurgon	Cotton, wheat	2,13	3,2%	2	34 172 000,0	32 295 000,0	25 814 000,0	2 886 111,1	991 218,0	991 218,0	930 721,1	930 721,1	558 010,6		4 401 888,9
10	Oqqorgon	Cotton, wheat	7,67	5,6%	4,75	568 357 000,0	115 000 000,0	124 535 000,0	4 295 833,3	15 087 732,3	15 087 732,3	9 343 771,6	9 343 771,6	1 444 077,8		50 307 085,5
11	N.Boymurodov	Cotton, wheat	4,29	4,1%	1,89	89 650 000,0	27 868 000,0	20 000 000,0	4 150 694,4	1 889 056,1	1 889 056,1	832 241,5	832 241,5	1 026 310,0		6 468 905,2
12	Jarqurgon	Cotton, wheat	2,82	8,7%	9,2			6 453 000,0		558 375,6	558 375,6	607 216,9	607 216,9			142 325 415,9
13	Jarqurgon	Vegetable	0,029	14,5%	0,010	1 462 658,0	1 493 450,8	1 539 640,0		651 883,6	651 883,6	74 179,9	74 179,9			1 474 601,9
14	Jarqurgon	Vegetable	0,025	12,5%	0,014	1 462 658,0	1 493 450,8	1 539 640,0		561 968,6	561 968,6	102 652,9	102 652,9			1 348 618,1

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15	Jarqurgon	Vegetable	0,045	22,5%	0,007	1 462 658,0	5 312 360,2	7 444 820,0		3 199 463,6	3 199 463,6	163 528,1	163 528,1			6 759 733,5	
16	Jarqurgon	Vegetable	0,070	53,8%	0,006	950 727,7	970 743,0	1 000 766,0		1 573 512,1	1 573 512,1	41 960,3	41 960,3			3 311 714,0	
17	Jarqurgon	Vegetable	0,024	12,0%	0,015	5 156 018,6	1 493 450,8	9 428 020,0		1 929 298,7	1 929 298,7	388 539,3	388 539,3			4 653 676,1	
18	Jarqurgon	Vegetable	0,029	14,5%	0,015	1 462 658,0	1 493 450,8	1 539 640,0		651 883,6	651 883,6	113 143,0	113 143,0			1 552 673,2	
19	Jarqurgon	Vegetable	0,023	11,5%	0,016	5 202 827,0	1 493 450,8	1 539 640,0		947 130,5	947 130,5	223 742,4	223 742,4			2 360 721,0	
20	Jarqurgon	Vegetable	0,040	20,0%	0,009	1 462 658,0	1 493 450,8	1 539 640,0		899 149,8	899 149,8	68 934,8	68 934,8			1 968 169,1	
21	Jarqurgon	Vegetable	0,023	11,5%	0,018	1 148 263,1	5 312 360,2	1 539 640,0		920 030,3	920 030,3	240 007,9	240 007,9			2 338 476,4	
22	Jarqurgon	Vegetable	0,025	12,5%	0,013	1 462 658,0	1 493 450,8	1 539 640,0		561 968,6	561 968,6	96 658,6	96 658,6			1 337 879,4	
23	Jarqurgon	Vegetable	0,026	13,0%	0,012	3 346 698,0	1 493 450,8	1 539 640,0		829 372,5	829 372,5	127 595,8	127 595,8			1 934 086,6	
24	Jarqurgon	Vegetable	0,024	12,0%	0,016	1 462 658,0	5 306 625,9	1 539 640,0		997 070,9	997 070,9	217 416,8	217 416,8			2 447 575,4	
25	Jarqurgon	Vegetable	0,027	13,5%	0,011	1 462 658,0	1 493 450,8	1 539 640,0		606 926,1	606 926,1	85 419,2	85 419,2			1 400 215,6	
26	Jarqurgon	Vegetable	0,033	16,5%	0,010	1 462 658,0	1 493 450,8	1 539 640,0		741 798,6	741 798,6	71 932,0	71 932,0			1 652 211,1	
A total of 26 farms, including 12 farmers and 14 dehkan farms			49,31	3,4%	38,71					81 253 814,6	81 253 814,6	34 293 860,2	34 293 860,2	12 546 235,6	140 360 245,1	159 635 054,0	543 636 884,3

Location of farm lands on the map (1)



Location of farm lands on the map (2)



Location of farm lands on the map (3)



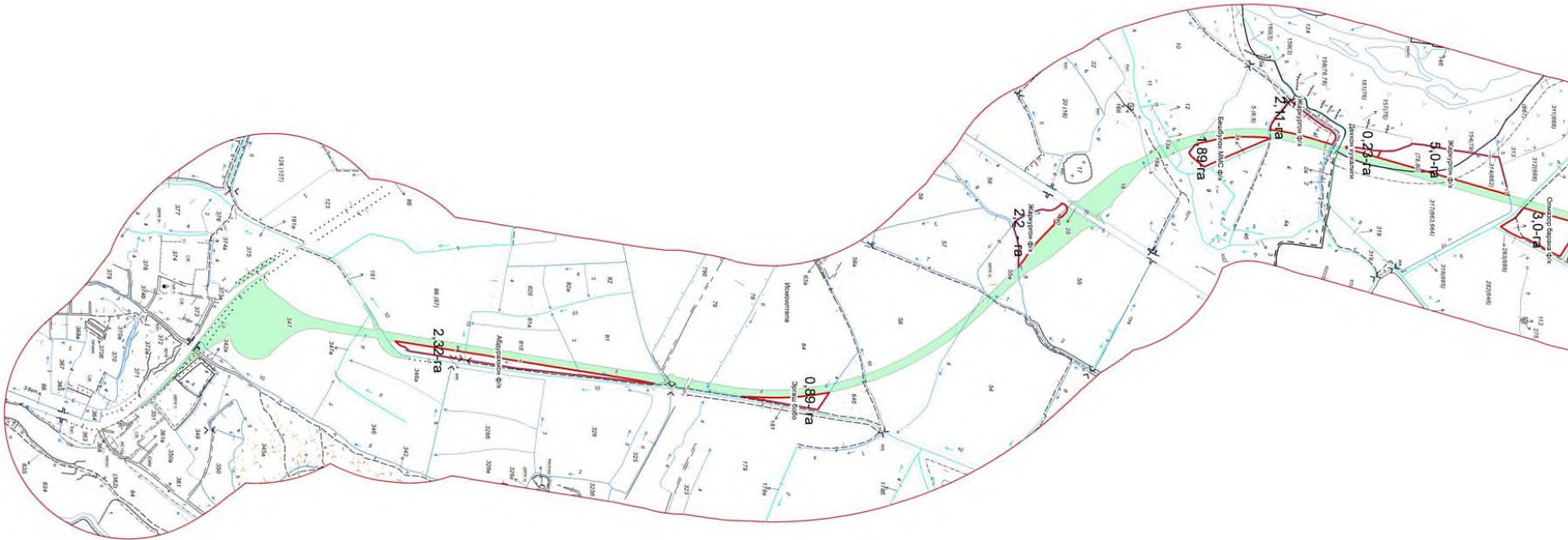
Location of farm lands on the map (4)

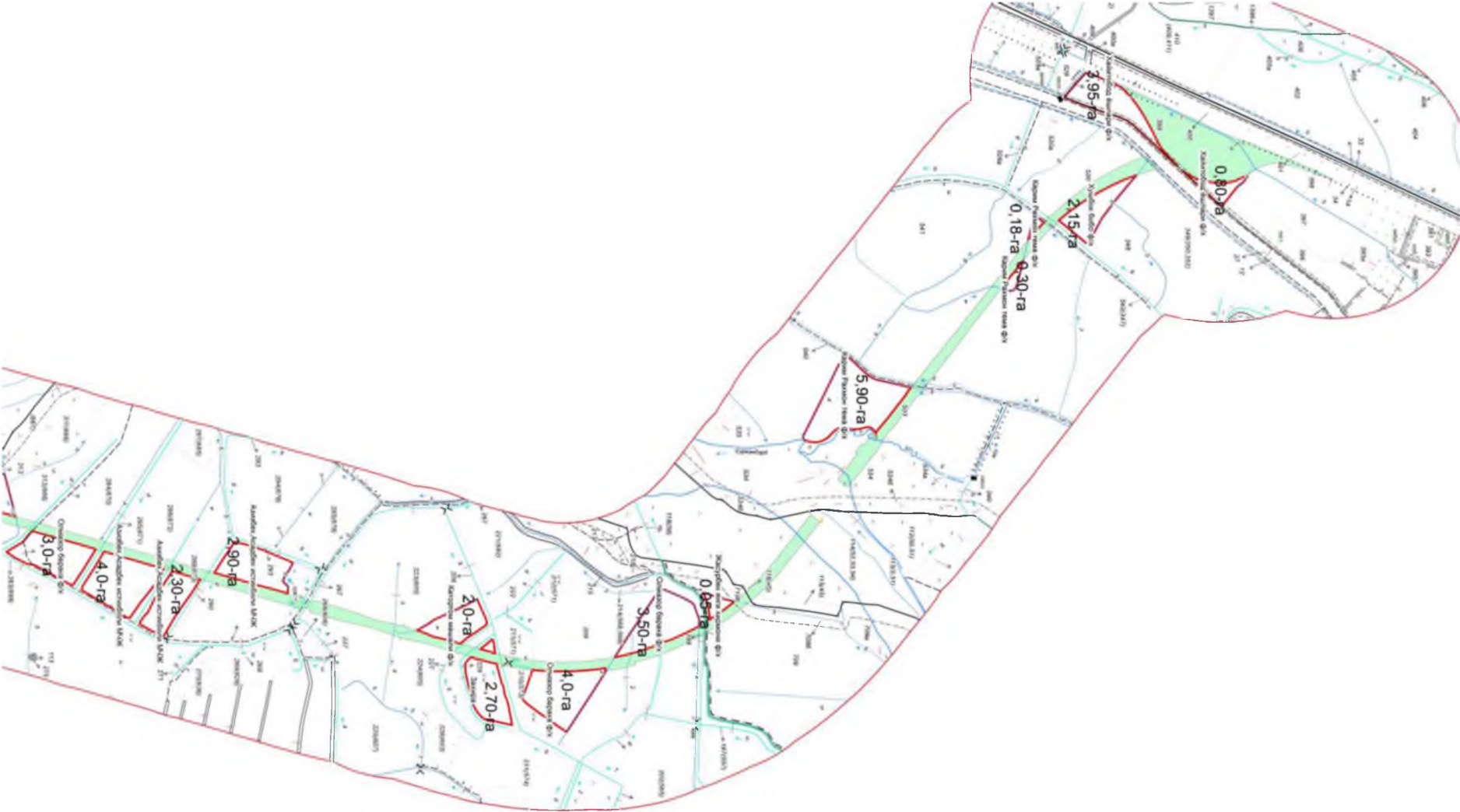


Location of dehkan lands on the map (5)



38.54 ha of agricultural lands of 11 farmers which are impacted because of future economic and physical non-viability





ANNEX 5: INFORMATION ON BUSINESS AND HOUSEHOLDS IMPACTS

No	District	Type	Details	Physical relocation	Right for land plot	Affected area, m2	Affected land, ha	% of losses	Public structures	Business structure,	House,	Secondary buildings (shed toilet, cattle shed, barn, and plot without structure	Trees, units	Compensation for land right UZS	Compensation for structure UZS	Lost income/profit	Lost salary of workers, UZS	Trees	Sub-total compensation, UZS	Transport allowances, 412 000 UZS	Examination service cost	Evaluation service costs	TOTAL COMPENSATION
1	Kumkurgan District, Gultepa Mahalla	Business	Shop at the bus stop	Relocation	No right for land plot	45,0	0,0045	100%		45,0	-	-		193 300 274	22 553 726			215 854 000	412 000	2 472 000,0	3 000 000,0	221 738 000	
2	Kumkurgan District, Gultepa Mahalla	Business	Shop at the bus stop	Relocation	Right of permanent use	79,1	0,00791	100%		48			31,1	17 261 937	322 867 833	30 939 075		371 068 845	412 000	2 472 000,0	2 000 000,0	375 952 845	
3	Kumkurgan District, Jarkishlok Mahalla	Business	Shop at the bus stop	Relocation	No right for land plot	48,5	0,00485	100%		48,5	-	-		161 054 131	27 747 806			188 801 937	412 000	2 472 000,0	1 500 000,0	193 185 937	
4	Kumkurgan District, Jarkishlok Mahalla	Business	Shop at the bus stop	Relocation	No right for land plot	38,0	0,0038	100%		38,0	-	-		108 726 902	19 919 098			128 646 000	412 000	2 472 000,0	3 000 000,0	134 530 000	
5	Kumkurgan District, Jarkishlok Mahalla	Business	Shop at the bus stop	Relocation	No right for land plot	20,9	0,00209	100%		20,9				58 005 660	10 139 340			68 145 000	412 000	-	-	68 557 000	
6	Kumkurgan District, Jarkishlok Mahalla	Business at residential area	Shed used for shop	No relocation	No right for land plot	26,6	0,00266	100%				26,60		90 052 000				90 052 000		2 472 000,0	3 000 000,0	95 524 000	
7	Kumkurgan District, Munchoktepa Mahalla	Business	Shop at the bus stop	Relocation	No right for land plot	52,86	0,005286	100%		52,86	-	-		152 431 006	26 487 994			178 919 000	412 000	2 472 000,0	3 000 000,0	184 803 000	
8	Kumkurgan District, Yelobod Mahalla	Business	Shop at the bus stop	Relocation	No right for land plot	32,0	0,0032	100%		32,0	-	-		92 098 106	16 037 894			108 136 000	412 000	2 472 000,0	3 000 000,0	114 020 000	
9	Kumkurgan District, Navbahor Mahalla	Business	Shop at the bus stop	Relocation	No right for land plot	41,8	0,00418	100%		41,8	-	-		120 302 664	20 949 336			141 252 000	412 000	2 472 000,0	2 500 000,0	146 636 000	
10	Kumkurgan District, Navbahor Mahalla	Public structure	Public bus stop (no business)	Relocation	Public lands	9,0	0,0009		9,0					-	-	-	-	-	-		-	0	
11	Kumkurgan District, Navbahor Mahalla	Business	Shop at the bus stop	Relocation	No right for land plot	65,0	0,0065	100%		65,0				188 117 379	31 533 621			219 651 000	412 000	2 472 000,0	3 000 000,0	225 535 000	
12	Kumkurgan District, Besh Kahrmon Mahalla, Bunyodkor Street, Building 1	Residential	House and secondary structures	Relocation	Right of permanent use	600,0	0,06	100%			259,0	341,00		283 797 663	649 424 898			933 222 561	412 000	7 539 600,0	900 000,0	942 074 161	

Resettlement Action Plan

13	Kumkurgan District, Besh Kahrmon Mahalla	Residential and secondary structures	House and secondary structures	Relocation	Right of permanent use	199,6	0,019958	33%			175,13	24,45			207 308 982	890 468 018				1 097 777 000	412 000	4 120 000,0	5 000 000,0	1 107 309 000
14	Kumkurgan District, Hurriyat Mahalla	Non - residential (secondary structures)	Fence. 5 trees: 1 almond; 4 mulberries.	No relocation	Right of permanent use	38,3	0,00383	9%			38,30		6		35 080 678			included into total cost	35 080 678	0	2 472 000,0	2 000 000,0	39 552 678	
15	Kumkurgan District	Public structure	Fence		Public lands																			
TOTAL						1296,6	0,1297		9,0	392,1	434,1	430,4	31,1	6	508 368 582,0	3 061 929 549,0	206 307 890,0	-	-	3 776 606 021,0	4 532 000,0	36 379 600,0	31 900 000,0	3 849 417 621,0
16	Jarkurgan district, Unikli mahalla	Business	Shop at the bus stop (non operational)	Relocation	Right of permanent use	47,3	0,0047	100%		47,3	0,0	0,0			18 448 568	146 522 399	42 566 033			207 537 000	412 000	4 120 000,0	5 000 000,0	217 069 000
17	Jarkurgan District, Beshbulok mahalla, B. Jabborov (Navruz Building 1)	Residential	Partially impact on house	No relocation	Right of permanent use	25,0	0,0025	14%		25,0					10 903 409	234 871 262		0		245 774 671		2 472 000,0	3 000 000,0	251 246 671
18	Jarkurgan District, Khayitobod mahalla	Business	Shop at the bus stop	Relocation	No right for land plot	34,2	0,0034	100%		34,2					95 933 409	16 165 591				112 099 000	412 000	2 472 000,0	5 000 000,0	119 983 000
19	Jarkurgan District, Navruz Street 2, Beshbulok mahalla	Residential	House, and secondary structures	Relocation	Right of permanent use	2300,0	0,2300	100%			336,9	329,32	1 633,8		1 003 113 636	806 434 580	0			1 809 548 216	412 000	4 120 000,0	3 000 000,0	1 817 080 216
20	Jarkurgan District, B. Jabborov Street, 95, Beshbulok mahalla	Residential	House, and secondary structures	Relocation	Right of permanent use	900,0	0,0900	100%			134,9	418,52	346,6		392 522 727	407 639 607	-			800 162 334	412 000	4 120 000,0	3 000 000,0	807 694 334
21	Jarkurgan District, Maslakhatepa mahalla	Business at residential area	Land plot and trees	No relocation	Access to the car washing	50,0	0,0050	100%					50,0	3	43 027 478				386 347	43 413 825		2 472 000,0	3 000 000,0	48 885 825
22	Jarkurgan District, Maslakhatepa mahalla	Business	Shop at the bus stop	Relocation	No right for land plot	55,6	0,00556	100%		55,6					-	145 669 404	32 456 596			178 126 000	412 000	2 472 000,0	5 000 000,0	186 010 000
23	Jarkurgan district, Khaitobod mahalla	Public secondary structure	Gazebo + toilet. Non-residential. The gazebo is not subject to demolition. The toilet is subject to demolition.	No relocation	No right for land plot																	-	-	0
24	Jarkurgan District, Gur-Gur Mahalla	Business	Shop at the bus stop (non operational)	Relocation	No right for land plot	42,7	0,00427	100%		42,7					-	119 352 818	20 437 182			139 790 000	412 000	2 472 000,0	5 000 000,0	147 674 000

Resettlement Action Plan

25	Jarkurgan District, Maslakhatepa Mahalla, Markaziy Street, Building 26	Non residential secondary structures	Fence	No relocation	Right of permanent use	18,6	0,00186	100%							18,60		4				25 602 809			480 688	26 083 497		2 472 000,0	3 000 000,0		31 555 497
26	Jarkurgan District, Maslakhatepa Mahalla, Markaziy Street, Building 22	Non residential secondary structures	Fence, cow shed, toilet	No relocation	Right of permanent use	112,49	0,011249	100%							112,49						133 499 230			94 341	133 593 571		2 472 000,0	3 000 000,0		139 065 571
27	Jarkurgan District, B. Jabbarov Street, Building 101, Beshbulok Mahalla	Residential	Hose and secondary structures	Relocation	Right of permanent use	660,0	0,066	100%	0	114,4	195,26	350,3			287 850 000	412 911 465	0							700 761 465	412 000	4 120 000,0	3 000 000,0		708 293 465	
28	Jarkurgan District, B. Jabbarov Street, Building 94a, Beshbulok Mahalla	Residential	Hose and secondary structures	Relocation	Right of permanent use	1500,0	0,15	100%			1212,97	287,0			253 350 576,65	3 443 095 423								3 696 446 000	412 000	4 120 000,0	1 120 000,0		3 702 098 000	
29	Jarkurgan District, Madaniyat Mahalla	Business	Shop at the bus stop	Relocation	No right for land plot	55,44	0,005544	100%	55,44						150 453 582	29 154 418								179 608 000	412 000	2 472 000,0	5 000 000,0		187 492 000	
30	Jarkurgan District, Maslakhatepa Mahalla, Building 24	Non residential secondary structures	Secondary structures	No relocation	Right of permanent use	45,2	0,00452	8%			45,20				105 163 373,0									105 163 373		2 472 000,0	3 000 000,0		110 635 373	
31	Jarkurgan District, Khuja qishloq Mahalla	Business	Shop at the bus stop	Relocation	No right for land plot	96,75	0,009675	100%	96,75						310 758 282	22 110 718								332 869 000	412 000	2 472 000,0	5 000 000,0		340 753 000	
32	Jarkurgan District	Public structure	Public bus stop (no business)	Relocation	Public lands	12	0,0012		12																					0
33	Jarkurgan District, Jinjak Mahalla	Public structure	Public bus stop (no business)	Relocation	Public lands	12	0,0012		12																					0
34	Jarkurgan District, Mekhnatobod Mahalla	Public structure	Public bus stop (no business)	Relocation	Public lands	12	0,0012		12																					0
35	Jarkurgan District, Mahalla Khuja Qishloq Mahalla	Business	Hairdresser salon	Relocation	No right for land plot	9,8	0,00098	100%	9,8					0	21 125 570	5 320 430								26 446 000	412 000	2 472 000,0	3 000 000,0		32 330 000	
36	Jarkurgan District, Maslakhatepa mahalla	Business	Shop at the bus stop	Relocation	No right for land plot	46,0	0,004600	100%	46,0					0	125 575 043	23 817 957								149 393 000	412 000	2 473 000,0	5 000 000,0		157 278 000	
37	Jarkurgan District, B. Jabbarov Street, Beshbulok mahalla	Non residential secondary structures	Non residential	No relocation	Right of permanent use	270,0	0,027	100%			270,0	30		117 756 818	0	0								2 842 387	120 599 205	2 472 000,0	2 000 000,0		125 071 205	
38	Jarkurgan District, Yangi Aryk mahalla	Business	Shop at the bus stop	Relocation	Right of permanent use	60,0	0,006	100%	60,0					23551364	132 721 115	59 500 521								215 773 000	412 000	2 472 000,0	4 000 000,0		222 657 000	

Resettlement Action Plan

39	Jarkurgan District, Khuja qishloq Mahalla	Business	Shop at the bus stop	Relocation	Right of permanent use	48,0	0,0048	100%		48,0					19 887 818	180 258 269	88 259 913			288 406 000	412 000	2 472 000,0	4 000 000,0		295 290 000
40	Jarkurgan District, Khuja qishloq Mahalla	Business	Shop at the bus stop	Relocation	Right of permanent use	48,0	0,0048	100%		48,0					20 934 545	147 046 486	53 285 969			221 267 000	412 000	2 472 000,0	4 000 000,0		228 151 000
41	Jarkurgan District, Maslakhatepa mahalla Markaziy street 16	Non residential secondary structures	land plot and secondary structures	No relocation	Right of permanent use	84,0	0,0084	100%			84,00					74 181 086				74 181 086		2 472 000,0	3 000 000,0		79 653 086
42	Jarkurgan District, Maslakhatepa mahalla Markaziy street 20	Non residential secondary structures	Secondary structures	No relocation	Right of permanent use	147,28	0,014728	25%			147,28		4			169 864 120			238 098	170 102 218		2 472 000,0	3 000 000,0		175 574 218
43	Jarkurgan District, Mahalla Khuja Qishloq Mahalla	Business	Secondary structures	No relocation	No right for land plot	15,3	0,00153	100%		15,3						32 982 099	6 122 901			39 105 000		2 500 000,0	3 000 000,0		44 605 000
44	Jarkurgan District, Yangi Aryk mahalla	Business	Shop at the bus stop	Relocation	No right for land plot	36,36	0,003636	100%		36,36						100 581 968	18 033 032			118 615 000	412 000	2 472 000,0	5 000 000,0		126 499 000
45	Jarkurgan District, Gur Fur mahalla	Business	Shop at the bus stop	Relocation	No right for land plot	40,0	0,004	100%		40,0						112 065 721	18 989 279			131 055 000	412 000	0	0		131 467 000
46	Jarkurgan District, Maslakhatepa mahalla	Non-residential secondary structures	Garage	No relocation	Right of permanent use	47,97	0,004797	100%			47,97				18 829 315	151 571 352				170 400 667		2 472 000,0	5 000 000,0		177 872 667
TOTAL						6 832,0	0,6832			36,0	635,5	611,2	2 881,6	2 667,7	41,0	2 210 176 254,7	7 785 880 472,4	436 220 540,0	-	4 041 861,0	10 436 319 128,0	7 004 000,0	72 541 000,0	96 120 000,0	10 611 984 128,0
47	Termez district Mahalla, Sh, Rashidov, house 13B	Business	Shop at the bus stop	Relocation	Right of permanent use	36,0	0,0036	100%		36,0					43 239 672	146 687 097,7	50 283 230,3			240 210 000	412 000	2 472 000,0	5 000 000,0		248 094 000
TOTAL						36,0	0,0036			36,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	43 239 672,00	146 687 097,68	50 283 230,32	-	-	240 210 000,00	412 000,00	2 472 000,00	5 000 000,00	248 094 000,00	
GRAND TOTAL						8 164,6	0,81646			45,0	1 063,5	1 045,4	3 311,96	2 698,8	47,0	2 761 784 508,7	10 994 497 119,0	892 811 660,3	-	4 041 861,0	14 453 135 149,0	11 948 000,0	111 392 600,0	133 020 000,0	14 709 495 749,0

ANNEX 6: DECREE OF KENGASH OF SURKHANDARYA REGION ON LAND ACQUISITION AND COMPENSATION

DECREE No VII-18-7-8-0-K/26 DATED JANUARY 27, 2026 ISSUED BY THE KENGASH OF SURKHANDARYA REGION ON LAND ACQUISITION AND COMPENSATION TO RESIDENTIAL AND BUSINESS AFFECTED PERSONS

kengash.gov.uz

VII-18-7-8-0-K/26



XALQ DEPUTATLARI SURXONDARYO VILOYATI KENGASHINING QARORI

2026-yil 27-yanvar

VII-18-7-8-0-K/26

Surxondaryo viloyati

Surxondaryo viloyati hududidan o‘tuvchi M 41 “Bishkek-Dushanbe-Termiz” avtomobil yo‘lining 1525-1622 km (97 km) qismini rekonstruksiya qilish doirasida qurilish hududiga tushgan 39 ta turar va noturar joy obyektlarini kompensatsiya evaziga jamoat ehtiyojlari uchun olib qo‘yish to‘g‘risida

O‘zbekiston Respublikasining 2022-yil 29-iyundagi “Yer uchastkalarini kompensatsiya evaziga jamoat ehtiyojlari uchun olib qo‘yish tartib-taomillari to‘g‘risida” O‘RQ-781-sonli Qonuni va O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2023-yil 10-oktabrdagi “Yo‘l xo‘jaligi sohasini yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida” PQ-330-son qarori hamda Investitsiyalarni jalb qilish, sanoatni rivojlantirish va savdoni tartibga solish masalalari bo‘yicha Hukumat komissiyasi yig‘ilishining 2025-yil 26-avgustdagi 192-son bayoniga muvofiq Jahon banki ishtirokida Surxondaryo viloyati hududidan o‘tuvchi M 41 “Bishkek-Dushanbe-Termiz” avtomobil yo‘lining 1525-1622 km (97 km) qismini rekonstruksiya qilish” loyihasi qurilish hududiga tushgan 39 ta turar va noturar joy obyektlarini jamoat ehtiyojlari uchun olib qo‘yilishi munosabati bilan fuqarolarga turar va noturar binolari buzilishga tushishi munosabati bilan kompensatsiya mablag‘lari to‘lab berilishi yuzasidan “Mahalliy davlat hokimiyati to‘g‘risida”gi Qonunning 6-, 24-moddalariga muvofiq xalq deputatlari Surxondaryo viloyati Kengashi **qaror qiladi:**

1. O‘zbekiston Respublikasining 2022-yil 1-oktabrdagi “Yer uchastkalarini kompensatsiya evaziga jamoat ehtiyojlari uchun olib qo‘yish tartib-taomillari to‘g‘risida” O‘RQ-781-son Qonuni va O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2023-yil 10-oktabrdagi “Yo‘l xo‘jaligi sohasini yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida” PQ-330-son qarori hamda Investitsiyalarni jalb qilish, sanoatni rivojlantirish va savdoni tartibga solish masalalari bo‘yicha Hukumat

komissiyasi yig'ilishining 2025-yil 26-avgustdagi 192-son bayoni rahbarlik va ijro uchun qabul qilinsin.

2. Surxondaryo viloyati hududidan o'tuvchi M 41 "Bishkek-Dushanbe-Termiz" avtomobil yo'lining 1525-1622 km (97 km) qismini rekonstruksiya qilish" loyihasi qurilish hududiga tushgan 39 ta turar va noturar joy obyektlarini kompensatsiya evaziga jamoat ehtiyojlari uchun olib qo'yilishi yuzasidan Jarqo'rg'on, Qumqo'rg'on va Termiz tumanlari hokimlarining ma'ruzalari ma'lumot uchun qabul qilinsin.

3. Surxondaryo viloyati hududidan o'tuvchi M 41 "Bishkek-Dushanbe-Termiz" avtomobil yo'lining 1525-1622 km (97 km) qismini rekonstruksiya qilish" loyihasi qurilish hududiga tushgan 39 ta turar va noturar joy obyektlari uchun 14,5 mlrd so'm ilovaga muvofiq qonunda belgilangan tartibda kompensatsiya evaziga jamoat ehtiyojlari uchun olib qo'yilsin.

4. Viloyat hokimining birinchi o'rinbosari – viloyat Iqtisodiyot va moliya bosh boshqarmasi boshlig'i Sh.Rajabov, viloyat hokimining o'rinbosari A.Amirov, Jarqo'rg'on tuman hokimi E.Avazov, Qumqo'rg'on tuman hokimi F.Xoliqov, Termiz tuman hokimi Sh.Qalandarov viloyat hokimligi huzuridagi Jismoniy va yuridik shaxslarga yetkazilgan mulkiy zararlarni kompensatsiya qilish bo'yicha hududiy kompensatsiya jamg'armalaridan mablag' ajratish bo'yicha hududiy kuzatuv kengashi tomonidan taqdim etilgan asoslantiruvchi materiallarini ko'rib chiqish va kelishish, yer uchastkalari jamoat ehtiyojlari uchun olib qo'yilishi munosabati bilan zararlarning o'rmini qoplash to'g'risida qarorlar qabul qilish, kompensatsiyalarning o'z vaqtida to'liq hajmda berilishining muntazam monitoringini yuritsin hamda kompensatsiyalar o'z vaqtida va to'liq berilmagan holatlar aniqlangan taqdirda xalq deputatlari Surxondaryo viloyati Kengashiga axborot kiritsin.

5. Surxondaryo viloyati holimligi (A.Amirov), Jarqo'rg'on tumani hokimligi (E.Avazov), Qumqo'rg'on tumani hokimligi (F.Xoliqov), Termiz tumani hokimligi (Sh.Qalandarov) Avtomobil yo'llari qo'mitasi bilan birgalikda Surxondaryo viloyati hududidan o'tuvchi M 41 "Bishkek-Dushanbe-Termiz" avtomobil yo'lining 1525-1622 km (97 km) qismini rekonstruksiya qilish ishlarini belgilangan tartibda tashkillashtirsin hamda har chorak yakuni bilan xalq deputatlari Kengashlariga axborot kiritib borilishi ta'minlansin.

6. Xalq deputatlari Surxondaryo viloyati Kengashining 2026-yil 13-yanvardagi VII-17-3-8-0-K/26-son qarori o'z kuchini yo'qotgan deb hisoblansin.

7. Viloyat teleradiokompaniyasi (B.Mingboyev), "Surxon tongi" va "Заря Сурхана" gazetlari tahririyati (S.Norqobilov)ga yoshlar sohasida amalga

oshirilayotgan ishlarni ommaviy axborot vositalari, ijtimoiy tarmoqlar hamda mahalliy gazetalar orqali keng yoritib borish tavsiya etilsin.

8. Yuqorida belgilangan vazifalar ijrosi yuzasidan tegishli mansabdor shaxslar tomonidan har oy yakunida xalq deputatlari Surxondaryo viloyati Kengashiga yozma axborot kiritsin.

9. Mazkur qaror ijrosini nazorat qilish xalq deputatlari viloyat Kengashining mahalliy budjet, tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirish va iqtisodiy islohotlar masalalari bo'yicha doimiy komissiyasi (I.Yoqubov) zimmasiga yuklatilsin.

10. Ushbu qaror qabul qilingan kundan e'tiboran kuchga kiradi.

Kengash raisi



**CHORIYEV
ABDURAIM
RAVSHANOVICH**

DECREE NO 416-8-0-Ў/25 DATED JULY 26, 20256 ISSUED BY THE KHOKIMIYAT OF SURKHANDARYA REGION ON LAND ACQUIITION OF FARMERS' AGRICULTURAL LANDS



**O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI SURXONDARYO VILOYATI
HOKIMINING
QARORI**

2025-yil 26-iyul

416-8-0-Q/25

Surxondaryo viloyati
hokimligi

Jarqo'rg'on tumanida bo'sh turgan qishloq xo'jaligiga mo'ljallangan yer uchastkalarini davlat mulki sifatida davlat ro'yxatidan o'tkazish to'g'risida

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Yer kodeksining 45¹-moddasi, "Mahalliy davlat hokimiyati to'g'risida"gi Qonunning 6-,10-moddalari, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2021-yil 23-noyabrdagi "Meva-sabzavotchilik va uzumchilikda oilaviy tadbirkorlikni rivojlantirish, qishloq xo'jaligi ishlab chiqarishida dehqon xo'jaliklarining ulushini oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida" PQ-20-son hamda O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2021-yil 24-noyabrdagi "Qishloq xo'jaligiga mo'ljallangan yer uchastkalarini ijaraga berish tartibiga doir normativ-huquqiy hujjatlarni tasdiqlash to'g'risida" 709-son qarorlari talablariga asosan, Jarqo'rg'on tumani hokimining 2025-yil 12-iyundagi 01-14/4112-sonli xati, fermer va dehqon xo'jaliklarining yer maydonlarini qaytarish haqidagi notarial tasdiqlangan arizalarini ko'rib chiqib,

QAROR QILAMAN:

1. Ilovada ko'rsatilgan fermer va dehqon xo'jaliklarining yer maydonlarini qaytarish haqidagi notarial tasdiqlangan arizalari inobatga olinsin.
2. Ilovada ko'rsatilgan fermer va dehqon xo'jaliklari foydalanib kelgan jami 50,30 gektar yer maydonlari bo'sh turgan qishloq xo'jaligiga mo'ljallangan yer uchastkalari davlat mulki sifatida davlat ro'yxatidan o'tkazilsin.
3. Jarqo'rg'on tumani hokimi (E.Avazov) ga fermer xo'jaliklari bilan yer ijara shartnomalariga o'zgartish kiritish yoki yer ijara shartnomasini bekor qilish hamda bo'sh turgan qishloq xo'jaligiga mo'ljallangan yer uchastkalarini davlat mulki sifatida davlat ro'yxatidan o'tkazish maqsadida, belgilangan tartibda Davlat kadastrlari palatasi viloyat boshqarmasiga buyurtma berish vazifasi yuklatilsin.
4. Davlat kadastrlari palatasi Surxondaryo viloyati boshqarmasi (S.Shaymardanov):

Jarqo'rg'on tumani hokimligi buyurtmasiga asosan bo'sh turgan qishloq xo'jaligiga mo'ljallangan yer uchastkalarini davlat mulki sifatida davlat ro'yxatidan o'tkazish hamda kadastr hujjatlarini rasmiylashtirish ishlarini amalga oshirsin;

zaxiraga qaytarilgan yer maydonlarining tuman hokimligi hisobiga qayta ro'yxatdan o'tkazilishini ta'minlab, yer hisobotiga tegishli o'zgartirishlar kiritсин.

5. Viloyat Iqtisodiyot va moliya bosh boshqarmasi (Sh.Abdullayev) bo'sh turgan qishloq xo'jaligiga mo'ljallangan yer uchastkalarini davlat mulki sifatida davlat ro'yxatidan o'tkazish ishlarini tuman mahalliy budjeti mablag'lari hisobidan moliyalashtirilishini ta'minlasin.

6. Mazkur qaror bir kun muddatda viloyat hokimligining rasmiy veb-sayti (surxondaryo.uz) da e'lon qilinsin.

7. Ushbu qarorning bajarilishini nazorat qilish viloyat hokimining o'rinbosari F.Ismoilov zimmasiga yuklansin.

**Surxondaryo viloyat
hokimi**



U.B.Qosimov