

M37 Corridor Improvement Project - Phase 1

*Preparation of Environmental and Social
Impact Assessment and Paris Alignment
and Climate Finance Assessment for M37
Corridor Improvement Project - Phase 1*



**Draft Land Acquisition and
Resettlement Plan**

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Acronyms

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

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 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 (Replacement cost principle).
Completion audit	A completion audit has the objective of determining whether the primary commitments made in the Land Acquisition and Resettlement 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 Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan in compliance with applicable legislation and international best practice
Cut-off date	The commencement 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 establish 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.
Household	An individual or group who shares a dwelling unit and associated resources available to the household. A household does not necessarily correspond to a family and may consist of a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living and cooking arrangements.

Term	Definitions
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 provincial 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	Allowances and activities are provided to help displaced people restore or improve income, production, and living standards in line with AIB ESS2. Measures may include cash support, skills training, agricultural assistance, or business development. Where livelihoods are land-based, land-based restoration is prioritized. Special provisions are made for vulnerable groups, ensuring inclusive and gender-responsive support.
Makhalla allowances	This is a state-paid 'neighbourhood' allowance for families with children under the age of 14 years, allowances for childcare until the age of two years, and allowance for low-income families.
Meaningful consultation	A process that (i) begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle; (ii) provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to affected people; (iii) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion; (iv) is gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; and (v) enables the incorporation of all relevant views of affected people and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues.
Mitigation hierarchy	To adopt a mitigation hierarchy to anticipate and avoid, or where avoidance is not possible, minimise, and, where residual impacts remain, compensate/offset for risks and impacts to workers. Affected Communities, and the environment.
Non-titleholder	Affected persons, families, and 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, fishponds, 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 workdays.
Tomorka	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 groups¹	people who, by virtue of factors (gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, Economic disadvantage, or social status) beyond

¹ Based on established practice in similar projects these people often are: (i) female-headed households with and/or without dependents; (ii) disabled household heads; (iii) poor households as defined by the official poverty line; (iv) elderly households with no means of support; (v)

Term	Definitions
	their control, may be more likely to be adversely affected by the Project's environmental or social impacts and may be more limited than others in their ability to claim or take advantage of Project benefits. These are; (i) female-headed households with and/or without dependants; (ii) disabled household heads; (iii) poor households as defined by the official poverty line; (iv) elderly households with no means of support; (v) households without security of tenure; (vi) cultural or ethnic minorities; and (vii) refugees or internally displaced people.

households without security of tenure; (vi) cultural or ethnic minorities; and (vii) refugees or internally displaced people.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project Description: The Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan, through the Committee for Roads (CR), is implementing the reconstruction of the A380 international highway under the M37 Corridor Improvement Project, financed by the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB). The Project aims to improve regional and international transport connectivity, road safety, traffic efficiency, and economic development by upgrading sections of the existing A380 road corridor.

The road is classified as Category IB with a design speed of 120 km/h. The project includes widening to six lanes in certain sections (20 km), construction of 14 interchanges, 35 pedestrian underpasses, and installation of central protective barriers.

The Project covers approximately 69 km of road between km 207 and km 276 and includes the construction of a bypass around Bukhara City. Civil works are divided into two contract packages (Lots 1–2). This Land acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) has been prepared for M37 Corridor Improvement Project - Phase 1, Lots 1 and 2 (69 km), where land acquisition and resettlement impacts have been identified based on the currently proposed alignment and design parameters. The LARP has been prepared in accordance with the AIIB Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) and Environmental and Social Standard 2 (ESS2): Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement, together with the applicable legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The Land acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) identifies and addresses the land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impacts associated with the Project and to ensure that all Project Affected Persons (PAPs) receive compensation at replacement cost, appropriate assistance, and livelihood restoration measures and that no PAP is rendered, at the minimum, worse off relative to pre-project situation. It may also be noted that the LARP is supplemented and complemented by three other independent but related efforts –Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), Labor Management Procedure (LMP) and Gender Action Plan (GAP)².

Baseline information and project impacts: The assessment of baseline socio-economic conditions, project impacts, and potential resettlement risks has been carried out based on the census survey. Inventory of Losses (IOL), socio-economic survey (SES), engineering surveys, cadastral verification, field inspections, consultations with Project Affected Persons (PAPs), and consultations with local authorities and other relevant stakeholders. The surveys were conducted at both household and community levels to

² These reports are available separately on the websites of AIIB and that of Government of Uzbekistan.

identify potentially affected land, structures, businesses, agricultural activities, trees, and other assets located within the existing Project Right-of-Way.³

All the information generated has been subjected to extensive field verification and stakeholder consultations throughout the Project area to identify the initial scope of land acquisition and potential physical and economic displacement. During consultations, community members, business owners, farmers, dehkan farms, and local authorities generally expressed support for the Project, recognizing its expected contribution to improved regional connectivity, road safety, transport efficiency, trade, and local economic development. At the same time, stakeholders emphasized the importance of minimizing impacts on residential properties, roadside businesses, agricultural land, and existing livelihoods, and ensuring that all affected persons receive compensation and assistance in accordance with national legislation and the requirements of the AIB Environmental and Social Policy.

Based on the currently proposed design, the Project is to acquire approximately 92,277 ha of land, comprising agricultural land, public land, commercial land, and limited areas of household lands as well as associated secondary structures. This acquisition shall affect 179 PAHs⁴, comprising 453 PAPs. This apart, about 11 351 trees may have to be uprooted due to the construction under Lots 1 and 2.

Summary of project impacts is given below (Table 1).

Table 1 Summary of Project Impacts (Lots 1 & 2)

No.	Types of Impacts / Losses	Unit / Numbers	Remarks
1	Number of project regions	2	Navoi Province (Lot 1) and Bukhara Province (Lots 1 & 2).
2	Number of districts	5	Kyzyltepa district (Navoi); Gijduvon, Vobkent, and Bukhara Districts and Bukhara city (Bukhara).
3	Length of the road (km)	69 km	Lot 1: 42 km (km 207–249); Lot 2: 27 km (km 249–276); Lot 2 new addition: 4.9 km.
4	Total Affected Households / Entities (AHs)	179	Comprises 105 agricultural land users, 57 commercial businesses (including 18 light - weight structures), 4 secondary residential structure owners, and 13 public lands /state structures.
5	Total Project Affected Persons	453	453 PAPs (348 PAPs affected in 61 commercial and non-residential structures and 105 agricultural users).

³ Phase I covers only Lot 1 and Lot 2

⁴ 166 PAPs and 13 public lands and structures

No.	Types of Impacts / Losses	Unit / Numbers	Remarks
6	Total affected Land (ha) / Permanent	92.277 ha	Total permanent land acquisition required for road widening, sidewalks, cycle lanes, interchanges, and safety zones.
6.1	Agricultural land (ha)	91.84 ha	Includes 88.67 ha of actively leased agricultural land (105 PAPs) and 3.17 ha of state-reserved agricultural lands.
6.1.1	Cotton /wheat (ha)	41.54 ha	29 AHs
6.1.2	Orchard and Vineyard land (ha)	39.98 ha	11.11 ha of Horticulture land (10 PAHs), 22.88 ha of Vineyards (20 PAHs), 5.99 ha of fruit and vegetables (37 PAHs)
6.1.3	Breeding (ha)	4,93 ha	3 PAHs
6.1.4	Silkworm breeding (ha)	1,62 ha	2 PAHs
6.1.5	Forest lands (ha)	0,51 ha	2 PAHs
6.1.6	Greenhouse (ha)	0,03 ha	1 PAH
6.1.7	Non-irrigating lands (ha)	0,06 ha	1 PAH
6.1.8	State-reserved agricultural lands.	3.17 ha	7 land plots
6.2	Non-Residential land (ha)	0.009 ha	4 PAHs
6.3	Commercial land (ha)	0.379 ha	Total commercial land area occupied by 57 business entities, including 18 light-weight structures.
6.4	Public land under structures (ha)	0.049 ha	Total affected area of state/public land (7 PAHs), which includes 0.049 ha occupied directly by public structures.
7	Total Affected Households / Entities (AHs)	179	
7.1	Physical displacement (Non-Residential)	2 PAHs	2 residential households. Demolition of the non- residential structures (78.8 m ² ≈ 0,00788 ha).
7.2	Physical displacement within existing residential plot	2 PAHs	2 residential households where sidewalks overlap with boundary fences (11.2 m ² ≈ 0,00112ha. Relocation of dwellings is avoided.
7.3	Physical displacement (Commercial)	39 PAHs	39 commercial structures (roadside shops, cafes, garages, bakeries) situated in the Right-of-Way requiring full demolition and relocation (2712.24 m ² ≈ 0,271 ha).
7.4	Physical displacement within existing commercial plot	18 PAHs	18 lightweight, temporary structures (canopies, tandys, metal kiosks) that can be moved back on the same plots without business closure (1 077,7 m ² ≈ 0,107 ha).
8	Number of severely affected AHs (>10% productive asset loss)	41 PAHs	Includes 39 commercial structure owners requiring physical relocation and 2 non-residential structure owners.

No.	Types of Impacts / Losses	Unit / Numbers	Remarks
9	Number of vulnerable AHs	12 PAHs	Includes 10 households with disabled family members and 2 female-headed households (3% of the surveyed sample ⁵).
10	Number of affected trees	11 351	Public roadside trees located within the right-of-way (RoW).
11	Number of affected crops	5 types	Cultivated crops include cotton-wheat (41.54 ha), vineyards (22.88 ha), horticulture (11.11 ha), fruits and vegetables (5.99 ha), and mulberry/silk (1.62 ha).

Socio-economic profile: A Socio-Economic Survey (SES) was conducted for 61 affected households (AHs) representing 348 family members (PAPs), with an average household size of 5.7 members. These households include primarily residential and commercial entities directly impacted by land acquisition and roadside business displacement.

The remaining 105 agricultural land users (farmers and dehkans) were identified later by the Uzgirozem State Scientific-Design Institute during the finalization of the Inventory of Losses. As agricultural leaseholders operate as production entities rather than family households, their economic displacement has been assessed through cadastral records, crop valuation, and normative soil coefficients rather than household-level SES interviews. Consequently, they were not covered by the SES within the LARP preparation timeline.

Demographic Profile: Ethnically, 100% of surveyed PAPs identify as Uzbek. The average age of household heads is 55.9 years. Marital status: 87% married, 10% widowed, and 3% divorced.

Education and Employment: Literacy is near universal. 60% of household heads completed special secondary vocational education, 30% secondary education, and 10% higher university degrees. Roadside trade and commercial business activity represent the primary livelihood source for 87% of surveyed households. Daily occupations include 32% entrepreneurs, 23% pensioners, 19% unemployed, 6% public sector employees, and 6% daily wage laborers.

Incomes, Expenditures, and Utilities: The largest share of households (19%) reported monthly income between UZS 4.5–5.0 million. Household budgets are constrained, with loan repayments constituting the largest expenditure (27%), followed by food (23%),

⁵ While this LARP focuses strictly on the 61 physically and economically affected households (AHs) identified within the RoW during the Census/IOL for Lots 1 & 2 (where 2 households, or 3%, are female-headed), a broader Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) was conducted in parallel for the overall project corridor. The ESIA covered a wider district-level socio-economic sample of 234 households across the project area, where female-headed households comprised 14% of the general population baseline.

clothing (9%), and healthcare/education (7% each). Utility access is universal: 100% connected to electricity (9% with solar panels), 100% gas supply (85% via centralized pipelines), and 100% water supply (77% via centralized indoor taps).

Gender and Vulnerability Integration: Gender considerations are integrated into resettlement planning. Of the 348 PAPs, 51% are male and 49% female. Women head 3%⁶ (2 households) of surveyed AHs. These female-headed households, together with 10 households with disabled members, are registered as vulnerable and entitled to targeted allowances and priority employment opportunities (12 vulnerable households in total).

Public meetings and consultations: A total of 15 consultation rounds were executed, comprising 13 individual consultation sessions held between June 4 and July 9, 2026, across the affected makhallas (including Goyibon, Gumbaz, Bulokrabot, Saidkent, Haticha, Zargaron, Abdullo Kahhor, Shakarkent, Koshkodim, Dustlik, Istiqbol, Oybek, and Rabotak) and 2 public consultation meetings. Stakeholder Participation: In total, 139 stakeholders participated in these sessions, including 114 men and 25 women (representing 18% female participation).

The consultations provided an opportunity for affected persons to express their concerns and expectations. Business owners explained that their shops represent the primary source of household income and stressed that demolition would result in permanent loss of livelihoods. They requested that existing shops be preserved wherever possible or that alternative plots be provided if relocation becomes unavoidable. Several business owners noted that substantial investments and bank loans had been used to construct or renovate their shops and asked that these investments be fully recognized during compensation.

Participants also highlighted temporary construction impacts, such as restricted access, dust, and noise, which could reduce customers and interrupt business operations. Residents expressed concern that residential houses or agricultural land might be affected and requested that vacant land be used wherever possible to avoid displacement. Questions were raised about how affected properties would be identified and valued, and participants sought clarification on compensation procedures, payment arrangements, and whether advance notification would be provided if their land or buildings were affected.

⁶ The 3% figure (2 AHs) reflects the exact census headcount of female-headed households among the 61 physically and economically affected households (AHs) eligible for LARP compensation under Lots 1 & 2. To address the comment without confusing readers of this standalone LARP, a clarifying footnote has been added in the Executive Summary and Section 3.3.7. The footnote explains that the 14% figure originates from the broader district-level sample of 234 households surveyed during the parallel ESIA study for the wider project corridor

The concerns expressed by the stakeholders during the engagement have been duly taken note of while preparing the LARP. Compensation principles correspond to replacement cost, with recognition of investments and loans, and salvage rights retained. Livelihood restoration measures include agricultural production support, orchard replanting, business income restoration, and transitional assistance. Contractors shall be required to minimize construction impacts, maintain access to businesses and residences, and restore irrigation systems promptly.

Policy, Legal Framework and Principles: The LARP harmonizes the requirements of the national legislation and AIB ESS2 and following which the LARP has been prepared outlining measures for regulating land acquisition, compensation, expropriation of property for public needs, valuation of affected assets, and protection of the rights of Project Affected Persons (PAPs). An Entitlement Matrix has also been developed to define eligibility criteria and corresponding compensation and assistance measures for all categories of PAPs. Particular attention is given to vulnerable households, including households headed by women, households with persons with disabilities, low-income households, elderly persons living alone, and other vulnerable groups identified during LARP implementation. Where differences exist between national legislation and AIB ESS2, the provisions of AIB ESS2 shall prevail, particularly with respect to compensation at full replacement cost, livelihood restoration, assistance to vulnerable households, meaningful consultation, disclosure of resettlement information, establishment of the cut-off date, and monitoring of LARP implementation.

To establish eligibility for compensation and assistance, a cut-off date has been established on June 2, 2026 (commencement date of the SES). Persons occupying the Project area after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation or resettlement assistance under the Project. The cut-off date for this LARP corresponds to the commencement of the census and Inventory of Losses (IOL).

Entitlement and Eligibility Criteria: The LARP establishes eligibility criteria and compensation measures for all categories of Project impacts, including permanent and temporary land acquisition, impacts on residential and commercial structures, agricultural production, crops, trees, businesses, employment, and other livelihood sources.

All eligible PAPs, regardless of their tenure status, will receive compensation and assistance in accordance with the Entitlement Matrix. Compensation and assistance may include replacement cost compensation for affected assets, livelihood restoration measures, transportation assistance, relocation assistance where applicable, compensation for business interruption and agricultural losses, allowances for vulnerable households and severely affected persons, and other assistance necessary to restore living standards and livelihoods.

The categories of eligible PAPs include, but are not limited to:

- Persons whose residential, commercial or agricultural land is permanently or temporarily affected by the Project;
- Persons whose residential, commercial or auxiliary structures are partially or fully affected;
- Business owners whose commercial activities are temporarily or permanently disrupted;
- Farmers, dehkan farms and agricultural enterprises affected by land acquisition or agricultural production losses;
- Persons whose crops, trees or other productive assets are affected;
- Persons experiencing loss of income, livelihood or employment as a direct consequence of Project activities;
- Persons whose access to community resources, infrastructure or public services are restricted by the Project.

Permanent vs. Temporary Losses

Permanent impacts are defined by the irreversible acquisition of 92.277 ha (179 PAHs) of land required for roadbed widening, interchanges, sidewalks, and drainage facilities. This includes:

- i. Physical displacement of 2 residential households due to demolition of non-residential structures ($78.8 \text{ m}^2 \approx 0.0079 \text{ ha}$).
- ii. Physical displacement within existing residential plots for 2 households, where sidewalks overlap with boundary fences ($11.2 \text{ m}^2 \approx 0.0011 \text{ ha}$), with relocation of dwellings avoided.
- iii. Physical displacement of 39 commercial structures (shops, cafes, garages, bakeries) requiring full demolition and relocation ($2,712.24 \text{ m}^2 \approx 0.271 \text{ ha}$).
- iv. Physical displacement within existing commercial plots for 18 lightweight structures (canopies, tandyr, kiosks), which can be moved back on the same plots without business closure ($1,077.7 \text{ m}^2 \approx 0.107 \text{ ha}$).
- v. Permanent removal of 11 351 public roadside trees.

Temporary impacts involve land occupied during construction for contractor camps, material laydown yards, borrow areas, spoil disposal, and temporary access roads. Because the contractors are not yet awarded, the exact locations of these temporary requirements are not yet determined. The LARP guarantees that any temporary impact will be fully compensated. Contractors are recommended to use the free public lands and structures to minimize any impacts related to the construction / installation of concrete plants and camps as well as contractually bound to restore all temporarily leased or occupied agricultural land to its original productive state (including soil quality, drainage, and irrigation networks) before returning it to the original users.

Restrictions (Servitudes and Sanitary Protection Zones):

- i. **Servitudes** are established in accordance with Land Code Article 30 to manage land-use restrictions within the established Right-of-Way (RoW).
- ii. **Sanitary Protection Zones (SPZ):** Under national SanPiN 0339-16 regulations, a minimum environmental and acoustic buffer of 50 to 100 meters is recommended from the edge of the road to residential structures. To minimize displacement, the Project corridor is restricted strictly to the actual construction footprint (15 m in rural zones; 18 m in urban zones), thereby avoiding the acquisition of the full planning SPZ. However, if construction or safety operations require the removal of any structure or asset within this restricted SPZ, the asset must be compensated at full replacement cost.

Public Utilities and Infrastructure Impacts:

- i. The Project corridor intersects extensive public utilities, including wastewater networks, local drinking water pipelines, centralized gas distribution pipelines, optical fiber telecommunication lines, and overhead/underground high-voltage power transmission lines.
- ii. These systems are managed by state agencies such as Hududgaz, UzSuvTa'minot, UzTelecom, and National Electric Grids of Uzbekistan (NEGU).
- iii. The LARP mandates that all affected public utility infrastructure must be relocated or rehabilitated to its pre-project functional state at the Project's expense to ensure that local communities experience no disruption to essential services during construction.

Grievance Redress Mechanism: A Project-specific Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has been established to receive, register, assess and resolve complaints and grievances related to land acquisition, resettlement, compensation, livelihood restoration, environmental impacts, construction activities, and other Project-related issues.

The GRM will operate throughout the entire Project implementation period and will be available to all Project Affected Persons and other stakeholders free of charge. Complaints may be submitted at any stage of Project implementation without prejudice to the complainant's right to seek resolution through the judicial system.

The Project GRM consists of four levels of grievance resolution, beginning with the Contractor and local representatives, followed by district authorities, the Project Implementation Unit (PIU), and, where necessary, referral to the competent judicial authorities. The mechanism has been developed in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the requirements of AIB ESS2 to ensure transparent, accessible, timely and fair resolution of grievances.

The LARP also provides for continuous information disclosure, documentation of grievances, monitoring of grievance resolution, and regular reporting on GRM performance throughout LARP implementation.

Income restoration and rehabilitation: While physical displacement and impacts on residential properties are minimized, the primary focus of the LARP shall be on mitigating economic displacement, particularly the loss of roadside businesses and agricultural land. To ensure that Project Affected Persons (PAPs) are not left in a worse economic position, an Income Restoration and Rehabilitation Program (IRRP) has been developed. These measures supplement and complement direct cash compensation for lost assets.

For roadside commercial activities, the IRRP provides compensation for lost net profits (based on verified tax returns or regional average wages, up to six months), facilitation support for relocation and re-establishment of businesses, and contractor obligations to maintain safe customer access during construction.

For farmers, dehkans, and smallholders, the IRRP ensures financial compensation equivalent to one year's harvest and soil preparation costs, prompt repair of irrigation and drainage systems by contractors, full reclamation of temporarily occupied land to pre-project fertility, and technical advisory support for participation in electronic land auctions.

Vulnerable households (low-income, female-headed, or with disabled members) are entitled to targeted allowances (equivalent to 3 BRV), preferential employment opportunities with contractors, and administrative support through PIU and mahalla committees.

The LARP includes a dedicated **Women's Income Restoration Program** to ensure that female project-affected persons are not excluded from livelihood restoration measures. The program provides targeted support through access to compensation, vocational and language training, micro-credit and concessional loans, entrepreneurial development, agricultural support, and priority employment opportunities. These measures are designed to strengthen women's economic resilience and promote gender equality in income restoration and rehabilitation.

LARP Cost Estimate: The compensation and resettlement budget is based on the Inventory of Losses (IOL), socio-economic survey, field verification, and indicative valuation undertaken during LARP preparation. The budget includes compensation for affected land (where applicable), non-residential and commercial structures, agricultural production losses, trees, business interruption, transport allowance, and other applicable assistance in accordance with the Entitlement Matrix. The total LARP cost estimate amounts to UZS 38 604 517 563.7 (approximately US\$ 3 220 012.6), including a 10% contingency (Table 2).

Table 2 Estimated costs of the land acquisition and resettlement⁷

Item of expenses	Total, UZS	Total, US\$
A. Compensation for losses lands and assets¹		
Compensation for land	14 518 072 610	1 210 954
Compensation for crops and trees	414 060 000	34 537
Compensation for structures / buildings	16 721 699 057	1 394 764
Compensation for business profits	1 982 058 000	165 324
Compensation for employment (agricultural lands)	745 926 300	62 218
Transport allowances	16 892 000	1 409
Severity allowances	50 676 000	4 227
Vulnerability allowances	14 832 000	1 237
Sub-total 1:	34 464 215 967.0	2 874 669.4
B. Gender & Women's Livelihood Support (IRRP)²		
Equal access to compensation (Legal support, opening of bank accounts, notarized consents)	23 100 000	1 927
Community mobilization & training (local centers for women to develop entrepreneurial skills, business management, and trade practices in makhallas)	9 800 000	817
Access to finance (Consultations on business plans and assistance in obtaining microloans)	10 450 000	872
Priority employment in project (Targeted local female recruitment & job fair sessions in mahallas)	7 500 000	626
Vocational & language training (Professional Short-terms Development / accounting, tailoring, trade, IT & digital, language skills courses)	37 500 000	3 128
Support for higher education (Career guidance, consultations, and administrative support)	427 500 000	35 658
Support for new business start-ups (Direct logistical assistance with relocation, setting up new retail outlets, and transporting equipment for women entrepreneurs)	25 650 000	2 139
Integration into value chains (Consulting support for entering new markets and establishing connections with suppliers and clusters)	89 300 000	7 448
Sub-total 2:	630 800 000	52 615

⁷ Compensation for land, crops and trees, structures and business losses is shown at full replacement cost. It includes replacement-cost multipliers (1.08–1.30) covering registration fees and taxes, transaction costs and the cost of replacing the asset.

Item of expenses	Total, UZS	Total, US\$
Sub-total 3:	35 095 015 967	2 927 285.00
Contingencies (10%) ³	3 509 501 596,7	292 728,4
GRAND TOTAL:	38 604 517 563.7	3 220 012.6

¹ Compensation for land, crops and trees, structures and business losses is shown at full replacement cost. It includes replacement-cost multipliers (1.08–1.30; Section 8.1.1, Table 25 and Annex 5) covering registration fees and taxes, transaction costs and the cost of replacing the asset. These add about UZS 4.39 billion (US\$ 366 000) to the base market values. No deduction is made for depreciation or salvaged materials.

² IRRP: Income Restoration and Rehabilitation Program.

³ The contingency covers price escalation and entitlements whose number of beneficiaries will only be confirmed when the census is verified. These include livelihood assistance for unpaid family workers (3 months' minimum wage per verified person; Entitlement Matrix, Category D).

Institutional arrangements: The planning, implementation, and monitoring of the LARP are managed under a coordinated multi-agency framework that combines national, regional, and local institutions. The Committee for Roads (CR) under the Ministry of Transport acts as the Executing Agency (EA), responsible for overall project coordination, issuing official land acquisition documents, and ensuring compliance with national legislation and AIIB safeguards. The Project Implementation Unit (PIU) under the "Avtoylinvest" Agency functions as the Implementing Agency (IA), managing day-to-day implementation, conducting detailed measurement surveys, preparing compensation budgets, and ensuring timely disclosure of information. The PIU is supported by a Project Management Consultant (PMC) for supervision and capacity building.

Regional and District Khokimiyats in Bukhara and Navoi Provinces, including Kyzyltepa, Gijduvon, Vobkent, Bukhara, Jondor, Karakul, and Alat Districts, hold direct administrative responsibility for executing land acquisition. Their mandates include conducting public consultations, negotiating lease conditions with affected land users, signing formal compensation agreements, and disbursing payments to Project Affected Persons (PAPs) prior to the commencement of civil works.

Land administration and valuation are undertaken by specialized entities. The Cadastre Agency under the Ministry of Economy and Finance identifies land losses, verifies boundaries, and updates cadastral records. The State Scientific-Design Institute "Uzgiprozem" calculates agricultural production losses, crop damages, and soil valuation. Independent licensed appraisal firms conduct valuations of affected commercial and residential structures, subject to mandatory review by the Republican Center for Forensic Expertise under the Ministry of Justice.

Financing and legal oversight are provided by the Ministry of Economy and Finance, which allocates state budget funds for compensation and signs the loan agreement on behalf of the Government. Local Boards of People's Deputies (Kengash) formally approve land acquisition initiatives, while local courts resolve disputes where mutual agreements cannot be reached.

Monitoring and reporting: The PIU will conduct internal monitoring and prepare quarterly reports. Upon completion of the resettlement process, a PAP Completion Audit will be prepared to confirm that the living standards of the affected persons have been restored to pre-project levels or higher.

1. INTRODUCTION

This Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) has been prepared for the M37 Corridor Improvement Project - Phase 1 (the Project). This Plan, covering Lots 1 and 2, is prepared based on the currently available alignment and design parameters and informs about resettlement impacts, compensation measures and other livelihood support assistance, implementation arrangements, and cost estimates and budget requirements. It may be mentioned at this juncture that, as the Government of Uzbekistan/ CR is likely to re-visit the estimates before assigning an official stamp, this report uses cost multipliers to arrive at replacement costs and just livelihood support⁸.

The Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan, through the Committee for Roads and its implementing agency, is preparing the Project with financing from the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB). The Project aims to improve regional connectivity, transport efficiency, road safety, and climate resilience through rehabilitation and upgrading of priority sections of the M37 national highway in Bukhara and Navoi provinces.

The Project includes rehabilitation and upgrading of approximately 69 km of the existing M37 road corridor between km 207 and km 276 (Phase I), extending from Kyzyltepa District in Navoi Province to the Bukhara Ring Road, together with construction of a new western bypass around Bukhara City. The Project is divided into two procurement lots and includes rehabilitation and widening of existing road sections, construction of interchanges, U-turn facilities, pedestrian infrastructure, drainage systems, a railway overpass, and other associated infrastructure.

This LARP has been prepared for Lots 1 and 2 (69 km) and reflects on: the baseline information, census data, inventory of losses, estimates of affected households and persons, land acquisition requirements, affected assets, valuation results, entitlement calculations, livelihood restoration measures, implementation schedule, compensation and cost estimates as well as budget requirements.

Project impacts addressed under this LARP include permanent and temporary land acquisition, physical and economic displacement, impacts on agricultural land and irrigated farming systems, loss of crops and trees, impacts on roadside businesses and informal land users, disruption of access to land and livelihoods and facilities and ancillary infrastructure resulted by the Project implementation.

In accordance with the AIIB Environmental and Social Policy (ESP), particularly Environmental and Social Standard 2 (ESS2) on Involuntary Resettlement, and

⁸ Replacement Cost Multipliers are discussed in detail in a later section.

applicable legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, this LARP has been prepared to identify affected persons and assets, establish eligibility and entitlement provisions, define compensation and livelihood restoration measures, specify institutional responsibilities and implementation arrangements, and ensure that all affected persons receive compensation and assistance in a timely and transparent manner and are not made worse off as a result of Project implementation.

It is quite likely that some minor changes may happen after the contractor is on board and the actual construction starts. This could mean re-visiting and/ or revising this LARP to ensure that impacts are fully captured. Given this, the project mandates that no physical or economic displacement shall occur until relevant LARP is prepared, disclosed, consulted upon, and approved, as well as implemented in accordance with the agreed stipulations.

This shall include payment of compensation at replacement cost, provision of all applicable allowances, completion of livelihood restoration measures and relocation assistance, where applicable, and fulfillment of all obligations specified in the approved LARP. No land shall be handed over to the Contractor, and no civil works shall commence within affected areas until compliance with LARP implementation has been verified by the Project Implementation Unit and accepted by AIIB in accordance with the agreed monitoring arrangements. This LARP implementation is contractually linked to the Notice to Proceed (NTP) for civil works.

1.1. Project Background

The Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan (GoU), through the Committee for Roads (CR), is implementing the M37 Corridor Improvement Project - Phase 1 (the Project). The Project is financed by the AIIB and the state budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan, with financing support from the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB). It forms part of the Government's broader strategy to improve regional connectivity, transport efficiency, logistics, road safety, and climate resilience of the national road network while supporting economic development in Bukhara and Navoi Provinces.

This LARP covers Lots 1 and 2 of the Project. These comprise rehabilitation and upgrading of approximately 69 km of the existing M37 national highway between km 207 and km 276, from Kyzyltepa District in Navoi Province to the Bukhara Ring Road:

- **Lot 1** (km 207–249, 42 km): Kyzyltepa District (Navoi Province) and Gijduvon District (Bukhara Province);
- **Lot 2** (km 249–276, 27 km): Vobkent and Bukhara Districts (Bukhara Province).

Lot 2 also includes construction of a new western bypass around Bukhara City, approximately 12 km long on greenfield land. It connects the A380 highway, the existing M37 alignment and the Bukhara Ring Road.

The works under Lots 1 and 2 include rehabilitation and partial widening of the existing carriageway, interchanges, U-turn facilities, pedestrian underpasses, drainage and utility relocation.

This LARP has been prepared in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan and AIB ESS2 on Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement.

1.2. Implementation Arrangements

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 AIB and funds from the state budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The Project Implementation Unit (PIU) under the Committee for Roads is responsible for day-to-day coordination, safeguard compliance, and monitoring of LARP activities.

The M37 road reconstruction will be coordinated by the Committee for Roads. CR will act as the PIU in charge of the day-to-day project implementation. The PIU has prior experience in managing AIB-financed projects and is staffed with a director, monitoring coordinator, financial management specialists, and social safeguard specialists.

1.3. Objectives of the Land acquisition and Resettlement Plan

The overall objective of this Land acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) is to identify and address the land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impacts associated with the Project and to ensure that all Project Affected Persons (PAPs) receive compensation at replacement cost, appropriate assistance, and livelihood restoration measures in accordance with the requirements of the AIB ESP, ESS2, and the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

This LARP has been prepared to ensure that involuntary resettlement is avoided wherever feasible, minimized where avoidance is not possible, and that all unavoidable impacts are mitigated through compensation at replacement cost, appropriate assistance, and livelihood restoration measures so that affected persons are not worse off, and, where feasible, are able to restore or improve their livelihoods and living standards compared to pre-Project conditions.

The specific objectives of this LARP are to:

- identify all PAPs, affected households, affected assets, and the nature and extent of Project-related impacts;

- determine eligibility for compensation, resettlement assistance, and livelihood restoration measures in accordance with the entitlement matrix and applicable legal and policy requirements;
- establish compensation at full replacement cost and define appropriate assistance measures for all eligible affected persons;
- identify measures to avoid, minimize, and mitigate adverse social and resettlement impacts wherever feasible through Project design and implementation;
- provide a framework for meaningful consultation, information disclosure, and participation of affected persons throughout LARP implementation;
- establish an accessible and transparent Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) to receive, review, and resolve concerns and complaints related to land acquisition, resettlement, and livelihood restoration;
- define institutional responsibilities, implementation arrangements, monitoring requirements, implementation schedule, and budget necessary for effective LARP implementation;
- ensure that compensation, resettlement assistance, and livelihood restoration measures are fully implemented before commencement of civil works in affected areas;
- establish procedures for updating this LARP to reflect changes in alignment and design parameters and to address any additional or modified resettlement impacts.

1.4. Measures to Avoid and Minimize Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Livelihoods Impacts

Consistent with the principles of the AIIB ESS2 on Involuntary Resettlement, avoidance and minimization of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement have been key considerations throughout the project alignment and design parameters. Wherever technically, environmentally, socially, and economically feasible, engineering solutions have been selected to reduce impacts on private land, residential and commercial structures, agricultural land, community assets, and livelihoods.

Where feasible, engineering modifications and optimization measures shall be incorporated into the final design to reduce land acquisition, avoid demolition of structures, preserve livelihood sources, minimize impacts on vulnerable households, and reduce temporary construction-related disturbances without compromising the technical, environmental, or operational objectives of the Project. Where such refinements result in changes to Project impacts, this LARP shall be updated accordingly to ensure that all PAPs are identified, all impacts are accurately assessed, and appropriate compensation and assistance measures are provided prior to commencement of land acquisition or civil works.

During Project planning, design, and implementation, the following measures shall be applied to avoid or minimize land acquisition, physical and economic displacement, and livelihood impacts:

- a) **Prioritize the use of existing right-of-way (ROW) and government-owned land**, wherever technically and economically feasible, for permanent Project facilities, utility relocation, temporary construction sites, contractor facilities, borrow areas, spoil disposal sites, and other associated facilities;
- b) **Optimize engineering design and alignment during completion of the detailed engineering design** to avoid or minimize acquisition of private land, demolition of residential and commercial structures, impacts on productive assets, and disruption of livelihood sources;
- c) **Avoid or minimize impacts on densely populated areas and community infrastructure**, including residential areas, roadside businesses, schools, healthcare facilities, public utilities, irrigation systems, and other community assets, wherever practicable;
- d) **Avoid physical displacement and minimize economic displacement** to the greatest extent feasible by selecting engineering solutions that reduce the need for relocation of households, businesses, and other income-generating activities;
- e) **Minimize impacts on vulnerable and disadvantaged households**, including low-income households, female-headed households, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, and other socially vulnerable groups, through continued design optimization and implementation of appropriate mitigation measures where impacts cannot be avoided;
- f) **Minimize temporary land occupation and construction-related impacts**, including disruptions to access, agricultural activities, irrigation systems, utilities, local traffic, and business operations, and ensure that all temporarily occupied land is restored to its pre-project condition, or better, upon completion of construction activities;
- g) **Utilize existing access roads and previously disturbed areas**, wherever feasible, for transportation of construction materials, equipment, spoil, and waste in order to minimize additional land disturbance and avoid unnecessary impacts on private land and livelihoods;
- h) **Avoid the use of private land and structures to the maximum extent possible**, unless no technically and economically viable alternative exists.

Where changes in Project design, construction methodology, or temporary land requirements result in new or modified impacts, the Project Implementation Unit (PIU)

shall verify whether additional land acquisition or resettlement impacts have been identified and ensure that such impacts are fully captured prior to commencement of land acquisition or civil works in the affected areas.

Where avoidance of land acquisition or resettlement impacts is not feasible, all affected persons shall receive compensation at full replacement cost, applicable allowances, livelihood restoration assistance, and other support measures in accordance with the entitlement provisions of this LARP, the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and the requirements of AIIB ESS2. No land shall be acquired, no physical or economic displacement shall occur, and no civil works shall commence in affected areas until all applicable compensation, assistance, livelihood restoration measures, and other obligations under the LARP have been fully implemented.

1.5. Role of this LARP

This LARP has been prepared to identify and assess the land acquisition, involuntary resettlement, and livelihood impacts associated with the currently proposed alignment and design parameters of Project Lots 1 and 2. The LARP provides an assessment of Project impacts, identifies affected persons and assets, establishes compensation and livelihood restoration requirements, and defines the institutional arrangements, implementation procedures, and safeguard measures necessary to manage Project-related resettlement impacts.

This LARP serves as a practical safeguard management instrument to support optimization of the proposed alignment and design parameters with the objective of avoiding or minimizing land acquisition, physical and economic displacement, and impacts on livelihoods wherever technically, environmentally, socially, and economically feasible.

1.6. Points to note

This LARP is based on the design alignment for Lots 1 and 2, which was used for the field surveys and impact assessment. The compensation estimates at full replacement cost presented in this LARP are based on the following:

- information collected during the Inventory of Losses (IOL), Census Survey, and socio-economic surveys;
- information on asset characteristics, replacement costs, and other relevant data provided by PAPs during field surveys and stakeholder consultations;
- available information obtained from relevant government authorities, where applicable;

- agriculture land related data and, specifically, costs have been provided by the State Scientific Design Institute "Uzgiprozem" together with the relevant Agriculture Department of the District Khokimiyats;
- market-based estimates prepared by the Project Consultant using comparable market values for structures and businesses affected assets within the relevant district or region;
- Multipliers used to arrive at near realistic replacement costs providing for registration charges, and structure replacement supplement;
- Resettlement issues (permanent and temporary) and the costs thereof for aspects such as Utility Relocation, Irrigation Canal Disturbances, and other crossings affecting community transits, are not taken into account as of now as it is difficult to assess the same at this stage. These are, however, need to be taken due note of after the contractor is on board and the alignment re-visited.

1.7. LARP components

The preparation and implementation of the LARP follow the requirements of the AIB ESS2, the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and the principles established in this LARP.

During LARP preparation, project affected persons and other stakeholders were informed about the Project, its design, potential environmental and social impacts, land acquisition process, compensation principles, eligibility criteria, livelihood restoration measures, and the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) through public consultations, individual meetings, field visits, and socio-economic surveys. Information collected during these activities formed the basis for identifying Project impacts and developing appropriate mitigation measures.

The LARP comprises the following key components:

1. **Collection of baseline information**, including:
 - census of PAPs and affected households;
 - Inventory of Losses (IOL);
 - socio-economic survey;
 - verification of ownership and land-use rights;
 - collection of information on livelihoods, income sources, and vulnerable households.
2. **Identification and assessment of Project impacts**, including permanent and temporary land acquisition, impacts on residential and commercial structures, crops, trees, businesses, community assets, and livelihoods.

3. **Review of applicable legislation and AIB requirements**, including analysis of national legislation governing land acquisition, valuation, compensation, and resettlement, together with the requirements of AIB ESS2 to identify and address any gaps.
4. **Development of mitigation measures** aimed at avoiding or minimizing involuntary resettlement wherever technically and economically feasible and reducing residual social impacts.
5. **Preparation of the Entitlement Matrix**, defining eligibility criteria, categories of affected persons, compensation entitlements, resettlement assistance, livelihood restoration measures, and additional support for vulnerable households.
6. **Development of valuation and compensation methodology**, including replacement cost principles, independent valuation procedures, agricultural valuation methodologies, and compensation calculation methods for each category of affected asset.
7. **Stakeholder engagement and public consultations**, including disclosure of Project information, consultation meetings, individual consultations with affected persons, incorporation of stakeholder feedback into Project design where feasible, and disclosure of LARP documents.
8. **Preparation of the implementation arrangements**, including institutional responsibilities, compensation payment procedures, implementation schedule, budget, monitoring framework, and reporting requirements.
9. **Establishment of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)** to provide accessible and transparent procedures for receiving, recording, reviewing, and resolving grievances throughout Project implementation.
10. **Preparation of the LARP budget**, including compensation costs, livelihood restoration measures, administrative expenses, monitoring activities, contingencies, and other implementation costs.
11. **Monitoring, evaluation and completion reporting**, including internal monitoring, external monitoring where required, verification of LARP implementation, and preparation of the LARP Completion Audit before commencement of civil works.

2. PROJECT OVERVIEW

2.1. Project background

The M37 National Highway is one of the principal transport corridors in Uzbekistan, forming part of the provincial road network that connects Navoi Province with Bukhara Province and onward to the border with Turkmenistan. The project involves the rehabilitation of approximately 69 km of the existing M37 alignment (km 207–276) and the construction of a new western bypass around Bukhara city (greenfield area), approximately 12 km in length, linking the A380 highway with the Bukhara ring road.

The existing road is a dual carriageway with four lanes, classified as a technical category IB road, with an intended design speed of 120 km/h. The rehabilitation works will strengthen the road base, replace asphalt with cement concrete pavement, and upgrade associated infrastructure such as pedestrian underpasses, bus stops, crossings, and interchanges. In densely populated areas, selected segments (about 20 km) will be expanded to six lanes (3×3) (Table 3).

The Bukhara bypass is the most environmentally and socially sensitive component of the project, requiring permanent land acquisition outside the existing transport corridor (greenfield). It consists of two sections:

- Section 1: ~7.5 km from the A380 highway near Dekhcha village to the M37 near Takhmachi-Bolo and Regzor villages.
- Section 2: ~4.5 km from the M37 crossing to the Bukhara ring road near Rabotiqozi village.

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.

Table 3: Road sections within district boundaries

Road	Lot 1	Lot 2	Lot 2 (new addition)
Section	From 207 km to 249 km	From km 249 to km 276	--
Districts	Kyzyltepa district (Navoi Province) and Gijduvon district (Bukhara Province)	Vobkent district and Bukhara district (Bukhara Province)	
Section length	42 km	27 km	4.9 km
Road category	IB	IB	IB
Number of lanes	2 x 2 (22 km); 3 x 3 (20 km)	2 x 2	2 x 2
U-Turns	9	4	--
Interchanges	4	4	2
Railway overpass	--	--	--

Road	Lot 1	Lot 2	Lot 2 (new addition)
Number of pedestrian underpasses	27	8	--
Pedestrian road	35,815	9,750	--

Source: Project background

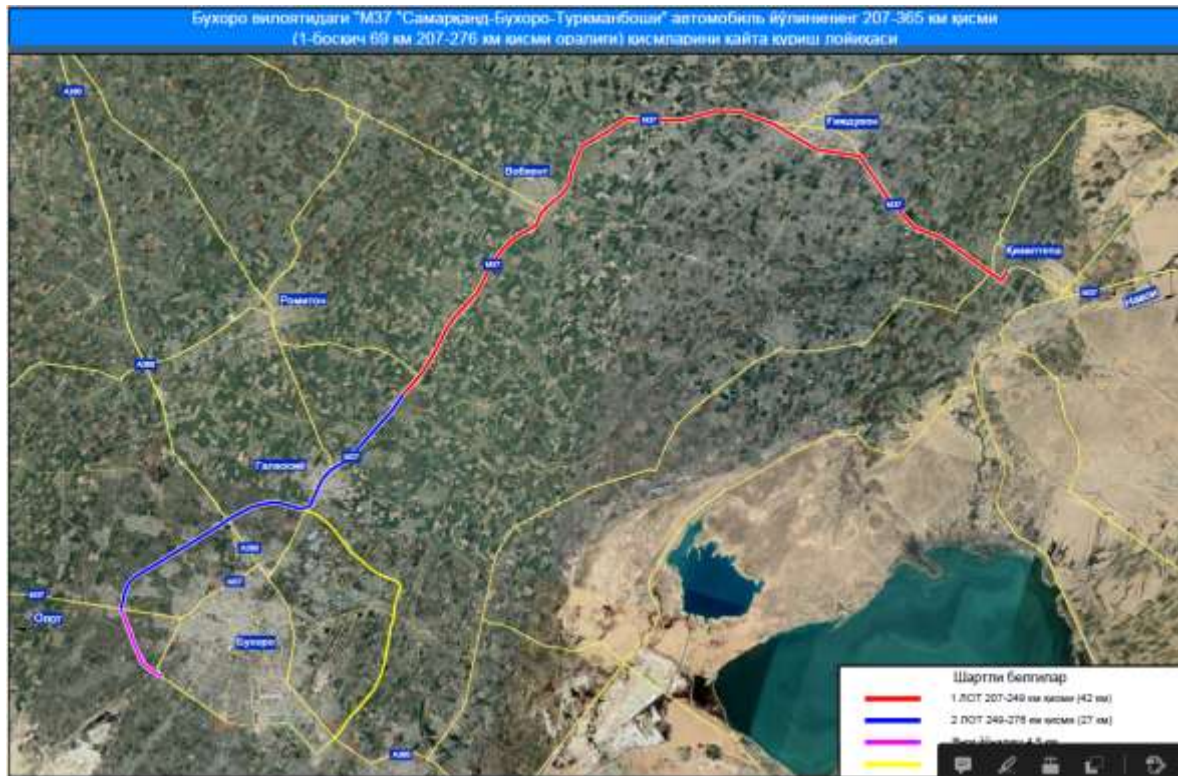


Figure 1: Designed Alignment Route
(Source: Project design)

2.2. Project design

2.2.1. Right of Way

The Right-of-Way (RoW) for the M37 Project has been established in accordance with the applicable legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan and relevant national technical standards. Based on the currently proposed alignment and design parameters, the proposed road corridor generally provides for a width of approximately 18 m in urban areas and 15 m in rural areas, while the existing RoW varies between 15 m and 25 m, depending on local conditions and the characteristics of the existing road corridor.

The establishment and use of the RoW are governed by the Land Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, including the provisions of Article 30 relating to land use restrictions and servitude, together with other applicable national legal and regulatory requirements. National planning standards also prescribe minimum separation distances between

transport infrastructure and adjacent residential, public, and recreational areas, which generally range from 25 m to 100 m, depending on the road classification and surrounding land use. Where applicable, current ShNK standards permit the application of internationally accepted technical standards for projects implemented under international financing arrangements.

The technical design of the Project has been developed in accordance with ShNK 2.05.02-07 "Automobile Roads" and ShNK 2.07.01-03 "Urban Planning and Development" (see Table 3). These standards establish the principal technical parameters of the road, including carriageway width, shoulders, sidewalks, safety zones, and other geometric design requirements, ensuring consistency with applicable national technical standards and the engineering requirements adopted for the Project.

2.2.2. Pedestrian Underpasses and Crossings

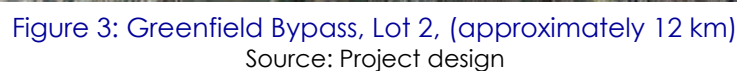
The project design provides for a total of **27 pedestrian underpasses**, distributed across the construction lots. All existing pedestrian crossings will be rehabilitated with new road markings and safety features. Continuous footpaths are proposed adjacent to settlements along the route. A central safety barrier is planned for the entire length of the new road to separate traffic flows and enhance safety.

2.2.3. Road junctions and Interchanges

The agreed project alignment up to Bukhara city includes **14 grades-separated partial cloverleaf interchanges within Lots 1 and 2**. These junctions belong to the same engineering family, with minor geometric variations depending on local constraints such as irrigation canals, farmland parcels, settlements, or crossing roads. The interchanges are expected to improve the traffic flow and connectivity.



The bypass consists of two new greenfield road sections with a total length of approximately 12 km, in particular, section 1 (7.2 km) from the A380(B) highway to the existing M37 road and section 2 (4.5 km) connecting the M37 and Bukhara ring road.



2.2.5. Landscaping

The project includes the development of green areas on both sides of the road. Rows of trees and green lanes are proposed within settlement sections. Tree species will be selected according to local climatic and soil conditions of Bukhara and Navoi provinces.

2.2.6. Engineering Communications

For Lots 1 and 2, the feasibility study with current design parameters has been developed and provides sufficient information to undertake an assessment of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impacts. Accordingly, this site-specific LARP has been prepared based on the currently proposed alignment and design parameters and available Right-of-Way (ROW) information.

3. PROJECT IMPACTS

3.1. General information

Based on the currently proposed design, the Project is expected to acquire approximately 92,277 ha of land for construction of the proposed road improvements, interchanges, and associated road infrastructure, including pedestrian underpasses, pedestrian crossings, sidewalks, bicycle lanes, drainage facilities, bus bays, and other permanent road elements.

Based on the Project is expected to acquire approximately 92,277 ha of land, comprising agricultural land, public land, commercial land, and limited areas of household lands as well as associated secondary structures. This acquisition shall affect 179 PAHs, comprising 453 PAPs. This apart, about 11 351 trees may have to be uprooted due to the construction under Lots 1 and 2.

Project impacts are categorized into two types according to the duration of land acquisition and use:

- **Permanent impacts** – Permanent impacts include the permanent acquisition of land required for construction of the road, interchanges, and associated elements of road infrastructure, including pedestrian underpasses, pedestrian crossings, sidewalks, bicycle lanes, drainage facilities, bus bays, and other permanent Project facilities. Permanent impacts identified at the current stage are addressed under this LARP.
- **Temporary impacts** – Temporary impacts include temporary occupation or use of land during the construction period for contractor's camps, access roads, borrow areas, spoil disposal sites, material storage areas, construction yards, utility relocation works, and other temporary construction activities. At the current stage of Project preparation, the location, extent, and duration of these temporary land requirements have not yet been determined because the detailed design and construction methodology have not yet been completed. Once these requirements are confirmed, all temporary impacts shall be identified, assessed, and addressed through the updated LARP or other appropriate safeguard instruments, as applicable, in accordance with the entitlement provisions of this LARP, the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and AIIB Environmental and Social Standard 2 (ESS2).

The impact assessment has therefore been undertaken based on the land requirements identified within the proposed Project corridor, which generally varies between 15 m and 25 m, depending on local conditions and the characteristics of the existing road corridor.

The impact assessment presented in this LARP does not assume acquisition of the full statutory protection or planning corridor where such land is not required for Project construction, operation, or road safety purposes. The assessment is limited to the land and assets that are expected to be directly affected by implementation of the project design. This approach has been adopted to avoid unnecessary land acquisition and involuntary resettlement and to minimize impacts on existing roadside infrastructure, commercial premises, residential properties, and other privately used assets that do not interfere with construction activities or the safe operation and maintenance of the completed road.

Additional impacts, if any, identified during the implementation shall be taken due note of and adjustments made as appropriate.

3.2. Methodology of Project Impact Assessment

This LARP has been prepared for Project Lots 1 and 2. To identify Project impacts and prepare this LARP, the following methodology was applied:

- **Review of engineering design and identification of affected land:** The Feasibility study design, cadastral information, land ownership and land use records, and available topographic data were reviewed to identify the proposed Project footprint and potentially affected land parcels. Field verification was undertaken jointly by the resettlement specialists and Project engineers to confirm the location of affected land, structures, businesses, agricultural areas, trees, and other assets. Lists of affected land plots and assets prepared with the participation of the district Khokimiyats and relevant cadastral authorities were verified during field surveys and the Census Survey.
- **Inventory of Losses (IOL) and Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS):** An Inventory of Losses (IOL) and Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) were carried out to identify and record affected land, commercial structures, agricultural land, crops, trees, non-residential parts of residential properties, and other affected assets located within the current Project footprint. The information collected during the IOL and DMS was verified through field observations, site measurements, consultation with Project Affected Persons (PAPs), and review of available cadastral documentation.
- **Census Survey and Socio-economic Survey:** A Census Survey was undertaken to identify all Project Affected Persons (PAPs), including owners, land users, business operators, tenants, and other persons whose assets or livelihoods may be affected by Project implementation. In parallel, a socio-economic survey was conducted to collect information on household composition, demographic characteristics, income sources, livelihood activities, vulnerability status, and other socio-economic conditions relevant to preparation of this LARP.

- **Identification of vulnerable households:** Vulnerable households were initially identified during the Census Survey and socio-economic survey. The survey results were subsequently verified against the official registers maintained by the district Khokimiyats and other relevant government authorities responsible for social protection programmes.
- The loss assessment and compensation estimates presented in this LARP have been prepared using the information available at the time of LARP preparation, including:
 - i. information collected during the Inventory of Losses (IOL), Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS), Census Survey, and socio-economic survey;
 - ii. information provided by Project Affected Persons (PAPs) regarding the characteristics and estimated replacement value of affected assets during field surveys and consultations;
 - iii. average market-based estimates prepared by the Project Consultant using prevailing market prices of comparable assets within the Project area; and
 - iv. replacement cost multipliers are used as supplements to ensure registration, transaction and construction stress are incorporated into and arrive at replacement cost estimates.
- **Assessment of agricultural losses:** The assessment of impacts on agricultural land, standing crops, perennial plantations, and other agricultural assets has been provided by the State Scientific Design Institute "Uzgiprozem" together with the relevant Agriculture Department of the District Khokimiyat in accordance with applicable national procedures.

3.3. Project Impacts

This section depicts the Project's impacts in respect of the lands, buildings and structures likely to be acquired for the construction of the road along with the losses of crops and trees. Details related to loss of land and/or assets and/ or business, crops, trees etc. are presented in Annex 3.

3.3.1. Impact on Land

As regards lands, the project is expected to acquire 92 277 ha belonging to 179 households. This includes 0.009 ha of non-residential land of households (homestead plots), 0.379 ha of commercial land, 91.84 ha of agricultural land (including 3,17 ha of state reserved agricultural lands) and 0.049 ha public lands under structures, including occupied by existing public infrastructure and facilities (Table 4). Total persons affected shall be 453.

Table 4: Project impact on land, ha

Impact category	Total number of PAHs	Total number of PAPs	Total area, ha	Affected area, ha
Household non-residential land (secondary structures)	4	19	0,2296	0,009
Commercial area	57	329	0,379	0,379
Agricultural lands	105	105	2 598,36	88,67
Public lands	13	-	12,48	3,219
TOTAL:	179	453	2611,5	92,277

3.3.2. Impact on Crops and Trees

As per the impact assessment survey it is found that there are mainly five types of crops being cultivated on agricultural land which will be affected due to land acquisition. These crops are cotton-wheat, vegetables, vineyard, fruits and nuts and cereals. 91.84 ha (88.67 ha and 3.17 state reserved agricultural lands), are considered as project affected agricultural lands (Table 5).

According to the assessment, the project will impact 53 farmers, 37 dekhans, 13 agricultural enterprises and 2 forest managements.

Table 5: Impacts on trees and crops

Impact category	Total number of PAHs	Total area, ha	Affected area, ha	% of losses
Crops, including cotton/wheat	29	1953,12	41,54	5,1%
Vineyard	20	356,94	22,88	6,4%
Horticulture	10	123,97	11,11	10,2%
Fruits and vegetables	37	14,54	5,99	48,2%
Breeding	3	78,81	4,93	6,3%
Silkworm breeding	2	64,45	1,62	2,5%
Forest lands	2	6,5	0,51	7,8%
Greenhouse	1	0,03	0,03	100,0%
Non-irrigating lands	1	-	0,06	-
Public agricultural lands*	7	12,48	3,17	13,4%
TOTAL:	112	2 610,84	91,84	

*3 land plots are rented by dekhans

The Project is expected to affect approximately 11 351 public trees located within the Right-of-Way (RoW) of Lot 1 and Lot 2.

3.3.3. Impact on Buildings and Structures

A total of 67 affected private and public structures with a combined affected area of approximately 0.43 ha have been identified. The initial assessment indicates the following categories of affected structures:

- **57 commercial structures (329 PAPs)**, of which:
 - a. 39 commercial structures are expected to require physical demolition and relocation. These consist primarily of roadside shops, cafés, service facilities, and other small businesses located within the proposed Right-of-Way.
 - b. 18 light commercial structures are not expected to require relocation of business activities. These lightweight or temporary structures can potentially be dismantled and re-installed within the boundaries of the existing commercial land plot.
- **4 non-residential structures (19 PAPs)**, of which:
 - a. 2 secondary non-residential structures associated with residential households, consisting primarily of boundary fences and other ancillary improvements. These impacts will not require physical relocation of households, as the affected residential buildings remain outside the proposed construction footprint.
 - b. 2 non- residential structures, impact on which will be confirmed following completion of design optimization, undertaken wherever technically feasible to avoid or minimize impacts.
- **6 public structures and facilities**, where impacts are expected to be minor and are not anticipated to require relocation. The Project may affect sections of school boundary fences, part of the adjoining territory of the Gijduvan Cotton Processing Plant and may potentially affect the existing Traffic Police (GAI) Post in Gijduvan District. Design optimization will be undertaken wherever technically feasible to avoid or minimize impacts.

Particular attention should be given to two secondary residential structures (boundary fences) located at Lot 1, Chainage PK 65. According to the proposed alignment and design parameters, the proposed sidewalk partially overlaps the corner sections of the boundary fences belonging to two residential households. It is expected that minor adjustments to the proposed design may eliminate or substantially reduce the need for demolition.

Table 6: Impact on structures

Impact category	Total number of PAHs	Total number of PAPs	Total area, ha	Average size of land losses of each PAH, ha
Non -residential structures	4	19	0,2296	0.009
Commercial structures	57	329	0.379	0.379
<i>Including light weight structures</i>	18		0.1	0.1
Public structures	6	-	0.049	0,049
TOTAL:	67	348	0.6576	0.437

It should be noted that none of the identified affected structures are located within the footprint of the proposed main carriageway. The majority of anticipated impacts are associated with the construction of pedestrian sidewalks, bicycle lanes, drainage

improvements, utility relocation, and proposed roadside landscaping (green belt) rather than the widening of the main traffic lanes.

Minor adjustments to the alignment of sidewalks, bicycle lanes, landscaping, retaining structures, and other ancillary Project components are expected to reduce the number of affected structures and, where possible, avoid demolition and physical relocation of households and businesses.

3.3.4. Impact on Business (Entrepreneurs)

57 commercial structures (329 PAPs) have been identified as affected by the Project. These include 36 roadside shops, one unfinished café, one summer kitchen, together with boundary fences, solar panels, lightweight movable structures such as canopies, tandrys, kiosks, and other ancillary commercial facilities. 39 commercial structures (including the 36 roadside shops, the unfinished café, and the summer kitchen) are expected to require demolition and relocation, while the remaining 18 lightweight structures can potentially be dismantled and re-installed within the existing commercial premises.

3.3.5. Impact on Employment

The assessment of employment impacts was undertaken based on the Inventory of Losses (IOL), the socio-economic survey, interviews with business owners, and consultations with affected farmers and agricultural enterprises. Three groups of workers may lose income: hired workers, formal or informal; business owners and land users themselves; and family members, most often women, who work in the family business or on the family plot without a wage. The analysis indicates that the Project is not expected to result in significant long-term employment losses. Project impacts differ depending on the type of affected economic activity.

Commercial Businesses

Among the affected commercial properties, 36 roadside retail shops are expected to require physical relocation (forming part of the 39 commercial structures designated for physical demolition and relocation). These businesses are predominantly operated by individual entrepreneurs (sole proprietors) whose principal source of livelihood is retail trade and small-scale commercial activities. Household registration and business ownership records used in the LARP census reflect the name of the registered owner. In many cases this is the husband, although registration may also be in the wife's name depending on household circumstances. About 34 % of affected businesses are registered to women.

The socio-economic survey confirmed that business operations are generally managed directly by the owners. Family members, often women, also work in these businesses, informally and without employment contracts. Family members are neither officially registered as employees nor receive regular salaries or wage payments subject to payroll taxation.

Family members, most often women, who work in an affected business on a fully or severely affected plot without a formal contract or wage may lose their own source of livelihood. Under AIIB ESS2 the lack of a formal contract does not remove this loss. It is therefore assessed and compensated separately from the compensation paid to the business owner or land user.

Each verified family worker will receive a one-time livelihood assistance payment equal to 3 months of the minimum wage, paid into an account in their own name. This is in addition to the compensation paid to the business owner or land user. Verified hired (non-family) workers will receive, in accordance with Category D of the Entitlement Matrix: lost wages for 6 months (permanent workers), lost wages for 3 months (seasonal or temporary workers), or an allowance equal to 3 months of the minimum wage (workers without any employment agreement). Women family workers will have priority access to the women's livelihood measures of the IRRP, including vocational training, business start-up support and help obtaining microloans.

Business owners will receive compensation for lost business income for six months, compensation for structures at replacement cost, transport and severe impact allowances, in accordance with Category D of the Entitlement Matrix.

Individual entrepreneurs do not pay themselves a monthly salary and earn their income directly from business profits, so no separate wage compensation applies to the business owner. Compensation for sole proprietors is therefore based on documented or estimated business income rather than loss of salary.

The socio-economic survey included interviews and field verification to identify hired workers without employment contracts, so that both contracted and non-contracted workers are covered by the entitlements above.

Consequently, the Project is not expected to generate significant employment losses within the commercial sector, as the principal affected persons are self-employed business owners and their families whose livelihoods will be restored through the compensation and livelihood restoration measures established in this LARP.

Agricultural Farms, Dehkan Farms and Agricultural Enterprises

The Project will affect agricultural land used by 105 farmers, dehkan farms and agricultural enterprises; employment losses were calculated for 66 of them.

Agricultural production in the Project area typically requires one to two workers per hectare, depending on the crops grown and the season. Workers are generally engaged not only in planting and harvesting primary crops but also in cultivation of secondary crops, irrigation, maintenance, and other routine agricultural operations.

Given the relatively limited average area of land acquisition (≈ 0.8 ha) per affected agricultural producer, significant workforce reductions are not anticipated. Farmers and agricultural enterprises are expected to redistribute agricultural activities and labour across their remaining landholdings, avoiding involuntary dismissal of permanent or seasonal workers. Compensation for the loss of employment is calculated in section 8.2.5. Family members, including women, who work without a wage on dehkan plots or household gardens that are fully or severely affected will receive the same livelihood assistance as family workers in affected businesses (see above).

Where land acquisition results in temporary or permanent reductions in agricultural production, the LARP provides compensation for crops, agricultural losses, and livelihood restoration measures in accordance with the Entitlement Matrix. These measures are intended to support continuity of agricultural production and minimize any indirect employment impacts.

Overall, the assessment indicates that the Project is expected to cause primarily economic displacement of self-employed business owners rather than loss of salaried employment. Significant job losses are not anticipated in either the commercial or agricultural sectors.

3.3.6. Severity of Impact

A severe economic impact is considered to occur where 10% or more of an affected person's productive (income-generating) assets are permanently affected. Based on the Inventory of Losses and socio-economic survey, 39 commercial structures are expected to require physical demolition and relocation (Table 7). The demolition of commercial structures will result in the permanent loss of primary income-generating premises, directly affecting household income, debt repayment capacity, and employment opportunities for family members. Since these businesses are expected to lose their existing commercial premises, they are considered to be severely affected due to the permanent loss of income-generating assets. All affected business owners will be entitled to compensation for affected assets, livelihood restoration measures, relocation assistance (where applicable), and severity assistance in accordance with the Entitlement Matrix.

Table 7: Number of severely affected households

Region	Lot	Types of Impact	Severely affected business (losing more than 10% of assets)	Total area, ha	Affected area, ha	% of losses
Navoi	Lot 1	Land used for commercial structures	20	0,0745	0,0745	100%
Bukhara			11	0,13	0,13	100%
Bukhara	Lot 2		8	0,074	0,074	100%
TOTAL:			39	0.278	0.278	100%

3.3.7. Vulnerable households

This LARP uses the following categories of vulnerability:

- female-headed households with or without dependents, including households where the husband is absent for six months or more (e.g. working abroad)
- women in male-headed households whose own work in an affected business or on an affected plot is their main source of income,
- households with disabled members or disabled household heads,
- poor households as defined by the official poverty line,
- elderly households without means of support,
- households without security of tenure,
- cultural or ethnic minorities,
- refugees or internally displaced persons.

According to the socio-economic survey of 61 affected households, 12 households were identified as vulnerable. Ten have members with disabilities (including disabled household heads) and two are female-headed. Three are in Bukhara Region and nine in Navoi Region. The other vulnerability categories listed above (poor households, elderly households without support, households without security of tenure, cultural or ethnic minorities, refugees or internally displaced persons) were not identified in the surveyed sample.

The share of female-headed households in the LARP census (3%) is much lower than in the ESIA survey of the wider corridor (14%). The LARP census identified households from land-use and business registration records, which are usually in the husband's name. As a result, households where a woman is in practice the head of household were probably undercounted. This includes households where the husband works abroad or away from home for long periods.

For this LARP, a female-headed household is one where a woman is the main decision-maker and provider, including:

- (i) widowed, divorced or single women heading a household;

- (ii) households where the husband has been absent for six months or more (for example, as a labour migrant); and
- (iii) households where the male head cannot work because of illness or disability.

Before compensation is paid, the PIU will re-verify female-headed households among all affected households, including the agricultural land users. It will identify female-headed households, and women in male-headed households whose own work in the affected business or on the affected plot is their main source of income. To do this, it will:

- cross-check the census against mahalla committee records, including records of household members working abroad;
- hold separate interviews with women in each affected household, carried out by female staff; and
- confirm who is the actual head of household and who runs the family business or plot, not only the registered owner.

Each female-headed household identified in this way will be treated as vulnerable. It will receive the vulnerability allowance and priority access to the women's livelihood measures of the IRRP (Section 9.6). Women in male-headed households identified in this way will receive livelihood assistance in their own name as unpaid family workers (Entitlement Matrix, Section D) and priority access to the IRRP women's measures and Project employment. The results will be reported in the first internal monitoring report.

4. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

4.1. General

In total, 179 households and entities (PAHs) in Lots 1 and 2 will be affected by land acquisition and will receive compensation. They comprise:

- 57 commercial businesses
- 4 owners of secondary residential structures
- 105 agricultural land users (53 farmers, 37 dehkans, 13 agricultural enterprises and 2 forestry units)
- 13 public and state land users.

These PAHs include 105 farmers and dehkans which are not covered by the socio-economic survey.

The socio-economic survey covered 61 PAHs including owners of business, residential and non-residential structures.

The remaining 105 agricultural land users (farmers and dehkans) were identified by the State Scientific-Design Institute "Uzgiprozem" during the finalization of the Inventory of Losses. As agricultural leaseholders, they operate as production entities rather than family households. Their economic displacement has therefore been assessed through cadastral records, crop valuation, and normative soil coefficients, rather than household-level SES interviews. For this reason, they were not included in the SES within the LARP preparation timeline.

It is important to clarify that all 179 PAHs are covered for compensation and assistance under the LARP. Residential and commercial households are covered through SES data, while agricultural land users are covered through cadastral and valuation data.

4.2. Demographic Profile

The project will affect 61 households of the 179 affected households and entities: all commercial and residential households. These 61 households have 348 family members, 178 men and 170 women, with an average household size is 5.7 (Table 8). The 105 agricultural land users will be surveyed before compensation is paid (Section 4.1). The 13 public and state land users are not households.

Table 8: Affected people by gender

Regions	Affected households	Affected persons	Male	Female	Average household size
Navoi	61	348	178	170	5.7
Bukhara					
TOTAL:	61	348	178	170	

Of the 61 surveyed households, 59 (97%) are headed by men and 2 (3%) by women. In terms of ethnicity, 100% of the surveyed project affected people are Uzbek.

The average age of heads of affected households is 55.9 years. The minimum age is 37 years, and the maximum age is 77 years. Most heads of households are married (87%). Approximately 10% are widowed, and 3% are divorced (Table 9).

Table 9: Marital status of head of AHs

Indicator	Marital status
Married	87%
Widowed	10%
Divorced	3%
TOTAL:	100%

The share of female-headed households among surveyed affected households (3%) is lower than in the ESIA household survey (14%). The two surveys covered different populations. The ESIA surveyed a sample of 234 households from the general population in four districts along the corridor. The LARP survey covered only affected households, most of them owners of roadside commercial businesses, which are more often headed by men. The LARP census also relied partly on land-use and business registration records, which are usually in the husband's name. As a result, some households headed in practice by women may not have been recorded as such, including households where the husband works abroad. All affected households, including the agricultural land users, will therefore be re-verified for female-headed status before compensation is paid (Section 3.3.7).

4.3. Education

60% of heads of households have special secondary education. 30% of households' heads have secondary education. 10% of total heads of households has higher education (Table 10).

Table 10 Education level of households' head

Indicator	Marital status
College	60%
Secondary	30%
Higher	10%
TOTAL:	100%

4.4. Employment and Income Sources

The main source of income for 32% of heads of affected households is business activity. Pensioners account for 23% of household heads; these are individuals who receive old-age pensions, some of whom continue to work. About 19% of household heads are unemployed. Employment in the public sector accounts for 7% of household heads, while another 7% rely on daily wage labor as their main source of income. Persons with disabilities represent 6% of household heads. Approximately 3% are employed in the private sector, and another 3% earn their main income from agricultural activities (Table 11).

Table 11: Employment and income source of households' head

Indicator	% of household heads
Business activity	32%
Pensioner	23%
Unemployed	19% ⁹
Public sector employment	7%
Daily wage labor	7%
Disabled person	6%
Private sector employment	3%
Agricultural activities	3%
TOTAL:	100%

Receipt of mahalla social benefits, old-age pensions, or disability pensions by men/women of families is not a sign of poverty (these are universal state obligations), and they have the full legal right to simultaneously conduct business as individual entrepreneurs.

In addition to the employment status of household heads, the socio-economic survey also recorded the employment and activity profile of adult women (aged 18 and above) in affected households. The data demonstrate that women's economic participation is more diversified, with a significant share engaged in household-based and subsistence activities. While some women are employed in business, public sector,

⁹ The business is registered with one of the family members.

or private sector positions, many contribute through household gardening, informal work, or unpaid domestic labor. This pattern highlights both the economic role of women within households and the vulnerability of their income sources to project impacts. A detailed breakdown of women's employment status is presented in Table 12.

Table 12: Women's employment status

Indicator	% of adult women
Business	13%
Public sector	23%
Private sector	3%
Daily income	2%
Retiree	15%
Student	5%
Household/gardening	37%
Unemployed	0%
Disabled	2%
TOTAL:	100%

Many adult women in surveyed households contribute to household income without a wage or employment contract, in the family business or on household plots and gardens (38% of adult women work in household work and gardening). This work is a source of livelihood that the Project may affect, even though it is not registered or paid. These women, and other family members who work without a wage in affected businesses or on severely affected plots, are entitled to livelihood assistance in their own name, separate from the compensation paid to the business owner or land user (Section 3.3.5 and Entitlement Matrix). Women family workers also have priority access to the women's livelihood measures of the IRRP (Section 9.6). The survey of the agricultural land users (Section 4.1) will collect the same information for their households.

4.5. Incomes and Expenditure

Incomes of households: To establish a clear socio-economic baseline for the affected households, surveyed monthly incomes were analyzed against national poverty and wage benchmarks applicable in the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2026:

- National Poverty Line (Minimum Consumer Expenditure): UZS 715,000 (USD 59.5) per person per month.
- National Minimum Wage: UZS 1,271,000 (≈USD 106) per month.
- International Poverty Line: USD 2.15 per person per day.

When analyzing the socio-economic baseline of the affected households (AHs) along the M37 corridor, it is critical to contextualize the survey-registered income data. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, and particularly among roadside communities where 87% of

households rely on trade and commercial activity as their primary income source, standard household surveys capturing "monthly income" consistently and significantly underestimate the actual standard of living and financial resilience of the population due to several key factors:

- **Unrecorded Daily Cash Flow:** Roadside retail shops, cafes, bakeries, and workshops operate primarily on cash-in-hand transactions. Business owners typically declare only their formal, taxable, or baseline personal drawings during surveys, leaving daily cash inventory, reinvested business profits, and immediate cash savings unrecorded.
- **In-Kind Consumption from Business Inventory:** Since these households directly own and operate commercial food and retail outlets, they fulfill a substantial portion of their daily household consumption (food, dry goods, personal care items) directly from their shop inventories at wholesale cost. This direct access to commodities dramatically reduces their monthly cash-out-of-pocket expenditure, which is not captured as cash income but represents high economic security.
- **Non-Monetary Household Production (Tomorka & Livestock):** Rural and sub-urban households along the project road actively utilize their backyard garden plots (tomorka) and keep livestock (cows, sheep, poultry). The domestic production of milk, dairy products, eggs, fruits, and vegetables is primarily consumed within the household. Since these goods are not sold on the open market, they are excluded from "declared monetary income" despite directly securing the family's food supply and standard of living.
- **Dual and Unofficial Income Streams:** Household members frequently engage in informal service provision, seasonal agricultural labor, or receive unrecorded remittances from family members, which are omitted during formal social survey due to risk of tax declaring.
- Therefore, the household income brackets presented below reflect strictly declared formal monetary income and must not be interpreted as absolute indicators of poverty.

Furthermore, household sizes among the surveyed population vary significantly; applying a static mathematical average household size of 5.7 members to determine a uniform household "poverty line" is methodologically incorrect, as smaller households in lower brackets are financially secure, and larger households possess multiple economically active members with diversified income streams.

The table below summarizes the distribution of declared monthly household incomes, re-categorized to reflect the realistic socio-economic status of these commercially active households (Table 13):

Table 13: Income rate of households, UZS

Monthly Income Range (UZS)	Number of PAHs	% of Households	Estimated Average Monthly Income (UZS)	Realistic Socio-Economic & Livelihood Status (Project Classification)
1,000,001 – 2,000,000	3	9.0%	UZS 1,500,000	Micro-scale Roadside Sellers & Home Producers: Dominated by highly flexible seasonal trade, heavily supplemented by <i>tomorka</i> food production and unrecorded daily cash-in-hand sales.
2,500,001 – 4,000,000	10	16.0%	UZS 3,500,000	Active Micro-Entrepreneurs & Retailers: Stable roadside trade activities with daily cash flow; direct household access to consumer goods at wholesale prices.
4,000,001 – 5,000,000	13	22.0%	UZS 4,750,000	Small-Scale Commercial Operators: Dual-income households combining baseline retail profits with stable salaries or state pensions.
5,500,001 – 8,000,000	13	22.0%	UZS 6,750,000	Established Roadside Business Owners: Capitalized enterprises (shops, cafes, service garages) with stable regional trade volumes.
8,500,001 – 10,000,000	11	16.0%	UZS 9,250,000	Capitalized Commercial Entities: High-turnover roadside commercial operations with established customer bases and asset reserves.
Above UZS 11,000,000	9	15.0%	UZS 14,000,000	High-Income Business Owners: Large roadside commercial hubs, restaurants, and multi-service facilities.
TOTAL:	61	100.0%	UZS 6,180,000 (Weighted Avg)	Highly Active Roadside Commercial Corridor

Methodology of Income Source Assessment and Livelihood Diversification: The survey methodology utilized a multi-response questionnaire format ("select all that apply") to capture the realistic, diversified income streams of these households.

Because roadside communities operate as highly integrated family economic units, they conventionally rely on multiple overlapping income sources rather than a single salary. Consequently, the cumulative percentage of income sources in the sample exceeds 100%.

The survey confirms a high degree of economic diversification of PAHs:

- **Commercial Activity & Trade (87%):** Roadside business and retail trade represent the dominant primary income generator, providing consistent daily cash flow for the vast majority of households.
- **Salaries and Wage Income (52%):** Over half of the households supplement their commercial earnings with formal salaried employment in the public or private sectors, establishing a stable financial anchor. Most of this category of income sources falls on female family members, which are engaged in employment in public sector with declared monthly salary.
- **Multi-Generational Support & Entrepreneurial Rights (Pensions - 48%):** Reflecting the local cultural norm of multi-generational cohabitation, nearly half of the

households include elderly family members who contribute standard state old-age pensions to the collective household budget.

- Crucially, under the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, individuals receiving old-age pensions are fully entitled to register formally as individual entrepreneurs (sole proprietors), manage commercial entities, and earn unlimited business income simultaneously with their state pension transfers. Rather than indicating dependency, this represents a highly active household strategy that combines guaranteed state social guarantees with private trade.

This combination of daily trade profits, formal monthly wages, and guaranteed state pensions characterizes these households as active, resilient economic agents with strong adaptive capacity.

Table 14: Monthly Household Income Sources of Affected Households

Indicator	%
Trade / Business	87%
Salary / Wage Income	52%
Pension	48%
Social Allowance	42%
Rental Income (Land or Real Estate)	16%
Farming / Agriculture	13%
Interest on Bank Deposits	3%

The SES baseline indicates that 42% of the surveyed households receive some form of "social benefits/allowances". To prevent methodological misinterpretation by external reviewers, it is critical to clarify the nature of these state transfers and their relationship to household vulnerability:

- **State Social Benefits are Not Poverty Indicators:** In the context of the social security system of the Republic of Uzbekistan, non-means-tested state entitlements—such as standard old-age retirement pensions, standard state child allowances (administered by Mahalla Committees for families with children under the age of 14), and standard disability pensions—are collectively referred to by the local population as "social allowances". These statutory payments are universal social guarantees and are not means-tested welfare benefits indicating poverty or low-income status.
- **Legal Right to Commercial Activity for Pensioners and Disabled Persons:** Furthermore, national regulations explicitly permit and encourage pensioners and individuals receiving state disability allowances to engage in economic activities. They have the unrestricted legal right to formally register as individual entrepreneurs, obtain trade licenses, and operate retail, service, or agricultural businesses. In these commercially active households, state pensions and disability benefits serve as a reliable, guaranteed secondary safety net, while their main daily livelihood and disposable income are generated directly from their competitive business operations. Consequently, these indicators demonstrate

diversified and highly resilient household portfolios rather than economic vulnerability.

- **Cross-Reference with the State Social Registry:** Under the national administrative framework, the official poverty/low-income status of a household is strictly verified and managed through the state-run electronic database—the Single Registry of Social Protection. Business-owning households are not registered as low-income. Their baseline income from roadside commerce places them firmly within the middle class.

Household expenditure structures reflect a highly active and credit-integrated commercial baseline: The largest share of household expenditure is allocated to loan and credit repayments, which account for 27% of total monthly household expenditure. Represent the largest single expenditure category. This is a strong indicator of active business development and financial capability, as roadside entrepreneurs routinely secure formal commercial and micro-development loans to expand their trade, build permanent structures, and purchase vehicle inventory. It demonstrates that these households are active economic agents, not passive welfare recipients.

Essential Consumption (Food – 23.0%): Represents the second largest expenditure. As noted, this cash expenditure is significantly minimized because households' source various food products directly from their own commercial retail stocks.

Secondary and Development Expenditures: Households allocate balanced budgets to clothing (9.0%), healthcare (7.0%), and education (7.0%), confirming stable, diversified household asset management.

The average amount of expenditures of households is amounted to 12 705 067 UZS per month (Table 15).

Table 15: Households' monthly expenses, %

Indicator	%	Average amount of expenditures, UZS
Loan / Credit Repayment	27%	3 460 400
Food	23%	2 913 333
Clothing and Footwear	9%	1 094 000
Education	7%	957 167
Healthcare / Medical Services	7%	926 667
Gasoline / Fuel	5%	606 667
Entertainment	4%	490 000
Electricity	4%	434 000
Transportation Expenses	4%	420 000
Gas	3%	382 000
Household Appliances	2%	215 000
Telephone	2%	248 167
Equipment Maintenance / Rental	1%	286 333

Housing and Other Utilities	1%	129 833
Water	1%	114 167
TOTAL:	100%	12 705 067

4.6. Access to Utilities & Services

According to the socio-economic survey of affected households (HH), 100% of households have access to water supply under the existing conditions. In particular, 77% of HH have access to centralized water supply with an indoor tap, 21% use delivered water, and 3% rely on artesian water sources.

Regarding gas supply, 100% of households surveyed have access to gas supply sources. The main source of gas supply is centralized gas supply, which is available to 85% of households. Gas cylinders are used by 9% of households, while 6% use coal and firewood as alternative fuel sources.

Regarding electricity supply, 100% of households are connected to the centralized electricity supply system. In addition, 9% of households use solar panels as an additional source of electricity (Table 16).

Table 16 Access of HHs to public utilities

Indicator	%
Access to water supply	
Central water supply, indoor tap	77%
Delivered water	21%
Artesian water	3%
TOTAL:	100%
Access to gas supply	
Centralized gas supply	85%
Gas cylinder	9%
Coal/wood	6%
TOTAL:	100%
Access to power supply	
Central power supply	100%
Solar panels	9%
TOTAL:	100%

5. STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT

5.1. Objectives

Meaningful consultation has been an integral component of the preparation of this LARP and has been carried out in accordance with the requirements of the AIIB ESP, ESS2, the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), and the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The consultation process was designed to ensure that PAP, local communities, government institutions, and other stakeholders received timely, accurate, and understandable information regarding the Project and had adequate opportunities to express their views before decisions related to land acquisition and resettlement were finalized.

Consultations were undertaken throughout LARP preparation and included both public consultation meetings and individual consultations with affected households and businesses. Individual meetings were organized where public meetings were not practical or where more detailed discussions regarding specific impacts were required, particularly for roadside commercial facilities, public catering establishments, residential households, and agricultural land users located along the Project corridor.

The consultation process aimed to:

- introduce the Project and proposed road improvements;
- explain the expected land acquisition and resettlement impacts;
- present applicable national legislation and AIIB ESS2 requirements;
- explain eligibility criteria and the Entitlement Matrix;
- discuss valuation methodology and compensation principles;
- explain livelihood restoration measures;
- introduce the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM);
- receive comments, questions and recommendations from stakeholders;
- incorporate stakeholder feedback into LARP preparation.

Stakeholder engagement activities are described in greater detail in the Project Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP). This chapter summarizes consultations directly related to land acquisition, compensation and resettlement.

5.2. Consultation methodology

Consultations were carried out using a combination of public meetings, individual consultations, interviews with affected persons, field visits, and meetings with government institutions.

Public meetings were organized jointly with the respective district khokimiyats. Prior to each meeting, the consultation schedule and venue were agreed with the local authorities.

To ensure broad participation, announcements were disseminated through several communication channels, including:

- official notifications by district khokimiyats;
- telephone invitations to affected households;
- notifications through Mahalla Committees;
- announcements published on official Telegram channels of district khokimiyats;
- printed announcements displayed at khokimiyat buildings;
- direct invitations during field visits where appropriate.

Individual consultations were conducted throughout the census survey, Inventory of Losses, socio-economic survey, and engineering field investigations. This approach allowed detailed discussions with owners of roadside businesses, commercial facilities, farmers, residential households, and other potentially affected persons who could not conveniently attend public meetings or whose individual circumstances required separate discussion.

All consultations were conducted in Uzbek and Russian using language understandable to participants. Participants were encouraged to ask questions and provide comments throughout the consultation process.

5.3. Information Presented During Consultations

During both public meetings and individual consultations, participants received detailed information regarding the Project, its anticipated impacts and the land acquisition and resettlement process. Information was presented through PowerPoint presentations, maps of the proposed alignment, question-and-answer sessions, and individual discussions with affected persons.

The consultations covered the following topics:

- Project background, objectives, and expected benefits; proposed road alignment and design parameters;
- planned implementation schedule and anticipated construction activities;
- current stage of Project preparation and future Project implementation process;
- potential environmental and social impacts, including anticipated land acquisition and resettlement impacts;
- methodology for identification of PAPs and affected assets;
- establishment of the cut-off date and eligibility criteria;

- applicable legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan governing land acquisition and compensation;
- AIIB ESP, ESS2, and the principle of compensation at full replacement cost;
- Entitlement Matrix, including compensation for residential land, commercial land, agricultural land, structures, businesses, crops, trees, temporary impacts, vulnerable households, and livelihood restoration measures;
- methodology for valuation of affected assets, including independent asset valuation and compensation calculation procedures;
- procedures for land acquisition, verification of ownership rights, and preparation of compensation agreements;
- compensation payment procedures and implementation schedule;
- relocation assistance and livelihood restoration measures;
- rights of affected persons during LARP implementation;
- GRM, including procedures for submission and resolution of complaints;
- disclosure of LARP documents, opportunities for continued stakeholder engagement, and future consultation activities;
- monitoring arrangements, implementation responsibilities, and the role of external monitoring, where applicable.

Particular attention was given to explaining that no civil works affecting land or assets would commence until compensation had been fully paid and all resettlement assistance required under the LARP had been provided in accordance with AIIB ESS2 and national legislation.

Participants were encouraged to raise questions throughout the consultation process. All comments and recommendations were recorded and have been considered during the preparation of this LARP.

Presentation materials used during the consultations as well as consultation protocols, attendance sheets, and photographs are included in Annex 2.

5.4. Summary of Consultation Meetings

Both public consultation meetings and individual consultations were undertaken during LARP preparation.

A summary of consultation activities is presented in Table 17.

Table 17: Summary of Public Meetings and Individual Consultations

No.	Date	Time	Venue	Type of consultation	Participants	Number of participants
1	4 June 2026	16:30	Goyibon Community, Kyzyltepa District, Navoi Region	Individual consultation	Affected business owners and residents	6 (4 men, 2 women)
2	5 June 2026	13:30–18:40	Goyibon Community, Kyzyltepa District, Navoi Region	Individual consultation	Affected business owners and residents	8 (5 men, 3 women)
3	7 June 2026	11:30–19:30	Goyibon Community, Kyzyltepa District, Navoi Region	Individual consultation	Affected business owners and residents	6 (4 men, 2 women)
4	8 June 2026	16:00–19:00	Goyibon Community, Kyzyltepa District, Navoi Region	Individual consultation	Affected business owners and residents	7 (2 men, 5 women)
5	9 June 2026	16:00–19:00	Gumbaz and Bulokrabot Communities, Kyzyltepa District, Navoi Region	Individual consultation	Affected business owners and residents	5 (2 men, 3 women)
6	10 June 2026	14:30–19:00	Bulokrabot Community, Kyzyltepa District, Navoi Region and Saidkent Community, Gijduvan District, Bukhara Region	Individual consultation	Affected business owners and residents	5 (3 men, 2 women)
7	11 June 2026	15:00–19:00	Haticha Community, Gijduvan District, Bukhara Region	Individual consultation	Affected business owners and residents	5 (4 men, 1 woman)
8	12 June 2026	12:00–19:00	Zargaron Community, Gijduvan District, Bukhara Region	Individual consultation	Affected business owners and residents	2 (1 man, 1 woman)
9	13 June 2026	15:40–17:20	Abdullo Kahhor Community, Gijduvan District, Bukhara Region	Individual consultation	Affected households, business owners and residents	6 (4 men, 2 women)
10	16 June 2026	11:00–20:00	Abdullo Kahhor Community, Gijduvan District, Bukhara Region	Individual consultation	Affected households, business owners and residents	18 (16 men, 2 women)

No.	Date	Time	Venue	Type of consultation	Participants	Number of participants
11	17 June 2026	16:00–19:00	Shakarkent Community, Vobkent District, Bukhara Region	Individual consultation	Affected business owners and residents	9 (9 men)
12	19 June 2026	15:00–19:00	Koshkodim, Dustlik, Istiqbol and Oybek Communities (Bukhara District) and Sharmgaron Community (Gijduvan District), Bukhara Region	Individual consultation	Affected households, business owners and residents	8 (6 men, 2 women)
13	9 July 2026	15:00–20:00	Rabotak Community, Bukhara District, Bukhara Region	Individual consultation	Affected business owners and residents	7 (6 men, 1 woman)
14	15 July 2026	11:00–12:30	Gijduvan District Khokimiyat, Bukhara Region	Public consultation meeting	Representatives of district khokimiyat, mahalla committees, affected households, business owners, environmental authorities, project consultants and other stakeholders	25 (23 men, 2 women)
15	17 July 2026	12:00–13:00	Vobkent District Khokimiyat, Bukhara Region	Public consultation meeting	Representatives of district khokimiyat, mahalla committees, affected households, business owners and other stakeholders	26 (24 men, 2 women)

Overall participation:

- **Individual consultations:** 88 participants (67 men, 21 women)
- **Public consultations:** 51 participants (47 men, 4 women)
- **Total:** 139 participants, including 114 men and 25 women.

Main questions discussed during the consultations are given in Table 18.

Table 18: Main Questions Raised During Consultations and Responses Provided

Questions Raised by Stakeholders	Responses Provided by the Consultant / Project Representatives
Business owners explained that their shops represent the primary source of household income and expressed concern that demolition would result in permanent loss of livelihoods. They requested that existing shops be preserved wherever possible or that alternative plots be provided if relocation becomes unavoidable,	The Consultant explained that the Project follows the AIB ESP and ESS2. The project design will aim to avoid or minimize impacts on businesses. Where demolition or relocation cannot be avoided, affected persons will receive compensation at full replacement cost together with livelihood restoration measures. Relocation options will be considered wherever feasible to maintain continuity of business operations.
Several business owners noted that substantial investments and bank loans had been used to construct or renovate their shops. They requested that these investments be fully recognized during compensation.	The Consultant confirmed that all affected assets will be independently valued in accordance with national legislation and AIB requirements. Compensation will include replacement cost of structures together with compensation for business interruption and other eligible livelihood losses in accordance with the Entitlement Matrix.
Participants stated that temporary construction impacts, including restricted access, dust and noise, could reduce customers and interrupt business operations.	It was explained that temporary impacts will be managed through the Site-Specific Environmental Management Plan (SSEMP). The Contractor will maintain access to businesses whenever technically feasible and implement mitigation measures to minimize disturbance. Temporary impacts will also be addressed in accordance with the LARP and applicable entitlement provisions.
Residents expressed concern that residential houses or agricultural land might be affected by the Project and requested that vacant land be used wherever possible to avoid displacement.	The Consultant explained that the Project is currently based on an existing design. Community comments will be considered during preparation of the project design with the objective of minimizing impacts on residential properties, agricultural land and businesses.
Participants asked how affected properties would be identified and valued.	The Consultant explained that following approval of the project design, an Inventory of Losses (IOL), verification of ownership rights, and independent valuation of affected assets shall be carried out. Compensation will be determined in accordance with national legislation, AIB ESS2 and the Entitlement Matrix.
Participants requested clarification on compensation procedures and payment arrangements.	It was explained that compensation agreements would be concluded with eligible affected persons and all compensation together with applicable resettlement assistance would be provided before commencement of civil works and prior to any physical or economic displacement.
Residents asked whether they would receive advance notification if their land or buildings were affected.	The Consultant confirmed that all affected persons would be officially informed once the project design is finalized and impacts are confirmed. Individual consultations would continue throughout LARP implementation.

Questions Raised by Stakeholders	Responses Provided by the Consultant / Project Representatives
Participants asked whether the Project design could still be modified to reduce impacts.	The Consultant explained that the Project remains at the design stage and that consultation results together with environmental and social assessments will be considered during optimization of the final alignment wherever technically feasible.
Environmental representatives requested that an updated inventory of trees be undertaken because the previous inventory had become outdated.	Project representatives confirmed that a new tree inventory would be undertaken prior to finalization of the LARP. Any affected trees would be assessed and compensated in accordance with national legislation and AIB ESS2.
Participants requested information on grievance procedures if they disagreed with compensation or valuation results.	The Consultant introduced the Project Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), explaining that complaints may be submitted free of charge at any stage of Project implementation, PAPs also retain the right to appeal through the courts under the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Women took part in the individual consultations with affected households and businesses (26 of 92 participants). They also took part in the public meetings (4 of 51 participants), where their participation was low. In addition, women-only focus group discussions (FGDs) were held in Kyzyltepa, Gijduvon, Vobkent and Bukhara districts as part of the ESIA and Gender Action Plan (GAP) stakeholder engagement, with the support of the Deputy Khokims for Family and Women's Affairs. At least 20 women took part in each district. These FGDs involved women from the wider community. Their comments concerned general road and community issues: pedestrian safety, road lighting, pavement quality and speed management near schools and homes.

Because women from affected households were not consulted separately on land acquisition and compensation during LARP preparation, the PIU will hold separate consultation sessions with women PAPs. These will take place during LARP disclosure and before compensation agreements are signed, in each affected mahalla, with female facilitators and at times and places convenient for women. The sessions will cover:

- entitlements, including livelihood assistance for unpaid family workers (Section 3.3.5);
- notarized spousal consent for compensation agreements, and opening bank accounts in women's own names;
- the women's livelihood measures of the IRRP (Section 9.6);
- how to use the grievance mechanism.

The sessions will also be used to identify female-headed households and women family workers (Sections 3.3.7 and 4.4). Participation and issues raised will be reported in the internal monitoring reports.

Overall, consultations demonstrated substantial public support for the Project, provided that land acquisition and resettlement are implemented transparently and in

accordance with national legislation and AIIB ESS2. The majority of comments related to the protection of livelihoods, avoidance of unnecessary demolition of commercial premises, fair valuation of affected assets, timely compensation payments, maintenance of access to businesses during construction, and continuous communication with affected communities. These comments have been taken into consideration during preparation of the LARP and will continue to inform the design optimization where applicable.

5.5. Strategy for Future Public Consultations

Meaningful consultations will be conducted throughout the project implementation cycle. In addition to consultations already being held during LARP preparation, further rounds will be organized at the stages of LARP disclosure and project implementation.

For future consultations, the following steps will be undertaken:

- Public meetings to inform community members about compensation payments and assistance provided to Project Affected Households.
- Collection of feedback on complaints, proposals, and concerns of affected persons regarding compensation and mitigation measures.
- Disclosure of monitoring reports in the same manner as the LARP itself, ensuring transparency of implementation progress.
- Targeted engagement with vulnerable groups to ensure their understanding of compensation processes and consideration of their specific needs.
- Information sharing with affected persons on corrective measures, if required, in accordance with LARP implementation procedures.

The next round of consultations is scheduled for **8–9 October 2026**, with events in Kyziltepa, Gijduvon, Vobkent, and Bukhara districts.

During the upcoming pre-construction LARP disclosure phase (prior to compensation disbursement), the PIU and PMC will conduct dedicated, female-only consultation sessions across all project districts. These target sessions will focus specifically on LARP implementation mechanics, including:

- Entitlements under the LARP, including livelihood assistance for unpaid family workers;
- Mandatory notarized spousal consent requirements and equal compensation account access;
- Relocation logistics and business advisory support packages for affected female business owners;
- Enrollment procedures for the vocational training program (IRRP);
- Direct introduction to designated local Female GRM Focal Points and disclosure of their contact details.

The sessions will also be used to identify female-headed households, including households where the husband works abroad, and women who work without a wage in family businesses or on affected plots (Sections 3.3.7 and 4.4). Participation and the issues raised will be reported in the internal monitoring reports.

5.6. Disclosure of Information

The disclosure of LARP and project implementation details will be carried out through public consultation meetings and publication of LARP documents.

- This Draft LARP shall be disclosed on the web sites of AIB and CR as well as shared manually/ electronically with local authorities, PAPs, project communities for their comments and suggestions and the feedback shall be ploughed back into finalizing.
- Simultaneously a face-to-face workshop shall be held to disseminate and evince feedback on the draft LARP with the stakeholders.
- The LARP will be disclosed after endorsement of the final report by Avtoyulinvest and the Committee for Roads (CR).
- LARP documents will be available at regional and district administrations, the PIU, CR/Avtoyulinvest headquarters (including Bukhara and Navoi Regional Office), and published on the CR/Avtoyulinvest website as well as the AIB's website.
- Where applicable, relevant agencies and organizations involved in project implementation will disclose LARP documents on their official websites.

6. LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

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

6.1. National regulations on Land Acquisition

Land acquisition is regulated by various legal acts in Uzbekistan. Construction of roads requires obtaining permanent land acquisition as well as servitude/RoW (user rights) for both the land under the road and the necessary RoW. The following text provides a summary of the legal acts that regulate land acquisition and rights of way in Uzbekistan (Table 19).

Table 19: Key national legislation for land acquisition and resettlement

Legal Framework	Functional Relationship to Resettlement
Land Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan (1998, amended in 2021)	Describes condition for permanent land expropriation and temporary land acquisition
Labor Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan (1995, amended in 2023)	Regulation on labor compensation procedure of PAPs Code provides a description on measures that ensure social security programs, employment and social guarantees of workers
Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan (1996 amended 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, Ensures the property rights and the right for compensation payments,
Housing Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan (1999, as amended in 2022)	Code regulates the emergence, exercise, modification and termination of the right of ownership, the right of possession and use of residential premises,
Law № 781 "On Land Acquisition for public needs with compensation" (2022)	Establishes procedures for the withdrawal of land plots or their parts belonging to individuals and legal entities based on the right of lifetime inheritable possession, permanent possession, permanent use, fixed-term (temporary) use or lease, for public needs with compensation,
Resolution No. 146 "On measures to improve the procedure for granting land plots for urban development activities and other non-agricultural purposes" (2011)	Regulates resettlement compensations for affected agricultural lands and trees. Also regulates the provision of land-to-land compensation principles.
Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 911 from November 16, 2019 "On Further Improving	Current legislation provides the following: ■ Procedures and timing for land acquisition;

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

Legal Framework	Functional Relationship to Resettlement
expropriation of land for the state or public needs» (2018).	

6.1.1. Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan (1992)

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

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

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

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

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

- **Article 41:** Clause 4: Full compensation of losses including lost profits may be provided to a land user or tenant before the acquisition of the land to the State or for public need.
- **Article 86:** Clause 1: Specifies cases where losses to land users must be compensated in full including loss of profits:
 - Acquisition, redemption or temporary occupation of land,
 - Limitation of their rights due to the establishment of environmental protection zones, cultural heritage objects, roads, pipelines, communication and transmission lines, etc.,
 - Worsening of the quality of land as a result of the negative impacts of construction and exploitation of objects exuding harmful substances for crops and plantations, and other negative actions of legal entities and individuals.
- **Article 87:** Clause 1: Losses of agricultural and forestry production caused by the acquisition of agricultural and forest land used by individuals for purposes not related to agriculture and forestry, restrictions on the rights of land leaseholders, or deterioration of land caused by impacts of the activity of enterprises, institutions and organizations shall be additionally compensated to the compensation stipulated before.

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

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

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

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

The Housing Code (HC) governs the matters relating to citizens, legal entities, government bodies and local government bodies with regard to origins, implementation, change and termination of the property right, right of ownership and use of residential premises; accounting of housing stock; ensuring safety, content and

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

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

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

In the event of withdrawal of a land plot on which there is a residential house, other structures, facilities, or plantings which belong to a legal entity by right of ownership, it is provided with equivalent property and compensation for other losses incurred or compensation in full of the losses caused by the withdrawal of the land plot for state or public needs.

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

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

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

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

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

Some of the important Articles of the law are as below:

- **Article 2** indicates that if an international agreement of the Republic of Uzbekistan establishes other rules than those stipulated by the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the procedures for the withdrawal of land plots for public needs with compensation, the rules of the international agreement shall apply.

- [Article 4](#) indicates that the construction (reconstruction) of roads of national and local importance, bridges, tunnels, engineering facilities and power and communication lines are some of the purposes underlying the withdrawal of land plots for public needs with compensation.
- [Article 11](#) states that members of the Compensation Committee shall be approved by decisions of the members of the Assemblies of People's Deputies of the respective province for a period of two years and shall consist of seventeen people.

The law also specifies the tasks of the Compensation Committee, which include:

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

[Article 24](#) indicates that types of compensation can be different: in cash, in kind and other applicable types of compensation to PAP.

[Article 22](#) defines the procedure for concluding an agreement with right holders, and according to which:

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

[Article 23](#) states that compensation should cover the market cost of real estate (including informal constructions), loss of the right to land, perennial plantations, transportation costs, other expenses associated with resettlement and temporary rent of real estate, loss of income (for a season or one year) and all other expenses indicated by law and agreement with PAP.

[Article 25](#) highlights the timeline, terms and conditions of compensation payment, according to which if compensation payment is provided after one or more months from the date of signing an agreement with PAP, payment should consider indexation which is equal to the inflation rate as per date of payment.

Article 26 states that the Project developer becomes an owner of the project footprint after receipt of agreement from local authorities for the allocation of land for the project and entering this document into the "Integrated Information System of Cadastre and Registration" and full compensation payment to PAP. In turn, PAPs should release real estate that is subject to demolishing within 6 months from the date of compensation payment receipt.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Permanent and temporary occupation of land;
- Limitation of rights for an owned/leased land plot (e.g., establishing buffer, protection, sanitary health protection zones);
- Damages to assets or degradation of the quality of land caused by the construction and exploitation of water reservoirs, canals, collectors and other facilities that emit substances harmful to crops and plantations, and other actions

of legal entities and individuals that lead to a decrease in crop yields and deteriorating quality of agricultural products (Article 5 of Annex 2).

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

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

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

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

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

The cost of the lost profit of legal entities due to land acquisition shall be calculated based on the average annual net income for the last three years based on financial reports for the relevant years, and the period which is necessary for the restoration of at the new location. The period necessary for the restoration of activity on a new location is time for obtaining land plot, standard time for design and construction of facilities similar to those to be demolished.

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

- losses of land are paid compensated to the government in the following cases:
- permanent or temporary acquisition, purchase of agricultural land which had been given to people for agricultural activities for non-agricultural purposes;
- restriction of rights of owners, users, tenants to land plots due to creation of protective and sanitary zones around new water reservoirs under construction,

water supply sources, resorts, main canals and collectors, roads, pipelines, power lines and communications as well as other facilities;

- deterioration of land quality as a result of activities of legal entities and individuals.

Losses for agricultural land are not compensated to the relevant government departments in the following cases:

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

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

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

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

Additional national laws and legislations related to land acquisition and compensation in Uzbekistan are provided below:

6.1.7.1 Law on Valuation Activities

The Law "On Valuation Activities" (No, 811-I of August 19, 1999, as amended in 2017) regulates the relationships related to valuation activities and establishes that the basis for the assessment is the market value of the object. The valuation of assets, including real estate, businesses, etc. is carried out in accordance with this Law, state standards, departmental regulations, and other provisions of national legislation as well as practice of market evaluation.

The market evaluation is based on Unified National Valuation Standard, approved by Order No, 01/11-14/29 of the Director of the State Assets Management Agency dated October 25, 2023. This standard, registered by the Ministry of Justice on December 28, 2023, under No, 3487, establishes uniform rules for property valuation in the country.

In accordance with the Law "On Valuation Activities", when assessing property within the framework of state, investment or infrastructure projects, the valuation report is subject to mandatory examination by a specialized organization - the Scientific Research Institute of Forensic Expertise named after H. S. Suleimanova under the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan. This procedure ensures legal credibility and compliance of the report with legal requirements. The institute's experts check: (i) compliance of the report with legal requirements and valuation standards; (ii) the correctness of the calculations and applied coefficients; (iii) the validity of the choice of valuation method; (iv) the presence of signs of overestimation or underestimation of the value.

The importance of an appraisal for a project ensures the legal validity of compensation calculations and protects the rights of both affected parties, ensuring that the assessment is based on market value and not subjective or underestimated figures. An appraisal report review is a mandatory step in the payment of compensation for property demolition, especially for commercial and residential properties.

**6.1.7.2 Presidential Decree of the Republic of Uzbekistan No, PF-6243 dated June 8, 2021:
"On measures to ensure equality and transparency in land relations, reliable
protection of land rights, and their transformation into market assets"**

In accordance with this Decree, starting from August 1, 2021:

- The procedure for granting land plots under the right of permanent inheritable possession, permanent use, and temporary use has been abolished. However, landowners who were previously allocated land in accordance with the law retain their existing rights.
- In the event of the transfer of ownership of immovable property legally constructed on a leased land plot to another person in accordance with the law, the new owner, in addition to the ownership of the property, also obtains the right to use the land plot.
- Agricultural land plots are allocated only based on the results of open electronic tenders. The tender is open to all individuals engaged in agricultural production. The results of the tender are approved by a decision of the Cabinet of Ministers, the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, and the provincial and Tashkent city khokims.
- Non-agricultural land is sold via online electronic auctions for ownership or lease.
- By decision of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and the khokims of the provinces and the city of Tashkent, land plots may be allocated for permanent use to state organizations for public or governmental needs.

During the implementation of state projects, land plots are transferred to state organizations under the right of permanent use. These plots may subsequently be

leased by the owner to a private partner, as well as to commercial organizations and other civil society organizations for a period specified in the agreement.

6.1.7.3 Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic No, 543 dated August 27, 2021: “On the Approval of the Administrative Regulation for the Allocation of Land Plots for State and Public Needs for Permanent Use”

This Regulation has been developed in accordance with the requirements of the Presidential Decree of the Republic of Uzbekistan No, PF-6243 dated June 8, 2021: “On Measures to Ensure Equality and Transparency in Land Relations, Reliable Protection of Land Rights, and the Recognition of Their Market Value.”

The Regulation defines the procedure for allocating land plots for permanent use for state and public needs. Land plots are granted on the right of permanent use to government bodies, institutions, enterprises, and local self-governance bodies by decision of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, provincial khokims, and the Tashkent city administration.

6.1.7.4 Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the Recognition of Rights to Illegally Occupied Land Plots and the Buildings and Structures Constructed on Them, adopted on April 9, 2024

The purpose of this Law is to regulate relations related to the recognition of rights to illegally occupied land plots and the buildings and structures constructed on them, This Law defines the grounds and procedures for recognizing rights in relation to:

- A land plot that was illegally seized before May 1, 2018, by citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan and stateless persons permanently residing in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan (hereinafter, "citizens") through the construction of an individual residential house, and the buildings and structures constructed on it.
- A land plot occupied before May 1, 2018, by citizens, individual entrepreneurs, and legal entities, residents, in excess of the land area specified in the documents confirming their right to the land plot allocated in accordance with legislative acts, and the buildings and structures constructed on it.
- Cases involving the possibility of recognizing or refusing to recognize ownership rights to self-constructed individual residential houses by district (city) commissions for the recognition of property rights to real estate, established based on a resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan (hereinafter, district (city) commissions for the recognition of property rights to real estate), or the failure to complete the review of applications due to the expiration of the national one-time campaign.
- A land plot allocated before June 8, 2021, to citizens, individual entrepreneurs, or legal entities, residents, by decision of the district (city) khokim in accordance with legislative acts, the approval of which has not been considered by the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, provincial khokims and

the khokim of the city of Tashkent, the Jokargy Kenges of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, or the corresponding Council of People's Deputies (except in cases where, within two years, no buildings or structures were constructed or construction was not started, or in case of misuse of the land plot).

- Residential premises of citizens located within horticultural and viticultural associations and the land plots they occupy.
- A land plot on which non-residential buildings and structures, or parts thereof, were constructed by an entrepreneurial entity located in a small industrial zone before March 9, 2020.
- A land plot occupied by privatized buildings and structures.
- A land plot occupied by buildings and structures whose ownership (or possession) rights have been recognized in accordance with the legislation for citizens, individual entrepreneurs, or legal entities that are residents.

With respect to land plots provided for in part two of Article 1 of this Law, only the right of lease shall be recognized, while the right of ownership over buildings and structures constructed on them shall be recognized on the grounds and in the manner established by this Law. At the same time, the lease term is set at ninety-nine years for land plots occupied by individual residential houses, and forty-nine years for other land plots.

The right of lease for the land plot and the right of ownership over the buildings and structures constructed on it shall be recognized by decisions of the Jokargy Kenes of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, provincial and Tashkent city Kengashes of people's deputies.

Persons who disagree with the decision of the Jokargy Kenes of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, provincial and Tashkent city Kengashes of people's deputies may appeal this decision in court within the period and in the manner prescribed by law, and the prosecution and justice authorities may file a claim (complaint) in court to declare the decision invalid.

The failure to place a land plot and the buildings and structures constructed on it, including individual houses, meeting the grounds set forth in Articles 4 to 11 of this Law, in areas where construction is prohibited according to the law and territorial urban development documents (if available), is grounds for recognizing rights to such land plot and the buildings and structures built on it.

If a land plot, which was unlawfully seized through the construction of buildings and structures, including individual residential houses, is located on irrigated land, the matter of recognizing rights shall be considered after the category of the land fund is changed in accordance with legislative acts.

The lease right to a land plot on which an individual residential house is built shall be recognized in the following sizes:

- if the land plot was occupied before July 1, 1998, no more than 0,24 hectares in all territories;
- if the land plot was occupied from July 1, 1998 to May 1, 2018, in the cities of Tashkent, Nukus, and provincial centers, no more than 0,06 hectares, and in other territories, no more than 0,12 hectares.

In cases where land plots are transferred from one administrative-territorial unit to the territory of the cities of Tashkent, Nukus, or provincial centers, the lease right to such land plots shall be recognized in accordance with the conditions for recognition of lease rights in the administrative-territorial unit to which they previously belonged, in the manner provided for in part three of this article.

A phased inventory of illegally occupied land plots and buildings and structures constructed on them shall be carried out based on an annual schedule (hereinafter referred to as the schedule).

The schedule shall be approved and made public by the Cadastre Agency under the Ministry of Economy and Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan (hereinafter referred to as the Cadastre Agency) based on the proposal of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, khokims of provinces, and the city of Tashkent.

Based on the schedule, working groups shall be established by decision of the district (city) Kengashes of people's deputies, consisting of representatives of territorial branches of authorized organizations provided for in Article 16 of this Law.

6.1.7.5 Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No, 51 dated 11,02,2025

This resolution provides for certain measures aimed at improving the efficiency of preparation and implementation of projects involving International Financial Institutions (IFIs) and Foreign Government Financial Organizations (FGFOs).

The resolution stipulates compensation for land and structures in accordance with the provisions of international financial agencies. Paragraph 43 of the Appendix states that the implementing agency shall ensure compliance with the IMI/IOM principles and rules regarding compensation for land expropriation, demolition of houses, other buildings, structures, plantings, anti-corruption measures, and other issues specified in contracts.

In addition, the resolution addresses procurement procedures, the process of concluding project agreements, selection of projects for financing, terms of financing project preparation activities, the procedure for loan negotiations and signing loan agreements, requirements and structure of PIUs, their responsibilities, and other issues related to procurement and project implementation.

6.1.7.6 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”

The regulation on the procedure for the formation and use of funds from target funds to compensate individuals and legal entities for property losses defines the procedure for the formation and use of funds from the republican and territorial target funds to compensate individuals and legal entities for property losses. Funds from the republican compensation fund are used to cover losses incurred due to the seizure of land plots for public needs (clause 9a). The regulation defines the procedure for processing documents for damage compensation and payment of compensation at the level of provincial khokimiyats.

6.2. Right of Way (RoW)

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

RoW is assumed as an area for Sanitary Protection Zone. It usually allows people to continue land use. Limitation of land use can be restricted considering the requirement of establishing SPZ for roads. Sanitary and Epidemiological wellbeing agency referring to the SanPiN 0339-16, recommended that SPZ should be at least 50 meters from the edge of each side of the road. Thus, structures/assets located in distance of 50 meters. If SPZ requires relocation/removal of assets/structures that are restricted in SPZ, then Project should obtain the consent of landowner/lease and compensate losses as a result of obtaining a RoW (requirements for RoW are the same as for all other types of land acquisition).

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

- **Paragraph 11** – New project road/highway shouldn't intersect central streets of living communities/settlements;
- **Paragraph 25** – The distance from the edge of the carriageway of the main street, high-speed roads and railways to groups of residential buildings and places of quiet rest should be set at 50-100 m;
- **Paragraph 26** – It is restricted to construct residential buildings with facades facing regulated intersections of urban highways and high-speed highways;
- **Paragraph 27** – If construction of residential building along main streets, high-speed roads and railway tracks is necessary, they should be designed considering increased sound insulation of enclosing structures, cross-ventilation, placement of auxiliary premises of apartments and stairwells in the direction of

the highway. It is also allowed to construct buildings with indentation of individual sections or upper floors in depth, which helps to reduce noise;

- **Paragraph 49,4** – The distance between health resorts to roads of the 1st and 2nd category (highways of citywide and provincial significance) must be at least 500 m, and for roads of the 3rd and 4th categories (local roads) the minimum distance from the extreme lane movement should be at least 100 m. If prescribed distance does not reduce noise, then additional measures (such as construction of screens, deepening of the roadbed, etc.) should be planned.

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

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

6.2.1. SHNK 2,10,01-23¹⁰, Annexes 15-19 Norms of land allocation for the roads and road service facilities

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

Annex 3 defines RoW in meters for the Project Road, as provided in Table 20.

¹⁰ Determination of the sizes of land plots for the construction of flat and linear structures", 02.04.2024

Table 20: SHNK 2,10,01-23, Annex 15, The RoW (meters)

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

According to Annex 19, the RoW in hectares for the Project Road as shown in Table 21.

Table 21: SHNK 2,10,01-23 Annex 19, The RoW (in hectares)

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

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

6.3. Corridor of Impact

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

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

6.3.1. SHNK 2,05,02-23 “Highways, Design Requirements” Urban Planning, Norms and Regulations”

Another legal act that should be followed while projecting/designing roads is SHNK¹¹ 2,05,02 – 23, i.e.:

- [Chapter III, General rules Paragraph 17](#) – Roads of category I-III should be placed around settlements with access roads to them. At the same time, the distance from the edge of the subgrade of bypass roads to the development line of settlements should be taken in accordance with their master plans, but not less than 200 m;
- [Paragraph 20](#) – Number of lanes for roads with a multi-lane carriageway, environmental protection measures, choice of solutions for road intersections and junctions, pavement design, furnishings, engineering devices (including fences, bicycle paths, lighting and communications), building composition and structures of the road and motor transport service in order to reduce one-time costs should be taken into account the staging of their construction and the increase in traffic intensity;
- [Paragraph 21](#) – When designing highways, it is necessary to provide for environmental protection measures that ensure minimal disruption of the existing ecological, geological, hydrological and other natural conditions. It is also necessary to consider valuable agricultural lands, cemeteries, mosques, and other religious buildings and structures, as well as recreation areas, protected areas, resorts;
- [Chapter IV Road safety and its organization Paragraph 34](#) – Outside populated areas, the average brightness of road sections, including large and medium bridges, should be 0,8 cd/m² on category I roads, 0,6 cd/m² on category II roads, and on connecting branches within traffic interchanges - 0,4 cd/m²;
- [Chapter V Environmental protection](#) – assumes preparation of National EIA stages for road of Category I and II. This chapter also considers number of procedures (discharge of water, noise levels, restoration of topsoil after completion of construction) that should be considered while implementing road projects;
- [Chapter VII, Intersections and Junctions Paragraph 195](#) – The vertical distance from the wires of overhead telephone and telegraph lines to the carriageway at the intersections of highways must be at least 5,5 m (in the warm season). The elevation of wires at the intersection with power lines should be, m, not less than:
a) 6,0 m - at voltage up to 1 kV; b) 7,0 m - at voltage up to 110 kV; c) 7,5 m - at

¹¹ SHNK is term that determines as Rules/Standards for architectural construction

voltage up to 150 kV; d) 8,0m - at voltage up to 220 kV; e) 8,5 m - at voltage up to 330 kV; f) 9,0 m – at voltage up to 500 kV; g) 16,0 m - at voltage up to 750 kV.

6.4. Regulations on decorative tree relocation and cutting

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan № PD-46 “On measures to accelerate works on landscaping and further effective organization of the protection of trees in the Republic of Uzbekistan” dated 30,12,2021:

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

Resolution of Cabinet of Ministries № 86 “On approval of single regulation on procedures for issuing certain permits through a special electronic system” dated on 01,03,2022

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

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

Annex 15 of current legislation allows following cases of tree cutting:

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

For cutting trees and bushes for above mentioned cases, there is a need to obtain special permission through the Unified centre for public services. It is necessary to submit an application and determine purposes for cutting and number of trees and bushes that are subject to removal,

Cutting of trees and bushes for sanitary purposes from a part of the trunk and (or) from the base (dry and diseased trees) is carried out without the fees stipulated in Clauses 6 and 7 of these passports based on the permission of the bodies of the State Ecology Committee, A permit is not required for pruning or trimming branches of trees and shrubs for sanitary purposes.

Permission for cutting trees is not eligible for following types of land:

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

Resolution specifies following trees and bushes which are not considered as forestry fund:

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

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

6.5. Valuation of losses

The valuation of the assets, including real estate property, business etc. is carried out based on the Law "On Valuation Activity", decrees and resolutions of the President and the government state standards, departmental regulations and other provisions of national legislation.

Among the legal acts related to the evaluation of real estate and used in determining compensation for alienated land, demolition and resettlement should be highlighted:

- Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers dated 29,05,2006, No,97 "On Approval of the procedure of damages to citizens and legal persons in connection with the withdrawal of land plots for state and public needs";

- Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers dated 25,05,2011, No,146 "On measures to improve the procedure for granting land plots for urban development activities and other non-agricultural purposes";
- National property valuation standards of Uzbekistan N 10 "Valuation of real estate" (registered by the Ministry of Justice of 18,11,2009, N 2044);
- Resolution of the Board of the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Approval of the Procedure of valuation the right to lease the land plot" (Registered 8,04,2004 by Ministry of Justice, reg, No,1336);
- Sequencing of legal acts and their contents characterize the state and public understanding of the theory and practice of market valuation. This confirms by a number of definitions and norms declared in the Law "On valuation activity", For example:
 - (i) "Valuation activities are the activities of appraisal organization, aimed at determining the value of the assessment"¹²
 - (ii) "Appraisal organization - a legal entity licensed to carry out valuation activities, Appraisal organization in its activity is independent. No interference consumer services (hereinafter - Customer), or other interested parties in the evaluation activities of the organization. Creation of the appraisal organization and realization of valuation activities by public authorities and administrations are prohibited unless otherwise provided by law"¹³.

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

- (i) developing and approving regulations, including standards for the valuation of the property;
- (ii) licensing of valuation activity;
- (iii) certification of experts-appraisers, as well as organizing their training and professional development.

To ensure the accuracy, legality, and objectivity of valuation reports prepared under the Project, each appraisal report will undergo expert review by the [Republican Center for Forensic Expertise named after H. Suleymanova](#) (RCFE). The RCFE does not perform

¹² Law "On Valuation Activity", Article 3, Clause 1, dated 19 August 1999, last amended 14 May 2014

¹³ Law "On Valuation Activity", Article 4-1, Clause 1,2,5, dated 19 August 1999, last amended 14 May 2014

the initial commercial valuation itself. Instead, its role is to conduct an expert examination of the valuation report, confirming:

- correct application of national valuation standards
- compliance with relevant laws and regulations
- reliability of the determined asset values.

For cases involving agricultural land and productive assets, valuations are prepared in accordance with methodologies developed by the State Research and Design Institute "Uzgirozem". These methodologies are based on Cabinet of Ministers' resolutions and provide standardized procedures for calculating losses of agricultural production, forestry, and irrigation-dependent livelihoods.

6.6. AIIB ESF Framework

The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) applies its Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), which consists of two essential components:

- Environmental and Social Policy (ESP), and
- Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs).

The ESP sets out mandatory requirements for AIIB and its Clients regarding the identification, assessment, and management of environmental and social risks and impacts associated with projects supported by the Bank.

The ESSs establish more detailed requirements for the assessment and management of environmental and social risks and impacts, AIIB applies three standards:

- **ESS1, Environmental and Social Assessment and Management:** Defines the Borrower's responsibilities for assessing, managing, and monitoring environmental and social risks and impacts throughout the project lifecycle, ESS1 requires application of the mitigation hierarchy:
 - (i) anticipating and avoiding risks and impacts;
 - (ii) where avoidance is not feasible, minimizing or reducing risks and impacts to acceptable levels;
 - (iii) once risks and impacts have been minimized or reduced, mitigating; and
 - (iv) where residual risks or impacts remain, compensating for or offsetting them, where technically and financially feasible.
- **ESS2, Involuntary Resettlement Applies:** when a project involves physical or economic displacement caused by involuntary land acquisition or restrictions on land use, ESS2 requires:
 - (i) Avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible or minimize it by exploring alternatives.

- (ii) Where resettlement cannot be avoided, improve or at least restore the livelihoods of displaced persons to pre-project levels.
- (iii) Pay special attention to vulnerable groups, ensuring their socio-economic status is improved.
- (iv) Implement resettlement as a sustainable development program, with adequate resources to ensure that affected persons benefit from the project.

Specific resettlement-related provisions of ESS2 include:

- a. **Planning:** Determine the required scope of Involuntary Resettlement planning, through a survey of land and assets, a full census of persons to be displaced, and an evaluation of socioeconomic conditions specifically related to Involuntary Resettlement risks and impacts. This establishes baseline information on assets, productive resources and status of livelihoods. Include consideration of customary rights, collective or communal forms of land tenure. Take gender into account in conducting the above, If Indigenous Peoples are affected, follow the requirements of ESS 2.
- b. **Resettlement Plan:** Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget and time-bound implementation schedule. Involve affected persons in consultation on the resettlement plan and disclose the draft resettlement documentation in accordance with (n) Information Disclosure, below, the resettlement plan complements the broader coverage of social risks and impacts in the environmental and social assessment and provides specialized guidance to address the specific issues associated with Involuntary Resettlement, including land acquisition; changes in land use rights, including customary rights; physical and economic displacement; and potential design adjustments that may reduce resettlement requirements. In some cases, with the Bank's prior approval, resettlement actions may be part of an overall community development plan, where the Client takes special efforts to ensure people who are displaced receive appropriate benefits through such a plan. When displacement is only economic, prepare a livelihood restoration plan. Provide measures to be taken in case of disputes over the amount of compensation.
- c. **Abbreviated Resettlement Plan:** Where impacts on the entire displaced population are minor, or fewer than 200 people are displaced, the Client may, with the prior approval of the Bank, prepare an abbreviated resettlement plan, covering such elements as the Bank may specify, Impacts are considered "minor" if the affected people are not physically displaced and less than 10 percent of their productive assets are lost.
- d. **Resettlement Planning Framework:** If (i) the Project is likely to involve Involuntary Resettlement but consists of a program or series of activities whose

details are not yet identified at the time the Project is approved by the Bank, or (ii) in exceptional circumstances, duly justified by the Client, the Bank determines that the environmental and social assessment of identified Project activities involving Involuntary Resettlement may be conducted using the phased approach under paragraph 50 of the ESP: prepare a RPF. Prepare the resettlement plan or abbreviated resettlement plan, as described in (b) and (c) above, as early as possible during development of the activities, in conformity with the RPF approved by the Bank.

- e. **Proportionality:** Ensure that the resettlement plan is proportional to the extent and degree of the impacts. The degree of impacts is determined by: (i) the scope of physical and economic displacement; and (ii) the vulnerability of the persons to be displaced by the Project.
- f. **Consultations:** Carry out meaningful consultations with persons to be displaced by the Project, host communities and non-governmental organizations, and facilitate their informed participation in the consultations. Consult with all persons to be displaced on their rights within the resettlement process, entitlements and resettlement options, and further participation process. Ensure their involvement in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the resettlement plan. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, Indigenous Peoples and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations.
- g. **Grievance Mechanism:** Establish a suitable grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the concerns of persons displaced by the Project and inform them of its availability. Scale the grievance mechanism to the risks and impacts of the Involuntary Resettlement. The grievance mechanism may utilize existing formal or informal grievance mechanisms, provided that they are properly designed and implemented, and determined by the Bank to be suitable for the Project; these may be supplemented, as needed, with Project-specific arrangements. Design the mechanism to address displaced persons' concerns and complaints promptly, using an understandable and transparent process that is gender-sensitive, culturally appropriate and readily accessible to all affected people. Include provisions to protect complainants from retaliation and to remain anonymous, if requested. Disclose reports on grievance redress and outcomes in accordance with (n) Information Disclosure.
- h. **Social Support:** Support the social and cultural institutions of persons displaced by the Project and their host population to address resettlement. Where Involuntary Resettlement risks and impacts are highly complex and sensitive, consider implementation of a social preparation phase to build the capacity of vulnerable groups to address resettlement issues, consisting of consultation with affected people and the host population before key

compensation and resettlement decisions are made. The cost of social preparation is included in the resettlement budget.

- i. **Livelihood Restoration:** Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all persons displaced by the Project through: (i) where possible, land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land-based or where land is collectively owned; or cash compensation at replacement value for land, including transitional costs, when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods; (ii) prompt replacement of assets with assets of equal or higher value; (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored; and (iv) capacity building programs to support improved use of livelihood resources and enhance access to alternative sources of livelihood. Include transaction costs in determining compensation. Examine the opportunities for provision of additional revenues and services through benefit sharing, as the nature and objectives of the Project may allow.
- j. **Resettlement Assistance:** Provide persons displaced by the Project with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, security of tenure (with tenure rights that are as strong as the rights the displaced persons had to the land or assets from which they have been displaced) of relocation land (and assets, as applicable), proper housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities and extension of Project benefits to host communities to facilitate the resettlement process; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
- k. **Standards of Living:** Improve the standards of living of the poor and other vulnerable groups displaced by the Project, including women, children and persons with disabilities, to at least national minimum standards, including access to social protection systems. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.
- l. **Persons without Title or Legal Rights:** Ensure that persons displaced by the Project who are without title to land or any recognizable legal rights to land, are eligible for, and receive, resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets, in accordance with cut-off dates established in the resettlement plan. Include them in the resettlement consultation process. Do not include compensation to these people for the illegally settled land. Conduct land survey and census as early as possible in Project preparation to establish clear cut-off dates for eligibility and to prevent encroachment. If claims have been made by these displaced persons that are currently under

administrative or legal review, develop procedures to address these situations.

- m. **Negotiated Settlement:** Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent and equitable manner if land acquisition or changes in land use rights are acquired through negotiated settlement under the Project, to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.
- n. **Information Disclosure:** Disclose the draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process, in the Project area, in a timely manner in accordance with paragraph 57 of the ESP, in an accessible place, and in a form and language(s) understandable to persons displaced by the Project and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan to affected persons and other stakeholders in the same manner. Disclose any LARP in the same manner. Regularly disclose updated environmental and social information, along with information on any relevant material changes in the Project.
- o. **Implementation:** Design and execute Involuntary Resettlement as part of the Project. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of the Project's costs and benefits. For a Project with significant Involuntary Resettlement impacts, consider implementing the Involuntary Resettlement component of the Project as a standalone Project.
- p. **Compensation and Entitlements:** Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before any physical or economic displacement under the Project.
- q. **Supervision and Monitoring:** Closely supervise implementation of the resettlement plan throughout Project implementation. Using suitably qualified and experienced experts, monitor and assess resettlement outcomes under the Project, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved, by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports in accordance with Information Disclosure, described above. Consider the use of suitable qualified and experienced third parties to support monitoring programs.
- **Environmental and Social Standard 3 (ESS3):** Indigenous Peoples applies when Indigenous Peoples are present in the project area and are likely to be affected, ESS3 defines Indigenous Peoples as social and cultural groups with distinct identities, collective attachment to territories and resources, separate institutions, and often distinct languages. Even groups that have lost collective attachment due to forced relocation retain protection under ESS3. Where applicable, ESS3 requires preparation of Indigenous Peoples Plans to ensure culturally appropriate benefits and to avoid or mitigate adverse impacts.

6.6.1. Applicability of ESP for Project

Since the start of project implementation, both national environmental and social legislation and the safeguard mechanisms under the AIIB ESP have been applied. Under Project, the applicable standards include:

- **ESS1:** Environmental and Social Assessment and Management – the ongoing Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) is prepared in line with ESS1 requirements, ensuring integration of environmental and social considerations into project design and implementation,
- **ESS2:** Land acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) has been prepared in compliance with ESS2, addressing potential physical and economic displacement, land acquisition, and livelihood restoration,
- **ESS3:** Indigenous Peoples is not applicable to Project, as no groups meeting the ESS3 criteria are present in the project area.

The Bank requires its Client to manage environmental and social risks and impacts in a manner consistent with the ESP and applicable ESSs, ensuring that mitigation measures, resettlement planning, and stakeholder engagement are implemented proportionately to the project's risk profile and in accordance with international good practice.

6.7. Gap analysis between AIIB ESS and national regulations

A comparison between the national legislation discussed in Section 6.1 and the AIIB policy described in Section 6.6 is presented in detail in Table 22. The project must comply with both; however, in case of any conflict, the stricter of the two sets of laws, policies, or standards shall be applied to the project.

Table 22: Comparison of National Legislation with AIIB Policy on Social (and Environmental) Aspects

PROVISIONS	AIIB	UZBEKISTAN LEGISLATION	HARMONIZED FRAMEWORK
Involuntary Resettlement (IR)	Regulated by ESS 2 – Involuntary Resettlement. Includes the Environmental and Social Policy and the Environmental and Social Standards:	▪ Uzbek legislation regulating involuntary resettlement: ▪ Land Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan ▪ Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan ▪ Law № 781 “On Land Acquisition for public needs with compensation” ▪ Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No, 911 dated November 16, 2019 ▪ Resolution of the President of RUz No 3857 “dated 16 July 2018 ▪ Resolution of the President of RUz No 51 dated 11 February 2025	In most cases, national requirements and standards for IR differ from the AIIB Policy and Standards in terms of providing support and compensation to PAPs without any official titles/legal rights. In such cases, the Road Committee will follow the principles of AIIB. According to the Presidential Decree of the Republic of Uzbekistan No, 3857 dated July 16, 2018, “On measures to improve the effectiveness of preparation and implementation of projects with the participation of international financial institutions and foreign government financial organizations,” law No, 781, 29 June 2022 and Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No 51 dated February 11, 2025 compensation payments for land acquisition, demolition of houses, other buildings, structures, or premises within the framework of projects involving international financial institutions and foreign government financial organizations shall be made, if provided by the project agreements, by the authorized bodies in accordance with the requirements of international financial institutions and foreign government financial organizations. Thus, the Decree confirms that resettlement expenses under the Project will be covered based on assessment documents prepared by the Project Coordination Unit (PCU) in accordance with the AIIB methodology. To



PROVISIONS	AIIB	UZBEKISTAN LEGISLATION	HARMONIZED FRAMEWORK
			assess the project's impact on involuntary resettlement, a LARP is prepared.
Screening and Categorization	AIIB requires conducting screening and categorization of projects at the earliest stage of project preparation, when sufficient information is available, The types of project categorization are A, B, C, FI.	According to national legislation, resettlement documents do not include a project categorization instrument.	Under the project, screening and categorization will be carried out using the AIIB's Environmental and Social Policy.
Compensation entitlements	A. PAP groups (Affected Persons) who are properly registered and have formal title must receive compensation for land and/or other assets lost as a result of land acquisition.	A. PAPs with formal title (status) must receive compensation for the loss of land and/or other assets.	PAPs with formal title will receive compensation for the loss of land and/or other assets. No legalization is required. In the case of illegal and non-legalizable PAPs, resettlement assistance will be provided to the project-affected persons in accordance with the AIIB policy.
	B. PAP groups with legalizable ownership rights are entitled to compensation for lost land and assets after the EA assists them in legalizing their assets.	B. PAPs with legalizable or no legal title (status). Legalizable persons are not differentiated by status and are considered informal, as the costs of legalization must be borne by the AP themselves.	
	C. PAP groups without legal title receive compensation for damages, excluding compensation for lost land assets.	C. Informal PAPs are not entitled to compensation for the loss of land and/or other assets.	
Compensation	A. Permanent loss of land. Land-for-land replacement as the preferred option or cash compensation at full market value. At a minimum, for legal/legalizable APs.	A. Permanent loss of land. Land-for-land replacement for legal APs.	A. Application for legal status of PAPs. Agreement is required to allow compensation for all non-land losses to legalizable and informal APs. This can be achieved through a special decree for the AIIB project or by including additional safeguard provisions in the loan agreements,



PROVISIONS	AIIB	UZBEKISTAN LEGISLATION	HARMONIZED FRAMEWORK
			which are equivalent to an international treaty or agreement.
	B. Replacement of leased land Replacement is based on compensation for lost income through cash payment of gross income × remaining years of lease, or through replacement of land lease.	B. Replacement of leased land. Based on lease replacement and cash compensation for all losses, including loss of income.	B. Same in principle. No legal harmonization is required. It should be reflected in the AIIB project guidelines.
	C. Loss of structures/buildings. Cash compensation at replacement cost for the lost asset, without deductions for depreciation, operating costs, or other offsets.	C. Loss of structures/buildings. Cash compensation at market value for the lost asset, without deductions for depreciation, operating costs, or other offsets.	C. No need to harmonize principles and application. However, a protocol is required to enable compensation for structures/buildings at replacement cost, where salvaged materials remain with the builder or the landowner provides full reimbursement to the owner. This can be formalized without legal reform, solely through a decree related to AIIB projects or by including additional safeguard provisions in loan agreements, which are equivalent to an international treaty or agreement.
	D. Loss of indirectly affected items. Unaffected parts of an asset that will no longer be usable after the project's impact must also be compensated.	D. Loss of indirectly affected assets. The law requires that all losses, including loss of income, be compensated to all legal PAPs.	D. No need to harmonize principles and application.
	E. Commercial losses Compensation for actual losses plus costs for business restoration. Upon application, income is declared based on tax records for the period of business interruption. In the absence of tax declarations, compensation is	E. Loss of business Cash compensation at market value for all losses/possible costs. The burden of proof for alternative costs lies with the PAPs, based on verifiable documented data, but without a clear methodology.	E. Harmonization of applications is necessary to define a clear methodology and to distinguish between short-term and long-term losses.



PROVISIONS	AIIB	UZBEKISTAN LEGISLATION	HARMONIZED FRAMEWORK
	based on the maximum non-taxable wage.		
	F. Loss of trees: i) Non-productive trees. Regardless of legal landownership status, compensation is provided at market rate. Applied based on tree type/wood volume or other methods that ensure restoration of the PAP's livelihood. ii) Productive trees. Compensation at replacement cost, based on the use of various methods: cost of replanting the tree, lost income ($\times$ tree type $\times$ market value of annual income $\times$ number of full lost productive years).	F. Loss of non-productive and productive trees. The loss of both productive and non-productive trees affected by a public project must be compensated.	F. The same in principle, but different in application. Harmonization of applications is required through a Decree for AIIB projects to ensure systematic enforcement of the law, as well as to provide compensation in cash.
	G. Loss of crops. Cash compensation at market price.	G. Loss of crops. Crop losses must be compensated. There are two forms of compensation for agricultural losses: (i) compensation for unfinished agricultural production; (ii) compensation for lost profit by multiplying the average (four-year) income over the past three years.	G. Policy alignment is not required, but harmonization of policy application is necessary to ensure that crop compensation is provided at a time as close as possible to the date of lost profit calculation.
Involuntary resettlement planning, assessment, and impact evaluation	The Land acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) includes: a) impact assessment / PAP census; b) definition of entitlements, income/livelihood restoration strategies, compliance and	In the national component: there are no requirements for the preparation of integrated and standalone LARPs.	LARP has been prepared.



PROVISIONS	AIIB	UZBEKISTAN LEGISLATION	HARMONIZED FRAMEWORK
	grievance redress mechanisms, institutional arrangements; c) consultation outcomes; d) monitoring schemes; e) budget and implementation schedule.		
	The Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) requires the following surveys: (i) Measurement survey: Measures all affected assets, (ii) PAP census: Identifies all PAPs and establishes legal beneficiaries based on legal status, (iii) Socio-economic survey: Provides baseline information on the socio-economic characteristics of PAPs.	LAR planning involves similar but less extensive/simpler efforts in assessment/survey compared to AIIB policy: (i) Measurement survey: Measurement of the project's impacts on land and buildings, (ii) Identification of PAPs: Only legal PAPs are identified (iii) Socio-economic survey: No comparable requirements exist.	
	Valuation assessment: a) Land: If a land market exists, based on a review of recent transactions; if no land market, based on land productivity/income, b) Buildings and structures: Replacement cost of materials, labor, and transportation, as well as structure-specific features, without deductions for depreciation, material costs, or transaction expenses, c) Trees/crops: Based on the methodology detailed in the "Compensation» section.	Valuation assessment: a) Land: Assessed at market rate based on a survey of transactions. The valuation includes transaction costs/third-party obligations, b) Buildings and structures: Replacement costs, but salvaged materials remain with the builder or landowner, who provides full compensation to the owner, c) Trees/crops: If compensation is provided, it is either based on the methodology detailed in Section F and G of the "Compensation» section, or on an agreed lump-sum payment.	



PROVISIONS	AIIB	UZBEKISTAN LEGISLATION	HARMONIZED FRAMEWORK
Procedural mechanisms	A. Information disclosure: Resettlement documents must be disclosed in a timely manner in the language of the PAPs.	A. Information disclosure: There is no requirement for information disclosure.	A. Differs in principle and application. Information is provided during the implementation of Project.
	B. Public consultations: Meaningful public consultations must be conducted with PAPs and authorities. While there is no requirement for direct consultation, PAPs must be informed of their rights, entitlements, and resettlement alternatives, PAPs should be informed of their rights and options, as well as resettlement alternatives.	B. Public consultations: Locally significant issues must be publicly discussed with local authorities. But there is no requirement to consult directly with PAPs.	B. Same in principle but differs in application. Public consultations will be provided during the implementation of Project.
	C. Grievance redress procedure: A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) must be established for each project, Information about the GRM must be communicated to the PAPs.	C. Grievance redress procedures: Each state agency/ministry must follow detailed instructions (approved by the government) for registering and addressing citizens' concerns and complaints. New opportunities for submitting grievances are provided through virtual government platform websites: grievance redress procedure; pre-trial dispute resolution procedure (labor and others); labor dispute resolution procedure; appeal procedure (usually for decisions on labor disputes). A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) must be established for each project. Information about the GRM must be communicated to the PAPs.	C. Reconciliation is not required.
	D. Conditions for asset acquisition. Property may be acquired only after full compensation to PAP.	D. Conditions for asset acquisition. Property may be acquired only after full compensation to PAP.	D. Same in principle, but inconsistent in application. The application must be



PROVISIONS	AIIB	UZBEKISTAN LEGISLATION	HARMONIZED FRAMEWORK
			improved to ensure compliance with ESS 2 requirements.
Assistance to vulnerable and severely affected PAP	Special assistance is provided to PAPs identified as vulnerable. In addition, their livelihoods and standard of living must be restored/improved to pre-project levels.	There are no specific laws or regulations for restoring livelihoods as a result of land acquisition and the impacts of involuntary resettlement. However, there are a number of legislative documents related to social support and measures to improve living conditions that have been considered by the Government of Uzbekistan to address issues of social assistance and vulnerable families in accordance with two Cabinet of Ministers Resolutions (No, 44 of December 2013), and to address issues concerning persons with disabilities in accordance with the Law on Social Protection of Persons with Disabilities (No, 422 of March 2018), Thus, support for vulnerable groups is provided on a regular basis by the Government at both the central and local levels and does not require additional payments related to project implementation.	During the implementation of Project, ESS 2 of the AIIB policy will be complied with.
Livelihood restoration	AIIB Policy requires rehabilitation/ improvement of PAP livelihood standards.	National law provides compensation for lost crops, trees, lease rights, and income (Resolutions No,97, No,146), but does not mandate livelihood restoration programs.	Livelihood restoration measures (training, agricultural support, business assistance) will be integrated into LARPs to align with ESS2.
Resettlement Assistance	Requires transitional support, relocation assistance, and allowances during displacement.	National law provides compensation for lost assets transitional or relocation assistance (Law № 781 "On Land Acquisition for public needs with compensation")	Reconciliation is not required.



PROVISIONS	AIIB	UZBEKISTAN LEGISLATION	HARMONIZED FRAMEWORK
Standards of Living	PAPs must have living standards restored or improved compared to pre-project levels.	National law ensures compensation for damages but does not guarantee restoration or improvement of living standards.	The project will ensure that compensation and livelihood measures restore or improve PAPs' living standards in line with ESS2.
Persons without Title or Legal Rights	Non-titleholders (squatters, encroachers) are eligible for assistance and livelihood restoration,	National law generally recognizes only legal owners and leaseholders; informal users are not entitled to compensation.	LARPs will extend assistance and livelihood restoration to non-titleholders, harmonizing with ESS2.
Negotiated Settlement	Encourages voluntary agreements and negotiated solutions to avoid compulsory acquisition.	National law provides for compulsory acquisition with compensation; negotiated settlement is not a formal requirement,	LARPs will promote negotiated settlements where feasible, to minimize disputes and align with ESS2,
Right to salvage materials	PAPs should be allowed to salvage materials from demolished structures.	National law does not explicitly provide salvage rights; compensation is monetary.	LARPs will include salvage rights for PAPs to recover materials, consistent with ESS2.
Supervision	Requires institutional arrangements for supervision of LARP implementation.	National law assigns responsibilities to khokimiyats and valuation bodies but does not mandate independent supervision.	LARPs will establish supervision arrangements, including PIU oversight and independent monitoring.
Monitoring	Requires internal and external monitoring, with completion audits.	National law does not mandate monitoring of resettlement outcomes; focus is on compensation delivery.	LARPs will include monitoring and evaluation systems, with indicators to assess implementation, compliance as well as livelihood restoration and living standards.

6.8. Compliance with AIIB ESS

Local regulation requires calculating compensation based on market cost value. To meet full replacement cost required by AIIB ESS, while calculation of compensation following should be considered:

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

7. ELIGIBILITY, EVALUATION, AND ENTITLEMENTS

This section outlines PAP'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.

7.1. 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** (June 2, 2026) then they will be considered affected and eligible for compensation and entitlements.

According to AIB ESS2, the following categories of affected persons are eligible:

- **Formal legal rights holders:** Those with legally recognized rights to land or assets are fully eligible for compensation for land and non-land assets.
- **Recognizable claims under national law:** Those without formal legal rights but with claims to land or assets that are recognized or recognizable under national law are eligible for compensation for land and assets, once their claims are validated.
- **Non-titled occupants present before the cut-off date:** Those with no recognizable legal right or claim to land or assets, but who occupy or use land prior to the cut-off date, are not eligible for land compensation but are entitled to assistance for lost non-land assets (e.g., houses, crops, businesses) and livelihood restoration.

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 location instead of compensation for the land plots withdrawn

from them, and assistance for transitional period, 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 11, 2025.

Table 23 summarizes Project affected organizations and people.

Table 23: Project affected organizations and people

Eligible Category	Unit of Eligibility (Definition of Eligible PAPs)	Actual Verified Scale of Impact (Lots 1 & 2 Census Data)	Cross-Reference to Entitlement Matrix
1. Residential Property Owners & Users (Titled & Non-Titled)	Owners, leaseholders, or informal occupiers of residential land plots and structures located within the project footprint.	1 Fully Affected Residential Household 2 Partially Affected Secondary Residential Structures; no main dwelling displaced	Category A-5 (Residential Land) Category B-1 (Residential Structures) D (R&R for structures)
2. Titled Commercial Business Owners	Legally registered Individual Entrepreneurs (IEs) and Limited Liability Companies (LLCs) holding formal land leases or property titles for affected commercial structures.	39 commercial structures requiring full demolition and relocation 18 lightweight / moveable structures (canopies, kiosks, tandyr, metal stalls) requiring temporary setback on the same plots	Category A-3 (Commercial Land) Category B-3 (Commercial Structures)
3. Commercial Tenants	Active business operators renting spaces within affected commercial structures under formal written or verified oral rental agreements.	Business Tenants: Comprise operators leasing space from structures slated for relocation: None identified in the census	Category B-2 (Tenants) Category D (Relocation Assistance)
4. Non-Titled / Informal Business Operators	Self-employed individuals operating commercial stalls, kiosks, or mobile retail spots on public lands/bus stops without formal cadastral registration.	Informal Roadside Vendor: None identified in the census	Category D-2 (Informal Structures) Category D (Business Interruption)
5. Formal/ Informal Hired Workers	Employees working in affected commercial businesses, cafes, or farms with or without formal, documented employment contracts.	Formal / informal workers: None identified in the census	Category D (Loss of Wages)
6. Unpaid Family Workers	Household members, including women, who work without a wage or employment contract in an affected commercial business, or on a fully or	To be verified by the PIU and mahalla committees before compensation is paid.	Category D (Livelihood Assistance – Unpaid Family Workers)

Eligible Category	Unit of Eligibility (Definition of Eligible PAPs)	Actual Verified Scale of Impact (Lots 1 & 2 Census Data)	Cross-Reference to Entitlement Matrix
	severely affected dehkan plot or household garden. Eligibility is individual and separate from the business owner or land user.		
7. Agricultural Leaseholders	Farmers holding 30–50-year state lease contracts, dehkans with lifetime inheritable land-use rights, and clusters.	105 agricultural land users: 53 farmers, 37 dehkans, 13 agricultural enterprises, 2 forestry units	Category A-1 (Agricultural Land) Category F (Crops and Trees)
8. Public & State Organizations	State-managed institutions whose administrative land, fencing, or public utilities are directly impacted by construction.	6 Public/State land users; fencing and vacant land only	Category C-1 (State Buildings) Category C-3 (Community Assets)
9. Vulnerable households	Households meeting the vulnerability criteria in Section 3.3.7	12 (10 with disabled members, 2 female-headed); to be re-verified	Category E (Vulnerable households; women PAPs)
10. Severely affected households	Households losing 10% or more of productive assets, or physically relocated	41 structure owners; agricultural users losing 10% or more of their land	Category D (Severity allowance)

7.2. Cut-off Date

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

For the Project, the cut-off date is the commencement of the census, 2 June 2026. Persons who are not identified as Project Affected Persons (PAPs) through the census and Inventory of Losses (IOL) conducted from this date onward shall not be eligible for compensation or assistance under this LARP. The census was carried out to establish the baseline information on affected households, land, structures, businesses, crops, trees, and other affected assets. The cut-off date has been incorporated into this LARP and communicated to the affected communities during the census and consultation process.

Following the cut-off date, no persons moving into the Project area or establishing new structures, businesses, crops, or other assets within the Project footprint shall be eligible for compensation or other entitlements under this LARP. Since there may be a time gap between the cut-off date and the commencement of civil works, appropriate measures

should be taken to prevent opportunistic occupation and unauthorized development within the Project area.

To minimize the risk of unforeseen Project impacts arising after the cut-off date, it is recommended that the relevant district and city khokimiyats take into account the planned implementation of the Project when considering applications for new construction permits, land allocation, or the auction of state land plots located within the confirmed or anticipated Project footprint. Such measures are intended to avoid the creation of new Project Affected Persons and additional compensation liabilities after the established cut-off date.

7.3. Entitlement Matrix

In accordance with the principles of this LARP, 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 and facilities.

An Entitlement Matrix has been developed as shown in Table 24 summarizing the types of losses and the corresponding nature and scope of entitlements.



Table 24: 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 ¹⁴ with a legal right ¹⁵ to use a land (agricultural farms, land for livestock grazing)	- Land for land compensation is limited by the national legislation of RUZ and land-based compensation is not feasible, monetary compensation is based on the full replacement cost for the land, loss of right for land use. - In the case of monetary compensation, valuation should also consider any administrative charges that would lead to "security of tenure." - Transaction and other costs related to the resettlement process will be borne by the Project. - If the land plot was purchased through an auction, the compensation also includes reimbursement of the cost of the auction. - Unaffected portions of an affected arable plot will also be compensated if the same becomes unviable after impact.
		Temporary land acquisition for laydown areas used during construction	Leaseholders / land users with a legal right to use land (agricultural farms, grazing land)	The Project will ensure that any kind of temporary impact on private and public assets during project implementation for civil work purposes will be compensated by the Khokimiyats based on full replacement value. Impacts on structures, rentals for land

¹⁴ Individuals or legal entities who have 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.

¹⁵ PAPs, 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 LARP.



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



		laydown areas used during construction	filling stations, commercial buildings, container shops)	compensated by the Project based on full replacement value. Impacts on structures, rentals for land use, replacement value for crops and tree loss will be compensated as per relevant entitlements indicated below. The Contractor will be responsible for compensation related to unforeseen construction impacts/ damage to PAPs land that has not been compensated by the Project. This also includes any blockage of accessibility chosen by the contractor with employer or supervision engineer permission. With the temporary lease of land by the contractor, adequate compensation will be provided to tenants and owners for the unattended lease/leasing period. In addition, tenants and owners will be given potential access to the remaining land plots to continue agricultural activities. Crop owners will be compensated for crop losses under the legislation. After the temporary use of land plots, the contractor will return to land plots to the owners in accordance with the terms of the lease agreement.
	Residential land	Permanent land acquisition	Land users who have lifelong inheritable possession or permanent possession	1. Land based compensation should be considered as the first option for affected land. Where land-based compensation is not feasible, monetary compensation based on the full replacement cost for the land, loss of rights for land will be paid to the landholder. 2. Security of tenure should be ensured if replacement land has been provided. In the case of monetary compensation, valuation should also consider any administrative charges that would lead to "security of tenure".



				3. Unaffected portions of the land will also be compensated at replacement cost if they become unviable for use without depreciation. 4. Transaction and other costs related to the resettlement process will be borne by the Project.
		Temporary land acquisition for laydown areas used during construction	Land users who have lifelong inheritable possession or permanent possession	Rent for the use of the land based on a time period required for construction, where the laydown area is in use (expected to be 3-6 months depends on the approved Contractor' construction schedule) with the land user and the Project. This also includes any blockage of accessibility chosen by the contractor with employer or supervision engineer permission.
	Partial loss of land plot where remaining portion is not viable	Permanent All types of lands	Land users with legal title or recognized rights	▪ If residual land is not economically viable or usable, compensation will be provided as if the entire holding had been acquired. ▪ Cash compensation at full replacement cost for the entire land plot.
RoW (servitude) ¹⁶ / Sanitary Protection Zone	Property/assets located within RoW	Permanent	Any activity that is restricted within RoW as per requirements of Sanitary Protection Zone ¹⁷	▪ Impact/damages to any structures or assets restricted by requirements of SPZ should be paid based on replacement cost value.
B. Loss of Private Structure (Residential and Commercial) – Titleholders				
Structures	Residential structures	Permanent	Owners of residential structures	▪ Residential apartments in multi - story building with living apartments should be compensated with

¹⁶ 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 is a need to remove/relocate such assets, this entitlement is used.

¹⁷ 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 centers.



				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.
	Non-residential structures	Permanent	Owners of non-residential structures	▪ Non-residential structures should be compensated by replacement cost equal non-residential structure with the same quality size and location (in the same district/city). If quality of proposed new non-residential structure differs, the difference should be paid by cash. ▪ If owner of affected non-residential structure has lifetime right for land, then cost of right to the land use should 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/hospital s/kindergartens	Permanent	Relevant departments of state organizations	Replacement costs of structures will be paid at present market value, free of depreciation and including all taxes and transfer fees.
	Other structures	Permanent	Owners of the structure (irrespective of whether they own the land or have title to the structure)	- Full replacement cost of structures will be paid at present market value, free of depreciation and including all taxes and transfer fees. - Owner will be allowed to take away all salvageable materials free of cost before start of construction.
	Loss or damage to Community structures and assets public infrastructure (i.e., fences, additional constructions for landscaping, parking places)	Permanent	Affected communities	Rehabilitation/replacement of affected structures/utilities to pre-Project state. The relocation of structures/utilities will be agreed during the design phase and will be agreed/approved by all relevant government authorities. Land will be allocated in accordance with, after the project completion, an as-built survey will be conducted with application on the cadastral map of the area.
D. Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) Assistance – Titleholders				
Loss of Structure	Residential and non-residential structures – Titleholders	Permanent	Owners of residential and non-residential structures	- Residential and non-residential structures that need to relocate will receive one-time allowances to move their property to the temporary and permanent relocation sites. - Owners 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



				value¹⁸ OR In-kind support of local administration (transport will be provided for free of any charge to PAPs)¹⁹. ▪ 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 land acquisition and economical displacement)	1. Industries and companies losing income due to the restriction of road use 2. Informal sellers using road for selling purposes	Loss of income for business and informal sellers should be compensated for next 6 months of losses of profit / income based on net average annual income for the last 3 years. Provision of compensation will be based on tax declaration or official minimum salary. OR The information on business income will be collected within the census survey.
	Temporary Business disruption	Income loss due to the temporary restriction of road use and customer access is blocked or restricted.	1. Industries, companies losing income due to the restriction of road use; 2. Informal sellers using road for selling purposes.	Loss of income should be compensated based on monthly income multiplied to the time that will be applied for restriction of road use. 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.
	Employee loss of wages	Permanent loss of wage / job	Permanent Workers	▪ Permanent workers of the affected businesses or agricultural farms / enterprises will be paid for lost wages up to 6 months.

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.

¹⁹ [FOOTNOTE #20](#)



	(including livelihood/employment due to physical displacement)			- The affected businesses / agricultural farmers / enterprises will independently compensate for the calculation and loss of wages for their permanent workers. - Provision of compensation will be based on tax declaration on salary payment or official minimum salary. - In case of informal workers working without any agreement will be paid an allowance equivalent to 3 months of the minimum wage.
			Temporary / seasonal workers	- Seasonal / temporary workers of the affected businesses or agricultural farms / enterprises will be paid for lost wages up to 3 months. - Provision of compensation will be based on tax declaration on salary payment or official minimum salary. - In the case of informal workers working without any agreement will be paid an allowance equivalent to 1 month of the minimum wage.
	Unpaid family work	Permanent	Household members, including women, working without a wage in an affected business or on a fully or severely affected plot, verified by the PIU and mahalla committee	One-time livelihood assistance equal to 3 months of the minimum wage, paid into an account in the person's own name, in addition to the owner's compensation. Priority access to the IRRP women's livelihood measures.
Loss of Wages	Loss of wages	Permanent loss of wage / job	Permanent Workers	- Permanent workers of the affected businesses or agricultural farms / enterprises will be paid for lost wages up to 6 months. - The affected businesses / agricultural farmers / enterprises will independently compensate for the calculation and loss of wages for their permanent workers. - Provision of compensation will be based on tax declaration on salary payment or official minimum salary.



				In case of informal workers working without any agreement will be paid an allowance equivalent to 3 months of the minimum wage.
			Temporary / seasonal workers	- Seasonal / temporary workers of the affected businesses or agricultural farms / enterprises will be paid for lost wages up to 3 months. - Provision of compensation will be based on tax declaration on salary payment or official minimum salary. - In case of informal workers working without any agreement will be paid an allowance equivalent to 1 month of the minimum wage.
E. Additional assistance for Vulnerable households – Titleholders and Non-titleholders				
Vulnerable Households ²⁰	Additional losses or impacts as a result of vulnerable status.	Either permanent or temporary	Vulnerable households who are due to gender, religion, ethnicity, disability, economic disadvantage, social status may be more adversely affected by project impacts than others. Vulnerable groups may include: - Low-income households; - Mentally and physically handicapped people or people in poor physical health; infants, children, and women without assistance, elderly people;	- Vulnerable households will receive one-time rehabilitation allowance equivalent to three times the base calculated value. At the time of LARP preparation, the base estimated value is UZ\$412,000.²¹ - 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. - Women identified under the category "women in male-headed households" receive livelihood assistance in their own name as unpaid family workers (Section D), priority access to the IRRP women's livelihood measures, and priority for Project-related employment and training.

²⁰ 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

²¹ it is applicable only if the head of the household falls in the category of vulnerable household.



			- Low-income women-headed households or women-headed households with no other support; - Women in male-headed households whose own work in an affected roadside business or on an affected agricultural plot is their main source of income; - Other PAP identified by the Project Implementation Unit and who may not be protected through national land compensation or land titling; or - Any additional groups identified by the socio-economic surveys and by meaningful public consultation.	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).
Women PAPs (including female-headed households)	Any physical or economic displacement		Equal rights to compensation and assistance as all other PAPs under the Entitlement Matrix; targeted support where vulnerability is identified	Compensation and allowances as per LARP; additional support facilitated by local authorities, khokimiyats, and mahallas to ensure equal access.
Gender equality in land acquisition and compensation	Any physical or economic displacement Women owned property		Women PAPs, including female-headed households, are entitled to equal compensation and assistance as all other PAPs; Notarized consent ensures both spouses are informed of valuation and payment	- Compensation and allowances as per LARP / evaluation of property; - Disclosure through khokimiyat and local responsible authorities; - Monitoring of women's participation in compensation procedures, livelihood restoration programs, entrepreneurship support, and grievance redress mechanisms.



F. Loss of crops and trees				
Crops and trees	Crops	Permanent loss	Owner of crops (irrespective of land use rights)	■ In the case that crops are not ready to harvest, compensation for primary (and secondary crops if any) on affected land based on 1 year of production costs (inputs) plus an allowance equivalent to 1-year average net income based on the average income over the past 3 years. ■ An allowance equivalent to one-year average net income based on the average income over the past 3 years. ■ 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.
	Trees	Permanent loss	Owner of fruit trees (irrespective of land use rights)	■ Replacement cost of productive or fruit tree sapling and annual cost of production for 3 years (the time it takes for new productive tree to grow) multiplied by four. This relates to average productive years as set out in Resolution #146 of the Cabinet Ministers and the average number of years from planting a sapling for it to reach maturity. ■ In instances where there is no official data available about income then: Cash compensation will be provided at market rates to be determined by an Independent Valuator including recovery value and increase index. ■ Owner of the tree will be allowed to cut the tree and keep the wood free of cost prior to construction.
Refusal of compensation	If affected person refuses to receive compensation at this project stage, a mitigating measure is applied, consisting of evaluating of his losses, calculation of compensation, allocation of funds and opening a special escrow bank account for the allocated compensation amount. The compensation amount is transferred to this escrow bank account. The funds are retained until the completion of the project, and the affected person has the right to request their receipt at any time during this period. If compensation is not claimed by the project's completion, the funds are returned to the state budget. This mechanism ensures the protection of the rights of the affected person, guarantees the availability of compensation in project.			



8. CALCULATION OF COMPENSATION AND SUPPORT

8.1. Valuation and Compensation of Affected Assets

Compensation shall be provided for all eligible permanent and temporary impacts arising from Project implementation, including loss of land use rights, residential and commercial structures, agricultural production, crops, trees, businesses, employment, access to income sources, and other affected assets. Where Project impacts result in economic displacement or loss of livelihood, compensation shall be supplemented by livelihood restoration and rehabilitation measures in accordance with the Entitlement Matrix and the Income Restoration and Rehabilitation Program presented in Chapter 9 of this LARP.

The Project adopts the principle of full replacement cost, ensuring that affected persons are able to replace lost assets without incurring financial losses. Accordingly, compensation shall be determined without deduction for depreciation, salvage value, taxes, registration fees, transfer charges, or any other transaction costs. All reasonable expenses associated with replacement of affected assets shall be borne by the Project in accordance with AIIB's policy outlined in ESS2.

The valuation process consists of a series of sequential activities designed to ensure transparency, consistency, and compliance with both national legislation and AIIB ESS2. These activities include:

- preparation of the Inventory of Losses (IOL);
- Census Survey and socio-economic survey of all affected households and businesses;
- field verification of affected assets;
- confirmation of ownership and land-use rights by the competent cadastral authorities;
- valuation of affected assets by licensed appraisal agencies;
- expert examination with government agencies for legal compliance of valuation reports;
- documenting the valuation methodology transparently in this LARP and disclosure to affected persons during consultations;
- Involve affected persons in disclosure meetings to build trust and provide feedback;
- approval of compensation values prior to commencement of compensation payments as well as public disclosures.

8.1.1. Valuation Methodology adopted in this LARP

This LARP is being prepared by external professional consultants; the estimates are arrived at based on market prices and on their professional judgement, made in due consultation with experts and officials as well as different stakeholders including PAPs. Further, foreseeing the likelihood of government of Uzbekistan / CR enlisting the services of accredited evaluators and expert evaluations, the LARP estimates provide a direction for the project, in general, and PAPS in particular. Dissemination and disclosures of the same serve the purpose of evincing feedback from all quarters.

The Guiding Principle rests on the concept of 'replacement cost' as per AIIB's ESS-2. "Replacement Cost" refers to the method of valuation yielding compensation sufficient to replace the assets, plus necessary transaction costs associated with the asset replacement.

Elements of Replacement Cost

1. **Current Market Value**
 - a. Based on recent comparable sales, government guidance values, or independent valuation.
 - b. Reflects what it would cost to buy a similar asset today.
2. **Transaction Costs** include administrative charges, title fees, moving expenses, stamp duty, legal fees etc., which are to be incurred to complete a purchase/ replacement.
3. **Registration Fees & Taxes**
 - a. Any statutory charges for registering new property or assets.
4. **Cost of Asset Replacement**
 - a. For structures: materials, labor, design, permits to rebuild.
 - b. For movable assets: cost of purchasing a new equivalent item.

No depreciation is applied, regardless of asset age, to ensure replacement with assets of similar quality.

Valuation Methodology of this LARP includes:

STEP 1: Current Market Value: LARP has adopted various methodologies to arrive at the current market value of an asset. These include: (i) establishing market value based upon recent transactions of similar assets in the same locality; (ii) official government guidance values; (iii) discussions with relevant experts and stakeholders including PAPs during assessing IOL and Socio-Economic Surveys; (iv) likely loss of incomes and livelihoods; and (v) professional judgment with due triangulation.

STEP-2: Multipliers. Given the time and paucity of resources, LARP has resorted to using 'multipliers' to supplement the market value with: (i) transaction costs; (ii)

registration fee and taxes; and (iii) cost of asset replacement. Multiplier factors are arrived at after through library research and extensive consultations with stakeholders. The same is illustrated in Table 25.

Table 25: Compensation Calculation with Replacement Cost Multipliers

Asset Type	Market Value Basis	Registration & Taxes	Transaction Costs	Replacement Supplement	Multiplier
Agricultural Land	Local Government guidelines	6%	2%	–	1.08×
Residential Plot	Market sale value	7%	3%	–	1.10×
House/Shop Structure	Cost of construction	–	–	20%	1.20×
Commercial Land + Structure	Market + construction	6%	3%	20%	1.29×
Mixed Use (Land + House)	Market + construction	6%	2%	15%	1.23×
Crops and Trees	Local Government	--	10%	10-20%	1.20x

This leads to an overall factor of 1.25 to be applied. The detailed compensation calculation with the replacement cost multipliers is given in Annex 5.

Before embarking upon the actual compensations computed, the methodology used for calculating compensation for each category of Project impact is described below:

i. Compensation for lands

The Project is expected to acquire commercial, residential, agricultural, and public lands. The compensation approach described in this LARP does not apply to public lands. The transfer of public land for Project purposes shall be undertaken in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan governing the allocation of state-owned land for public needs.

In accordance with the Entitlement Matrix described earlier and AIIB ESS2, eligibility for compensation for affected land is determined according to the legal status of the affected land user. For the purposes of this LARP, affected land users are classified into two broad categories:

- a. Persons with formal title or other legally recognized rights to land. These persons are eligible for compensation for the loss of land use rights. As required by AIIB ESS2, compensation shall preferably be provided through land-for-land replacement, consisting of a plot of equivalent size, accessibility, location, and productive or commercial potential, where such

land is available and acceptable to the affected person. Where replacement land is not available or is not feasible under the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, compensation shall be provided in cash at full replacement cost for the affected land use rights. The Project shall bear all associated transaction costs, including valuation fees, registration fees, taxes, stamp duties, and other administrative charges.

- b. Persons without formal title or legally recognizable rights to land. Persons who occupy or use land without formal title or legally recognized rights are not eligible for compensation for land. However, they shall receive compensation at full replacement cost for all affected non-land assets, including residential or commercial structures, fixed improvements, crops, trees, and other investments made on the land. Where livelihoods or businesses are affected, these persons shall also receive livelihood restoration assistance and other resettlement support in accordance with the Entitlement Matrix and AIB ESS2.

The Project distinguishes between the following categories of affected land users.

Residential lands

Residential landholders who possess lifetime inheritable possession rights or permanent possession rights are eligible for land-based compensation as the preferred option whenever feasible and acceptable to the affected household. Where replacement land of equivalent size, accessibility, location, and utility is not available, cash compensation shall be provided at full replacement cost for the loss of land use rights.

Agricultural lands

Agricultural land used by farmers and dehkan farms is generally allocated under long-term lease rights, typically for up to 49 years by decision of the district khokimiyat or for up to 30 years through electronic auction procedures. Under the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, land-for-land compensation is generally not applicable to leaseholders of agricultural land. However, within the framework of this Project, compensation for the loss of lease rights has been allowed, based on the calculations prepared by the State Scientific and Design Institute "Uzgiprozem" in accordance with Resolution No. 146 of the Cabinet of Ministers and the standardized national coefficients.

In addition, where agricultural land is acquired for Project purposes, the district khokimiyat may facilitate the allocation of alternative agricultural land through the electronic auction system from available reserve agricultural lands within the district, subject to availability and national legislation. In addition, affected farmers shall receive compensation for standing crops, perennial plantations, irrigation improvements, and other productive investments made on the affected land,

together with livelihood restoration measures in accordance with the Entitlement Matrix.

Commercial lands

Commercial land within the Project area may be allocated under different legal arrangements.

Some commercial land plots are occupied on the basis of technical conditions (Technical Specifications) issued by the local authorities, for example for bus stops, kiosks, or other roadside facilities. Such arrangements do not establish formal landownership or legally recognized land use rights. Therefore, these users are treated as persons without formal title or recognizable legal rights to land. They are not eligible for compensation for land, but are entitled to compensation for affected structures, improvements, business losses, and livelihood restoration measures in accordance with the provisions listed in the Entitlement Matrix.

Other commercial land plots are allocated through the electronic auction system in accordance with the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No, 71 dated 14 February 2022. Lease periods vary depending on the socio-economic category of the district, as established under Presidential Decree No, 287:

- Category I-II districts – not less than 25 years;
- Category III districts – not less than 20 years;
- Category IV-V districts – not less than 15 years.

In practice, commercial land may also be allocated under short-term lease agreements, typically for 1–3 years, particularly for temporary commercial facilities, lightweight structures, seasonal trading activities, or roadside businesses. In some cases, district khokimiyats may establish lease periods ranging from 3 to 10 years for local urban development projects, subject to specific investment obligations.

Within the Project area, most affected commercial land plots are occupied under short-term arrangements of up to 1–3 years. Consequently, land-for-land compensation is generally not applicable, and compensation is limited to affected structures, improvements, business losses, and livelihood restoration assistance.

Where a business owner holds formal ownership rights or other legally recognized rights to the affected commercial land, compensation for the land shall be determined through an independent valuation of the affected land use rights at full replacement cost. The valuation shall consider prevailing market conditions, location, permitted land use, and commercial potential of the affected plot. Prior to compensation, the competent cadastral authority shall verify ownership documents, lease agreements, or other evidence confirming legal land use rights.

Following verification, the value of the affected land rights shall be incorporated into the independent valuation report and included in the overall compensation package.

Where business operators do not possess formal title or legally recognizable rights to land, compensation for land shall not be provided. Nevertheless, these affected persons shall remain eligible for compensation at full replacement cost for commercial structures, fixed improvements, other non-land assets, loss of business income, and livelihood restoration measures in accordance with the Entitlement Matrix.

This compensation approach ensures compliance with both the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the requirements of AIB Environmental and Social Standard 2 by providing compensation at full replacement cost, supporting livelihood restoration, and ensuring that all categories of Project Affected Persons, including those without formal legal rights to land, receive appropriate assistance based on the nature of Project impacts.

ii. Compensation for Structures

In accordance with the principles of AIB ESS2 and the Consultancy's independent professional mandate/ judgment, the compensation estimates for commercial and non-residential structures affected by the project have been calculated. in the LARP. In the absence of early formal independent valuations, the LARP establishes a baseline rate of UZS 5,091,639.8 (USD 424.7) per square meter for commercial structures. This rate is derived from a comparative market analysis of active listings in the Bukhara and Navoi regions on public real estate platforms (including OLX.uz and E-auksion).

iii. Compensation for Crops and trees

Compensation for loss of **annual crops** will be provided to all eligible Project Affected Persons (PAPs) whose agricultural production is affected by permanent or temporary land acquisition.

The calculation of crop compensation has been carried out in accordance with the requirements of the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No, 146 dated 25 May 2011, and the methodologies developed by the State Research and Design Institute "Uzgirozem" for calculation of agricultural production losses. These methodologies establish standardized procedures for determining losses of agricultural production, irrigation-related investments, and other agricultural assets resulting from land acquisition for public purposes.

For permanently affected agricultural land, compensation will include reimbursement of the production costs already invested in the current agricultural

season together with compensation for the expected income lost due to the inability to harvest the affected crop. Production costs and expected yields will be determined using the applicable "Uzgirozem" methodology, district agricultural statistics, and other official data sources where required.

For temporarily occupied agricultural land, the Project will seek to avoid interruption of agricultural production wherever feasible by scheduling construction activities outside the harvesting season. Where temporary occupation cannot be avoided and standing crops cannot be harvested, compensation will be provided using the same methodology as for permanent crop losses. Upon completion of construction, temporarily occupied land shall be restored to its original productive condition to enable continuation of agricultural activities.

Where possible, advance notice will be provided to affected farmers to allow harvesting of mature crops before commencement of civil works. Owners will retain full rights to harvest crops free of charge before land possession is transferred. Construction scheduling will, to the extent practicable, avoid crop harvesting periods.

$$\text{Crop Compensation} = \text{Production Costs (Inputs for One Agricultural Season)} + \text{Average Annual Net Income (Average of Previous Three Years)}$$

where:

- **Production Costs (Inputs)** include all verified cultivation expenses incurred for the affected crop, such as land preparation, seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, irrigation, machinery, fuel, labour, and other agricultural inputs, calculated in accordance with the methodology approved under Resolution No, 146 and the technical methodologies of Uzgirozem.
- **One-Year Average Net Agricultural Income** represents the average annual net income generated from the affected crop during the previous three agricultural years, determined using official agricultural statistics, farm records where available, and the applicable Uzgirozem methodology.

Compensation for **affected trees** will be provided to all eligible Project Affected Persons (PAPs), irrespective of their land tenure status, in accordance with the Entitlement Matrix, the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No, 146 dated 25 May 2011, and the valuation methodologies developed by the State Research and Design Institute "Uzgirozem" OR appraisal company. Compensation will be calculated at full replacement cost and will be based on age of the tree, salvage value, or the value of reusable timber retained by the owner.

Different valuation approaches shall be applied depending on whether the affected trees are productive (fruit-bearing) or non-productive (decorative or timber trees).

Compensation for Fruit Trees

Fruit trees represent productive assets generating long-term income. Therefore, compensation shall include both the replacement value of the tree itself and compensation for future production losses during the period required for a newly planted tree to reach full productive maturity. The compensation amount will consist of the following components:

$$\text{Compensation for Fruit Trees} = \text{Replacement Cost of Fruit Tree Sapling} + (\text{Average Annual Net Income} \times \text{Restoration Period Coefficient})$$

where:

- **Replacement Cost of Fruit Tree Sapling** represents the current market value of a healthy sapling of the same species and quality, including planting costs.
- **Average Annual Net Income** represents the average annual income generated by the affected tree, determined using official agricultural statistics, farm records where available, or other reliable market information.
- **Restoration Period Coefficient** represents the period required for a newly planted tree to reach productive maturity in accordance with the methodologies approved under Resolution No, 146. For this Project, compensation shall generally be calculated as the annual production value for three years multiplied by four, reflecting the average productive period established under the applicable national methodology.

Where official production or income data are unavailable, compensation shall be determined by an independent licensed appraisal organization using prevailing market values, replacement costs, expected productivity, recovery value, inflation adjustment, and applicable market price indices.

Owners shall be provided with advance notice before tree removal and shall retain the right to cut the affected trees and keep all timber, branches, firewood, or other salvageable materials free of charge prior to commencement of construction. The value of salvageable materials shall not be deducted from the compensation amount.

Compensation for Decorative and Timber Trees

Decorative and timber trees are compensated based on their replacement value and the market value of the timber resource rather than future agricultural production.

The compensation amount shall be determined as follows:

$$\text{Compensation for Decorative (Timber) Trees} = \text{Replacement Tree (or Sapling)} + \text{Market Value of Dry Wood Volume}$$

where:

- **Replacement Tree (or Sapling)** represents the current market cost of planting a tree of similar species and quality.
- **Market Value of Dry Wood Volume** represents the market value of the recoverable timber volume of the affected tree determined at prevailing market prices.

Owners will receive advance notice prior to tree removal and will retain full ownership of all felled timber and other salvageable materials at no cost. Retention of timber by the owner will not reduce the compensation payable by the Project.

iv. Compensation for structure / building

In cases where structures are affected by the Project, compensation will be provided in accordance with the principle of full replacement cost. All PAPs with / without title or any recognizable legal rights to structure is eligible for lost structure. Affected persons will have the option to receive either cash compensation equivalent to the full replacement value of the lost structure or, where feasible, an alternative commercial structure of equal size and quality in adjacent territories.

The valuation of affected structures will be carried out by an independent Valuation Service, applying current market values in the local area at the time of compensation. The assessment will take into account inflation and fluctuations in real estate prices to ensure that compensation reflects actual replacement costs. All transaction costs, including valuation fees, stamp duties, and registration charges, will be borne by the Project. In cases where only part of a structure is affected, affected persons will have the right to claim compensation for the entire structure if the remaining portion is deemed unviable for continued use. For land users with legal rights or title, compensation for the associated land plot will be included in the overall cash compensation package.

$$\text{Replacement Cost} = \text{Current Market Value of Structure} + \text{Inflation Adjustment} + \text{Price Fluctuation Adjustment}$$

v. Losses of business profit

Lost profit is based on next 6 months of losses of profit / income based on net average annual income for the last 3 years. Provision of compensation will be

based on tax declaration or If records are unavailable, compensation is calculated using the official minimum wage.

$$\text{Business profit} = 6 \text{ months Net Profit} \times \text{Months of Interruption}$$

OR

$$\text{Average monthly salary in the region} \times 6 \text{ months}$$

vi. Loss of Wages (agricultural workers)

Compensation for lost wages for employees is calculated proportionally to the monthly salary paid. The salary amount is confirmed by income tax payment records and an official payroll document.

Permanent employees employed in agricultural sector receive a one-time benefit equal to six months' monthly salary paid. For temporary workers, compensation is calculated for three months.

$$\text{Permanent workers} = \text{Monthly salary UZS} \times 6 \text{ months}$$

$$\text{Temporary workers} = \text{Monthly salary UZS} \times 1 \text{ month}$$

vii. Allowances

Transport allowances support

In addition, owners of structures who are required to relocate will receive a one-time transport allowance equivalent to basic calculating value (412 000 UZS). The project may support the PAP in-kind by providing equipment support from local administration OR ensure the payment of the allowance as calculated below:

$$\text{Transport allowance} = 412\,000$$

Severity allowances

The certain categories of impacts are considered severe because they result in significant disruption of livelihoods, income sources, or productive capacity. The main indicator applied is the loss of 10 percent and more of assets or income sources. In such cases, compensation and assistance measures go beyond replacement of physical assets and include transitional support and livelihood restoration. The severely allowances will be calculated based on one-time subsistence allowance of equivalent to three months minimum wage income

(basic calculating value = 412 000 UZS) for owners of commercial structures who are required to relocate due to the project.

$$\text{Severity allowance} = 412\,000 \times 3 \text{ months} = 1\,236\,000 \text{ UZS}$$

Where necessary, additional rehabilitation assistance will be provided, including support with job placement, skills training, or other livelihood restoration measures, to ensure that affected persons are able to re-establish their income sources and living standards.

Vulnerability allowance

Vulnerability allowances are based on as the basic calculating value for 3 months based on basic calculating value in Uzbekistan. The methodology is based on the officially established *basic calculating value (BCV)* in Uzbekistan, which serves as the standard reference for calculating social payments, fines, and allowances.

$$\text{Vulnerability allowance} = 412\,000 \times 3 \text{ months} = 1\,236\,000 \text{ UZS}$$

viii. 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.

Loss and compensations: The compensation calculations for residential structures/ non-residential secondary structures, and commercial buildings has been estimated based on the results of the Inventory of Losses (IOL), the socio-economic survey, and average market prices of comparable properties identified from publicly available sources, including OLX.uz, E-auksion, and other available market information. These calculations of compensation have been used for preparation of this LARP cost estimates. The calculation of compensation is given in Annex 4.

Loss and Compensations – Basic Information

Detailed information related to the losses likely to occur and compensations to be paid are presented in Annexes – 3, 4 and 5. These serve as basic information for computing the compensations and extending other assistances. The losses and compensation are presented in three annexes:

- Annex 3 lists each affected asset by chainage (PK 1-00 to PK 697), with location (coordinates), type and extent of loss, type of asset (public land, school, kiosk, etc.) and photographs.
- Annex 4 shows, for each affected person or business, the type of loss and the base compensation for land or structures, lost income, and transport, vulnerability and severe impact allowances. It is presented separately for commercial and non-residential structures, and for farmers, dehkans and agricultural enterprises.
- Annex 5 applies the replacement-cost multipliers (Section 8.1.1, Table 25) to the Annex 4 figures and gives the final compensation for each affected person at full replacement cost. The LARP budget (Chapter 10, Table 39) is based on Annex 5.

At this stage, it should be noted that the compensation for agricultural land, crops and trees have been estimated by the State Research and Design Institute "Uzgirozem" based on the annual methodology for determining losses associated with agricultural land acquisition, including the value of agricultural production (standing crops) and land-related losses. Further analyses leading to estimating the budget for LARP are presented in the below sections.

8.2. Calculation of compensation

8.2.1. Compensation for land

According to the national legislation, the land for land compensation is not available.

For [agricultural land](#), compensation has been estimated based on the methodologies applied by the State Scientific and Design Institute "Uzgirozem" and the provisions of Resolution No. 146 of the Cabinet of Ministers as well as standardized coefficients used for determining losses associated with permanent acquisition of agricultural land, including compensation for the normative value of agricultural land. A detailed table has been prepared that presents the calculated cost of land loss for each available category of agricultural land. This cost reflects both the value of the loss of leasing rights and, where applicable, the expenses related to auction procedures. All calculations have been carried out

by Uzgirozem in accordance with the methodologies and coefficients stipulated by national legislation.

The calculated compensation for agricultural lands amounts to **UZS 14 518 072 610.35** and **US\$ 1 210 954.17**. Details of the compensation estimates are provided in Table 26.

Table 26: Compensation for agricultural lands

Impact category	Total area, ha	Cost for land use right, UZS ²²	Cost for land use right, USD	Multiplier 1.08X, UZS	Multiplier 1.08X, USD
Crops, including cotton/wheat	29	4 780 424 121,0	398 736,8	5 162 858 050,68	430 635,74
Vineyard	20	2 872 548 134,0	239 600,2	3 102 351 984,72	258 768,22
Horticulture	10	3 758 123 007,0	313 463,3	4 058 772 847,56	338 540,43
Fruits and vegetables	37	326 770 986,0	27 256,1	352 912 664,88	29 436,59
Breeding	3	439 158 334,0	36 630,3	474 291 000,72	39 560,72
Silkworm breeding	2	165 833 334,0	13 832,2	179 100 000,72	14 938,78
Forest lands	2	1 053 218 018,7	87 849,3	1 137 475 460,20	94 877,24
Greenhouse	1	11 039 999,7	920,9	11 923 199,68	994,57
Non-irrigating lands	1	-	-	-	-
Public agricultural lands (3 land plots are rented by dehkans)	7	35 543 890,0	2 964,7	38 387 401,20	3 201,88
TOTAL:	112	13 442 659 824,4	1 121 253,9	14 518 072 610,35	1 210 954,17

Commercial land affected by the Project is generally occupied under temporary land use rights granted by the Road Committee or local authorities, or under land lease agreements obtained through public electronic auctions. The affected business owners do not hold ownership rights to the land itself. Therefore, compensation for commercial land is not applicable. Instead, affected persons will be compensated for affected structures, business interruption, livelihood restoration, relocation assistance, and other applicable entitlements in accordance with the Entitlement Matrix.

The Project is expected to affect one **residential household**. Since the market value of a residential property includes both the residential structure and the associated legally registered residential land plot, the value of the land is already

²² Exchange rate of the Central Bank of RUZ on July 27, 2026 1 USD = 11988.92 UZS

reflected in the replacement cost of the property. Therefore, a separate calculation of compensation for the residential land plot has not been undertaken.

8.2.2. Compensation for Crops and trees

The compensation for impacts on agricultural crops and agricultural production losses affecting farmers, dehkan farms, and agricultural enterprises has been estimated in accordance with the methodology of the State Scientific and Design Institute "Uzgirozem". The calculation is based on the annually approved normative coefficients, considering the soil bonitet score, land productivity, crop characteristics, and other parameters established under the national methodology for determining losses associated with agricultural land acquisition.

The calculated compensation for crops and trees on agricultural lands amounts to **UZS 414 060 000.0** and **US\$ 34 536.7**. Details of the compensation estimates are provided in Table 27.

Table 27: Compensation for agricultural crops and trees

Impact category	Total land plots, ha	Cost for crops and trees, UZS ²³	Cost for crops and trees, USD	Multiplier 1.20x, UZS	Multiplier 1.20x, USD
Crops, including cotton/wheat	29	18 380 000,0	1 533,1	22 056 000,00	1 839,72
Vineyard	20	104 400 000,0	8 708,0	125 280 000,00	10 449,60
Horticulture	10	214 800 000	17 917	257 760 000,00	21 499,65
Fruits and vegetables	37	After harvesting			
Breeding	3	-	-		
Silkworm breeding	2	-	-		
Forest lands	2	-	-		
Greenhouse	1	After harvesting			
Non-irrigating lands	1	-	-		
Public agricultural lands (3 land plots are rented by dehkans)	7	7 470 000,0	623,1	8 964 000,00	747,72
TOTAL	112	345 050 000,0	28 781	414 060 000,0	34 536,7

The compensation for affected 11 351 public trees is not subject to compensation under LARP.

²³ Exchange rate of the Central Bank of RUZ on July 27, 2026 1 USD = 11988.92 UZS

8.2.3. Compensation for Structures/Buildings

The compensation for affected residential, non-residential, and commercial structures has been estimated based on the results of the Inventory of Losses (IOL), the socio-economic survey, field verification, and average market prices of comparable structures obtained from publicly available sources²⁴.

The compensation for the building and structures is amounted to UZS 16 721 699 056.7 or US\$ 1 394 763.6 (Table 28).

Table 28: Compensation for buildings and structures²⁵

Impact category	Total number of PAHs	Affected area, m ²	Compensation rate, UZS	Cost for structures, UZS ²⁶	Cost for structures, USD	Multiplier 1.20x, UZS,	Multiplier 1.20x, USD,
Non - residential structures	2 ²⁷	78.8	1 586 294,4	125 000 000	10427	150 000 000,0	12 512,4
Commercial structures	39 ²⁸	2712.24	5 091 639,8	13 809 749 213,9	1 151 876.0	16 571 699 056,7	1 382 251,2
TOTAL:	41			13 934 749 213,9	1 162 303,0	16 721 699 056,7	1 394 763,6

Public structures are not subject to compensation within this LARP.

8.2.4. Compensation for losses of business profit

The loss of business and profit from business is calculated based on average monthly salary in the region for the next 6 months and is to be received by the affected business as compensation amount for losses of business and profit of mentioned above. The average monthly salary in Bukhara region is 5 090 000 UZS and in Navoi region is UZS 7 870 000 per month.

²⁴ Prior the stage of implementation ready LARP, the compensation amounts shall be determined based on independent valuation reports prepared by licensed appraisal organizations.

²⁵ The average price for commercial structure is based on current market prices (3 options) available by the following links:

- (1) https://www.olx.uz/d/obyavlenie/magazin-sotiladi-gizhduvon-bozorda-v-blok-60-dukon-1-etazh-ID3lxno.html?reason=extended_search_no_results_distance
- (2) https://www.olx.uz/d/obyavlenie/prodaetsya-magazin-24-kv-m-s-podvalom-24-kv-m-ID3UW0V.html?reason=extended_search_no_results_distance
- (3) https://www.olx.uz/d/obyavlenie/magazin-sotiladi-ID449UO.html?reason=extended_search_no_results_distance

²⁶ Exchange rate of the Central Bank of RUZ on July 27, 2026 1 USD = 11988.92 UZS.

²⁷ 2 non-residential structures (secondary structures of HHs) are expected to be avoided by the modified design.

²⁸ 18 light commercial structures will be dismantled and re-installed within the boundaries of the existing commercial land plot. That was confirmed during the inventory and socio-economic survey.

The compensation for business losses of 39 commercial structures affected by the project will amount to **UZS 1 982 058 000.0** or **USD 165 324.1** (Table 29).

Table 29: Compensation for losses of business profit

Impact category	Region	Total number of PAHs	Period of compensation	Average salary size, UZS	Cost for structures, UZS ²⁹	Cost for structures, USD	Multiplier 1.30x, UZS	Multiplier 1.30x, USD
Commercial structures	Bukhara	19 ³⁰	6 months	5090000	580 260 000	48 399,7	754 338 000,0	62 919,6
	Navoi	20	6 months	7870000	944 400 000	78 772,7	1 227 720 000,0	102 404,6
TOTAL		39			1 524 660 000,0	127 172,4	1 982 058 000,0	165 324,1

8.2.5. Compensation for Employment in agriculture

The Project will affect agricultural land belonging to farmers, dehkan farms, and agricultural enterprises, with implications for employment. The methodology prepared by the State Scientific and Design Institute "Uzgiprozem" provides an assessment of compensation for the loss of leasing rights and employment reductions, ensuring that any indirect impacts on agricultural workers are adequately addressed. Table 30 presents the estimated value of employment losses in agricultural lands.

The compensation for estimated employment losses of 66 agricultural users affected by the project will amount at **UZS 745 926 300.0** or **US\$ 62 218.0**.

Table 30: Compensation for losses of employment in agriculture

Impact category	Total area, ha	Cost for employment losses, UZS ³¹	Cost for employment losses, USD
Crops, including cotton/wheat	29	300 306 000,0	25 048,6
Vineyard	20	154 792 000,0	12 911,3
Horticulture	10	187 178 500,0	15 612,6
Fruits and vegetables	37	-	-
Breeding	3	9 505 800,0	792,9
Silkworm breeding	2	1 000 000,0	83,4
Forest lands	2	90 156 000,0	7 519,9
Greenhouse	1	-	-
Non-irrigating lands	1	-	-

²⁹ Exchange rate of the Central Bank of RUz on July 27, 2026 1 USD = 11988.92 UZS.

³⁰ 18 light commercial structures will be dismantled and re-installed within the boundaries of the existing commercial land plot. That was confirmed during the inventory and socio-economic survey.

³¹ Exchange rate of the Central Bank of RUz on July 27, 2026 1 USD = 11988.92 UZS.

Impact category	Total area, ha	Cost for employment losses, UZS ³¹	Cost for employment losses, USD
Public agricultural lands (3 land plots are rented by dehkans)	7	2 988 000,0	249,2
TOTAL:	112	745 926 300,0	62 217,8

8.2.6. Allowances

a) Compensation for transportation cost for PAPs with physical relocation

The Project provides, as a primary measure, the provision of practical assistance in relocation to persons subject to physical relocation. Such assistance will, where feasible, be provided by the local authorities and may include transportation vehicles, loading equipment, labor support, and other logistical assistance required for relocation of household belongings, business assets, equipment, and salvaged construction materials.

Where such in-kind relocation assistance cannot be provided, each affected household or business requiring physical relocation will receive a one-time transportation allowance equivalent to three months of the Basic Calculation Value (BCV) (currently UZS 412,000 per month, subject to adjustment if the BCV changes prior to payment) (Table 31).

This transportation allowance is intended to cover reasonable costs associated with relocation, including transportation of movable property, household belongings, business equipment, and other assets to the new location. The allowance will be paid prior to relocation and in addition to all other applicable compensation and assistance provided under the Entitlement Matrix.

Table 31: Transport allowance for PAP with physical relocation

Impact category	Total number of PAHs	Period	Compensation rate, UZS	Reimbursement for transport, UZS ³²	Reimbursement for transport, USD
Non - residential structures	2	one-time payments	412 000	824 000	68.7
Commercial structures	39		412 000	16 068 000	1 340.2
TOTAL:	41			16 892 000,0	1 408,9

³² Exchange rate of the Central Bank of RUZ on July 27, 2026 1 USD = 11988.92 UZS

b) Severity allowances

Households experiencing severe impacts as a result of physical displacement are entitled to additional one-time financial assistance in accordance with the Entitlement Matrix. A household is considered severely affected where the Project results in significant loss of productive assets, income-generating activities, or requires physical relocation.

In addition to compensation at full replacement cost and other applicable entitlements, severely affected households will receive a one-time severity allowance equivalent to three months of the Basic Calculation Value (BCV). Based on the current BCV of UZS 412,000, the allowance amounts to UZS 1,236,000 per eligible household (Table 32).

Table 32: Severity allowance

Impact category	Total number of PAHs	Period	Compensation rate, UZS	Severity allowance, UZS ³³	Severity allowance, USD
Non - residential structures	2	one-time payments	3 months	2 472 000	206,2
Commercial structures	39		3 months	48 204 000	4 020,7
TOTAL:	41			50 676 000,0	4 226,9

c) Vulnerability allowances

The socio-economic survey identified a number of households that may qualify as vulnerable under the Project based on information provided during the census and socio-economic survey. However, this initial identification does not constitute confirmation of vulnerable status.

Prior to implementation of the LARP, the Project Implementation Unit, in cooperation with the relevant mahalla committees and local authorities, will verify the eligibility of all vulnerable households in accordance with the eligibility criteria established in the Entitlement Matrix.

According to the SES, 12 vulnerable households were identified. The vulnerable households will receive a one-time vulnerability allowance equivalent to three (3) months of the Basic Calculation Value (BCV) applicable in the Republic of Uzbekistan at the time of payment. Based on the current BCV of UZS 412,000, the

³³ Exchange rate of the Central Bank of RUZ on July 27, 2026 1 USD = 11988.92 UZS

amount of the vulnerability allowance is UZS 1,236,000 per eligible household (Table 33).

Table 33: Vulnerability allowance

Region	Number of PAHs	Period	Compensation rate, UZS	Vulnerability allowance, UZS ³⁴	Vulnerability allowance, USD
Navoi	9	one-time payments	3 months	11 124 000	928
Bukhara	3		3 months	3 708 000	309
TOTAL:	12			14 832 000	1 237

8.3. Process of land acquisition and payment of compensation

Process of land acquisition: To start the process of land acquisition, the CR will issue notification to relevant provincial/district khokimiyats, i.e., Kyzyltepa district (Navoi Province) and Gijduvon, Vobkent, Bukhara, Jondor Karakul, and Alat districts (Bukhara Province) khokimiyat and request to proceed with land acquisition and resettlement process.

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

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

Table 34 provides an overview of the implementation process of the resettlement and land acquisition following national law and AIIB ESS. It shows the actions required under both land acquisition and servitude. The process can take at least 10-18 months to complete in full.

³⁴ Exchange rate of the Central Bank of RUZ on July 27, 2026 1 USD = 11988.92 UZS



Table 34: Implementation process

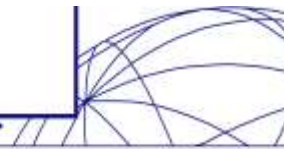
Phase	Responsible parties	Institutional requirement	Time frames
Phase 1	Project Developer (CR)	Submission of information package to local authorities about planned activity, size of required land plot as well as identified affected structures and assets on it. Project Developer should provide enough justification to get positive approval on land acquisition.	No specific timeline
	Relevant Provincial Khokimiyat	Review of material provided together with other relevant departments (urban planning, tax committee, cadastral departments etc.).	No specific timeline
	Provincial / District Departments of khokimiyats	Providing information about ongoing activities at land plot requested for planned project.	Within 10 business days after receipt of the request
	Territorial Departments of the State Cadastre Agency	Confirm land use activities as well as list of registered assets and structures.	Within 10 business days after receipt of the request
	Provincial / District Khokimiyats	Provide cost of compensation for identified assets based on market value costs.	Within a month from the date of receipt of the relevant conclusions
Phase 2	Project Developer (CR)	Submission of supporting materials indicating the amount of compensation for approval to the Supervisory Board.	Within 5 business days of determining the amount of compensation
	Supervisory Board	Approvement or refuse to approve the supporting materials (by written notification of the Initiator and the provincial/district municipalities.	Within 10 business days
Phase 3	Provincial/ District Municipalities	Submission of the supporting materials, together with written consent of the Supervisory board, for consideration to the Provincial/ District Municipalities of the respective province.	Within 3 business days of receiving the written consent of the Supervisory board
Phase 4	Provincial/ District Municipalities of the respective province	Consideration of the issue of compliance of the initiative to withdraw the land plot with public needs and the rationality of the expected costs.	n/a
		According to the results of consideration of the initiative for the withdrawal of a land plot at the meetings, a decision to hold an open discussion of the initiative for the withdrawal of land or to reject the initiative.	n/a
		Sending the decision on holding an open discussion with right holders to the initiator and to the provincial/district municipalities.	Within 1 business day after its adoption.



Phase	Responsible parties	Institutional requirement	Time frames
Phase 5	Provincial/ District Municipalities of the respective province	Conducting an open discussion with right holders <i>*NOTE: The initiator must ensure the presence of the media at the open discussion.</i> <i>Audio, photo and video recording of the open discussion process cannot be restricted.</i>	Within one month from the date of adoption by the Provincial / District Municipalities of the respective province of the decision on holding an open discussion.
		Preparation and submission of the minutes on the results of the open discussion to Provincial/District Municipalities of the respective province	n/a
Phase 6	Secretariat of the District Municipalities of the respective province	Preparation of the draft decision of the District Municipalities of the respective province on the withdrawal of the land plot.	Within one month of the receipt of the minutes on the results of the open discussion
	Department of Justice of the respective province	Legal expertise of the draft decision of District Municipalities of the respective province about the land plot withdrawal is carried out and the relevant legal opinion is issued based on the results.	Within 10 business days
	District Municipalities of the respective province	Consideration of the project decision at the meeting and making a decision (in case the Department of Justice of the respective province issues a positive conclusion on the draft decision).	
Phase 7	Valuation Organization	Valuation of immovable property subject to demolition, including perennial plantations, as well as rights to the withdrawn land plot. <i>*NOTE: It is not allowed for the initiator or other interested parties to interfere in the activities of the appraisal organization in the evaluation.</i> <i>- Evaluation is carried out by appraisal organizations at the expense of the initiator, intended for the implementation of the project and works on the withdrawn land plot.</i>	n/a
Phase 8	The provincial/district municipalities	Monitoring of signing an agreement with rights holders on the terms, types and amount of compensation.	n/a
		Submit application for registering of land allocation in cadastral system.	n/a
Phase 9	Relevant khokimiyats (can use relevant centralized fund and other	Providing Compensation <i>*NOTE: Regular monitoring of the timely provision of compensation in full and keeping records of compensation provided is carried out by the Compensation Committee through a special information system,</i>	1. No later than six months from the date of conclusion of the agreement (if compensation in cash, then no later than one



Phase	Responsible parties	Institutional requirement	Time frames
	sources not prohibited by law)	<i>integrated into the "Integrated Information System of Cadastre and Registration."</i> <i>Disputes relating to the provision of compensation to the right holder are preliminarily considered in a pre-trial order by the Compensation committees.</i>	month from the date of conclusion of the agreement). 2. In the case of the provision of immovable property to replace the demolished (shall not exceed twenty-four months from the date of provision of another object of immovable property for temporary use).
	Provincial/ district municipalities	Confirmation of land allocation to the Project in the "Integrated Information System of Cadastre and Registration» (after full compensation as prescribed in the agreement).	On the same day after granting the compensation prescribed in the agreement in full
Phase 10	Right holders (Project affected persons)	Fully release the immovable property (residential and non-residential, industrial facilities, other buildings and constructions) located on the withdrawn land plot.	Within six months from the date of provision of all compensation prescribed in the agreement in full
Phase 11	Relevant khokimiyats	Submission to the provincial/district municipalities of the respective province a list of objects of immovable property located on the withdrawn land plot to be demolished.	After the expiry of the term for releasing the immovable property
	The provincial/district municipalities of the respective province	Preparation of a draft decision on the demolition of immovable property located on the withdrawn land plot.	Within 15 days after submission of the list of immovable property located on the withdrawn land plot to be demolished
		A draft decision on demolition of an immovable property object shall be sent to the Department of Justice of the respective province through the unified. electronic system of development, coordination and registration of decisions of local executive authorities "E-qaron» for consideration and issuance of a legal opinion on compliance or non-compliance of the draft decision with the requirements of this Law.	n/a
	Department of Justice of the respective province	Conducting legal expertise of the draft decision of the provincial/district municipalities of the respective province on the demolition of immovable property located on the withdrawn land plot, and issuing an appropriate legal conclusion based on the results.	Within 10 business days



Phase	Responsible parties	Institutional requirement	Time frames
	The relevant khokimiyats of the respective province	Approval of decision for land acquisition and granting Project developer with requested land for planned project based on a decision of Department of Justice.	One working day from the date of decision adoption
Phase 12	Relevant khokimiyats	Implementation of the demolition of an object of immovable property.	n/a



Procedure for Compensation Payments

Compensation payments shall be made in full prior to the commencement of any land use activities, loss of property, or physical displacement. Where payment is made in installments, all installments must be paid before the land is taken.

The overall responsibility for compensation payments under expropriation claims related to the project lies with the Cabinet of Ministers. The Cabinet of Ministers is responsible for making the decision on expropriation and authorizing the necessary funds.

Land transfer must be fully completed, and payment made before any work can be undertaken on the expropriated property.

Each PAP shall receive compensation into a bank account opened by the registered owner³⁵. In cases of jointly owned property, compensation requires notarized consent signed by both husband and wife, ensuring that both spouses are formally informed of the valuation and payment amount. Compensation will be paid by bank transfer. For married PAPs, whoever the affected property, lease or business is registered to, the household may choose to receive compensation into:

- (i) a joint bank account in the names of both spouses; or
- (ii) the registered owner's account, with a signed confirmation from the other spouse that he or she has been informed of the valuation, the compensation amount and the date of payment.

The spouse's confirmation will be signed before a notary, or in the presence of the mahalla committee and the PIU E&S Specialist, when the compensation agreement is concluded. The Project will cover any notary fees. The PIU will give the other spouse a copy of the compensation agreement.

Livelihood assistance for unpaid family workers (Section 3.3.5) and allowances for female-headed households are paid into an account in the entitled person's own name. The PIU will help women PAPs open bank accounts where needed (IRRP, Section 9.6).

The amounts shall be approved by a Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers, and funds shall be transferred to each PAP's bank account in accordance with the banking documentation provided by them.

³⁵ 34% of businesses affected by the project are women-headed, around 20% of agricultural lands are leased by women.

Compensation Methods

Compensation to individuals and households will be provided in cash, in-kind, and/or through allowances. The type of compensation will depend on individual preference (Table 35).

Table 35: Compensation Form

Type	Description
Cash Compensation	Compensation will be calculated in Uzbek sums (UZS), The rates will be adjusted for inflation.
Compensation in Kind	Compensation may include items such as land, houses, other buildings, construction materials, seedlings, agricultural resources, and financial loans for equipment.
Allowances	Allowances include one-time payments, relocation allowance, transportation, labor, and training.

Certain issues related to inflation, security, and timing must be considered during the disbursement of compensation. One of the objectives of providing in-kind compensation is to reduce inflationary pressure on the cost of goods and services. However, internal inflation may still occur, so market prices will be monitored during the compensation disbursement period to allow for adjustments to the compensation amounts.

Mechanism for periodic review and adjustment of compensation rates includes annual review cycle through conducting a formal review of compensation rates once per year based on the following data sources for adjustment: (i) Consumer Price Index (CPI): official CPI data from the State Committee of Statistics of Uzbekistan to track inflation; (ii) Labor Market Surveys: reference national wage data and sector-specific labor rates, (iii) Real Estate Valuation Reports: for land and asset compensation to review independent valuation reports.

The local administration should address the issue of security, especially for individuals receiving cash compensation. Local banks and microfinance institutions must work closely with the local administration at this level to encourage the use of their facilities, which will positively contribute to the growth of the local economy.

The time and place for the distribution of in-kind compensation will be determined by the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Commission.

9. INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION

9.1. Objectives

The objective of the Income Restoration and Rehabilitation Program (IRRP) is to ensure that all Project Affected Persons (PAPs) who experience loss of income, productive assets, or livelihood opportunities as a result of Project implementation are assisted in restoring, and where feasible improving, their pre-Project income levels and economic conditions in accordance with the requirements of the AIIB ESS2.

Unlike projects involving extensive physical relocation, the principal resettlement impacts under the M37 Corridor Improvement Project - Phase 1 are associated with impacts on roadside commercial activities, agricultural production, and farming-based livelihoods resulting from permanent land acquisition and temporary construction activities. Accordingly, this Program focuses primarily on restoration of income sources rather than physical relocation.

The Program forms an integral part of this LARP and supplements and compliments the compensation measures described in the Entitlement Matrix. Compensation for affected assets alone may not always be sufficient to restore pre-Project income levels. Therefore, where necessary, additional rehabilitation measures should be provided to support affected persons in re-establishing their economic activities and minimizing long-term income losses.

The Program shall be implemented together with compensation payments and other resettlement entitlements provided under the LARP. Income restoration measures are intended to supplement and compliment, and not replace, compensation for affected assets, ensuring that Project Affected Persons are able to restore sustainable sources of income and livelihoods.

9.2. Principles of Income Restoration

The Income Restoration and Rehabilitation Program has been developed in accordance with the principles of AIIB ESS2 and national legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The Program is based on the principle that Project Affected Persons should not be left economically worse off as a consequence of Project implementation. Where Project activities result in permanent or temporary loss of income, appropriate compensation, rehabilitation measures, and transitional support shall be provided to enable affected persons to restore their economic activities within the shortest practicable period.

All compensation for lost productive assets, business structures, agricultural assets, crops and trees shall be determined at full replacement cost in accordance with AIIB ESS2 and the valuation principles established under this LARP. Income restoration measures should supplement compensation where compensation alone is insufficient to restore pre-Project livelihood conditions.

Income restoration measures shall be implemented in parallel with compensation payments and, where applicable, prior to commencement of civil works affecting the respective Project Affected Persons. Particular attention should be given to vulnerable households and persons whose economic resilience is limited.

The Executing Agency shall continue consultations with affected persons throughout LARP implementation to ensure that rehabilitation measures remain appropriate to the actual impacts identified during Project implementation.

In practical terms, the Income Restoration and Rehabilitation Program will include:

- Business relocation assistance and support for re-establishing commercial activities.
- Agricultural livelihood restoration measures, including provision of inputs, soil reinstatement, and irrigation access.
- Vocational training and skills development programs for economically displaced persons (particularly for vulnerable groups, if required).
- Transitional allowances (including transport and severity allowances) to cover income gaps during relocation or re-establishment.
- Targeted support packages for vulnerable households (female-headed, elderly, disabled, low-income families).

Strategy and Implementation Plan: The strategy is phased: immediate compensation and transitional support will be delivered prior to physical or economic displacement, followed by longer-term livelihood restoration programs during construction. The LARP provides a time-bound implementation schedule, cost estimates, implementation steps and a comprehensive monitoring framework.

Institutional Arrangements: The PIU will coordinate implementation, contractors will deliver site-specific mitigation measures, local authorities (khokimiyats and mahalla committees) will facilitate social support, and PIU & Supervision Consultant will monitor safeguards compliance and restoration outcomes.

Gender considerations are embedded in the entitlement framework. Women affected by physical or economic displacement are entitled to the same compensation and livelihood restoration measures as all other PAPs. Particular attention will be given to female-headed households and other vulnerable categories to ensure equal access to compensation and support.

9.3. Income Restoration for Roadside Commercial Activities

According to the current impact assessment, roadside commercial activities constitute one of the principal categories of livelihood affected by the Project. The Project may affect retail shops, cafés, restaurants, workshops, warehouses, vehicle service stations,

kiosks, roadside vendors, and other commercial facilities located adjacent to the existing M37 corridor.

Project impacts include permanent acquisition of commercial structures, temporary interruption of business operations during construction, reduced customer accessibility, relocation of commercial facilities, and temporary or permanent loss of business income.

Wherever technically and economically feasible, the existing design has been optimized to minimize impacts on commercial properties. Nevertheless, where impacts cannot be avoided, affected business owners shall receive compensation and rehabilitation assistance in accordance with the Entitlement Matrix of this LARP.

Income restoration measures may include compensation at full replacement cost for affected commercial structures and business assets, compensation for verified business income losses during interruption of operations, assistance in relocation of businesses where required, support for reconnection of utilities, facilitation of administrative procedures related to business relocation where applicable, and transitional assistance during the period necessary to restore business operations.

Income restoration support may also include assistance with obtaining permits and business registration where required, facilitation of utility reconnections, identification of suitable relocation sites where relocation is necessary, and coordination with relevant local authorities to reduce interruption of business operations.

During construction, the Contractor shall, to the maximum extent practicable, maintain safe pedestrian and vehicle access to operating businesses. Construction activities shall be organized to minimize disruption to commercial activities. Where temporary access restrictions cannot be avoided and demonstrably affect business operations, compensation and additional assistance shall be provided in accordance with this LARP.

Where feasible, the Contractor shall provide temporary access arrangements, directional signage, pedestrian crossings, and alternative access routes to maintain customer access to operating businesses during construction.

Monitoring of affected businesses shall continue until business operations have been restored or until the objectives of income restoration have been achieved.

9.4. Income Restoration for Farmers, Dehkan Farms and Tomorka Users

Agriculture represents one of the primary sources of income for households located within the Project area. Project implementation may result in permanent acquisition of agricultural land, temporary occupation of farmland during construction, loss of annual crops, perennial plantations and trees, as well as temporary disruption of irrigation systems and access to agricultural plots.

The Project therefore adopts the principle that agricultural income shall be restored through a combination of compensation at full replacement cost, restoration of

productive assets, rehabilitation of agricultural infrastructure, and implementation of measures to enable continued agricultural production.

Compensation for agricultural losses shall include compensation for loss of crops, perennial plantations, productive and non-productive trees, irrigation-related losses where applicable, and loss of agricultural income in accordance with the Entitlement Matrix and applicable national legislation, supplemented where necessary to meet AIB ESS2 replacement cost requirements.

Where agricultural land is temporarily occupied during construction, the Contractor shall restore the land to its original productive condition prior to returning it to the land user. Temporary losses of agricultural production resulting from construction activities shall also be compensated.

Particular attention should be given to maintaining irrigation systems and agricultural accessibility throughout Project implementation. Temporary interruptions to irrigation shall be minimized wherever practicable. Where irrigation canals, drainage systems, field access roads, or other agricultural infrastructure are damaged or disrupted, they shall be restored promptly to ensure continuation of agricultural activities.

Where temporary occupation of agricultural land is required, the Contractor shall restore soil quality, drainage conditions, irrigation infrastructure, and land productivity to pre-construction conditions before returning the land to its lawful user.

Where land acquisition results in fragmentation of agricultural holdings or significantly affects the economic viability of the remaining land, additional mitigation measures shall be considered during implementation of the LARP in consultation with the affected land users.

9.5. Additional Assistance for Vulnerable Households

Special consideration should be given to vulnerable households whose capacity to restore their income may be more limited than that of other affected persons. Vulnerable households identified during the Census Survey and socio-economic assessment shall receive additional support in accordance with the Entitlement Matrix.

Such support may include priority processing of compensation payments, assistance in completing administrative procedures, coordination with local social protection institutions, facilitation of access to available government assistance programs, transitional support during the rehabilitation period, and other targeted measures considered necessary to restore household income (Table 36).

The effectiveness of assistance provided to vulnerable households should be monitored throughout LARP implementation, and additional support should be provided where required.

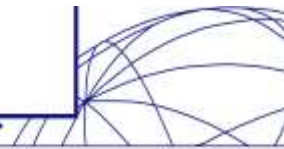
Where feasible, vulnerable Project Affected Persons shall receive priority consideration for Project-related temporary employment opportunities during construction and implementation of rehabilitation activities.



Table 36: Income Restoration and Rehabilitation Program

Component	Detailed Activity Description	Timeline	Responsible Institution	Monitoring Indicator
Project Entitlements for Loss of Livelihood				
Compensation	Payment of compensation at full replacement cost for affected commercial assets, agricultural assets, crops, trees and other productive assets in accordance with the Entitlement Matrix. Compensation for verified business income losses, agricultural income losses and other livelihood impacts shall be paid prior to commencement of civil work affecting the respective PAPs.	Prior to land acquisition and civil works	PIU, Committee for Roads, Khokimiyats	% of PAPs receiving compensation before displacement
Transitional Allowances	Provision of transport allowance, transitional assistance, relocation support (where applicable), right to salvage affected materials, and other allowances defined in the Entitlement Matrix. Banking fees associated with opening compensation accounts shall be covered by the Project.	Prior to displacement	PIU, Khokimiyats	% of PAPs receiving allowances
Income Restoration and Rehabilitation Measures				
Needs Assessment and Individual Livelihood Planning	PIU, together with district Khokimiyats and Community Support Centers (CSC), shall prepare a verified list of livelihood-affected PAPs. Individual consultations should identify restoration needs, preferred livelihood options, and any additional assistance required for vulnerable households. Information materials explaining available support programs shall be distributed.	Months 1–3	PIU, Khokimiyats, CSC	% of livelihood-affected PAPs enrolled in the Program
Business Relocation and Administrative Assistance	Assistance with relocation of commercial activities, obtaining permits, registration of new business premises, reconnection of utilities, updating business documentation, and coordination with local authorities. Support shall also include facilitation of access to suitable replacement commercial locations where available.	Months 1–6	PIU, Khokimiyats, District Authorities	% of relocated businesses resuming operations

Component	Detailed Activity Description	Timeline	Responsible Institution	Monitoring Indicator
Legal and Land Auction Guidance	Information sessions and individual consultations regarding participation in land auctions under national legislation where applicable. Assistance in preparation of documents, coordination with District Land Departments, explanation of auction procedures and available agricultural land opportunities.	Months 2–6	PIU, District Land Departments	Number of PAPs receiving advisory services
Business Recovery Support	Advisory services for reopening businesses, restoration of customer access, marketing support, digital promotion, financial planning, business mentoring, and facilitation of participation in available government SME support programs where applicable.	Months 3–12	PIU, CSC, Khokimiyats	% of businesses restored to pre-project operation
Agricultural Livelihood Restoration	Restoration of temporary occupied agricultural land to its original productive condition. Assistance with restoration of irrigation canals, field access roads and drainage systems where affected. Technical consultations on restoring agricultural production following land acquisition where necessary.	Throughout construction and post-construction	Contractor, PIU, Khokimiyats, Agricultural Department	% of restored agricultural land; % of irrigation systems reinstated
Employment Opportunities	Where feasible, priority shall be given to affected persons, particularly vulnerable households, for temporary employment opportunities generated during Project implementation, subject to contractor requirements and availability of suitable positions.	Throughout construction	Contractor, PIU	Number of PAPs employed by Project
Vulnerable Household Support	Individual follow-up with vulnerable households. Assistance in administrative procedures, coordination with social protection agencies, facilitation of access to government assistance programs, monitoring of livelihood recovery and provision of additional support where required under the Entitlement Matrix.	Throughout LARP implementation	PIU, Khokimiyats, Social Protection Agencies	% of vulnerable households whose livelihoods have been restored
Monitoring and Corrective Measures	Regular monitoring of business recovery, restoration of agricultural production, income recovery, implementation of livelihood measures, and effectiveness of rehabilitation assistance.	Throughout LARP implementation	PIU, External Monitor (if required)	% of PAPs with restored income; corrective actions implemented



Component	Detailed Activity Description	Timeline	Responsible Institution	Monitoring Indicator
	Where monitoring demonstrates that livelihood restoration objectives have not been achieved, additional corrective measures shall be developed and implemented.			



9.6. Gender equality in income restoration and rehabilitation

To ensure that women are involved into the income restoration measures, the LARP introduces a dedicated provision on gender equality in income restoration and rehabilitation (Table 37). In particular,

- Women PAPs, including those engaged in informal business or agricultural activities, will have equal access to livelihood restoration measures.
- Compensation for business income and severity allowances apply at household level, ensuring collective benefit.
- Women and vulnerable groups will be prioritized for project-related employment, training, and enterprise support programs.
- Monitoring indicators will track women's participation in rehabilitation measures.

Table 37: Income Restoration and Rehabilitation Program – Women's Support Measures

Component	Detailed Activity Description	Baseline	Target	Timeline	Responsible Institution	Monitoring Indicator	Reporting to AIB
Equal access to compensation	Ensure women are formally informed of compensation amounts through notarized consent; disclosure via khokimiyat and mahalla committees.		100% 55 married women	Prior to Land Handover & Notice to Proceed (NTP)	PIU, Khokimiyat, Mahalla Committees, Notary	% of women co-signing compensation agreements	Included in LARP implementation & 1 st Safeguard Monitoring Report
Community mobilization & training centers	Establish local centers for women to develop entrepreneurial skills, business management, and trade practices		100% of the women reached (at least 50 participants across 7 sessions)	Months 1–6 of LARP implementation (continuous)	PIU, Women's Committee, Mahalla Committees Employment Centers	Number of women trained; % applying skills in business	PIU Semi-Annual Safeguard Monitoring Reports
Access to finance	Support women in obtaining micro-credits and concessional loans for business start-up and expansion, facilitated by khokimiyat and mahalla		80% of the female business owners who reached out	Months 1–6 of LARP implementation	PIU, Khokimiyat, Local Commercial Banks, Mahalla Committees	Number of loans accessed by women; repayment rate	PIU Semi-Annual Safeguard Monitoring Reports

Component	Detailed Activity Description	Baseline	Target	Timeline	Responsible Institution	Monitoring Indicator	Reporting to AIIB
Priority employment in project	Ensure women are given priority in project-related jobs (administration, support services, training programs)		20% of the Contractor's total workforce	Entire Construction Period (Lots 1 & 2)	PIU, Contractors, PMC, Women's Committee	% of women employed in project activities	Monthly Contractor Reports & Quarterly PIU Reports to AIIB
Vocational & language training	Provide vocational courses (tailoring, trade, IT) and language training (English, Russian) to expand women's employability		100% of those who expressed a willingness	Months 2–11 of LARP Implementation	PIU, Training Centers, NGOs, Women's Committee	Number of women completing courses	PIU Semi-Annual Safeguard Monitoring Reports
Support for higher education	Facilitate women's admission to universities based on prior work experience (e.g., agriculture → irrigation institute; business → management programs), with recommendation letters from mahalla/khokimiyat		5 women from vulnerable households	Academic Admission Cycles (Months 3–12)	PIU, Khokimiyat, Universities, Mahalla Committees	Number of women admitted to higher education	PIU Semi-Annual Safeguard Monitoring Reports
Support for new business start-ups	Inform women about available land plots, auctions, concessional loans, and free trade spaces in new shopping centers; provide advisory services		100% 19 affected female business owners	Prior to physical displacement / Months 1–3	PIU, Khokimiyat, Association of Businesswomen, Chambers of Commerce	Number of women starting new businesses	PIU Semi-Annual Safeguard Monitoring Reports
Integration into value chains	Enable women to participate in agricultural and trade value chains (processing, packaging, retail)		100% 19 affected female business owners	Months 3–12 of LARP implementation	PIU, Khokimiyat, Ministry of Agriculture, Business Associations	Number of women integrated into value chains	PIU Semi-Annual Safeguard Monitoring Reports



9.7. Implementation of Gender-Sensitive Measures

The implementation of the LARP not only addresses compensation and livelihood restoration in line with AIB ESS2 and national legislation but also integrates gender-sensitive measures to ensure that women affected by the Project are fully recognized as Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and receive equitable access to entitlements. These measures are derived from the Gender Action Plan and adapted to the LARP to strengthen inclusiveness, transparency, and fairness.

Although socio-economic surveys and asset inventories have already been completed, the gender-sensitive provisions remain critical during LARP disclosure, compensation, and monitoring stages. They ensure that informal female-run enterprises, women in male-headed households, de facto female-headed households, and other vulnerable groups are not overlooked in compensation and livelihood restoration processes. By embedding these measures into LARP implementation, the Project guarantees that women's economic activities, household roles, and rights are safeguarded, and that gender equity is systematically monitored throughout resettlement.

The LARP highlights the risk of exclusion of women from compensation due to male-dominated land title registration and household financial control patterns. While one third of commercial structures are owned by women, household income and financial decisions are predominantly controlled by men. This creates a significant risk that compensation payments may not equitably reach women or benefit them directly. The risk is compounded by cultural and social norms, mobility constraints, and limited financial autonomy for many women. Therefore, special attention shall be given during LARP implementation to ensure that women are directly informed, consulted, and provided with accessible mechanisms to receive and benefit from compensation and livelihood restoration measures.

Specific Gender-Sensitive Measures in LARP Implementation are presented in Table 38.



Table 38: Gender-Sensitive Measures in LARP Implementation

Measure	Implementation Approach	Responsible Entity	Monitoring Indicators	Timeline
Support for informal female enterprises	LARP census records include informal, home-based and agriculture-adjacent female-run enterprises. A dedicated livelihood support pathway under the Income Restoration and Rehabilitation Program (IRRP) provides assistance proportionate to pre-project income.	Social Specialist (implementation), PIU	Number/value of livelihood support payments; LARP census disaggregated by registered vs. informal female-run enterprises	Prior to compensation; support pathway operational from LARP disclosure through livelihood restoration monitoring
Equitable compensation access	Compensation payments made jointly to spouses or with direct notification to women. Female household members consulted individually on valuation and entitlements. GRM includes a channel for women to raise concerns independently.	Social Specialist (implementation), PIU	LARP payment records disaggregated by joint/individual mechanism; consultation records disaggregated by sex; GRM complaint log	Compensation stage; consultation and GRM access ongoing through monitoring
Recognition of de facto female-headed households	Households where male head is absent due to labor migration flagged as de facto PAHs and included in LARP vulnerability register. They receive the same entitlements as de jure PAHs.	Social Specialist (implementation), PIU	LARP consultation records disaggregated by de jure/de facto FHH; number/value of enhanced livelihood packages; GRM self-identification log	LARP disclosure and consultation stage; GRM pathway open through monitoring
Monitoring of gender outcomes	LARP monitoring disaggregates consultation, payment, livelihood restoration participation, and grievance resolution outcomes by sex. Corrective actions applied where female PAPs' outcomes fall below male PAPs.	Social Specialist (implementation), PIU	Comparative reporting of female vs. male PAP outcome rates per indicator; LARP progress reports	Livelihood restoration monitoring period



9.8. Monitoring and Evaluation of Income Restoration

Implementation of the Income Restoration and Rehabilitation Program shall be monitored by the Executing Agency as part of overall LARP implementation monitoring.

Monitoring shall assess whether compensation has been paid in accordance with this LARP, whether affected businesses have resumed normal operations, whether agricultural production has been restored, whether irrigation and access to farmland have been reinstated, and whether affected households have successfully restored their pre-Project income levels.

Where monitoring identifies that the objectives of income restoration have not been fully achieved, additional corrective measures and supplementary assistance shall be implemented until satisfactory restoration outcomes have been demonstrated.

Monitoring indicators may include, among others:

- percentage of compensation payments completed before displacement;
- percentage of affected businesses that have resumed operation;
- percentage of affected farmers who have resumed agricultural production;
- number of vulnerable households receiving additional assistance;
- percentage of identified livelihood restoration measures completed;
- number of grievances related to livelihood restoration and their resolution status.

9.9. Implementation Responsibilities

Implementation of the Income Restoration and Rehabilitation Program shall be coordinated by the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) in cooperation with district khokimiyats, relevant government agencies, agricultural departments, employment support institutions, and other responsible organizations.

The PIU shall be responsible for:

- ensuring implementation of income restoration measures in accordance with this LARP;
- coordinating consultations with affected persons;
- monitoring implementation progress;
- maintaining records of assistance provided;
- reporting implementation progress to AIB.

District khokimiyats shall facilitate implementation of locally administered support measures, including coordination with agricultural authorities, employment services, business development institutions, and social protection agencies.



10. COST AND BUDGET

This section provides the LARP cost estimates for compensation and mitigation measures. The LARP compensation budget has been developed based on the Inventory of Losses (IOL), Census Survey, socio-economic survey, consultations with affected persons, and market information collected during field investigations. These LARP cost estimates reflect the planning and budgeting framework for resettlement implementation and ensure alignment with the principles of full replacement cost under AIB ESS2 and applicable national legislation.

The LARP cost estimates for permanent land acquisition under the Project (Lots 1-2) amounts to **UZS 38 604 517 563.7 UZS OR US\$ 3 220 012.6**. This includes a **10% contingency** covering price escalation and entitlements to be confirmed during census verification, including livelihood assistance for unpaid family workers. The details of the LARP cost estimates for each category of impact are presented in Table 39.

Table 39: Estimated cost of the land acquisition and resettlement³⁶

Item of expenses	Total, UZS	Total, US\$
A. Compensation for losses lands and assets¹		
Compensation for land	14 518 072 610	1 210 954
Compensation for crops and trees	414 060 000	34 537
Compensation for structures / buildings	16 721 699 057	1 394 764
Compensation for business profits	1 982 058 000	165 324
Compensation for employment (agricultural lands)	745 926 300	62 218
Transport allowances	16 892 000	1 409
Severity allowances	50 676 000	4 227
Vulnerability allowances	14 832 000	1 237
Sub-total 1:	34 464 215 967,0	2 874 669,4
B. Gender & Women's Livelihood Support (IRRP)²		
Equal access to compensation (Legal support, opening of bank accounts, notarized consents)	23 100 000	1 927
Community mobilization & training (local centers for women to develop entrepreneurial skills, business management, and trade practices in makhallas)	9 800 000	817
Access to finance	10 450 000	872

³⁶ Compensation for land, crops and trees, structures and business losses is shown at full replacement cost. It includes replacement-cost multipliers (1.08–1.30) covering registration fees and taxes, transaction costs and the cost of replacing the asset.

Item of expenses	Total, UZS	Total, US\$
(Consultations on business plans and assistance in obtaining microloans)		
Priority employment in project (Targeted local female recruitment & job fair sessions in mahallas)	7 500 000	626
Vocational & language training (Professional Short-terms Development / accounting, tailoring, trade, IT & digital, language skills courses)	37 500 000	3 128
Support for higher education (Career guidance, consultations, and administrative support)	427 500 000	35 658
Support for new business start-ups (Direct logistical assistance with relocation, setting up new retail outlets, and transporting equipment for women entrepreneurs)	25 650 000	2 139
Integration into value chains (Consulting support for entering new markets and establishing connections with suppliers and clusters)	89 300 000	7 448
Sub-total 2:	630 800 000	52 615
Sub-total 3:	35 095 015 967	2 927 285.0
Contingencies (10%) ³	3 509 501 596,7	292 728,4
GRAND TOTAL:	38 604 517 563,7	3 220 012,6

Exchange rate: 1 US\$ = 11 989 UZS, Central Bank of Uzbekistan

¹ Compensation for land, crops and trees, structures and business losses is shown at full replacement cost. It includes replacement-cost multipliers (1.08–1.30; Section 8.1.1, Table 25 and Annex 5) covering registration fees and taxes, transaction costs and the cost of replacing the asset. These add about UZS 4.39 billion (US\$ 366 000) to the base market values. No deduction is made for depreciation or salvaged materials.

² IRRP: Income Restoration and Rehabilitation Program.

³ The contingency covers price escalation and entitlements whose number of beneficiaries will only be confirmed when the census is verified. These include livelihood assistance for unpaid family workers (3 months' minimum wage per verified person; Section 3.3.5 and Entitlement Matrix, Category D).

11. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

The project initiator is the CR under the Ministry of Transport of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The M37 road reconstruction will be coordinated by the Committee for Roads. CR will act as the PIU in charge of the day-to-day project implementation.

To ensure the effective implementation of LARP, it is important to determine responsible parties and allocate responsibilities between them. Therefore, main parties are outlined as follows:

- Committee for Roads under the Ministry of Transport as executing agency (EA);
- Avtoylinvest Agency under the Committee for Roads and Project Implementation Unit (PIU) – CR;
- Design Institute (DI);
- Bukhara and Navoi provincial khokimiyats – governing state organization in province;
- Relevant district khokimiyats in Kyzyltepa district (Navoi Province) and Gijduvon, Vobkent, Bukhara, Jondor Karakul, and Alat districts (Bukhara Province);
- Independent valuator/s;
- Independent E&S Consultant.

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

11.1. Key Responsible Parties

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

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

Relevant khokimiyats will play a vital role over implementation of land acquisition and livelihood restoration process following the development of site -specific Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP). It will be responsibility of CR to oversee the preparation and implementation of the project to ensure the compliance with this site -specific LARPs (by a competent third-party consultant, if required).

11.1.2. Project Implementation Unit (PIU)

The PIU has been established as implementing agency under Avtoylinvest. The PIU is responsible for overall Project implementation, monitoring, and financial control, including land acquisition and resettlement activities.

The PIU has a designated safeguards specialist accountable for ensuring that all the activities related to land acquisition and involuntary resettlement are being followed and implemented in accordance with applicable Uzbekistan legislation and AIB policies.

The PIU is 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.
- Review LARPs and other social safeguards documents and reports.
- 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.
- Liaise with province and district administration for resettlement and land acquisition activities, including undertaking public consultations, census and socio-economic studies, detailed measurements, and community perception surveys.
- 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.
- Ensure timely disbursement of compensation and assistance to PAPs in close coordination with the relevant line departments.
- Conduct monitoring of LARPs implementation and provide regular reporting.
- Assists in the organization of the appraisal, collection of Cadastre documents and provision of compensation payment to the subjects.
- Ensure disclosure of LARPs, implementation plans, and monitoring documents.
- Ensure the Project meets the loan covenants.

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

PIU will also be supported by a Project Management Consultant (PMC) with responsibilities to:

- Provide overall project management support.
- Contract supervision and administration.
- LARPs implementation support and reporting.
- Monitoring and evaluation of the Project progress, including monitoring and evaluation of the resettlement activities.
- Ensure all subprojects meet safeguards requirements and are in line with LARP.

- Deliver relevant training and capacity building to PCU, other Project consultants, contractors, suppliers, and, if need, to line departments and local authorities on resettlement management.

11.1.3. Bukhara and Navoi province khokimiyats

Considering that 69 kilometers of current road crosses Navoi (Kyzyltepa district) and Bukhara provinces, the province administrations must take following responsibilities:

- Oversee the development of the LARP (using a qualified third-party consultant, if required);
- Conduct meaningful consultations with PAPs and determine their needs and requirements for additional support;
- Negotiate with landowners/users and agree on lease conditions for permanent and temporary land acquisition;
- Arrange hiring an independent valuer to evaluate the land and other constructional impact to PAPs as deemed appropriate;
- Disclose the entitlement and compensation calculation to PAPs;
- Sign compensation agreements with PAPs to compensate losses that occur due to economic displacement and physical resettlement;
- Support the grievance mechanism throughout the LARP 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.

11.1.4. Relevant district khokimiyats

Kyzyltepa district (Navoi Province) and Gijduvon, Vobkent, Bukhara, Jondor Karakul, and Alat (Bukhara Province) district khokimiyats under management of province khokimiyat should:

- Oversee the development of the LARP (using a qualified third-party consultant, if required);
- Conduct meaningful consultations with PAPs and determine their needs and requirements for additional support;
- Negotiate with landowners/users and agree on lease conditions for permanent and temporary procurement of land;
- Arrange hiring an independent valuer, as appropriate, to evaluate the land to be acquired and other constructional impacts to PAPs;

- Disclose the entitlement and compensation calculation with PAPs;
- Sign compensation agreements with PAPs to compensate losses that occur due to the economic displacement and physical resettlement;
- Support the grievance mechanism throughout the LARP process;
- Provide payment to PAPs before the commencement of constructional works;
- Sign land allocation order which is required for Project as per project design;
- Relocate public utility structures together with relevant department of district khokimiyats, if required by Project;
- Relocate cultural heritage objects together with relevant department of local khokimiyat, if required by Project.

11.1.5. Cadastre Agency under the Ministry of Economy and Finance

Cadastre 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 site specific LARP finalization and implementation. It is responsible for:

- Identifying land losses incurred by landowners 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;
- Approving the Implementation Act and the attached plan;
- Amending government edicts on land use and land ownership as well as other Cadastre documents.

11.1.6. 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 compensation for land / property acquisition and resettlement. On behalf of the GoU, the Ministry of Finance will also sign the loan agreement with the AIIB 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,
- “Uzgiprozem” 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.

11.1.7. Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)

The AIIB has specific requirements for involuntary resettlement under its ESP and ESS2, AIIB also has disclosure requirements with which the Project must comply, AIIB will monitor the preparation and implementation of site-specific LARPs to ensure compliance with its safeguard framework.

AIIB's responsibilities are as follows:

- Review site-specific LARPs to ensure alignment with ESP and ESS2 requirements.
- Provide concurrence and approval of LARPs before any land acquisition, displacement, or civil works commence.
- Ensure disclosure of final LARPs on AIIB's website and the PIU portal, in accessible languages and formats.
- Monitor implementation of LARPs through periodic reviews, supervision missions, and reporting requirements, ensuring that compensation and livelihood restoration measures are delivered prior to displacement.
- Verify compliance with cut-off dates, eligibility criteria, and grievance redress mechanisms, ensuring that vulnerable groups are adequately protected.
- Require corrective actions if LARP implementation deviates from agreed standards or timelines.



The following matrix summarizes the institutional responsibilities for land acquisition, compensation, and LARP implementation (Table 40).

Table 40: Institutional Responsibility Matrix for Land Acquisition, Compensation, and LARP Implementation

Function / Activity	Responsible Party	Detailed Responsibilities	Supporting Institutions
Executing Agency	Committee for Roads (CR)	Issues legal basis for land acquisition; oversees LARP compliance; coordinates project implementation	Ministry of Transport
Implementing Unit	PIU under Avtoylinvest	Overall project implementation, monitoring, financial control; safeguards compliance; LARP preparation; socio-economic surveys; compensation budgeting; disclosure; reporting	Project Management Consultant (PMC)
Design confirmation	Design Institute (DI)	Prepares final design, layouts, and construction documentation	PIU
Land acquisition legal basis	CR	Issues legal documents to khokimiyats for land acquisition	Provincial & district khokimiyats
Census/DMS & socio-economic survey	PIU with district khokimiyats	Conducts census, socio-economic studies, detailed measurements, consultations	Independent E&S Consultant, Mahalla Committees
Valuation of assets	Independent valuers	Evaluate land, structures, crops, business losses	Provincial/district khokimiyats
Eligibility verification	PIU	Verifies PAP eligibility, prepares documentation	Mahalla Committees
Compensation approval	Cabinet of Ministers, Ministry of Economy & Finance	Approves compensation amounts, authorizes funds	CR, Provincial khokimiyats
Compensation payment	Provincial/district khokimiyats	Sign agreements, disburse payments before displacement	Ministry of Finance, Local Banks
Livelihood restoration	PIU, Provincial khokimiyats	Implement income restoration programs, training, agricultural support	Women's Committee, Ministry of Agriculture, Association of Businesswomen



Function / Activity	Responsible Party	Detailed Responsibilities	Supporting Institutions
Support for vulnerable households	PIU, Mahalla Committees	Identify vulnerable PAPs, provide additional assistance	Public Fund for Women & Families
Grievance management (GRM)	PIU, Grievance Redress Committees	Operate GRM, ensure access for women and vulnerable groups	Provincial/district khokimiyats, Mahalla Committees
Monitoring & evaluation	PIU, Independent E&S Consultant	Monitor LARP implementation, report to CR and AIIB	AIIB supervision missions
Site-handover certification	PIU, CR	Certify land clearance and handover for construction	Provincial/district khokimiyats
Reporting	PIU	Submit reports on LARP implementation, compensation, livelihood restoration	CR, AIIB
Cadastre & land restitution	Cadastre Agency	Identify land losses, restitution, protective zones, land-for-land allocation	Regional/district Cadastre offices
Agricultural land evaluation	“Uzgiprozem” Institute	Evaluate agricultural losses and harvest impacts	Ministry of Agriculture
Court resolution of disputes	Local Courts	Resolve disputes if agreement not reached; issue binding decisions	CR, Khokimiyats
International oversight	AIIB	Review LARPs, ensure compliance with ESP/ESS2, disclosure, monitoring, corrective actions	PIU, CR



12. GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

The project recognizes the need for a structured, transparent, and accessible [Grievance Redress Mechanism \(GRM\)](#) to ensure that PAPs can raise concerns about land acquisition, compensation, resettlement assistance, livelihood restoration, and any other physical and/ or economic displacement impacts and have them addressed fairly and promptly. In this context, a fine distinction is made between a complaint and grievance based on the nature the issues flagged and the jurisdiction thereof:

- [Complaint](#): an individual or a group of individuals express dissatisfaction related to an impact caused by a project activity. The client/ operator (or contractor) is expected to address and resolve it. A complaint can be addressed within the ambit of the client/ operator and normally of a less serious nature than a grievance; and
- [Grievance](#): it is the prerogative of an individual or group whose livelihood, health and safety, cultural norms and heritage are adversely affected or likely to be affected by a project activity which, if not addressed effectively, and if not addressed, shall cause severe social/ environmental and / or reputational risks endangering sustainability.

The project's grievance redress mechanism (GRM) is meant to safeguard project's social and environmental performance by ensuring addressal of issues and concerns aired by the PAPs with no 'costs' to them and without retribution. The redress mechanisms shall cover both complaints and grievances (hereinafter referred to only as 'grievances') as both need to be addressed. Elements of a GRM comprise: (i) a well-defined institutional setup; (ii) well understood and functional access points; (iii) a system (manual and/ or digital) to register and acknowledge grievances; (iv) procedure to screen and categorize a grievance to enable appropriate handling; (v) standard operating procedures to enquire / examine and resolve the issues providing a feedback to the aggrieved person; (vi) a mechanism to appeal and escalate the issue, if it is not resolved to the satisfaction of a PAP; (vii) sensitive to GBV and SEA/SH issues; and (iv) monitoring, documentation and dissemination. The GRM works within existing legal and cultural frameworks, providing an additional opportunity to resolve grievances at the local project level. The main objective behind project specific grievance mechanism is to ensure timely and user-friendly solution to the complaints received from the PAPs. 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 PAPs can address their complaints to the courts at any time and not only after using the GRM. The above in view, the project's GRM is designed.

12.1. GRM Design for the project

Institutional Setup – Three Tier Setup

- **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. Make mahalla/community access an explicit GRM intake route, while ensuring grievances are formally registered by the project. The Contractor or mahalla/village assembly will try to resolve or clarify the issue within 15 days. Unresolved issues will be referred to the district khokimiyat Grievance Focal Point (GFP).

To ensure gender-inclusive accessibility a designated Female GRM Focal Point shall be formally assigned at the primary intake level across all affected mahallas (e.g., the Mahalla Women's Committee representative or a designated Female Community Liaison). Her name and direct contact details shall be disclosed locally to allow women, particularly from vulnerable or female-headed households to lodge grievances directly and confidentially without requiring male household heads or committee members as intermediaries.

- **Level 2 (District Khokimiyat):** If a complaint is escalated to the District Khokimiyat, the Khokimiyat 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. District Khokimiyat may refer and seek the involvement of CR as appropriate.
- **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) The PIU informs the complainant within 2 days.
 - (ii) The PIU establishes complaint handling team with members Head of PIU, representatives from CR area representative office, District Khokimiyat. 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 15 days, and if 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 AIB office and District Khokimiyat regarding the same.

At Level 3, the PIU Grievance Redress Team formally includes the PIU Female Social and Gender Specialist. She will be directly responsible for recording, tracking, and facilitating the resolution of female-specific grievances, ensuring that gender-differentiated impacts on livelihoods, compensation access, and social safety are reviewed with appropriate technical oversight.

- **Appellate (Provincial Khokimiyat):** If a grievance is not resolved within 30 days, the complainants or her/his representative can submit its complaint to the provincial khokimiyat, The Provincial khokimiyat will also have 15 calendar days to resolve the complaint.
- **Apex (Court):** If the complaint is still unresolved, the complainant can submit his/her complaint to the appropriate court of law. It should be noted that PAPs remain free to approach the courts at any time.
- **Committees'** composition shall be decided by CR ensuring due representation to women, local influencers and experts.

Define Access Points

Make grievance submission simple and accessible. Any grievance received through any channel shall be accepted and entered into the tracking system; verbal complaints or even anonymous calls are all to be recorded by staff rather than requiring the complainant to draft a letter. Thus, the system provides for:

- Provide multiple channels: written forms, phone, email, in-person.
- Place complaint boxes at construction sites and local offices.
- Publicize contact details widely.
- Contact details for each of these methods are included in the next section. A standardized grievance form has been prepared (Annex 6), reflecting location, language preferences, and communication opportunities of identified stakeholders.

Register and Acknowledge Complaints

Ensure transparency in grievance intake.

- Maintain a complaint logbook/database
- Acknowledge receipt within 3–5 working days
- Assign a unique tracking number
- Introduce a unique case ID and a consolidated PIU register with minimum data fields and restricted records for sensitive cases.
- Every grievance, irrespective of channel, should be entered into the project grievance register and assigned a unique case number. The register should be capture at minimum: date received; channel; location/lot; issue category; brief description; confidentiality status; responsible person/entity; actions and deadlines; status; date and form of response; escalation; agreed resolution;

implementation verification; and closure date. Sensitive-case records should be separated or access-restricted.

Screening and Categorization

Classify grievances by type and urgency.

- Distinguish between land acquisition, compensation, construction impacts, safety
- Flag urgent cases for priority handling
- Assign appropriate personnel and/ or agency to examine the issue
- Identify subject, urgency, responsible party, confidentiality needs and whether immediate protective action is required.

Enquiry and Resolution

- Present a simple sequence: receive -> register -> acknowledge -> screen/classify -> assign/investigate -> propose/implement resolution -> communicate -> close or escalate
- GRC investigates within **15–30 days**
- Anonymous Calls -Retain anonymous access and explain how cases are investigated and how feedback is provided where direct contact is unavailable.
- Sensitive / GBV complaints-- ordinary committee discussion; designate trained focal points and define confidentiality, consent, referral and restricted-access recordkeeping.
- Consult PAPs, contractors, and officials.
- Gather facts and documents; consult the complainant and relevant parties; undertake site verification where needed.
- Agree/decide corrective action and communicate the reasoned response in an accessible form.
- Track agreed actions to completion and verify implementation for material cases.
- Provide written resolution with justification.
- Close after action/feedback is documented or escalate promptly as appropriate.

Appealing and Escalation

Offer higher-level review if unresolved.

- Escalate to higher level GRCs
- Assist PAPs, if need be, to approach courts or AIIB accountability mechanism if dissatisfied.

Monitoring and Reporting

Track performance and share outcomes.

- Publish quarterly reports on grievances received and resolved
- Share outcomes with the affected community and AIIB

- Use feedback to improve project practices
- Indicators of monitoring could include: (i) Volume- Number received during period and cumulative; (ii) Type and Location - Issue category, lot/road section and relevant settlement/project area; (iii) Status - Open, under review, action agreed, resolved/closed, escalated; (iv) Timeliness - Time to acknowledgment, response and closure & overdue cases; (v) Corrective action-- Action agreed, responsible entity, deadline and verification status; (vi) Sensitive cases-- Aggregated/anonymized reporting only; and (vii) Trends-- Recurring complaints/root causes and management action taken in response.

12.2. Responsibilities

12.2.1. Committee of Roads

The CR is responsible for establishing and maintaining the grievance redress mechanism (GRM) in accordance with the stipulated AIIB requirements. GRM at PIU level will be established 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 GRM to be shared with the AIIB.

Semiannual reports, to be submitted to the AIIB, shall include section of GRM, which provides information on the following:

- Status of GRM implementation (procedures, training, public awareness campaigns, budgeting etc.);
- Qualitative data on number of grievances received (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: letters, emails, text messages, verbal narration, grievance boxes, and registers.

12.2.2. Khokimiyats

Each responsible khokimiyat will identify sufficient staff members to undertake land acquisition and livelihood restoration engagement activities as required in this LARP. These staff members will start once identified and PIUs in LARP development and implementation, it will take over engagement activities following the ESIA phase.

12.3. National Complaint Handling System

The Project GRM and the national complaint handling system operate in a complementary rather than substitute manner. Affected persons are encouraged to first use the Project-level GRM to facilitate rapid and project-specific resolution of grievances related to compensation, construction impacts, access restrictions, resettlement, or implementation of corrective measures. The Project GRM is designed to provide direct communication with responsible project entities and to resolve issues at the lowest practical level without requiring formal administrative procedures.

At the same time, use of the Project GRM does not limit or replace the right of affected persons to access national complaint mechanisms at any stage of the process. Affected persons may directly submit complaints through the national system, including the Virtual Reception of the President, local administrations, or judicial mechanisms, particularly in cases involving legal disputes, dissatisfaction with administrative decisions, or where project-level resolution is considered insufficient.

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the Appeals of Individuals and Legal Entities was introduced on 29 October 2014 and this law replaced the earlier law on Appeal of Citizens that was introduced on 13 December 2012. This law guarantees the right to appeal and prescribes the requirements of an appeal, its form and structure. 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 various options to submit their appeals:

- 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 <http://pm.gov.uz>; 3) By visiting the People's Reception Office.

Importantly, submission of grievances through national mechanisms does not terminate project-level follow-up responsibilities. Where a complaint related to the Project is submitted through national systems, the PIU and Project GRM remain responsible for

coordination, follow-up, and monitoring of resolution outcomes, particularly for safeguards-related issues and implementation of site-specific LARP.

The addresses of the 14 People's Reception Offices in each district of the Bukhara region are indicated on its website or on the official website.

The mechanism ensures the protection of the constitutional rights of citizens when addressing the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Through this system, any individuals from project area, can send their statements, proposals, and complaints to the portal of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. After receiving a complaint from a resident of the project area, the responsible person from the online portal will provide the applicant with the contact details of the responsible person from the Republican Road Fund under the Ministry of Transport of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The Republican Road Fund will directly contact the GRM with a request to resolve the complaint, with the possibility of sending the complaint via email. In the new version of the Virtual Reception, the applicant can indicate the mahalla in which he/she lives when submitting the appeal. This will speed up the resolution of the issue and help determine which sector is responsible for resolving it.

The online portal provides provisions for checking the status of the complaint and further appeal if the applicant is subjected to persecution for submitting the complaint. If someone who has submitted a complaint is being persecuted, he/she can quickly report this by clicking a special "button" on the same website. Such reports will be considered promptly and with the priority involvement of law enforcement agencies.

12.4. Contact details

Contact details of for the implementing agency representatives who will be responsible for receipt of grievances during the LARP implementation stage are provided in Table 411.

Table 41: Contact details

Pre-Construction Phase	
Committee for road	
Project Phone Line	Phone + +99871 207-67-68; +99871 200-02-04
Project E-mail	info@uzavtoyul.uz www.uzavtoyul.uz t.me/avtoyulqumita www.facebook.com/uzavtoyul/
Official Letter Address	Mustakillik avenue 68A, Tashkent, Uzbekistan
Contact person	Mr. Farrukh Utaganov, PIU Director Mr. Nodirbek Masjidov, PIU social and environmental specialist

Local administration (District Khokimiyat)	
Provincial khokimiyat	Khokimiyat of Navoi province Phone: + 998 79 229 62 06 Email: info@navoi.uz Address: Islom Karimov street, 77A, Navoi city Khokimiyat of Bukhara province Phone: +99865 222-22-22; Email: info@buxoro.uz Address: 205018, Bukhara city, I, Karimov street, 1 (next to the "Bukhara shopping complex»building
District khokimiyat	Khokimiyat Kyzyltepa district, Navoi province Phone: +99879 222-00-01 Email: giziltepa@nv.uz Address: Uzbekistan street, 43, Kyzyltepa district, Navoi province
	Khokimiyat Bukhara district, Bukhara province Phone: +998 65 542-57-62 Email: giziltepa@nv.uz Address: Uzbekistan street, 43, Kyzyltepa district, Navoi province
	Khokimiyat Gijduvan district, Bukhara province Phone: +998 65 572-13-33 Email: gijduvon_th@umail.uz Address: Gijduvan district, Mustakillik square 2nd house
	Khokimiyat Vobkent district, Bukhara province Phone: +99865-332-35-60 Email: info@buxoro.uz Address: 55, Imam Bukhari street, Vobkent district
Operation and Management office of CR (Operation phase)	
Operation and Management office of the CR	Contractor – Contact details to be confirmed. Social Manager will collect grievances during stakeholder meetings, through phone calls, e-mails, etc., and manage them.
Project Owner Social Manager	Social Manager will collect grievances during stakeholder meetings, through phone calls, e-mails, etc., and manage them.
National complaint handling system	
Province & District khokimiyats	Khokimiyats of Bukhara and Navoi Provinces
National level	Virtual reception of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan - By calling the phone number 0-800-210-00-00 or the short number 10-00; - By using the online portal and filling out a special request form on the website pm.gov.uz; - By visiting the People's Reception Office. The address of the 14 People's Reception offices in each district of the Bukhara and Navoi provinces is provided on its site.

12.5. AIIB's Project-affected Peoples Mechanism

AIIB has project-affected people's mechanism. Two or more project-affected people, who believe, they have been or are likely to be adversely affected by AIIB's project activities, and their concerns cannot be addressed satisfactorily through project-level GRM or AIIB management processes, may file a complaint for an independent and impartial review by AIIB's Project-affected People's Mechanism (PPM).

Refer for details about the process, time limits of filing complaint and types of complaints eligible for the PPM to the "Rules of procedure of the project-affected people's mechanism issued by the managing director, complaints-resolution, evaluation and integrity unit (CEIU) June 13, 2019".

The complaint may be sent to PPM by mail, email, fax or hand delivered to PPM. The PPM can be contacted through a dedicated PPM website, via the AIIB homepage <https://www.aiib.org> or by contact information below:

Managing director, complaints-resolution, evaluation and integrity unit

Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)

Tower A, Asia Financial Center, No.1 Tianchen East Road, Chaoyang District, Beijing 100101, Tel: +86-10-8358-0187, Fax: +86-108358-0000, Email: ppm@aiib.org

Time limits for filing complaints in general are 24 months from the project closing date or last disbursement date depending on financial modality.

In the context of preparation of site-specific Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plans (LARPs), the AIIB PPM is particularly relevant. Certain resettlement activities, including compensation payments and demolition of structures, were undertaken prior to the clearance of safeguards planning instruments, while some corrective measures remain pending. Although the Project-level GRM has been operational and compensation for core impacts has largely been implemented, the PPM remains available to affected persons who consider that project-related concerns, including compensation issues, pending corrective measures, or unresolved resettlement impacts, have not been adequately addressed through project-level processes.

Sequence of grievance resolution: affected persons are informed that the PPM functions as an accountability mechanism of last resort. The expected sequence is generally as follows:

- (i) submission of concerns through the Project-level GRM, managed by the PIU and coordinated with the khokimiyat, to enable timely resolution at the project level;
- (ii) where relevant, use of national administrative or legal remedies and escalation through the PIU or competent authorities;
- (iii) engagement with AIIB management where concerns remain unresolved; and

- (iv) referral to the PPM where affected persons believe that project-related harms have not been adequately addressed, and prior resolution pathways have proven insufficient. Affected persons retain the right to approach the PPM without losing access to other available remedies.

Information regarding the availability of AIIB accountability mechanisms has been disclosed to affected persons through consultations, meetings, and safeguard-related information materials. Information on grievance channels and escalation pathways has also been communicated by the PIU in coordination with the khokimiyat during consultations with affected persons, including discussions related to compensation and resettlement impacts.

Complaints/appeals cannot be considered by the PPM if:

- (i) they do not relate to a project approved for AIIB funding or for which PSI has been disclosed
- (ii) they are anonymous
- (iii) they make accusations of fraud, corruption, or other prohibited practices, or are related to procurement.

12.6. Forms of lodging grievances / complaints

The following include the forms of lodging grievances:

- Letter to GRCs;
- Telephonic grievances on the phone number linked to GRC members. The grievances received telephonically will be noted in the telephonic grievances register.

Grievances communicated to any of the GRC members or the field staff of PIU verbally by the stakeholders, The GRC members or the field staff should insist the stakeholders to give the written complaint, which will be given to the GRC.

In the grievance or appeal of an individual and / or legal entity, should indicate the last name, first name (patronymic, if available) of the individual, information of his / her place of residence and the essence of the appeal, contact person and his/her contact information must be indicated.

If the complainant wishes to remain anonymous, and grievance or appeal received anonymously, such cases shall be registered and verified, The GRC evaluates, if it is legitimate according to situation presented in the anonymous grievance or appeal, and act on behalf of the complainant, evaluate and resolve the issue, If the arguments stated in the grievance are not confirmed, a conclusion is drawn up about this, where the reasons of terminating the redress of the current grievance are stated, A conclusion of

terminating the grievance redress is confirmed by GRC members, after that the complaint is removed from control.

It is possible that anonymous grievances or appeals may become more difficult to consider, resolve the issue and protect the interest of the complainant, Therefore, the complainants, raising anonymous grievances or appeals shall provide sufficient facts and data to enable the GRC to investigate the case, The feedback and decision made, the actions planned and implemented regarding the anonymous grievances and appeals, shall be (i) printed and posted on the information billboards or local mass media, and (ii) send back to the same source, where the anonymous grievance or appeal has been received from (e.g. unknown media account), if applicable.

The GRC members, involved in implementing the GRM, make sure that confidentiality/anonymity is respected.

Outcomes of all grievances and appeals, and their resolution process will also be documented in the grievance database and reflected in the project periodic progress reports.

The following principles guide the grievance redress process:

- **Impartiality:** The receipt and resolution of grievances shall be guided by the key principles of impartiality, The decision ought to be based on objective criteria, rather than on bias and prejudice, The parties reviewing grievance shall be impartial and free of conflict of interest in relation to the grievance and/or the parties involved; in case of any interest, such members shall inform their relations to the case or the complainant and be replaced for the subject case.
- **Awareness:** The customers and public shall be made aware of the Project-level GRM, the process of the grievance resolution and members of the Grievance Redress Committee, The IA shall disseminate such information for public attention through its website, newspapers and media, as well as project disclosure and public consultations activities.
- **Accessibility:** The GRM shall be easily accessible in terms of physical location, language, and culturally appropriate to people, The appeals and complaints of project affected people, or any other entities, can be received in various modes, The informational documents and announcements shall be non-technical and in language understood by people.
- **Timeliness:** All appeals and grievances, irrespective of their nature and size shall be resolved, and corrective actions should be taken within a reasonable and shortest timeline.
- **Participation:** The complainants and / or their representatives shall be part of the resolution process, and be provided with opportunities to be heard, and informed about the grievance process. All processes should be documented.
- **Feedback:** Provide timely feedback to inquiries and the complainant in each phase of grievance redress process including the basis of the decision; the parties

involved in the grievance redress process; information and documents collected and reviewed; and the next steps in case of accepting or rejecting the proposed resolution.

- **Gender and social inclusiveness:** The grievance redress process shall consider social and gender roles, needs and constraints of men and women, The project staff shall be trained and aware of the gender-sensitive approaches, Confidentiality and discretion are particularly important in gender-sensitive cases, The protocol for handling sensitive complaints (including gender-related and GBV) is based on the principles of confidentiality and data protection, All sensitive complaints, especially those related to GBV, are handled confidentially, The personal information of the complainant is not disclosed without their written consent, Documents and records are stored in a secure system with limited access to authorized persons.

To operationalize this principle for sensitive, GBV, and SEA/SH complaints involving project workers, a survivor-centered handling protocol is enforced:

- **Gender-Matched Intake:** All sensitive and gender-related complaints are received and processed exclusively by female focal points (at Mahalla or PIU level).
- **Confidential Register:** Cases are assigned an anonymized unique Case ID and stored in a restricted-access register separate from general public logs.
- **Referral Pathways:** With the survivor's informed consent, cases are immediately linked to established national support services, including the 1146 National Helpline and Regional Women's Rehabilitation Centers under Presidential Decree No. 5116."

12.7. Monitoring of complaints

Regular monitoring of GRM Cases will be carried out by the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) in coordination with the local administration Each case is tracked using a unique identifier and categorized by type (e.g., project impact, compensation issues, access, gender-based concerns, working conditions etc.), All registered GRM cases are given in monthly, quarterly and semiannual reports, Monitoring includes the following:

- Type of complaint
- Project area details
- Category of complaint
- Status of resolution (open, under review, resolved)
- Time taken to respond and close each case.

A confidential procedure of resolving complaints is maintained for sensitive cases, including those related to GBV, with restricted access and anonymized reporting.

Reporting to AIB and Stakeholders: A consolidated GRM performance report are submitted to AIB on monthly, quarterly and semiannual basis, summarizing:

- Number and types of complaints received
- Resolution rates and timelines
- Actions taken and corrective measures implemented
- Any escalated cases or serious incidents.

Use of Feedback to Improve Project Implementation: Findings from GRM monitoring are used to identify patterns and root causes of recurring issues, The PIU and local administration convene monthly coordination meetings with the Contractor and Consultant to:

- Review GRM trends
- Adjust project activities, site management, or communication strategies
- Enhance community engagement practices.

Feedback from affected persons is documented and used to refine mitigation measures, improve grievance handling efficiency, and strengthen social safeguards throughout the project lifecycle.

Monitoring of GRM data forms an integral component of ESS2 compliance assessment and implementation monitoring under the Project, Information generated through the GRM, particularly complaints related to compensation, land acquisition, livelihood impacts, demolition timing, access restrictions, and vulnerable households, is systematically reviewed to identify unresolved safeguards issues and residual social risks.

12.8. GRM Disclosure

At the LARP stage, before contractors and supervision consultants are mobilized, responsibility for awareness-raising lies with the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) in close coordination with the khokimiyat and mahalla committees, The objective is to ensure that all affected persons, including vulnerable households, farmers, women, and business owners, are fully informed about the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), its procedures, and their rights to lodge complaints.

Key objectives of GRM awareness:

- Guarantee that all affected persons understand their right to lodge grievances and the available channels.
- Ensure that information is accessible, culturally appropriate, and available in local languages.
- Build trust in the grievance process by emphasizing confidentiality, impartiality, and timely resolution.

- Strengthen stakeholder engagement by involving khokimiyat and mahalla committees as trusted intermediaries between PIU and communities.
- Provide special outreach to vulnerable groups.

Information dissemination strategy includes:

- **Printed brochures and handouts:** Distributed through khokimiyat offices, mahalla committees, PIU field visits, and public institutions. Materials are provided in Uzbek and Russian, with simple step-by-step instructions on how to file a grievance, contact details of GRC members, and timelines for review.
- **Verbal dissemination:** Direct explanations during household visits, farmer consultations, and meetings with vulnerable groups. This ensures accessibility for individuals with limited literacy.
- **Stakeholder consultations:** Organized jointly by PIU and khokimiyat, targeting farmers, landowners, women's groups, and small businesses. These sessions explain the GRM process, record concerns, and provide clarifications on compensation and resettlement impacts.
- **Public meetings:** Community-wide gatherings facilitated by khokimiyat and mahalla committees to ensure broad awareness, especially in areas where land acquisition or resettlement impacts are anticipated.
- **Information boards and posters:** Installed at khokimiyat offices, mahalla centers, schools, and health facilities. Boards display GRM procedures, complaint forms, and contact numbers.
- **Local media and digital channels:** Announcements through local newspapers, radio, and Telegram channels managed by khokimiyat to reach wider audiences, including youth and migrants.

At the LARP stage, verbal communication plays a critical role in ensuring that all affected persons, including farmers, landowners, women, vulnerable households, and small businesses, understand the GRM and how to access it. Since literacy levels and access to printed materials may vary, verbal dissemination ensures inclusiveness and clarity.

Approach and Methods:

- **Community meetings:** Organized jointly by the PIU and khokimiyat, with participation of mahalla committees. Meetings explain the GRM process, rights of affected persons, and available grievance channels.
- **Household visits:** PIU field staff and khokimiyat representatives conduct door-to-door visits in areas where land acquisition or resettlement is expected, explaining procedures directly to households.
- **Farmer consultations:** Special sessions with agricultural producers to discuss land withdrawal, compensation, and grievance channels, ensuring farmers understand how to raise concerns about access to remaining plots or impacts on irrigation.
- **Mahalla committee briefings:** Local leaders are trained to verbally explain GRM procedures to residents, acting as trusted intermediaries.

- **Public announcements:** Verbal dissemination through local gatherings.

GRM outreach and disclosure activities will specifically target women through dedicated female Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and informational brochures distributed in mahallas. Information billboards at active civil works sites and community centers will clearly display the contact details of the local Female GRM Focal Point.

13. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

This Chapter presents the implementation schedule for all activities related to land acquisition, compensation, resettlement, livelihood restoration, monitoring, and completion of the LARP. The implementation schedule has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the AIIB ESS2 and the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Implementation of the LARP shall be completed prior to commencement of civil works within the respective construction sections. No land shall be acquired, no structures demolished, and no PAPs physically or economically displaced until compensation has been fully paid and all applicable assistance measures have been provided in accordance with this LARP.

The implementation schedule presented below is designed to guide LARP activities in line with the project design. While the specific timing of activities may be adjusted, the overall sequence of actions shall remain unchanged.

13.1. Pre-Implementation Activities

The PIU will ensure the relevant LARP is disclosed, consulted upon, and approved. Demolition or displacement shall not be permitted if the owner has not agreed to the compensation. Clear coordination with provincial and district khokimiyats shall be ensured throughout this process so that the LARP is fully implemented prior to the commencement of civil works. This LARP implementation is contractually linked to the Notice to Proceed (NTP) for civil works.

Any modifications to the LARP will be made and verified with PIU and AIIB team prior to any LAR activities commencing.

The LARP in English, Russian/Uzbek will be disclosed at the web-site of CR / Avtoyulinvest. Summary of LARP 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 LARP. PIU specialists will conduct the Social Compliance Audit to confirm that the LARP is implemented in compliance with AIIB requirements.

13.2. LARP Implementation Phase

Implementation of the LARP shall commence following approval of the allocation of compensation funds.

Prior to commencement of civil works, the Committee for Roads, through the PIU and in cooperation with the relevant regional and district khokimiyats, shall ensure that all eligible PAPs receive compensation and assistance in accordance with the Entitlement Matrix.

Implementation activities include:

- signing of compensation agreements with PAPs;
- opening of bank accounts where required;
- payment of compensation for affected assets;
- provision of resettlement assistance and allowances;
- implementation of livelihood restoration measures;
- relocation of affected households and businesses, where applicable;
- relocation of utilities and community infrastructure;
- provision of assistance to vulnerable households;
- operation of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM);
- internal monitoring of LARP implementation.

Compensation payments shall be completed before the Project takes possession of affected land or assets.

Affected persons shall receive sufficient advance notice before relocation or commencement of construction activities. Owners shall retain the right to harvest standing crops, remove movable property, and salvage reusable materials from affected structures without any deduction from compensation.

Civil works may commence only after:

- compensation has been fully paid;
- livelihood restoration measures have been initiated where applicable;
- relocation assistance has been completed;
- vulnerable households have received the additional support provided under this LARP;
- the PIU confirms completion of LARP implementation for the relevant construction section; and
- AIIB issues its no objection, where applicable.

13.3. Post-Resettlement Implementation Phase

Monitoring of resettlement activities and compliance of the project policies by PIU of CR and Avtoylinvest, as set out in this LARP, 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 AIIB its "no objection" for the mobilization of construction contractors.

A timeline for LARP preparation, implementation and post implementation is summarized in Table 42:

Table 42: Tentative LARP Implementation schedule

Activity	Q4 2026	Q1 2027	Q2 2027	Q3 2027	Remarks
PRE-IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES					
Public Consultation and Information Disclosure on Draft LARP	•				Consultation meetings and disclosure
AIIB Review and Approval (No Objection), where applicable	•				Prior to LARP implementation
Final Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP)	•	•			Approved and disclosed
LARP IMPLEMENTATION					
Preparation of Individual Compensation Payment Plans for each PAP		•	•		Including detailed compensation schedule
Distribution of Relocation Notices to Affected Households			•		Prior to relocation
Public Consultation and Information Sharing on LARP Implementation Activities		•	•		Continuous during implementation
Signing of Compensation Agreements			•		Prior to displacement
Disbursement of Compensation in accordance with the Entitlement Matrix			•		Prior to displacement
Livelihood Restoration Measures			•	•	Continue where required
Assistance to Vulnerable Households			•	•	According to LARP
Demolition and Relocation of Affected Structures and Assets			•		Only after full compensation has been paid
LARP Implementation Verification			•		PIU verification of LARP completion
Submission of LARP Implementation Report to AIIB for No Objection (where applicable)			•		Prior to commencement of civil works

Activity	Q4 2026	Q1 2027	Q2 2027	Q3 2027	Remarks
Bidding Process for Award of Civil Works Contract	•	•	•		May proceed in parallel; contract award and mobilization subject to LARP requirements
Notice to Proceed (NTP) for Civil Works			•		Issued only after LARP implementation is completed for the respective construction section
Commencement of Civil Works			•	•	Section-by-section after LARP completion
POST-IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES					
LARP Completion Audit / Social Compliance Audit				•	Where applicable
Monitoring of Livelihood Restoration Measures				To be confirmed	Duration to be confirmed during implementation
Completion of LARP				•	Upon fulfillment of all LARP commitments
ITERATIVE ACTIVITIES					
Operation of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	•	•	•	•	Throughout Project implementation
Internal Monitoring	•	•	•	•	Continuous throughout LARP implementation
Semi-annual LARP Monitoring Reports to AIIB				To be confirmed	Every six months
External Monitoring (where applicable)				To be confirmed	According to AIIB requirements



14. MONITORING AND REPORTING

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

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

Internal monitoring: Internally, the project will be monitored by the CR or LARP Implementation Consultant. This type of monitoring is suggested if road M37 is rehabilitated and existing width will be enlarged up to 15 meters.

14.1. Internal Monitoring

Implementation progress of the LARP will be monitored by the EA/IA, internally, assisted by the engineer consultant, Overall progress through the PEA / Supervision Consultant Semi-annual Resettlement Monitoring and Evaluation Reports and through the Monthly Progress Reporting of the Supervision Consultant, After implementation of the LARP, 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 documents should be approved and disclosed before proceeding for the implementation of the specific project components for which involuntary resettlement impacts are identified.

Table 43 and Table 44 show a general tabulation of monitoring indicators to be periodically reported to AIB in the monitoring reports.

Table 43: Resettlement Plan Monitoring

Purpose	Activities	Monitoring Indicators
Identification of compensation recipients	Verify the list of compensation recipients against eligibility criteria for compensation.	Number of persons in the list of compensation recipients, who do not like eligibility criteria (included by mistake).
	Identification of persons who may claim eligibility for compensation but are not included in the lists of compensation recipients, Separate verification should be performed on each type of compensation.	Number of persons who meet the criteria but are not included in the list of compensation recipients (excluded by mistake).
Verification of affected area	Confirmation of the areas of affected assets (including land plots and real property) against the RIP.	Area of land subject to acquisition, for which compensation has been paid.
		Area of structures subject to acquisition for which compensation has been paid.
Verification of compensation amount, processing and payment	Examination of financial documents.	Number of persons who received compensation in time and in full amounts, disaggregated by compensation type and by sex.
	Identification and analysis of reasons for compensation not being paid in full amount and in time.	Number of persons who did not receive compensation in time and in full amounts, disaggregated by compensation type and by sex.
		Amount of funding allocated for payment of compensation.
	Identification of reasons for which funds for compensation have been under/overspent.	Rate of spending allocated compensation; percentage of amount envisaged in the LARP.
Ensure gender-equitable access to compensation	Track compensation disbursement by sex of the entitled person and of the account holder. Check spouse confirmations and joint accounts. Record grievances and access barriers raised by women, including in the separate women's sessions.	- Number and % of entitled women PAPs (owners, heads of female-headed households, unpaid family workers) who received compensation or assistance in full and on time. - Number and % of payments to married PAPs made into a joint account or with the spouse's signed confirmation. - Number of payments made into accounts in women's own names. - Number of grievances or cases of access barriers raised by women, and number resolved.
Verification of compensation timeline	Identification of reasons for which payment of compensation was delayed	Number of persons who received compensation that was delayed – disaggregated by compensation types,

Purpose	Activities	Monitoring Indicators
	(e.g., due to legal process, law courts decisions, inheritance etc.).	reason for delay, changes in amount of compensation (if any) should also be noted.
Verification of consultation and participation	Determine the level of involvement and identification of reasons for inadequate participation.	Number of affected persons who participated in consultations and coordination meetings at each stage of land acquisition, disaggregated by sex.
	Examination of grievance cases; analysis of disputes and complaints content; and resolution of conflicts.	Number of complaints received, disaggregated by sex of complainant.
		Number of complaints resolved, disaggregated by sex of complainant.
Ensure gender-equitable participation in consultations	Track participation of affected persons, including women from affected households, in public consultations, coordination meetings and the separate sessions with women PAPs (Section 5.5), by sex. Record the issues raised by women and how they were addressed.	- Number and % of women among participants in consultations and coordination meetings, at each stage of land acquisition - Number of separate sessions held with women PAPs, and number of women attending, by mahalla - Number of issues raised by women, and number addressed
Verification of income restoration	Socioeconomic survey of affected households and businesses (after implementation of LARP is completed) to indicate if DPs are socioeconomically better off than pre-project status.	Changes in household income / livelihood, Changes in business, profit and income.
Agreement to use specific sites	Measure numbers of those impacted, but volunteering land/assets areas.	- Area of Land to be taken from each encroacher; - Crops areas and number of each type of tree to be lost permanently from each encroacher; - Additional area and assets requirement for footprint, compared to that agreed.
	Verify agreement with owners volunteering land/assets.	- Set-out footprint of affected areas; - Verification of land area being taken is within that identified in agreements; - Verification of crop and tree losses being same or less than that measured; - Changes in measured areas and assets/crops/trees affected,
	Socio-economic – the affected household must be the same or better off than prior to the project.	- Crop yields; - Income changes and poverty levels; - Changes in livelihood status; - Land area existing for livelihood.

Table 44: Summary Checklist for LARP Monitoring Framework

Indicator	Progress	Remarks
Draft LARP prepared for Lots 1 and 2		
LARP comments and review by PIU and AIB		
Final LARP prepared		
Approval of LARP by PIU and AIB		
Disclosure of LARP on PIU and AIB portals		
Establishment of GRM/Committee (if not already done at early stage)		
Capacity building of EA/IA and local personnel for LARP implementation		
Payment of compensation at replacement cost of land and assets to PAPs		
Disbursement of allowances		
Implementation progress of Income restoration and rehabilitation program (if required)		
Provision of vocational training to PAPs (if required)		
Linking PAPs with local and government development schemes		
Replacement or relocation of community property resources		

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

a) **Progress of site-specific land acquisition and resettlement:**

- Compensation standards and disbursement of compensation funds;
- Re-distribution and adjustment of land use titles and land-based tax and registration liabilities;
- Assessing the living standards of PAPs, ensuring PAPs are same or better off than pre-project situation, Indicators may include demographic changes, health (illness incidence and medical facilities available), education (levels of completion and literacy), poverty incidence, income levels, occupations and employment status, and vulnerability indications;
- In case of development of host site (as required), assessing if PAPs are re-established adequately to a level as proposed in LARP;
- Number of grievances received and addressed;
- Consultations conducted during project implementation and suggestions received;
- Recommendations to the PIU of any issues requiring immediate attention in implementing the LARP;
- Learning outcomes.

b) **Quarterly and Semi-annual Monitoring of Additional PAPs:** Reporting on any additional affected persons not covered in the site -specific LARPs.

- c) **Institutional Evaluation:** Within one year after compliance of LARP implementation, an evaluation of LARP implementation stakeholder institutions will be conducted and reported.
- d) **Post Implementation:** After the second year of civil works implementation, resettlement effectiveness will be evaluated in order determine that PAPs are living at the same or better than their pre-project situation.
- e) **Learning outcomes:** Recommendations for future resettlement projects will be provided.

Monitoring reports will be submitted by PIU to AIIB on a quarterly and semi-annual basis.

14.2. Audit of LARP implementation

The audit of resettlement implementation, and as applicable LARP implementation in subprojects, includes:

- A summary of LARP performance of each Lot;
- A compliance review of LARP implementation process;
- A progress report on the quality of LARP implementation in terms of application of guidelines as provided in this LARP.

The audit will verify results of monitoring of LARP 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 LARP subproject activities.

Annual audit reports will be submitted to AIIB for review and disclosure. To be effective, the completion audit will take place after all LARP activities have been completed, including development initiatives, but before the completion of financial commitments to the programme. This will allow flexibility to undertake any corrective action recommended by the auditors before project closure.

14.3. Resettlement completion report

Following the completion of LARP implementation, a Completion Report will be prepared and disclosed by PIU and AIIB. The report will document the process undertaken, lessons learned, and final outcomes of livelihood restoration activities. The LARP Completion Report should involve participation of relevant organizations, especially if physical resettlement is required. The need for completion audit is subject to the outcomes of resettlement scope based on project design.

14.4. Grievance logging

Tracking and logging for each grievance should be recorded in a grievance log (Annex 7). Each grievance will be given an individual identification number and followed through by recording details and timing of its resolution and close-out.



Annexes

Annex 1: Land Acquisition and Resettlement Instruments

Land acquisition and resettlement screening checklist

Date				
Country/Project No/Project Title				
Project Data				
Sector				
Responsible specialist				
Project Stage				
Screening questions on Involuntary Resettlement Impacts	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
Involuntary Acquisition of Land				
1, Will there be land acquisition?				
2, Is the site for land acquisition known?				
3, Is the ownership status and current usage of land to be acquired known?				
4, Will easement be utilized within an existing Right of Way (ROW)?				
5, Will there be loss of shelter and residential land due to land acquisition?				
6, Will there be loss of agricultural and other productive assets due to land acquisition?				
7, Will there be losses of crops, trees, and fixed assets due to land acquisition?				
8, Will there be loss of businesses or enterprises due to land acquisition?				
9, Will there be loss of income sources and means of livelihoods due to land acquisition?				

Screening questions on Involuntary Resettlement Impacts	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
Involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas				
10, Will people lose access to natural resources, communal facilities and services?		X		
11, If land use is changed, will it have an adverse impact on social and economic activities?		X		
12, Will access to land and resources owned communally or by the state be restricted?		X		
Information on Displaced Persons:				
Any estimate of the likely number of persons that will be displaced by the Project? If yes, approximately how many?		X		
Are any of them poor, female-heads of households, or vulnerable to poverty risks?		X		
Are any displaced persons from indigenous or ethnic minority groups?		X		

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR HOUSEHOLDS

5

INTRODUCTION My y 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 "Rehabilitation of the A300 Highway (Buzag-Bukhara Road Section)". As part of this project, it is planned to rehabilitate and upgrade the existing A300 Highway passing through Buzag and Bukhara regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The Project aims to improve the safety, efficiency, and connectivity of the national road network, facilitate regional transport, enhance socio-economic development of the Project area. My task is to obtain the opinions of local residents regarding existing issues, potential Project impacts, and the expected benefits of the road rehabilitation.

5

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

A. QUESTIONNAIRE-PASSPORT

A1. Place of the survey: _____ 5

A2. Date of the survey: "____" ____ 2024 5

A3. Name and position of the interviewer: _____ 5

A4. Name of region: _____ 5

A5. Name of district: _____ 5

A6. Type of settlements: - 1. Urban - - - 2. Rural 5

A7. Name of mahalla/community: _____ 5

B. INFORMATION ABOUT RESPONDENT AND HIS/HER HOUSEHOLD

B1. Full name of household head: _____ 5

B2. Gender: 5

Indicator	Code
Male	1
Female	2

B3. Ethnicity: 5

Indicator	Code
Uzbek	10
Tatar	20
Kazakh	30
Kirgiz	40
Russian	50
Other category	99
No answer	98

5

B4. Civil status of respondent 5

Commercial structure (stage defined in Section 'Business issues')				
Agriculture/ secondary structures (if not elsewhere etc.)				
Loss of facilities				
Loss of livelihood or income source				

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 (disabled, 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/persons
- 6. Households with registered unemployed members
- 7. Households headed by a widow/widower with a child under 14

17. Total MONTHLY household/lively income (sum) / _____ /USD

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 estate	
Invested products	
Other (specify)	
No answer	00
TOTAL	100

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.)			

	Male member belonging	Age	Place 1. Home 2. Elsewhere	Family contact with the head of the household	Family status 1. Married 2. Single 3. Widowed 4. Divorced 5. Other	Educational 1. Illiterate 2. Below 3. Average 4. Above 5. Degree 6. University 7. College's graduate	Working activities 1. Self-earning 2. Salaries 3. Private job 4. Daily earnings 5. Unemployed 6. Student 7. Student 8. Self-employment 9. Self-employed 10. Not in market (later age) 11. Unemployed 12. Unemployed 13. Other (specify)
1	Head of the household						
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							

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 _____ sokok (0.01 ha)
25. Total household area occupied by structures _____ square meters
26. Total area of garden _____ sokok (0.01 ha)

27. Project impact:
+ Residential structures GO TO Q 28
+ Auxiliary structures GO TO Q 28
+ Garden GO TO Q 27

28. Information about household structures

#	75	Description (what structure #5 31. City area)	76	Area Household area (sokok/ m²)	77	Area of building area (sokok/ m²)	78	Area of plot of land (sokok/ m²)	79	Main material (brick, stone, etc.)	80	Main structure (house, etc.)	81	Area of plot (sokok/ m²)	82	Name owner (last)
		House														
		Tyol														
		Bath/Sauna														
		Summer house														
		Ben														
		Corridor														
		Summer refuge														
		Garage														
		Solar room														
		Well pump														
		Stable area														
		Fence														
		Other place specify _____														

27. Total area of affected vegetable garden/orchard _____ sokok (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

B. SECTION FOR AGRICULTURAL LOSSES (FARMERS AND HERDERS)

36. Is there any impact on farmer / herder land?
1 Yes 2 No If "No", GO TO NEXT SECTION

INFORMATION ABOUT THE LAND PLOT

37. Farm / herder farm name (if any) _____
38. Name user / herder land _____
39. Gender of land user/owner: 1 Male 2 Female
40. Age of land user / owner _____ years old
41. Total area of the land plot, ha _____
42. Total affected area in hectares _____ and in % _____
43. Type of ownership
1 - Registered / Legal owner / landholder;
2 - Unregistered / Illegal;
3 - Other (specify) _____
44. Legal status of land ownership:
1 Owner (in the case of a private gardening farm)
2 Official landholder (lease for 40 years of state land)
3 Shareholder (quadrant)
4 Unofficial tenant

45. Categories of agricultural land affected by the project

	Hectares/ha
Soil/cultivating agricultural crops (cotton, wheat)	
Orchard (fruit)	
Open field	
Pasture	
Plantations (rubber)	
Wetlands	
Other (specify)	

46. Soil quality rate _____/133

47. Irrigation status

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

48. Access to water for irrigation

1 Water by gravity
2 Irrigation canal
3 Any other in the territory of the farm

INFORMATION ABOUT EMPLOYEES

31. Farm workers

	Total	Including women out of total number	In the affected area	Including women in the affected area
Seasonal workers/seasonal employees				
Permanent employees				
TOTAL				

32. 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

33. 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

34. 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/SHEDS

35. Is there an impact on trees/sheds?

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

No.	Name tree	Quantity of affected units	Age of tree (approximate age)	Type of trees 1 Fruit trees 2 Non-fruit 3 Other	Cost of substitution per unit (in the case of planting)	Cost of loss (in the case of loss)
1)						
2)						
3)						
4)						
5)						
6)						
7)						
8)						
9)						
10)						

36. Net profit from trees per year 1 _____/UZS

37. Net profit from trees per year 2 _____/UZS

38. Net profit from trees per year 3 _____/UZS

39. Net profit from trees per year 4 _____/UZS

40. Net profit from trees per year 5 _____/UZS

41. Net profit from trees per year 6 _____/UZS

42. Net profit from trees per year 7 _____/UZS

43. Net profit from trees per year 8 _____/UZS

44. Net profit from trees per year 9 _____/UZS

45. Net profit from trees per year 10 _____/UZS

Information about household structures

69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	
Household head	Household name	Household address	Household type	Household size	Household income	Household assets	Household liabilities	Household net worth	Household assets	Household liabilities	Household net worth	Household assets	Household liabilities	Household net worth	Household assets	Household liabilities	Household net worth	Household assets	Household liabilities	Household net worth	Household assets	Household liabilities	Household net worth	Household assets	Household liabilities	Household net worth	Household assets	Household liabilities	Household net worth	Household assets	Household liabilities	Household net worth

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B. BUSINESS LOSSES

67. Is there impact on business?

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

68. Right to use a commercial structure:

1. Tenant
2. Owner (GO TO Q. 75 Section "INFORMATION ABOUT AFFECTED BUSINESSES AND WORKERS")

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

1. Yes 2. No

INFORMATION ABOUT AFFECTED BUSINESSES AND WORKERS

70. Name user tenant: _____

71. Gender: _____

72. Age: _____

73. Registration status of business enterprise

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

74. Business type

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

75. Total area: _____ sq. ft.

76. Area of land for land acquisition/development: _____ sq. ft.

77. Business value upon sale: _____ / USD

78. Income per year: _____ / USD

79. Expenses per year: _____ / USD

80. Net profit per year: _____ / USD

81. Number of workers

	Total	Including women out of total number	Average salary
Seasonal workers (one season)			
Permanent employees			
TOTAL			

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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", skip to the NEXT section.

INFORMATION ABOUT BUILDINGS

83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Building name	Building address	Building type	Building size	Building value	Building assets	Building liabilities	Building net worth	Building assets	Building liabilities	Building net worth	Building assets	Building liabilities	Building net worth	Building assets	Building liabilities	Building net worth	Building assets

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: _____ USD

L. ANY REMARKS/OBSERVATIONS/FEEDBACK:

DATE COMPLETED

SIGNATURE

RESPONDENT CONTACT PHONE:

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Annex 2: Information on public meetings and individual consultations

Minutes of Individual Consultation Meeting with Project Affected Person

Project: M37 Corridor Improvement Project - Phase 1

Date	Time	Venue
4 June 2026	16:30	Goyibon Community, Kyzyltepa District, Navoi Region
5 June 2026	13:30–18:40	Goyibon Community, Kyzyltepa District, Navoi Region
7 June 2026	11:30–19:30	Goyibon Community, Kyzyltepa District, Navoi Region
8 June 2026	16:00–19:00	Goyibon Community, Kyzyltepa District, Navoi Region
9 June 2026	16:00–19:00	Gumbaz and Bulokrabot Communities, Kyzyltepa District, Navoi Region
10 June 2026	14:30–19:00	Bulokrabot Community, Kyzyltepa District, Navoi Region and Saidkent Community, Gijduvan District, Bukhara Region
11 June 2026	15:00–19:00	Haticha Community, Gijduvan District, Bukhara Region
12 June 2026	12:00–19:00	Zargaron Community, Gijduvan District, Bukhara Region
13 June 2026	15:40–17:20	Abdullo Kahhor Community, Gijduvan District, Bukhara Region
16 June 2026	11:00–20:00	Abdullo Kahhor Community, Gijduvan District, Bukhara Region
17 June 2026	16:00–19:00	Shakarkent Community, Vobkent District, Bukhara Region
19 June 2026	15:00–19:00	Koshkodim, Dustlik, Istiqbol and Oybek Communities (Bukhara District) and Sharmgaron Community (Gijduvan District), Bukhara Region
9 July 2026	15:00–20:00	Rabotak Community, Bukhara District, Bukhara Region
15 July 2026	11:00–12:30	Gijduvan District Khokimiyat, Bukhara Region
17 July 2026	12:00–13:00	Vobkent District Khokimiyat, Bukhara Region

Participant(s): The consultation was conducted directly with potentially affected persons, including business owners and household representatives whose properties are located within or adjacent to the preliminary Project corridor, (88 participants (67 men, 21 women)).

An individual consultation meeting was conducted with the Project Affected Person (PAP) as part of the preparation of the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) for the Project. The purpose of the meeting was to present information about the proposed Project, explain the project design and anticipated implementation schedule, discuss the impacts on the PAP's assets and livelihood, and ensure that the PAP fully understood the land acquisition, compensation and resettlement process in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the requirements of the AIB Environmental and Social Standard 2 (ESS2).

The Consultant explained the Project objectives, the proposed road alignment, the existing design, and the methodology for identifying Project impacts. Participants were informed about the Inventory of Losses (IOL), Census Survey, socio-economic survey, cadastral verification, engineering surveys, and the procedures that will be used to identify and verify affected land, structures, businesses, crops, trees, and other assets.

The Consultant provided a detailed explanation of the applicable legal framework governing land acquisition and resettlement, including the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the AIIB Environmental and Social Standard 2 (ESS2), the provisions of the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP). Particular attention was given to the principle of compensation at full replacement cost, eligibility criteria for Project Affected Persons, the Entitlement Matrix, valuation procedures, the cut-off date, compensation payment procedures, relocation assistance, livelihood restoration measures, transitional support, assistance for vulnerable households, and severe impact allowances.

Where applicable, compensation may include compensation for land use rights, residential and commercial structures, crops, fruit and decorative trees, business losses, employment impacts, transportation allowances, livelihood restoration measures, vulnerability assistance, and other entitlements provided under the LARP.

The Consultant further explained that all affected assets will be valued by an independent licensed appraisal organization following project design. Valuation will be undertaken in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the replacement cost requirements of AIIB ESS2. For agricultural land, agricultural production, perennial plantations, and other agricultural losses, valuation will additionally follow the methodologies developed by the State Research and Design Institute "Uzgiptrozm" together with the requirements of Resolution No. 146 of the Cabinet of Ministers. Where required under national legislation, valuation reports will also undergo expert examination by the Republican Center for Forensic Expertise named after H. Suleymanova (RCFE).

The Consultant emphasized that no land acquisition, demolition of structures, physical or economic displacement, or commencement of civil works affecting Project Affected Persons would take place until all required resettlement procedures had been completed, compensation at full replacement cost had been fully paid, and all applicable assistance measures under the LARP had been provided. It was also explained that all costs associated with valuation, registration, and compensation payments would be borne by the Project.

The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) was explained in detail, including the procedures for submitting grievances, responsible institutions, review process, and available appeal mechanisms. The PAP was informed that grievances may be submitted free of charge at any stage of Project implementation and that the use of the GRM would not prejudice the PAP's right to seek judicial remedies under the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The meeting also provided an opportunity for the PAP to verify information collected during the Inventory of Losses and socio-economic survey, raise questions, express concerns regarding the proposed Project, and provide additional information relevant to the preparation of the LARP. The consultation concluded with confirmation that the PAP had received the necessary information, understood the proposed land acquisition and compensation procedures, and had been given adequate opportunity to ask questions and provide comments.

Questions / Concerns Raised by Participants	Responses Provided by the Consultant
Potential demolition of shops and loss of businesses, Business owners explained that their shops are the primary source of household income and that significant investments, including bank loans and personal savings, have been made for construction, renovation and business development. Participants requested that existing shops be preserved wherever possible. If demolition becomes unavoidable, they requested full compensation and, where feasible, relocation to an alternative plot within the same area to ensure continuity of business activities.	The Consultant explained that the Project is currently at the available alignment and design parameters and impact assessment stage. One of the key principles applied during project design is avoidance and minimization of involuntary resettlement. All comments received during consultations will be considered during optimization of the final engineering design. If demolition or acquisition of commercial property becomes unavoidable, compensation will be provided in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the requirements of AIB Environmental and Social Standard 2 (ESS2). Compensation will be based on full replacement cost and will include compensation for affected structures, business interruption, loss of income, livelihood restoration measures and, where feasible, assistance with relocation to enable continuation of business activities.
Temporary impacts during construction, Participants expressed concerns that construction activities, temporary road closures, restricted access, dust, noise and movement of construction equipment could negatively affect customers, business operations and daily life even if buildings are not demolished.	The Consultant explained that temporary construction impacts will be managed through the Contractor's Site-Specific Environmental and Social Management Plan (SSEMP). Measures will include maintaining access to shops and houses wherever possible, installation of temporary access routes, traffic management, dust suppression, noise control, advance notification of construction activities and continuous communication with affected communities. The Contractor will be required to minimize disruption throughout construction.
Compensation for affected assets, Participants asked how compensation would be determined, whether all property would be assessed independently, and whether compensation would cover investments made in buildings, structures and businesses.	The Consultant explained that in case of modification of available alignment and design parameters, all affected assets will be verified through the Inventory of Losses (IOL), cadastral verification and field surveys. Independent licensed appraisal organizations will undertake valuation of affected assets in accordance with national legislation and AIB ESS2. Agricultural losses will additionally be calculated using the methodologies of the State Research and Design Institute "Uzgirozem" and Resolution No. 146 of the Cabinet of Ministers. Compensation will be calculated at full replacement cost without deductions for depreciation, taxes or transaction costs.

Protection of livelihoods, Participants emphasized that loss of business would directly affect household income and requested guarantees that families would not become economically disadvantaged if their businesses were affected.	The Consultant explained that the Project applies livelihood restoration principles required by AIB ESS2, Where Project impacts result in loss of income or economic displacement, compensation will be supplemented by livelihood restoration measures in accordance with the Entitlement Matrix and the Income Restoration and Rehabilitation Program. The objective is to restore, and where possible improve, livelihoods to pre-project levels.
Use of alternative land and project design optimization. Some participants noted that vacant land exists near the Project corridor and suggested that the road alignment should be optimized to avoid demolition of houses and commercial buildings.	The Consultant explained that avoidance and minimization of land acquisition remain key Project principles. All comments and recommendations received during consultations will be reviewed by the design team during finalization of the alignment.
Notification and consultation process, Participants asked whether affected persons would be informed before land acquisition, demolition or construction activities commence.	The Consultant explained that affected persons will be informed throughout Project implementation, Public consultations will continue during LARP implementation, Prior to land acquisition, PAPs will receive official notification, information regarding valuation results, compensation packages, implementation schedule and relocation arrangements where applicable, No land acquisition, demolition or civil works affecting PAPs will commence until compensation has been fully paid and all applicable assistance measures have been implemented.
Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), Participants asked how complaints could be submitted if they disagree with valuation results, compensation amounts or construction impacts.	The Consultant explained the Project Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), including available channels for submitting grievances through the PIU, local authorities and other designated institutions, Complaints may be submitted free of charge at any stage of Project implementation, Submission of a grievance does not affect the right of affected persons to seek judicial remedies under the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The participant confirmed that the objectives of the Project, expected impacts, eligibility criteria, compensation principles, valuation methodology, implementation schedule, grievance mechanism, and entitlement provisions were explained in a clear and understandable manner.

Additional comments made by the PAP during the meeting have been recorded and will be considered during preparation of the LARP.

Minutes of Public Consultation Meeting

Project: M37 Corridor Improvement Project - Phase 1

Date 15 July 2026

Time 11:00–12:30

Venue Conference Hall, Gijduvan District Khokimiyat, Bukhara Region

Participants:

- Representatives of District Khokimiyat, District Cadastre Department, District Agriculture Department,
- District Autoyul engineering specialist
- Local residents and mahalla representatives of Tahtahon, Saidkent, Haticha, Govshun, Zargonon, Abdulla Qahhor, Sektari, Oqgul, Denov, Jovgari, Gulistonobod, Koshkod, Hpjjabbor, Labirut, Kuljabbor, Nuljobor, Kushk, Gojduman, Bobur and Amirobod

The meeting was organized to provide information regarding the proposed reconstruction of the M37 Highway and to ensure meaningful consultation with affected persons in accordance with AIIB Environmental and Social Standard 2 (ESS2).

The consultation formed part of the preparation of the Land acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP). Participants were informed that the project was at the feasibility study stage and that consultations were intended to collect comments, identify concerns, and incorporate stakeholder feedback into the project design and LARP. The objectives of the Project, proposed road alignment, project components and anticipated implementation schedule were introduced.

The Consultant delivered a detailed presentation covering the following topics:

- Project background, objectives, and expected benefits; proposed road alignment and existing design;
- planned implementation schedule and anticipated construction activities;
- current stage of Project preparation and future Project implementation process;
- potential environmental and social impacts, including anticipated land acquisition and resettlement impacts;
- methodology for identification of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and affected assets;
- establishment of the cut-off date and eligibility criteria;
- applicable legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan governing land acquisition and compensation;
- AIIB Environmental and Social Policy (ESP), Environmental and Social Standard 2 (ESS2), and the principle of compensation at full replacement cost;
- Entitlement Matrix, including compensation for residential land, commercial land, agricultural land, structures, businesses, crops, trees, temporary impacts, vulnerable households, and livelihood restoration measures;

- methodology for valuation of affected assets, including independent asset valuation and compensation calculation procedures;
- procedures for land acquisition, verification of ownership rights, and preparation of compensation agreements;
- compensation payment procedures and implementation schedule;
- relocation assistance and livelihood restoration measures;
- rights of affected persons during LARP implementation;
- Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), including procedures for submission and resolution of complaints;
- disclosure of LARP documents, opportunities for continued stakeholder engagement, and future consultation activities;
- monitoring arrangements, implementation responsibilities, and the role of external monitoring, where applicable.

Particular attention was given to explaining that no civil works affecting land or assets would commence until compensation had been fully paid and all resettlement assistance required under the LARP had been provided in accordance with AIB ESS2 and national legislation.

The Consultant explained the current design parameters. Participants were informed that compensation would be fully paid before commencement of civil works and before any physical or economic displacement.

The Consultant also explained the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), including procedures for submitting complaints, responsible institutions, grievance registration, review process, and appeal mechanisms.

Finally, participants were informed about future stages of LARP implementation, disclosure of LARP documents, monitoring activities, and opportunities for continued stakeholder engagement throughout Project implementation.

Questions Raised by Participants	Responses Provided
Environmental representatives requested preparation of an updated tree inventory because the previous inventory had been completed approximately two years earlier and no longer reflected current site conditions,	The Consultant confirmed that verification of tree inventory conducted will follow national legislation and AIB ESS2 requirements.
Representatives of Zargaron Mahalla requested clarification regarding approximately thirteen residential houses located close to the road corridor.	The Consultant explained that in case of modification of available alignment and design parameters, all affected residential properties would be surveyed and independently valued, Compensation would be provided prior to commencement of civil works.

Business owners stated that their shops represented the principal source of household income and requested that demolition be avoided wherever possible.	The Consultant explained that impact avoidance remains the primary design objective. If demolition cannot be avoided, affected businesses will receive compensation at replacement cost together with livelihood restoration measures in accordance with the Entitlement Matrix.
Several entrepreneurs explained that they had invested substantial personal savings and commercial loans into construction and renovation of their shops.	The Consultant confirmed that independent valuation would consider replacement cost of affected structures and that compensation would also include business interruption and livelihood restoration assistance where applicable.
Participants expressed concern regarding temporary restriction of access during construction.	The Consultant explained that the Contractor would prepare site-specific traffic management and access plans to maintain pedestrian and vehicle access wherever possible throughout construction. Temporary impacts would be minimized through the SEMP.
Participants asked how compensation would be calculated.	The Consultant explained the valuation process, including Inventory of Losses, cadastral verification, independent valuation, expert review where required, and compensation based on full replacement cost in accordance with AIB ESS2.
Participants requested clarification regarding the grievance mechanism.	The Consultant explained that complaints could be submitted orally or in writing through the Project Grievance Redress Mechanism without any cost to affected persons.

Participants generally expressed support for the Project while emphasizing the importance of protecting livelihoods, minimizing demolition of residential and commercial properties, ensuring transparent valuation procedures, and providing timely compensation.

The Consultant confirmed that all comments received during the meeting would be documented and considered during preparation of the project design and the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan.

List of participants

Бухоро йул тармоғини яхшилаш лойиҳаси, 2-босқич.
Бухоро йул тармоғини яхшилаш лойиҳаси, 2-босқич: М37 миллий автомобиль йўлини реконструкция қилиш лойиҳаси учун Атроф-муҳит ва
иктимоий таъсирини баҳолаш (ESIA), шунингдек Париж ҳаллувида мувофиқлик ва кўлим молиялаштириш имкониятларини баҳолашни
тайёрлаш.

Дата 15.09.2026 Место проведения Ташкент вилояти р/и

СПИСОК УЧАСТНИКОВ ОБЩЕСТВЕННЫХ ВСТРЕЧ

N	ФИО	Махалла	Должность	Контактный телефон	Подпись
1	Қоҳимов Зобир	Ифтихор	Баш		Ис.
2	Абдулмоминов Мухомбет	Ташмахан	моҳамма		Амра
3	Қиёмов Нигора	Саидиет	маҳалла		Имом.
4	М. Абдаров	Ташмахан	фариер		Имом
5	Р. Раҳимов	Товчи	моҳамма		Имом
6	Р. Раҳимов	Қоҳим	моҳамма		Имом
7	Қоҳимов Р.	Қоҳим	маҳалла		Боев
8	Қ. Ой	Ақдла Қабир	маҳалла		Қоҳим
9	Қулимов Рустам	Соктор	Ташмахан		Имом

10	С. Аноар	Қоҳим	Фарма		Қоҳим
11	Т. Қиёмов	Қоҳим	Фарма		Қиёмов
12	Т. Қиёмов	Қоҳим	маҳалла		Қиёмов
13	М. Раҳимов	Қоҳим	маҳалла		Қоҳим
14	И. Қоҳимов	Қоҳим	маҳалла		Қоҳим
15	Қ. Ой	Қоҳим	маҳалла		Қоҳим
16	Б. Раҳимов	Қоҳим	маҳалла		Қоҳим
17	М. Абдулмоминов	Қоҳим	ф/х раҳбар		Қоҳим
18	Зойир Қурбонов	Қоҳим	ф/х раҳбар		Қоҳим
19	Қоҳимов Қоҳим	Қоҳим	раҳбар		Қоҳим
20	Алматов Раҳим	Қоҳим	раҳбар		Қоҳим
21	Бозоров Қоҳим	Қоҳим	раҳбар		Қоҳим
22	Қоҳимов Қоҳим	Қоҳим	Қоҳим		Қоҳим

Бухоро йул тармоғини яхшилаш лойиҳаси, 2-босқич: М37 миллий автомобиль йулини реконструкция қилиш лойиҳаси учун Атроф-муҳит ва иқтисодий таъсирини баҳолаш (ESIA), шунингдек Париж қелишувига мувофиқлик ва иқлим моликлантириш имкониятларини баҳолашни тайёрлаш.

Дата 15.07.2026г Место проведения Теттедуйинский р-н

СПИСОК УЧАСТНИКОВ ОБЩЕСТВЕННЫХ ВСТРЕЧ

N	ФИО	Мақалли	Должность	Контактный телефон	Подпись
✓ 23	Ранабоб Ғамуров	Вн. мул	Ф/х "Фол обр бағ'и" ер ра		
24	Г. Ҳайбат Қурбоний Зам Ҳоким	Г.М. Бовил	Вн. вазар		
25	Ғармонов Мурор	Ғамуров	Зам Ҳоким		

Photos of meetings



Announcement of public meetings



Minutes of Public Consultation Meeting

Project: M37 Corridor Improvement Project - Phase 1

Date 17 July 2026

Time 12:00–13:00

Venue Conference Hall, Vobkent District Khokimiyat, Bukhara Region

Participants:

- Representatives of District Khokimiyat, District Cadastre Department, District Agriculture Department,
- District Autoyul engineering specialist
- Local residents and mahalla representatives of Dustlik, Changazon, Chorikalon, Gulistan, Kumushkent, Hujarobot, Giyor, Kulolchi, Halach, Niyozhuja, Tassob, Charmgaron, Kosari, Hojuvon, Shirin, Sharkent

The meeting was organized to provide information regarding the proposed reconstruction of the M37 Highway and to ensure meaningful consultation with affected persons in accordance with AIB Environmental and Social Standard 2 (ESS2).

The consultation formed part of the preparation of the LARP. Participants were informed that the project was still at the preliminary design stage and that consultations were intended to collect comments, identify concerns, and incorporate stakeholder feedback into the final project design and LARP. The objectives of the Project, proposed road alignment, project components and anticipated implementation schedule were introduced.

The Consultant delivered a detailed presentation covering the following topics:

- Project background, objectives, and expected benefits; proposed road alignment and preliminary engineering design;
- planned implementation schedule and anticipated construction activities;
- current stage of Project preparation and future Project implementation process;
- potential environmental and social impacts, including anticipated land acquisition and resettlement impacts;
- methodology for identification of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and affected assets;
- establishment of the cut-off date and eligibility criteria;
- applicable legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan governing land acquisition and compensation;
- AIB Environmental and Social Policy (ESP), Environmental and Social Standard 2 (ESS2), and the principle of compensation at full replacement cost;
- Entitlement Matrix, including compensation for residential land, commercial land, agricultural land, structures, businesses, crops, trees, temporary impacts, vulnerable households, and livelihood restoration measures;

- methodology for valuation of affected assets, including independent asset valuation and compensation calculation procedures;
- procedures for land acquisition, verification of ownership rights, and preparation of compensation agreements;
- compensation payment procedures and implementation schedule;
- relocation assistance and livelihood restoration measures;
- rights of affected persons during LARP implementation;
- Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), including procedures for submission and resolution of complaints;
- disclosure of LARP documents, opportunities for continued stakeholder engagement, and future consultation activities;
- monitoring arrangements, implementation responsibilities, and the role of external monitoring, where applicable.

Particular attention was given to explaining that no civil works affecting land or assets would commence until compensation had been fully paid and all resettlement assistance required under the LARP had been provided in accordance with AIIB ESS2 and national legislation.

Participants were informed that compensation would be fully paid before commencement of civil works and before any physical or economic displacement.

The Consultant also explained the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), including procedures for submitting complaints, responsible institutions, grievance registration, review process, and appeal mechanisms.

Finally, participants were informed about future stages of LARP implementation, disclosure of LARP documents, monitoring activities, and opportunities for continued stakeholder engagement throughout Project implementation.

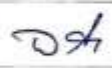
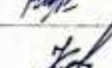
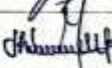
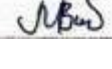
Questions Raised by Participants	Responses Provided by the Consultant
Will the final project approval be based on the preliminary impact assessment?	The Consultant explained that the Project is currently at the stage of available alignment and design parameters. The findings of the impact assessment, together with comments and recommendations received during stakeholder consultations, will be used to refine the project design where applicable. The Project design will seek to avoid or minimize adverse impacts on residential properties, businesses, agricultural land, and community infrastructure wherever technically feasible.
How will properties affected by the Project be valued?	The Consultant explained that, if modification of design are applicable, all affected land, buildings, structures, crops, trees, and businesses will be subject to an independent valuation carried out by a licensed appraisal organization in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the replacement cost requirements of AIB Environmental and Social Standard 2 (ESS2), Where required by national legislation, valuation reports will also undergo expert examination by the Republican Center for Forensic Expertise (RCFE).
How will compensation payments be organized for affected persons?	The Consultant explained that compensation will be calculated on the basis of the independent valuation and the Entitlement Matrix contained in the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan. Compensation will include payment for affected assets and, where applicable, livelihood restoration assistance, relocation support, and other entitlements. All compensation payments will be completed before any land acquisition, demolition, physical relocation, or commencement of civil works affecting the respective properties.
Will residents be informed in advance if their houses or land plots are affected by land acquisition or demolition?	The Consultant confirmed that all Project Affected Persons will be formally notified once the final engineering design has been approved and affected assets have been identified. Individual consultations will be conducted with each affected household or business, and sufficient advance notice will be provided before the implementation of any land acquisition or resettlement activities.

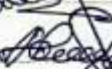
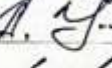
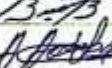
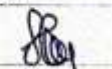
Can the Project design still be revised based on the identified impacts and public comments?	The Consultant confirmed that the Project design remains subject to further refinement, Feedback received during public consultations, results of environmental and social assessments, and recommendations from relevant authorities will be taken into consideration during preparation of the project design. Wherever technically feasible, the design will be modified to avoid or reduce impacts on residential houses, businesses, agricultural land, and other assets.
Participants asked how compensation would be calculated,	The Consultant explained the valuation process, including Inventory of Losses, cadastral verification, independent valuation, expert review where required, and compensation based on full replacement cost in accordance with AIB ESS2.
Participants requested clarification regarding the grievance mechanism,	The Consultant explained that complaints could be submitted orally or in writing through the Project Grievance Redress Mechanism without any cost to affected persons.

List of participants

Дата 14.07.2026 Место проведения Водсентенский район

СПИСОК УЧАСТНИКОВ ОБЩЕСТВЕННЫХ ВСТРЕЧ

N	ФИО	Махалла	Должность	Контактный телефон	Подпись
1	Шокиев Даврон Даврон ўзир	Дўстлик МФУ	Боян мутахассис		
2	Рахмонов Муҳаммад Қўбатов	Чармгарон МФУ	Мутахассис		
3	Ҳусниллоев Мирзиддин Мирзо Ғофӣ	Чоңиқалон МФУ	Мутахассис		
4	Ҳаммазонов Фирдавс Ҳаммаддин Ғофӣ	Дўстлик МФУ	Мутахассис		
5	Қасимов Ҳазимжон Қасимов	Чармгарон МФУ	Бўлим бошқиси		
6	Шарифов Мамаюр Ҳусанов	Ҳушанов МФУ	Бўлим бошқиси		
7	Рахмонов Муҳаммад Сатторов	Қўбатов МФУ	Бўлим бошқиси		
8	Рахмонов Муҳаммад Мухоммадов	Дўстлик МФУ	Бўлим бошқиси		
9	Рахмонов Мирзон Мамаюр	Қўбатов МФУ	Бўлим бошқиси		

10	Шарифов Абдул «Дўстлик»	Мамаюр	Бўлим бошқиси		
11	Рахмонов Муҳаммад «Дўстлик»	Бўлим бошқиси	Бўлим бошқиси		
12	Ҳусниллоев Мирзиддин Қўбатов МФУ	Бўлим бошқиси	Бўлим бошқиси		
13	Саматов Муҳаммад «Рахмонов» МФУ	Бўлим бошқиси	Бўлим бошқиси		
14	Шарифов Мирзон «Дўстлик»	Бўлим бошқиси	Бўлим бошқиси		
15	Ҳусниллоев Мирзиддин «Дўстлик»	Бўлим бошқиси	Бўлим бошқиси		
16	Ориков Абдул «Чармгарон» МФУ	Бўлим бошқиси	Бўлим бошқиси		
17	Ҳусниллоев Мирзиддин «Дўстлик»	Бўлим бошқиси	Бўлим бошқиси		
18	Ҳусниллоев Мирзиддин «Дўстлик»	Бўлим бошқиси	Бўлим бошқиси		
19	Ҳусниллоев Мирзиддин «Дўстлик»	Бўлим бошқиси	Бўлим бошқиси		
20	Ҳусниллоев Мирзиддин «Дўстлик»	Бўлим бошқиси	Бўлим бошқиси		
21	Ҳусниллоев Мирзиддин «Дўстлик»	Бўлим бошқиси	Бўлим бошқиси		
22	Ҳусниллоев Мирзиддин «Дўстлик»	Бўлим бошқиси	Бўлим бошқиси		

Бухоро йул тармоғини яхшилаш лойиҳаси, 2-босқич.
Бухоро йул тармоғини яхшилаш лойиҳаси, 2-босқич: М37 миллий автомобиль йулини реконструкция қилиш лойиҳаси учун Атроф-муҳит ва ижтимоий таъсирини баҳолаш (ESIA), шунингдек Париж келишувига мувофиқлик ва иқлим молиплаштириш имкониятларини баҳолашни тайёрлаш.

Дата 17.07.2026 Место проведения Вобкентский район

СПИСОК УЧАСТНИКОВ ОБЩЕСТВЕННЫХ ВСТРЕЧ

N	ФИО	Маҳалла	Должность	Контактный телефон	Подпись
13.	Қўлиев Ёркен	Ҳадабон.	қўб раҳб.		1.
14.	Қўлиев Маржон	Шерин	қўб раҳб.		1.
15.	Ибраһимов Ёқир	Қасриқў	қўб раҳб.		1.
16.	Ватоев Санжидон	Шокарсан	қўб раҳб.		1.

Photos of meetings



RASMIY XABAR

✓ Diqqat e'lon: M-37 avtomobil yo'lini rekonstruksiya qilish loyihasi bo'yicha taqdimot o'tkaziladi

2026-yil 17-iyul kuni soat 10:00 da Vobkent tumani hokimligi binosida M-37 "Samarqand - Buxoro - Turkmanboshi" avtomobil yo'lining rekonstruksiya qilinishi loyihasi doirasida taqdimot va uchrashuv bo'lib o'tadi.

Tadbirida quyidagilarning ishtiroki so'raladi:

- Shaharkent, Chirmqaron, Mo'minobod, Kosari G'uliston, Hajuvon, Shirin, Panob, Xalash va Diyor mahallalari raslari;
- M-37 avtomobil yo'li yoqasida yer maydoniga ega fermer xo'jaliklari rahbarlari;
- Tuman hokimligining ekologiya, kadastr hamda qurilish bo'limlari rahbarlari.

Uchrashuvda loyiha doirasida amalga oshiriladigan ijtimoij so'rovlar, dalil tadqiqotlari, atrof-muhit va ijtimoij ta'sirni baholash (ESIA) ishlari hamda hamkorlik masalalari yuzasidan taqdimot o'tkaziladi.

Sana: 17-iyul 2026-yil
Vaqt: 10:00
Mansil: Vobkent tumani hokimligi binosi

Rasmiy sahifalarimiz
Telegram | Facebook | Youtube | Web-sahifa | X |

Announcement of public meetings

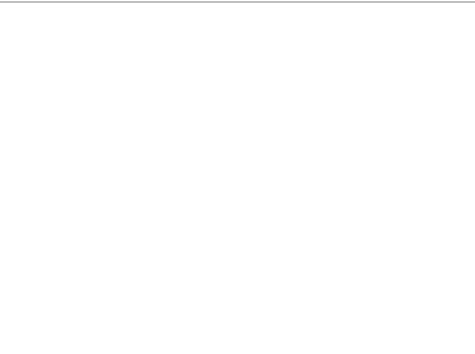




Annex 3 Information on potentially affected persons

Lot 1

	PK	Location	Photo	Additional information	Project impact	Category of impacts
1.	PK 1+00-1+75	40.054836, 64.825803	   	School No. 4, Kyzyltepa district, Navoi region, makhalla Goyibon Cadastre Total area 30364 m² Building 5646.36 m² The fence along the road is slated for demolition.	Fence	Public

2.	PK 2+35	40.053403, 64.825319			Sadriddin Sardorbek Nijatovich LLC. Turdiev Sadriddin. Navoi region, Kyzyltepa district, makhalla Goyibon Area 35 m². There is a right of temporary use	Shop	Business
3.	PK 2+60	40.053500, 64.825327			PE Nodirbek, Dealer of Kelazhagi Tolibova Dilrabo Navoi region, Kyzyltepa district, makhalla Goyibon Area 27 m². There is a right of temporary use	Shop	Business
4.	PK 3+15	40° 3'9.66"C 64°49'30.22"B			individual entrepreneurs Khamidova Gulrukh Khamidova Gulrukh Navoi region, Kyzyltepa district, makhalla Goyibon Area 56 m². There is a right of temporary use	Shop	Business

5.	PK 3+60	40.052300, 64.824931			individual entrepreneurs Keldierova Khilola Kuvondikov Navoi region, Kyzyltepa district, makhalla Goyibon Area 60 m ² . There is a right of temporary use	Shop	Business
6.	PK 3+80	40.052154, 64.824760			individual entrepreneurs Saitov Mehriddin Navoi region, Kyzyltepa district Makhalla Goyibon Area 75 m ² . There is a right of temporary use	Shop	Business
7.	PK 3+95	40.052028, 64.824546			individual entrepreneurs Samadov Fakhriddin Saratov Fakhriddin Navoi region, Kyzyltepa district Goyibon makhalla Area 200 sq. m. There is a right of temporary use	Shop	Business

8.	4+60	40.051447, 64.824449			Owner Khaidarov Uygun Navoi region, Kyzyltepa district Goyibon makhalla The store is closed. The owner works in Russia. The store area is 35 m² There is a right of temporary use	Shop tent	Business
9.	PK 4+90	40.051166, 64.824427			individual entrepreneurs Zhabborov Nigora Navoi region, Kyzyltepa district Goyibon makhalla Area 62 m². There is a right of temporary use	Shop	Business
10.	PK 5+25	40.050887, 64.824339			individual entrepreneurs Isaev Khakim Navoi region, Kyzyltepa district Goyibon makhalla Area 75 m² There is a right of temporary use	Shop	Business

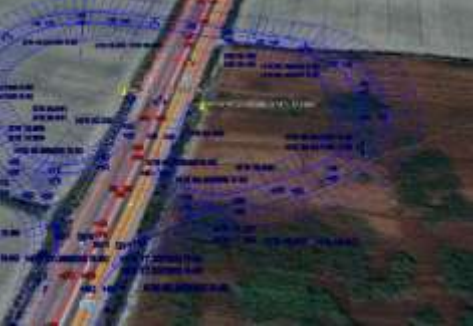
11.	PK 5+30	40.050796, 64.824363		individual entrepreneurs Rashidova Makhliyo Turdiev Akmal Navoi region, Kyzyltepa district Goyibon makhalla Shop 68 sq.m. There is a right of temporary use	Shop	Business
12.	PK 5+80	40.050397, 64.824219		LLC Jakhongir, Temirbek Kelazhagi " Suyarova Ranogul Navoi region, Kyzyltepa district Goyibon makhalla Area 60 m².	Shop	Business
13.	PK 11+80	40.050964, 64.818556		The store is empty. Goziev Dilshod, owner Navoi region, Kyzyltepa district Goyibon makhalla Area 35 m² There is a right of temporary use	Shop	Business

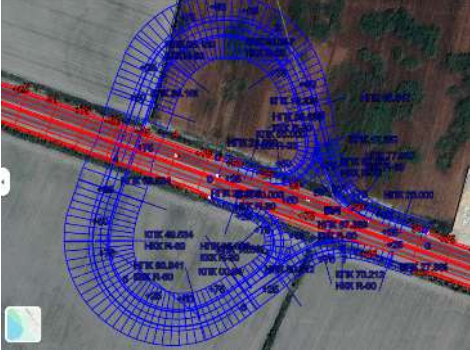
14.	PK 12+10	40.051328, 64.818397		LLC Ipak Yuli service Zainiev Kuvondik Navoi region, Kyzyltepa district Goyibon makhalla Area 50 m². The land was provided to the enterprise based on the decision of the khokimiyat	Shop	Business
15.	PK 12+20	40.051141, 64.818220		individual entrepreneurs Khozhaeva Nilufar Sadrieva Sarvinoz (former owner) sold Nilufar to Khozhaeva (without documents, only a receipt). Navoi region, Kyzyltepa district Makhalla Goyibon Area 50 m². There is a right of temporary use	Shop	Business
16.	PK 12+25	40.050926, 64.817898		individual entrepreneurs Samandarova Amina Shop Oripov Azizjon Navoi region, Kyzyltepa district Makhalla Goyibon Area 45 m² There is a right of temporary use	Shop	Business

17.	PK 12+25	40.050964, 64.818005			The store is on the balance sheet of the LLC Koldirgoch Humo kushi Navoi region, Kyzyltepa district. Fayzullaev Surat Area 40 m². There is a right of temporary use	Shop	Business
18.	PK 13+75	40.052006, 64.816489			Shop at the bus stop (no registration) Sharapova Marziya (Tursunova Nilufar) Navoi region, Kyzyltepa district. makhalla Gumbaz Area: 20 m². No cadastral registration for the building.	Shop	Business
19.	PK 22+75	40.054050, 64.806385			individual entrepreneurs Khidirov Sanakul Dehkan Khidirov Sanakul (garden) Farrukh Khidirov Navoi region, Kyzyltepa district, makhalla Gumbaz	Light structure (will re-install himself)	Business Light structure

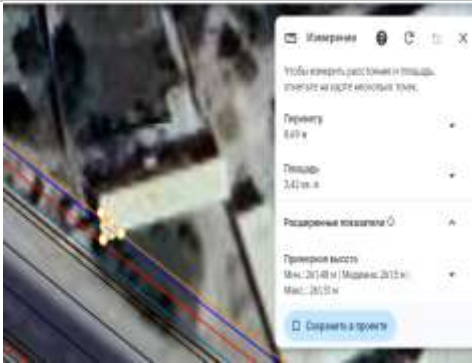
			 	The area of the household and garden is 2000 m². 45 m² for demolition. (3 lightweight structures) There is a cadastral register for a non-residential plot of agricultural land – an orchard. Lightweight structures without registration (mini cafe, mini store, tandoor)		
20.	PK 22+80	40.053832, 64.806194	 	individual entrepreneurs Rakhimova Zilola Rakhimova Zilola Navoi region, Kyzyltera district МФЙ Булараб Area 21 m². There is a right of temporary use	Shop (willing to move back himself)	Business

21.	PK 23+50	40.053985, 64.805517		Agricultural lands Navoi region, Kyzyltepa district makhalla Bullrobot Mulberry trees and field. Achilov Alisher Achilov Nurali Cadastre 21:08:000009450 Total plot area: 48033.03 m².	Trees (agricultural land)	Agricultural
22.	PK 23+60	40.054305, 64.805496		Stall. Navoi region, Kyzyltepa district. makhalla Bullrobot Portable temporary object. Area 15 m².	Lightweight construction portable temporary facility	Business Light structure
23.	PK 27+40	40.054850, 64.801096		Shukrona Market Shodiev Sadriddin Navoi region, Kyzyltepa district makhalla Bullrobot Area 24 m². There is a right of temporary use	Shop	Business

24.	PK 30+90	40.055838, 64.797020		individual entrepreneurs Bozorova Gulamdon Stop - Sayohat store Saifullaev Khurshijon Navoi region, Kyzyltepa district. Area 50 m². + 20 m². Lightweight structure	Shop	Business
25.	PK 38+31	40.058300, 64.787456		Agricultural lands Navoi region, Kyzyltepa district	Agricultural	
26.	PK 38+31	40.058681, 64.787644		Agricultural lands Navoi region, Kyzyltepa district	Agricultural lands	Agricultural

27.	PK 53+25	40.061281, 64.772217		Traffic police post, Bukhara region, Gijduvan	Public structure	Public
28.	PK 37+90 - 38+00	40.058983, 64.786396 - 40.058766, 64.786206	   	Agricultural lands	Agricultural lands	Agricultural

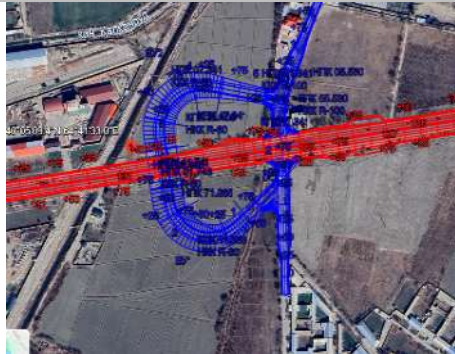
29.	PK 65+5	40.062312, 64.758048			Corner of a residential building Cadastre 20:11:12: 04:03:0078 Bukhara region Gijduvan district Saidkent makhalla Area: 107.2 m². Potential impact 9.4 m²	Potential impact Corner of a residential building	Residential structure
30.	PK 65+30	40.062805, 64.758588			Corner of a residential building Cadastre 20:11:12:04:03:0077 Bukhara region Gijduvan district Saidkent makhalla Radzhabov Bakhtiyor – owner. Yard area and fence Total area 775 m². Under the building 92.9 m².	Potential impact Corner of a residential building Yard area and fence	Residential structure

			  	Potential impact 3.42 m ²		
31.	PK 71- 74	40.065466, 64.752894 40.066780, 64.750138	 	Agricultural lands 20:11:000018561, 3,337.01 m 20:11:000021585, 2,001.86 m² 20:11:000021501, 2,001.87 m² 20:11:000021470, 2,001.10 m² 20:11:000021505, 2,001.57 m² 20:11:000020592, 20 021.60 m² 20:11:000021473, 2,001.68 m	Agricultural lands	Agricultural



					20:11:000021431, 2,000.35 m ² 20:11:000021486, 2,001.70 m ² 20:11:000016581, 20,031.64 m ² 20:11:000018522, 3,337.01 m ² 20:11:000018557, 3,337.01 m ² Bukhara region, Gijduvan district		
32.	PK 84+20,	40° 4'18.30"C 64°44'22.35"B			Fence of School No. 29 Cadastre 20:11:43: 01:03:0001 Bukhara region Gijduvan district Hatcha makhalla Area 16715 m ² Building: 3070.2 m ² .	Fence	Public
33.	PK 92+75	40.076261, 64.732385			Fence of School No. 49 Cadastre: 20:11:43: 02:02:0013 Bukhara region, Gijduvan district, makhalla Govshun Area: 20200 m ² . Area under buildings: 3202.6 m ² ,	Fence	Public

34.	PK 127+30	40.086029, 64.696265			individual entrepreneurs Akhtamova Gullala Akhtamova Gullola is the owner Bukhara region Gijduvan district Shark makhalla The building area is 35 m². Lightweight construction	Potential Impact Lightweight design portable object	Business Light structure
35.	PK 128+25	40.086187, 64.695258	 		Kebab cafe New owner Anvar Boltaev Bukhara region Gijduvan district Shark makhalla Cadastre of old buildings 20:11:42:01:05:0661 Land area: 200 m². Object area: 560 m². Started new construction. Did not receive a cadastral document for the new buildings.	Construction of a cafe (interchange)	Business

36.	PK 128+60	40.086216, 64.694721			Non-residential building or structure. Cadastral number: 20:11:42:01:05:0661.	Non-residential building or structure	Non-residential structure
					Bukhara region, Gijduvan district, makhalla "Sharq"		
					Land area according to documents: 200 m². Object area: 40 m²		
					The owner is in the Fergana Valley.		
37.	PK 130+60	40.085932, 64.692494			Agricultural lands Right side	Agricultural land	Agricultural land
					Bukhara region, Gijduvan district.		
					Cadastral number: 20:11:001076525. Area: 34,010.89 m². Land area according to documents: 34,010.89 m².		
					Cadastral number: 20:11:000020226. Area: 16,442.41 m². Land area according to documents: 16,442.41 m².		
					Cadastral number: 20:11:000023554. Area: 4,136.11 m². Land area according to documents: 4,136.11 m².		
					Cadastral number: 20:11:000020478. Area: 65,071.81 m².		

					Land area according to documents: 65,071.81 m².		
38.	PK 130+60	40.085664, 64.692800			Agricultural lands Left side, registration number: 20:11:000020940. Area: 4,135.62 m². 4,135.62 m². Cadastral number: 20:11:000023561. Area: 4,135.26 m². Cadastral number: 20:11:000023557. Area: 4,136.25 m². Cadastral number: 20:11:000020937. Area: 4,136.15 m². Cadastral number: 20:11:000021574. Area: 4,135.34 m². Land area according to documents: 4,135.34 m².	Agricultural land	Agricultural

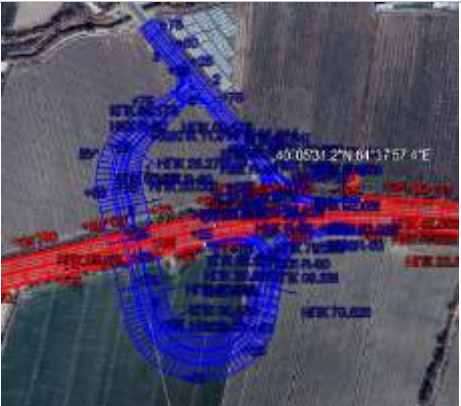
39.	PK 136+25 – 136+75	40.084572, 64.685509			Trees and sidewalk of the Cotton Ginning Mill Gijduvan district Zarafshon makhalla Cadastre: 20:11:43:02:0052 Land area: 169800 m². Object area: 16564.8 m².	Potential impact	Public
40.	PK 144+75	40.086244, 64.676195			LLC ' Nodir, Zafarbek service Bukhara region Gijduvan district makhalla Abdullo Kahhor Car wash, solar panels installed in front Yusupov Nemat - owner of the site Total area 2700 m². 400 m² to be demolished.	Secondary structures, solar panel and tent	Business Light structure
41.	PK 145+25	40.086382, 64.675753			Cafe Orom Bukhara region Gijduvan district makhalla Abdullo Kahhor Ochilova Shoir is the owner LLC ' Shakhreizod 777' – tenant Area 500 m².	Secondary structures Tent and toilet	Business Light structure

					200 m ² of shed and toilet to be demolished		
42.	PK 145+30	40.086335, 64.675555			Car service Armedator Pirnazarov Mukhriddin (oral lease agreement) Bukhara region Gijduvan district makhalla Abdullo Kahhor Area 15 m ² .	Light structure	Business Light structure
43.	PK 145+50	40.086467, 64.675440			Lightweight construction (closed) Bukhara region Gijduvan district makhalla Abdullo Kahhor Area 20 m ² .	Light structure	Business Light structure
44.	PK 148+00	40.087137, 64.672623	 		A retail outlet is a stall located on the territory of a gas station. Bukhara region Gijduvan district makhalla Abdullo Kahhor	Potential impact (support to move away)	Business Light structure

45.	PK 153+20	40.087949, 64.666632			Laylak Market, store. Saidov Gayrat Bukhara region Gijduvan district makhalla Abdullo Kahhor Area 50 m².	Shop	Business
46.	PK 153+80	40.088052, 64.665821			individual entrepreneurs Sultanov Amirbek Tent and tandir. Lightweight construction. Sultanov Amirbek. Bukhara region Gijduvan district makhalla Abdullo Kahhor Area 5 m².	Potential impact Light structure	Business Light structure
47.	PK 153+83	40.088001, 64.665885			Bank office Zhuraev Zhonibek Bukhara region Gijduvan district makhalla Abdullo Kahhor Area 5 m².	Potential impact Light structure	Business Light structure

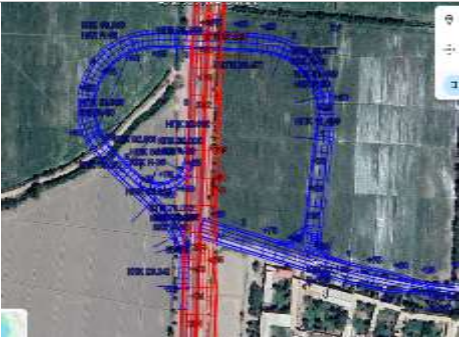
48.	PK 154+65	40.088326, 64.665067			Usmonov's store Gulchekhra Begzod (son) Bukhara region Gijduvan district makhalla Abdullo Kahhor Area 5 m².	Potential impact Light structure (ready to move to back it himself)	Business Light structure
49.	PK 154+75	40.088625, 64.665207			individual entrepreneurs Sharapova Nodira Stop shop Muzaffarov Okilzhon Bukhara region Gijduvan district makhalla Abdullo Kahhor Area 100 m².	Shop	Business
50.	PK 157+30	40.089430, 64.662078			individual entrepreneurs Ergashev Ruslan Sapling market (green area in front of the white building at the beginning of the road). The tent is ready to be moved, there are no objections from the owner. Bukhara region Gijduvan district makhalla Abdullo Kahhor	Potential impact Light structure	Business Light structure

					Area 50 m².		
51.	PK 161+50	40.089752, 64.657137			Family restaurant Gijduvon / shop Qahva. Head of Zhalolov Alisher Bukhara region Gijduvan district makhalla Gulistonobod Area 20 m².	Shop tent over the parking lot, support for solar panels.	Business
52.	PK 167+60	40.090699, 64.650768			LLC Iftikhor, Bakhor Yogdusi " Methane gas station Nasimov Farkhod Bukhara region Gijduvan district makhalla Gulistonobod	Potential impact Light structure - fence (ready to move away themselves)	Business Light structure
53.	PK 182+75- 184+25	40.091996, 64.632617			Agricultural lands Bukhara region Gijduvan district Havzak makhalla	Agricultural lands	Agricultural

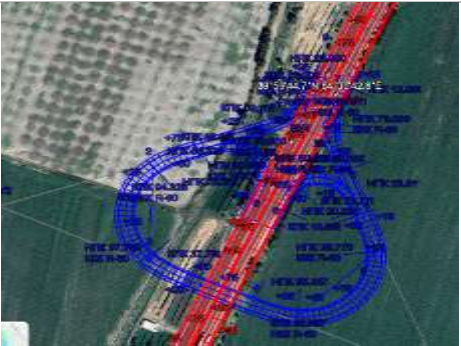
54.	ПК 185+30	40.091634, 64.629495			Agricultural lands Bukhara region Gijduvan district Havzak makhalla	Agricultural lands	Agricultural
55.	PK 223	40.077892, 64.589871			The store is closed, empty. Not working. Owner of Bozorov Shahzod Bukhara region Gijduvan district Cat makhalla Area 75 m².	Shop at bus stop	Business
56.	ПК232 +50	40.075790, 64.578894			individual entrepreneurs Nurullaev Cold Shop at the bus stop Bukhara region Gijduvan district Sarmidzhon makhalla Area 135 m²	Shop at bus stop	Business

57.	PK 240+ 60	40.073948, 64.569251			LLC "Kilogram of Uzbekistan" Shop stop. It burned down a year ago and was rebuilt. Owner Nasimov Jamshid Bukhara region, Gijduvan district Sarmidzhon makhalla Area 76.5 m². Building 65.2 m². Tent - bus stop - 5×5 = 25m².	Shop at bus stop	Business
58.	PK 240 + 90 – 241 +00	40.074174, 64.568916			individual entrepreneurs Toshev Odile Shop stop Bukhara region Gijduvan district Sarmidzhon makhalla Area 72 m². Building 62 m².	Potential impact Shop at bus stop	Business
59.	PK 246+50 - 249	40.071189, 64.560439			Agricultural lands	Agricultural land	Agricultural

							
60.	PK 252 +40	40.069058, 64.558189			LLC "Invest Gold". Cafe Semurg. The path is orange, there are trees and a summer kitchen is being built. Chuliev Shahzod. The owner is ready to move the summer kitchen himself. Bukhara region Gijduvan district Sarmidzhon makhalla Area 75 m².	Partial potential impact (ready to re-install it himself)	Business
61.	PK 252+90	40.068534, 64.557995			Cafe «Gijduvon «1»shashlik, lightweight construction Zhabborov Qayim I'm ready to transfer it myself Bukhara region Gijduvan district Sarmidzhon makhalla Area 10 m².	Light structure Ready to install himself	Business Light structure

62.	PK 281+00-283+50	40° 2'55.89"C 64°32'17.64"B	   	Agricultural lands	Agricultural land	Agricultural
63.	PK 305+90	40.027069, 64.535722	 	individual entrepreneurs Nasurullaev Sadullo - shop (tenant) individual entrepreneurs Nukarov Ilkhom - Somsakhona (tenant) Owner - Farkhod Akhmedov Bukhara region Vobkentky District Shaharkent makhalla Area 100 m².	Potential impact Shop and somsahona	Business

64.	PK 338+00	40.002197, 64.517615			Shop stop Stall - shop. Lightweight construction after the store stop. The owner will move it back. Nabiev Dilshod Bukhara region Vobkent District Muminobod makhalla Area 35 m².	Light structure – Ready to install himself	Business Light structure
65.	PK 338+00	40.002621, 64.518162			Shop - stop Zhabborova Dilafruz Bukhara region Vobkent District Muminobod makhalla Right side Area 60 m². For a store 50.2 m².	Shop	Business
66.	PK 338+00	40.002986, 64.518617			Shop stop Zokirov Ismatjon Right side Bukhara region Vobkent District Muminobod makhalla Area 20 m².	Potential impact Light structure – (ready to install himself)	Business Light structure

67.	PK 344+60 - 349+25,	39°59'44.68" C 64°30'42.79"B	  	  	Agricultural lands	Agricultural lands	Agricultural lands
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LOT 2

	PK	Location	Photo	Additional information	Project impact	Category of impacts
1.	PK 430+40 - 434+60	39°55'15.64"C 64°28'57.47"B	   	Agricultural land plots Bukhara Region, Vobkent District, Khalach Makhalla	Agricultural lands	Agricultural

2.	PK 453+80	39.901678, 64.472401		Individual Entrepreneur Kurbanova Sitora Shop at bus stop Owner of building: Boltaev Nodir Tenant: Kurbanova Sitora Bukhara Region, Bukhara District, Bogikalon Makhalla (Koshkodim) Shop at bus stop, area: 64 m ²	Shop	Business
3.	PK 452+10	39°54'10.80"C 64°28'22.51"B	 	Agricultural land plots Bukhara Region, Bukhara District, Bogikalon Makhalla (Koshkodim)	Agricultural lands	Agricultural

			 			
4.	PK 453+80	39°54'6.83"C 64°28'18.01"B	 	Residential house Owner: Sobirova Shakhnoza Kakhorovna Cadastral record available Trees: 80 units – apricot, apple, grape, plum, peach Bukhara Region, Bukhara District, Bogikalon Makhalla (Koshkodim) Land plot: 12 sotok (1,196 m²) Building: 38.8 m²	Secondary structure	Residential

							
5.	PK 475+60 - 479	39°52'58.45"C 64°27'52.69"B			Agricultural lands Bukhara Region, Bukhara District Cadastral No. 20:01:000231623 – area 113,490.94 m² Cadastral No. 20:01:000151266 – area 46,037.16 m² Cadastral No. 20:01:000519151 – area 30,738.01 m² Cadastral No. 20:01:000013021 – area 15,623.05 m² State-owned property	Agricultural lands	Agricultural

			 			
6.	PK 477+50	39.881879, 64.460956		Bus stop without business Region, District, Makhalla	Bus stop without Bukhara Bogikalon	Public

7.	PK 496+65	39°52'0.52"C 64°27'2.70"B			Pharmacy + "Uzum Dunyo»(empty) Bukhara Region, Bukhara District, Galaossie Makhalla Area: 100 m²	Farmacy and shop	Business
8.	PK 497+10	39°52'0.30"C, 64°27'0.43"B			Private enterprise Nozanin, Asadbek Bus stop + shop Owner: Bozorova Nafisa Bukhara Region, Bukhara District, Dustlik Makhalla Area: 60 m² Object area: 51 m²	New project bus stop is planned at the existing stop. Demolition is not required. A new stop will be built in this location.	Business

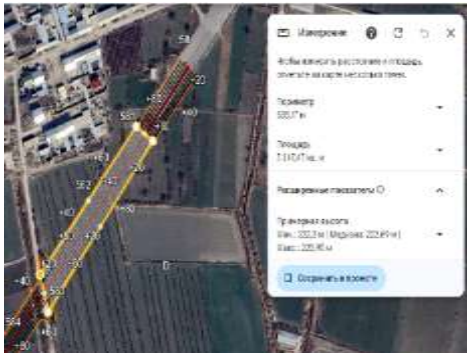
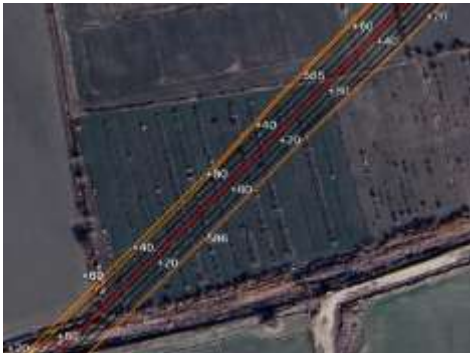
9.	PK 496+65	39°52'0.52"C 64°27'2.70"B		Bus stop + store Closed, empty Bukhara Region Bukhara District Galaossie makhalla Area: 100 m2	Shop	Business
10.	PK 511+80	39°51'20.06"C 64°26'30.98"B	 	LLC "Alyoshka Savdo 777 Bus stop + shop (not functioning, vacant) Bukhara Region, Bukhara District, Galaossie Makhalla Area: 100 m² Shop at bus stop Owner: Sharipov Alisher Bukhara Region, Bukhara District, Oybek Makhalla Area: 100 m² Object area: 85.24 m²	Shop	Business

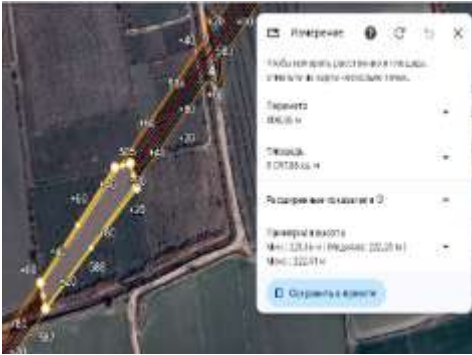
11.	PK 514+60-514+90	39°51'10.83"C 64°26'32.09"B			Light construction – tandir and non-bread stall. Currently only stall remains Owner: Tuychiev Malik Bukhara Region, Bukhara District, Galaossie Makhalla, Navruz Makhalla Area: 55 m ²	Light structure (ready to move himself)	Business Light structures
12.	PK 517+30	39°51'2.35"C 64°26'30.46"B			Shop at bus stop Owner: Nasullaev Lochin Bukhara Region, Bukhara District, settlement Yardzhan, Oybek Makhalla Area: 120 m ² Object area: 71.5 m ²	Shop	Business

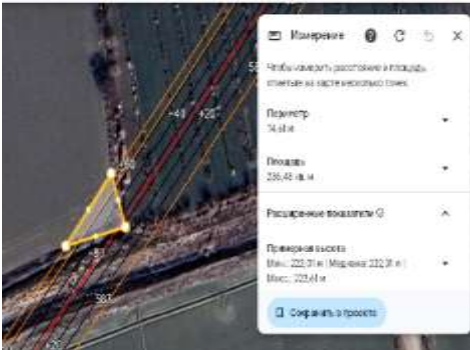
13.	PK 517+80	39°51'1.06"C 64°26'28.08"B			Individual Entrepreneur Tursunova Nargiza Shop at bus stop Owner of building: Gufforov Ulugbek Bukhara Region, Bukhara District, settlement Yardzhan, Oybek Makhalla Object area: 100 m ²	Shop	Business
14.	PK 522+60	39°50'45.56"C 64°26'26.38"B			Individual Entrepreneur Akhmedova Zarnigor Bus stop + shop Owner: Khidoyatov Umid Bukhara Region, Bukhara District, Rabotak Makhalla Land area: 99.94 m ² Object area: 60 m ² Light construction near gas station	Shop	Business

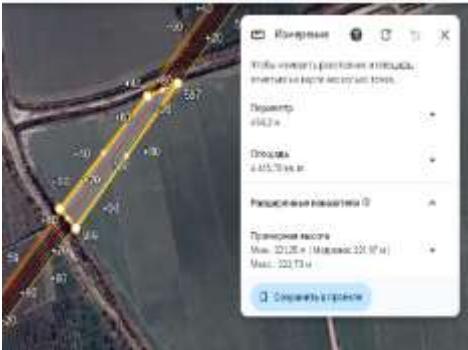
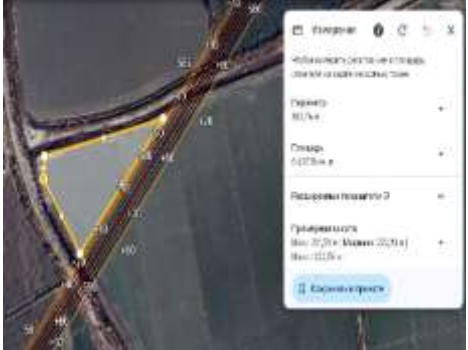
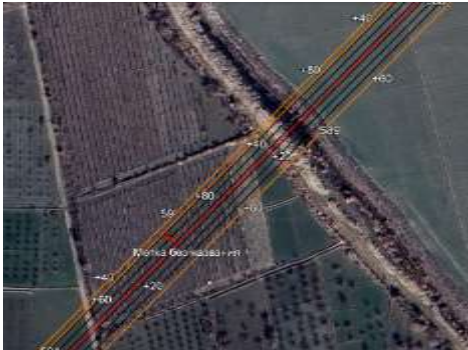
15.	PK 526+40	39°50'34.66"C 64°26'20.07"B	 	Owner: Kurbanov Jamshid Bukhara Region, Bukhara District, Rabotak Makhalla Ready to relocate independently Total land plot area: 23,449.63 m² Object area: 90 m²	Light structure Non-operating (ready to move himself)	Business Light structure
16.	PK 550+80- 552+80	39°50'13.63"C 64°24'37.31"B	 	Agricultural lands Bukhara Region, City of Bukhara Cadastral No. 20:12:000179181 – area 90,020 m² Cadastral No. 20:12:001030559 – area 124,478.34 m²	Agricultural lands	Agricultural

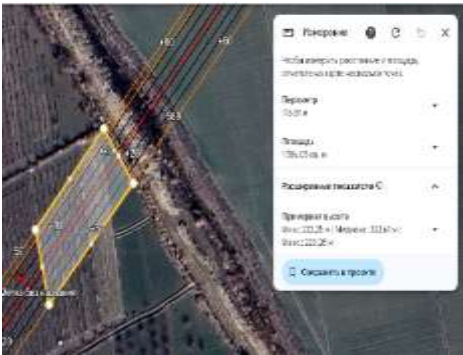
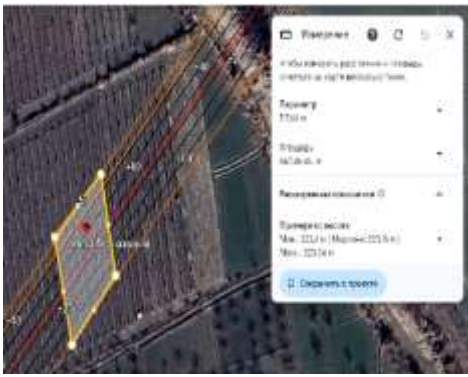
							
Bypass road							
17.	PK 580+60- PK583+20	39°49'10.08"N 64°23'11.14"E			Agricultural lands Bukhara Region, Bukhara District, Shekhoncha Makhalla, Dehcha Makhalla Cadastral No. 20:01:000009933 Total area: 354,981.7 m ² Affected area: 7,347.47 m ²	Agricultural lands	Agricultural

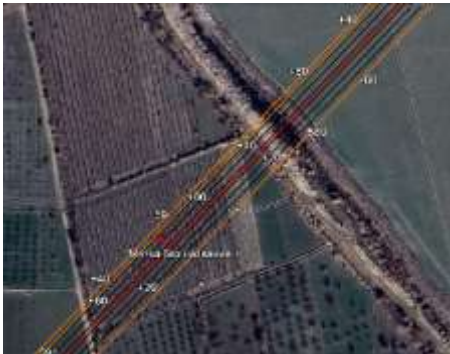
						
18.	PK584+80-586+60	39°49'00.37"N 64°23'01.30"E 39°48'55.86"N 64°22'56.51"E	 	Agricultural lands Bukhara Region, Bukhara District, Shekhoncha Makhalla, Dehcha Makhalla Cadastral No. 20:01:000006809 Total area: 18,235.5 m² Affected area: 5,097.88 m²	Agricultural lands	Agricultural

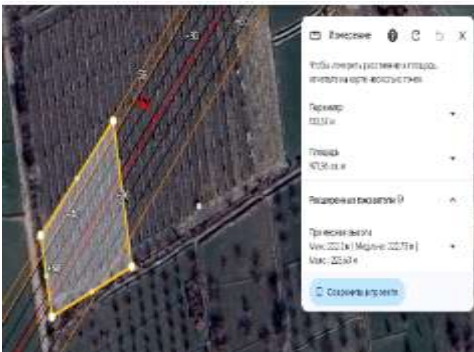
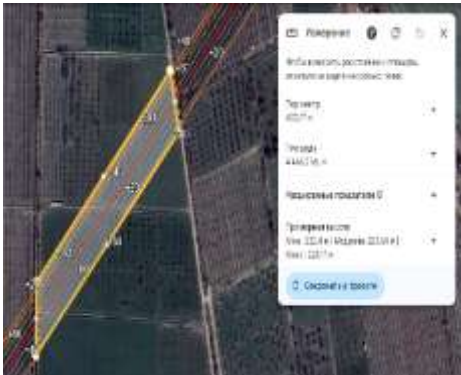
						
	PK 586+60 – 586+90	39°48'55.86"N 64°22'56.51"E 39°48'55.86"N 64°22'56.51"E	 	Agricultural lands Bukhara Region, Bukhara District, Shekhoncha Makhalla, Dehcha Makhalla Cadastral No. 20:01:000009929 Total area: 62,736.96 m² Affected area: 236.48 m²	Agricultural lands	Agricultural

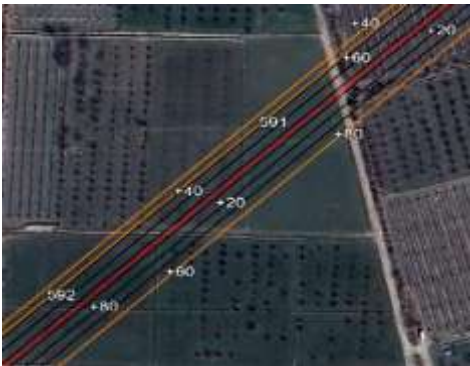
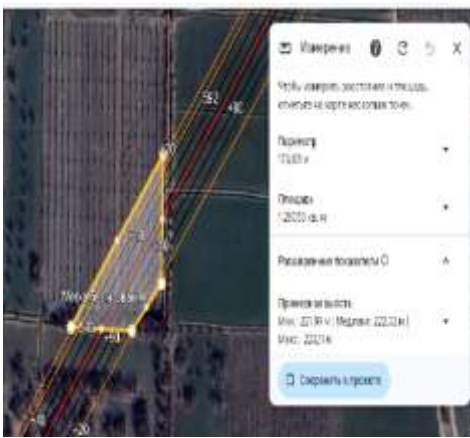
						
19.	PK 587+20-588+90	39°48'54.37"N 64°22'54.89"E 39°48'49.93"N 64°22'49.97"E	 	Agricultural lands Bukhara Region, Bukhara District, Shekhoncha Makhalla, Dehcha Makhalla Cadastral No. 20:01:000009932 Total area: 109,589.34 m² Affected area: 4,415.78 m² Additionally, 6,627.18 m² may be considered economically non-viable for use.	Agricultural lands	Agricultural

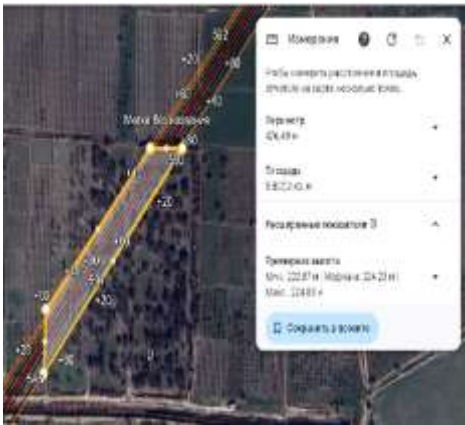
			 			
20.	PK 589+30 – 589+90	39°48'47.97"N 64°22'47.78"E 39°48'47.63"N 64°22'47.39"E	 	Agricultural lands Cadastre 20:01:000000059 Total area 64 290 m2; Affected land area 1 516,05 m2	Agricultural lands	Agricultural lands

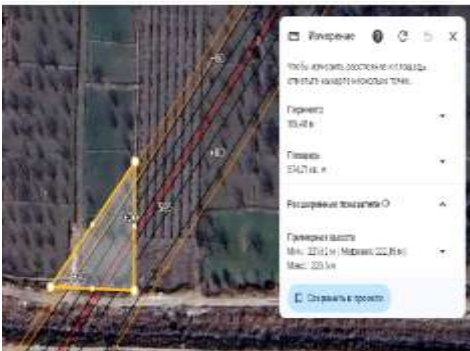
						
21.	PK 589+90 – 590-20	39°48'47.63"N 64°22'47.39"E 39°48'46.99"N 64°22'46.68"E	 	Agricultural lands Cadastral No. 20:01:000000059 Total area: 64,290 m² Affected area: 1,516.05 m²	Agricultural lands	Agricultural

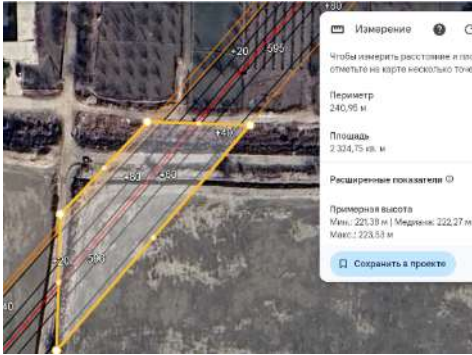
						
22.	PK 590-20-590+70	39°48'46.99"N 64°22'46.68"E 39°48'46.00"N 64°22'45.58"E	 	Agricultural lands Bukhara District, Shekhoncha Makhalla, Dehcha Makhalla Cadastral No. 20:01:000000060 Total area: 21,530 m² Affected area: 667.46 m²	Agricultural lands	Agricultural

						
23.	PK590+70 – 592+30	39°48'46.00"N 64°22'45.58"E 39°48'41.58"N 64°22'40.65"E	 	Agricultural lands Bukhara District, Shekhoncha Makhalla, Dehcha Makhalla Cadastral No. 20:01:000000061 Total area: 24,000 m² Affected area: 971.96 m²	Agricultural lands	Agricultural lands

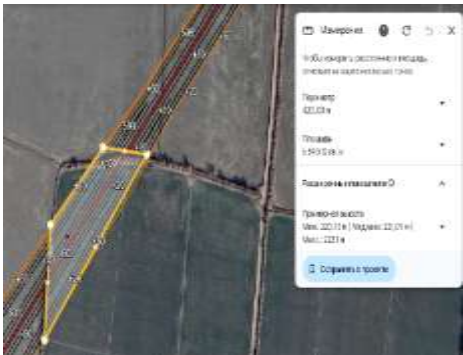
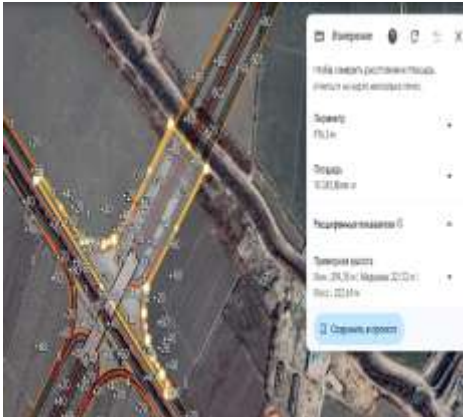
						
24.	PK 592+30 – 592+90	39°48'41.58"N 64°22'40.65"E 39°48'40.44"N 64°22'39.36"E	 	Agricultural lands Bukhara District, Shekhoncha Makhalla, Dehcha Makhalla Cadastral No. 20:01:000000062 Total area: 90,790 m² Affected area: 4,465.2 m²	Agricultural lands	Agricultural

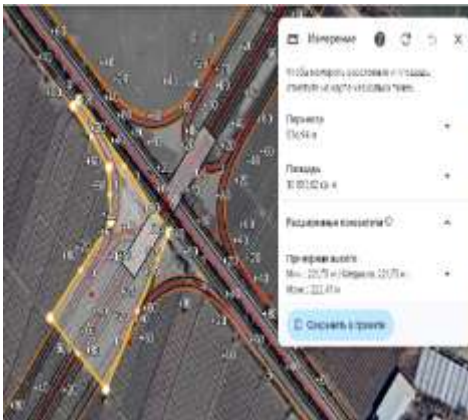
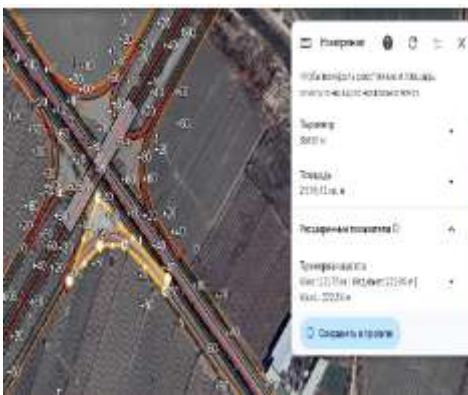
						
25.	PK 592+90-594+80	39°48'40.44"N 64°22'39.36"E 39°48'34.70"N 64°22'32.97"E	 	Agricultural lands Bukhara District, Dehcha Makhalla No cadastral number Total area: 5,507.2 m² Classified as agricultural land with non-residential status	Agricultural lands	Agricultural

26.	PK 594+80 – 595+40	39°48'34.70"N 64°22'32.97"E 39°48'34.21"N 64°22'32.42"E	 		Agricultural lands Bukhara District, Dehcha Makhalla Cadastral No. 20:01:000000062, including plot with cadastral No. 20:01:40:01:02:06:17 Total area: 90,790 m² Affected area: 574.71 m²	Agricultural lands	Agricultural
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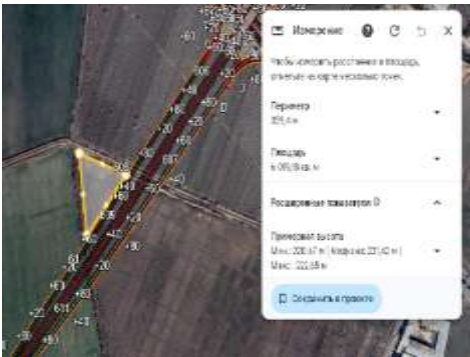
27.	PK 595+60 – 596+20	39°48'34.21"N 64°22'32.42"E 39°48'32.25"N 64°22'30.22"E	  	Agricultural lands Bukhara District, Dehcha Makhalla Cadastral No. 20:01:40:01:02:0560 Total area: 153,730 m² Affected area: 2,324.75 m²	Agricultural lands	Agricultural lands
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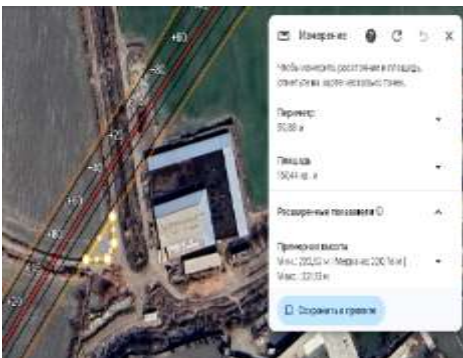
28.	PK 596+20-599+10 and PK 600+40-601+90	39°48'32.25"N 64°22'30.22"E 39°48'25.37"N 64°22'22.54"E 39°48'21.93"N 64°22'18.70"E 39°48'18.00"N 64°22'14.32"E		Agricultural lands Bukhara Region, Bukhara District, Rabotiqalmoq Makhalla Cadastral No. 20:01:40:01:02:0564 Total area: 113,560 m² Project-affected area: 11,931.48 m²	Agricultural lands	Agricultural lands
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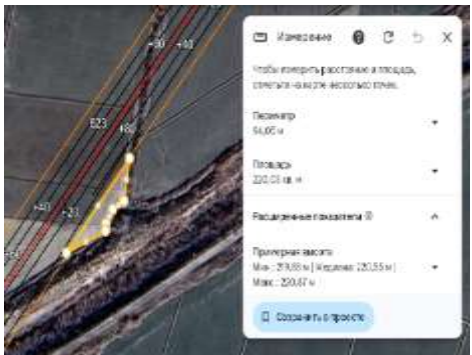
29.	PK 599+10-600+40	39°48'25.37"N 64°22'22.54"E 39°48'21.93"N 64°22'18.70"E	 	Agricultural lands Bukhara region Bukhara district, Podshoh makhalla Cadastre: 20:01:40:01:02:0566 Total area: 79 660 m2 Project affected area 6 590,12 m2	Agricultural lands	Agricultural lands
30.	PK 602+70-604+40	39°48'16.52"N 64°22'12.67"E 39°48'12.10"N 64°22'07.73"E	 	Agricultural lands Bukhara region Bukhara district, Podshoh makhalla Cadastre: 20:01:40:01:02:0561 Total area: 114 130 m2 Project affected area 18 082,18 m2	Agricultural lands	Agricultural lands

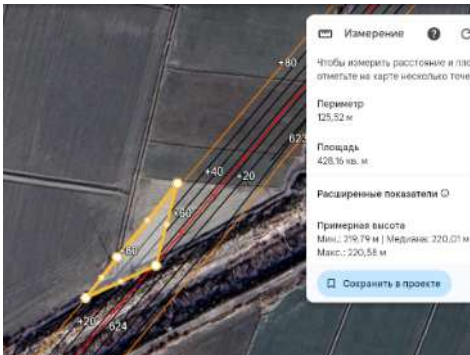
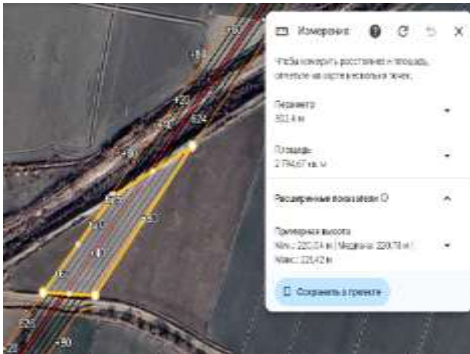
31.	PK 604+80 – 606+05	39°48'11.12"N 64°22'06.64"E 39°48'09.15"N 64°22'04.44"E	 	Agricultural lands Bukhara region Bukhara district, Dekhcha makhalla Cadastre: 20:01:000012056 Total area: 20 277,67 m2 Project affected area 10 837,82 m2	Agricultural lands	Agricultural lands
32.	PK 604+80 – 606+05	39°48'09.82"N 64°22'08.18"E 39°48'12.10"N 64°22'07.73"E	 	Agricultural lands Bukhara region Bukhara district, Dekhcha makhalla Cadastre: 20:01:000158151 Total area: 117 020 m2 Project affected area 2 539,42 m2	Agricultural lands	Agricultural lands

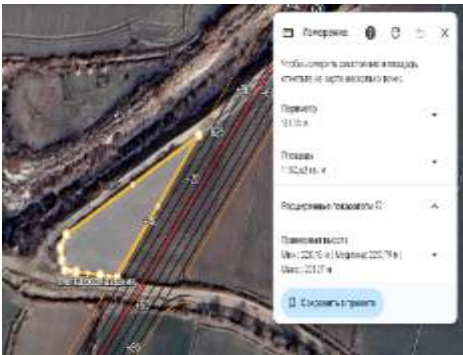
33.	PK 606+05-607+70	39°48'12.10"N 64°22'07.73"E 39°48'04.24"N 64°21'58.96"E			Agricultural lands Bukhara region Bukhara district, Dekhcha makhalla Cadastre: 20:01:000153806 Total area: 46 590 m2 Project affected area 12 154,3 m2	Agricultural lands	Agricultural
34.	PK 607+90-609+50	39°48'03.75"N 64°21'58.41"E 39°47'59.34"N 64°21'53.45"E			Agricultural lands Bukhara region Bukhara district, Dekhcha makhalla Cadastre: 20:01:41:01:01:0628 Total area: 201 000 m2 Project affected area 10 789,31 m2 Additional lands: 6 019,18 m2 may be considered economically non-viable for use.	Agricultural lands	Agricultural

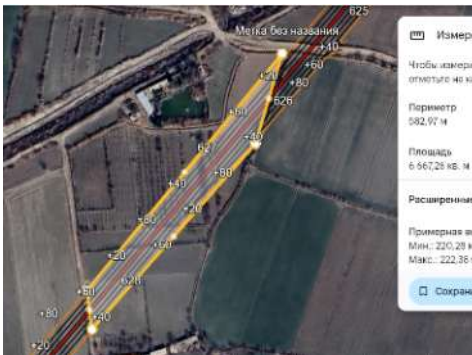
						
35.	PK 609+70-614+15	39°47'59.34"N 64°21'53.45"E 39°47'48.93"N 64°21'40.81"E	 	Agricultural lands Bukhara region Bukhara district, Dekhcha makhalla Cadastre: 20:01:000006505 Total area: 175 031,95 m2 Project affected area 20 315,91 m2	Agricultural lands	Agricultural lands

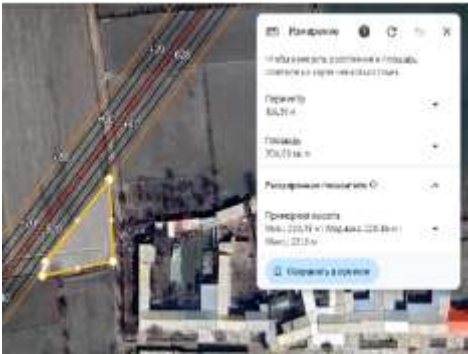
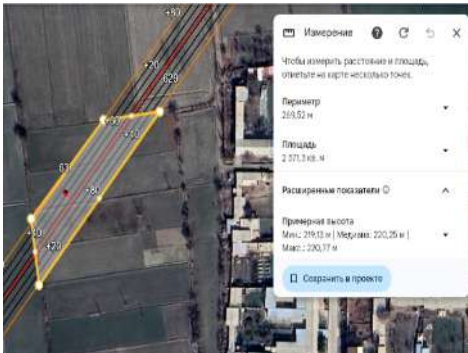
36.	PK 614+30-622+60	39°47'48.45"N 64°21'40.25"E 39°47'27.90"N 64°21'18.40"E	  	Agricultural lands Bukhara region Bukhara district, Dekhcha makhalla Cadastre: 20:01:000087519 Total area: 830 005,6 m2 Project affected area 30 434,15 m2 Additional impact: 157.44 m2 are lands no longer available for future use	Agricultural lands	Agricultural lands
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37.	PK 622+70-623+60	39°47'27.96"N 64°21'17.77"E 39°47'25.44"N 64°21'15.66"E	  	Agricultural lands Bukhara region Bukhara district, Dekhcha makhalla Cadastre: 20:01:000019656 Total area: 9 985,55 m2 Project affected area 2 253,55 m2 Additional Impact 220,03 m2 are lands no longer available for future use	Agricultural lands	Agricultural lands
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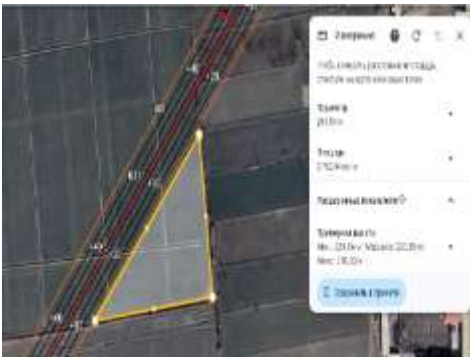
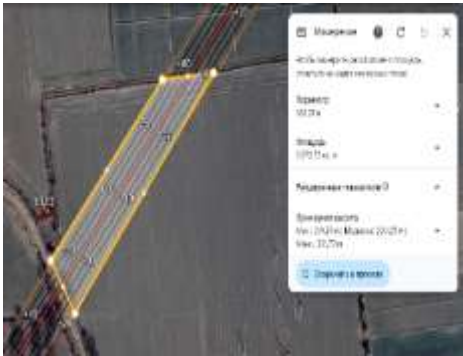
38.	PK 623+60-624+80	39°47'25.44"N 64°21'15.66"E 39°47'24.46"N 64°21'14.56"E	 	Agricultural lands Bukhara region Bukhara district, Dekhcha makhalla Cadastre: 20:01:000019636 Total area: 9 974,19 m2 Project affected area: 428,16 m2	Agricultural lands	Agricultural lands
39.	PK 624+40-625+60	39°47'22.98"N 64°21'12.92"E 39°47'20.03"N 64°21'09.63"E	 	Agricultural lands Bukhara region Bukhara district, Dekhcha makhalla Cadastre: 20:01:000011472 Total area: 73 146,5 m2 Project affected area: 2 794,67 m2 Additional lands: 1 180,62 m2 may be considered economically non-viable for use.	Agricultural lands	Agricultural lands

						
40.	PK 625+80-625+15	39°47'19.54"N 64°21'09.08"E 39°47'19.05"N 64°21'08.53"E	 	Agricultural lands Bukhara region Bukhara district, Shegiron makhalla Cadastre: 20:01:000011477 Total area: 27 946,83 m2 Project affected area 1 089,49 m2	Agricultural lands	Agricultural

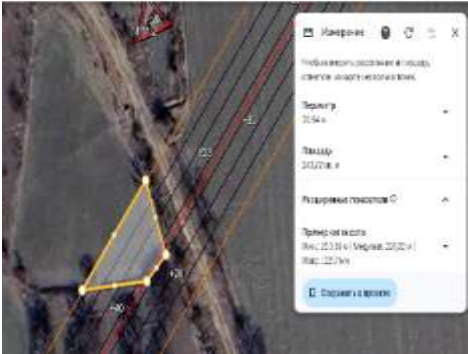
41.	PK 625+70-628+60	39°47'19.79"N 64°21'08.65"E 39°47'12.66"N 64°21'01.40"E	 	Agricultural lands Bukhara region Bukhara district, Shegiron community Cadastre: 20:01:000011471 Total area: 25 807,2 m2 Project affected area 6 667,26 m2	Agricultural lands	Agricultural lands
42.	PK 628+60-629+40	39°47'12.66"N 64°21'01.40"E 39°47'10.70"N 64°20'59.21"E	 	Agricultural lands Bukhara region Bukhara district, Shegiron makhalla Cadastre: 20:01:000011479 Total area: 23 811,26 m2 Project affected area 2 117,24 m2 Additional impact: 706,53 m2 are lands no longer available for future use	Agricultural lands	Agricultural lands

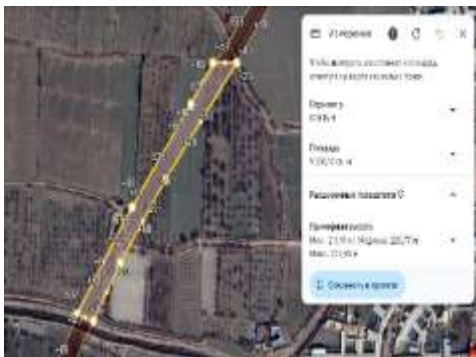
						
43.	PK 629+40-630+35	39°47'10.70"N 64°20'59.21"E 39°47'08.73"N 64°20'57.02"E	 	Agricultural lands Bukhara region Bukhara district, Shegiron community Cadastre: 20:01:000011469 Total area: 35 124,61 m2 Project affected area 2 571,3 m2 Additional impact: 1 112,93 m2 are lands no longer available for future use	Agricultural lands	Agricultural

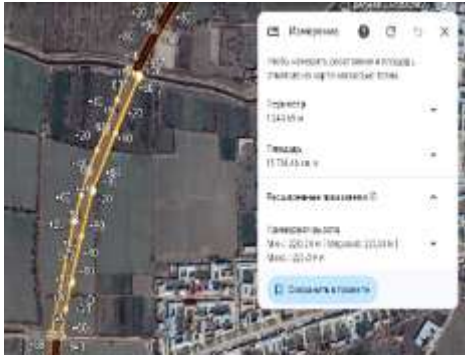
						
44.	PK 630+40 – 631+70	39°47'08.73"N 64°20'57.02"E 39°47'04.80"N 64°20'52.63"E	 	Agricultural lands Bukhara region Bukhara district, Shegiron makhalla Cadastre: 20:01:000011466 Total area: 58 159,83 m2 Project affected area 3 497,57 m2 Additional impact: 2 762,54 m2 are lands no longer available for future use	Agricultural lands	Agricultural

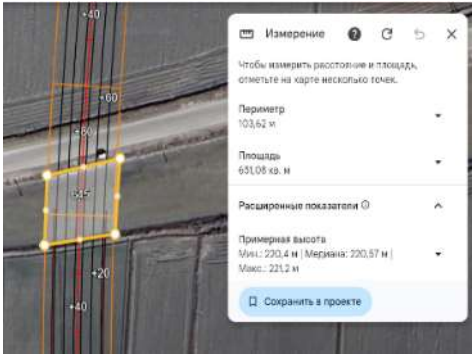
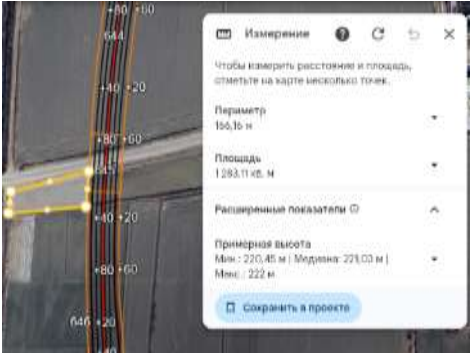
						
45.	PK 631+80 – 633+05	39°47'04.80"N 64°20'52.63"E 39°47'01.85"N 64°20'49.34"E	 	Agricultural lands Bukhara region Bukhara district, Shegiron makhalla Cadastre: 20:01:000011475 Total area: 37 647,89 m2 Project affected area 3 573,72 m2 Additional impact: 2 747,1 m2 are lands no longer available for future use	Agricultural lands	Agricultural

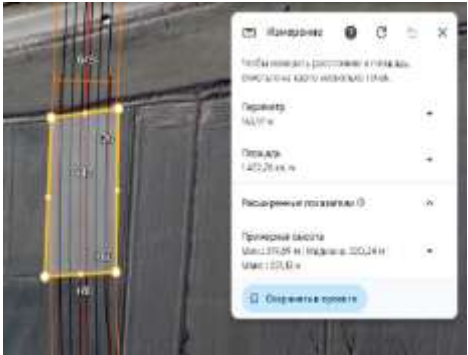
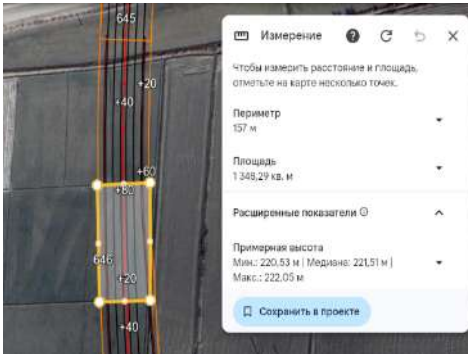
						
46.	PK 633+15-633+25	39°47'01.85"N 64°20'49.34"E 39°47'01.57"N 64°20'48.98"E	 	Agricultural lands Bukhara region Bukhara district, Shegiron makhalla Cadastre: 20:01:000086804 Total area: 95 300,13 m2 Project affected area 243,72 m2	Agricultural lands	Agricultural

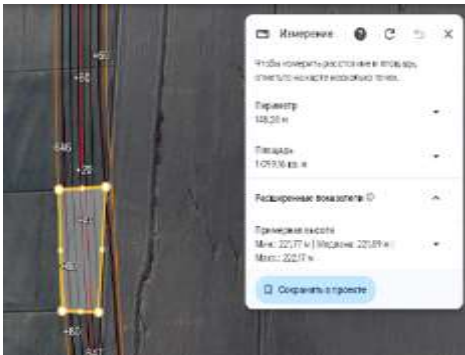
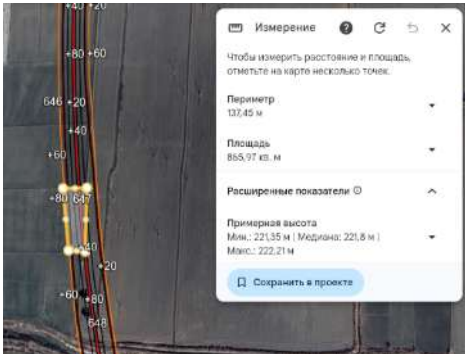
						
47.	PK 633+25 – 637+00	39°47'01.57"N 64°20'48.98"E 39°46'51.73"N 64°20'38.86"E	 	Agricultural lands Bukhara region Bukhara district, Shegiron makhalla Cadastral: 20:01:000017451 Total area: 201 888,55 m2 Project affected area 9 236,13 m2	Agricultural lands	Agricultural

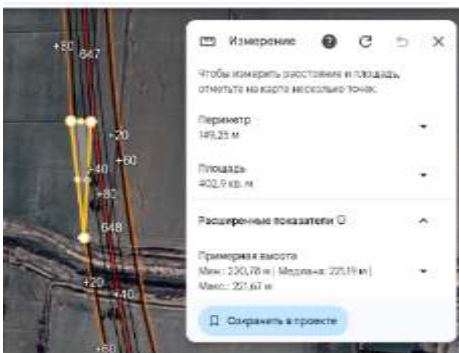
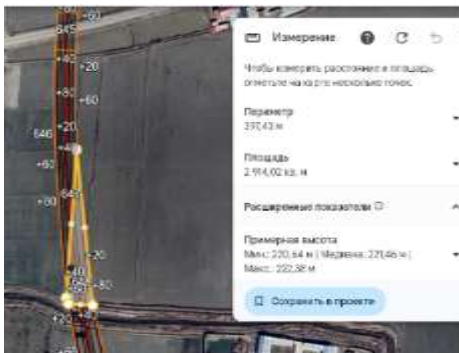
						
48.	PK 637+30-643+20	39°46'50.64"N 64°20'37.96"E 39°46'33.11"N 64°20'29.56"E	 	Agricultural lands Bukhara region Bukhara district, Shegiron makhalla Cadastre: 20:01:000493640 Total area: 616 245,1 m2 Project affected area 15 761,46 m2	Agricultural lands	Agricultural lands

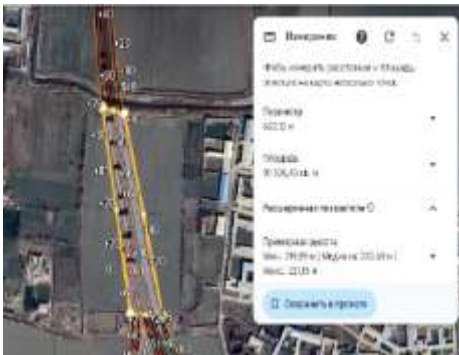
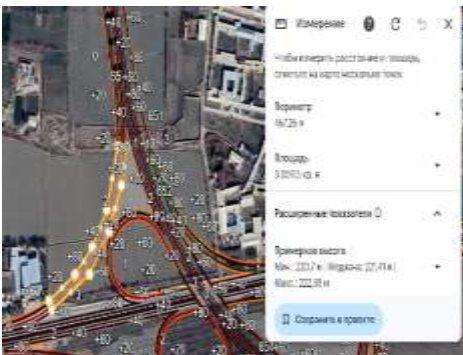
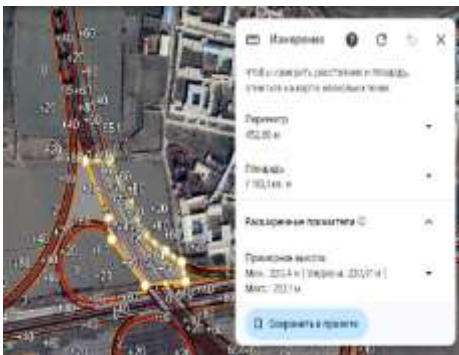
						
49.	PK 643+30-644+70	39°46'33.11"N 64°20'29.56"E 39°46'28.60"N 64°20'28.90"E	 	Agricultural lands Bukhara region Bukhara district, Shegiron makhalla Cadastre: 20:01:000493635 Total area: 35 147,88 m2 Project affected area 3 576,53 m2	Agricultural lands	Agricultural

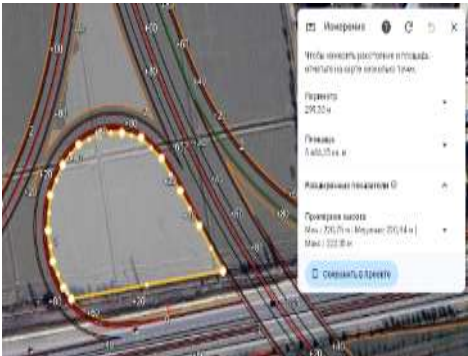
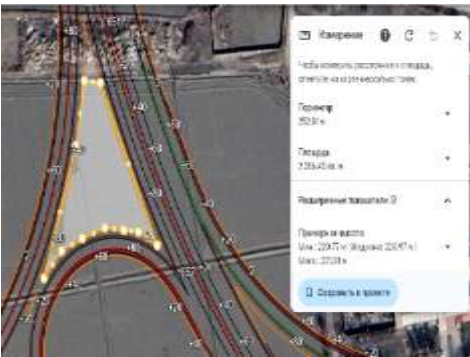
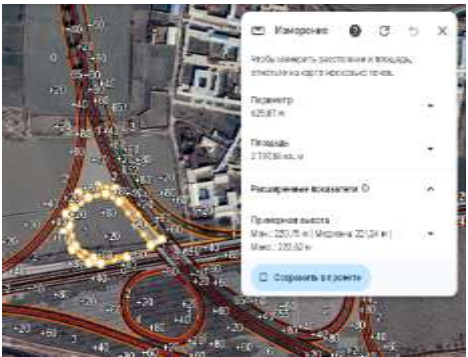
50.	PK644+90-645+10	39°46'27.95"N 64°20'28.84"E 39°46'27.31"N 64°20'28.80"E	  	Agricultural lands Bukhara region Bukhara district, Shegiron makhalla Cadastre: 20:01:000012735 Total area: 7 257,1 m2 Project affected area 651,08 m2 Additional impact: 1 283,11 m2 are lands no longer available for future use	Agricultural lands	Agricultural lands
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51.	PK 645+10-645+70	39°46'26.94"N 64°20'28.80"E 39°46'25.21"N 64°20'28.70"E			Agricultural lands Bukhara region Bukhara district, Shegiron makhalla Cadastre: 20:01:000016728 Total area: 4 599,77 m2 Project affected area 1 472,78 m2	Agricultural lands	Agricultural lands
52.	PK 645+70-646+22	39°46'25.21"N 64°20'28.70"E 39°46'23.53"N 64°20'28.78"E			Agricultural lands Bukhara region Bukhara district, Shegiron makhalla Cadastre: 20:01:000016736 Total area: 4 599,16 m2 Project affected area 1 348,29 m2	Agricultural lands	Agricultural lands

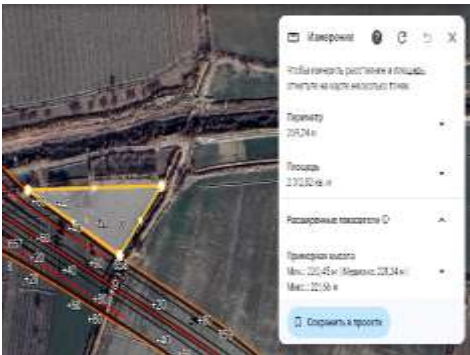
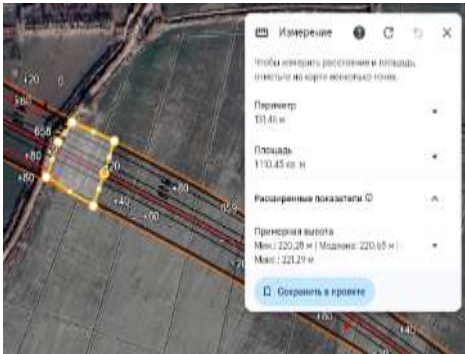
53.	PK 646+22 – 646+70	39°46'23.53"N 64°20'28.78"E 39°46'21.82"N 64°20'28.95"E	 	Agricultural lands Bukhara region Bukhara district, Shegiron makhalla Cadastre: 20:01:000016784 Total area: 4 599,54 m2 Project affected area 1 099,16 m2	Agricultural lands	Agricultural lands
54.	PK 646+70- 647+20	39°46'21.82"N 64°20'28.95"E 39°46'20.07"N 64°20'28.90"E	 	Agricultural lands Bukhara region Bukhara district, Shegiron makhalla Cadastre: 20:01:000016761 Total area: 4 604,17 m2 Project affected area 865,97 m2	Agricultural lands	Agricultural lands

55.	PK 647+20-647+95	39°46'20.07"N 64°20'28.90"E 39°46'17.89"N 64°20'28.86"E			Agricultural lands Bukhara region Bukhara district, Shegiron makhalla Cadastre: 20:01:000016812 Total area: 4 599,13 m2 Project affected area 402,9 m2	Agricultural lands	Agricultural lands
56.	PK 646+20-648+00	39°46'23.47"N 64°20'29.33"E 39°46'17.31"N 64°20'30.13"E			Agricultural lands Bukhara region Bukhara district, Shegiron makhalla Cadastre: 20:01:000012737 Total area: 42 489,99 m2 Project affected area 2 914,02 m2	Agricultural lands	Agricultural lands

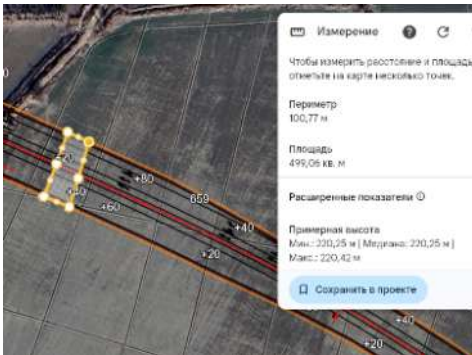
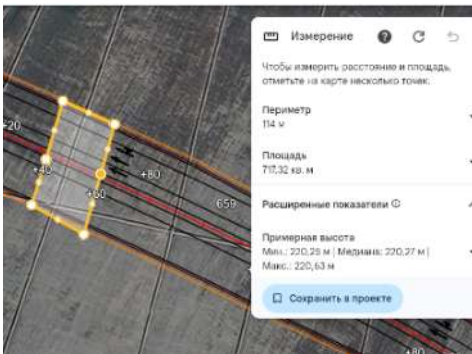
57.	PK 651+20-653+00	39°46'07.65"N 64°20'31.24"E	   	Agricultural lands Bukhara region Bukhara district, Shegiron makhalla Cadastre: 20:01:000493647 Total area: 135 242,72 m2 Project affected area23 576,89 m2(10 536,43 m2+ 3 059,5 m2+ 7 183,1 m2+ 2 797,86 m2) Additional impact: 7 969,68 m2(2 286,43 m2+ 5 683,25 m2) may be considered economically non-viable for use.	Agricultural lands	Agricultural lands
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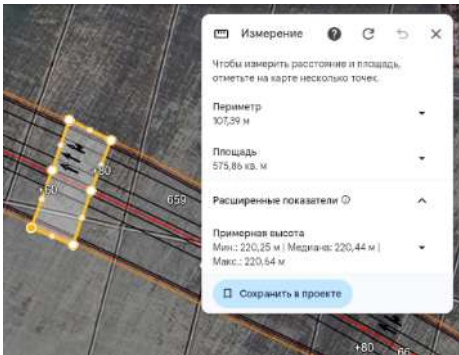
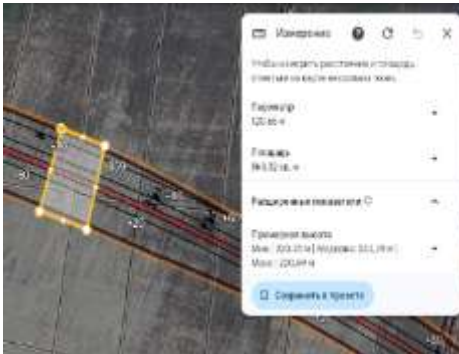


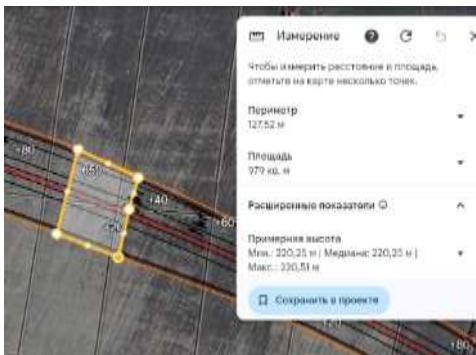
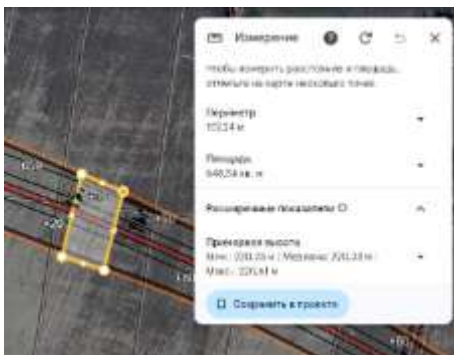
58.	PK 653		 	Agricultural lands Bukhara region Bukhara district, Shegiron makhalla Cadastre: 20:01:000086962 Total area: 100 620 m2 Project affected area was not identified	Agricultural lands	Agricultural lands
59.	PK 656+80- 657+80	39°45'56.89"N 64°20'49.76"E 39°45'55.23"N 64°20'54.68"E	 	Agricultural lands Bukhara region Bukhara district, Shegiron makhalla Cadastre: 20:01:000011710 Total area: 34 252,04 m2 Project affected area 5 413,86 m2 Additional impact: 2 312,82 m2 are lands no longer available for future use	Agricultural lands	Agricultural lands

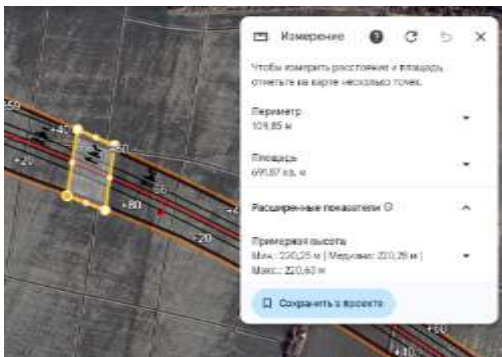
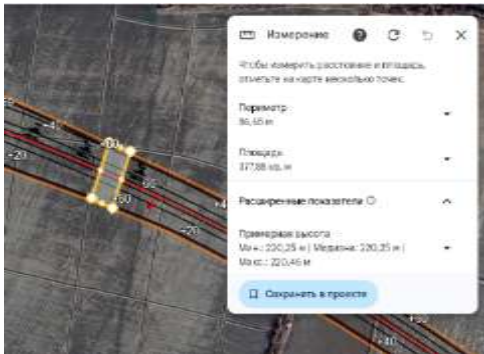
						
60.	PK 658+00	39°45'55.05"N 64°20'55.14"E	 	Agricultural lands Bukhara region Bukhara district, Rabotipoyon makhalla	Agricultural lands	Agricultural lands

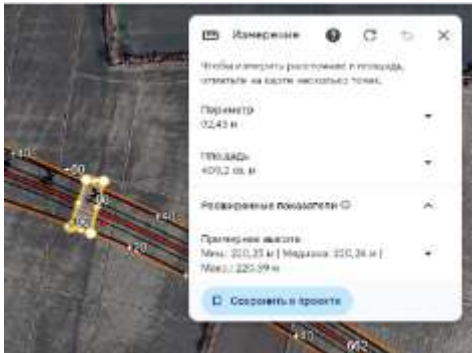
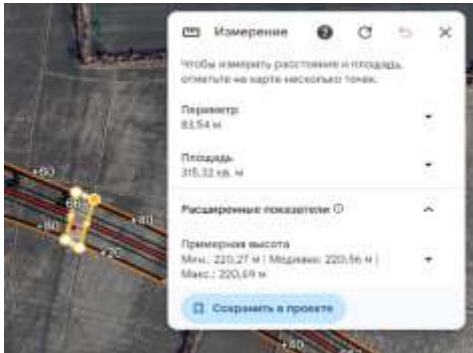
Cadastre:
20:01:000016766 Total
area: 21 059,07 m2
Project affected
area 1 110,45 m2

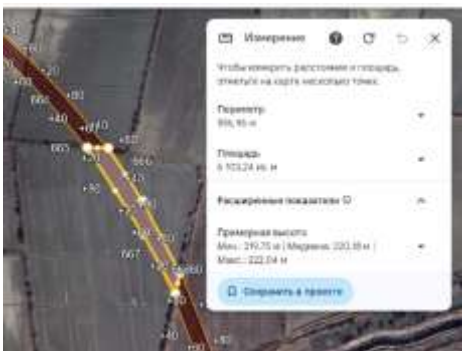
61.	PK 658+00		 	Agricultural lands Bukhara region Bukhara district, Rabotipoyon makhalla Cadastre: 20:01:000016782 Total area: 2 006,68 m2 Project affected area 499,06 m2	Agricultural lands	Agricultural lands
62.	PK 658+00		 	Agricultural lands Bukhara region Bukhara district, Rabotipoyon makhalla Cadastre: 20:01:000016780 Total area: 2 006,83 m2 Project affected area 717,32 m2	Agricultural lands	Agricultural lands

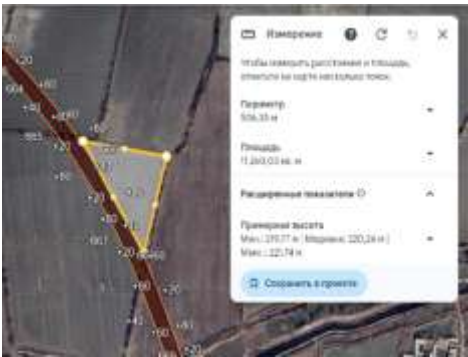
63.	PK 658+00		 	Agricultural lands Bukhara region Bukhara district, Rabotipoyon makhalla Cadastre: 20:01:000016777 Total area: 2 006,69 m2 Project affected area 575,86 m2	Agricultural lands	Agricultural lands
64.	PK 658+00		 	Agricultural lands Bukhara region Bukhara district, Rabotipoyon makhalla Cadastre: 20:01:000016692 Total area: 2 006,72 m2 Project affected area 863,32 m2	Agricultural lands	Agricultural lands

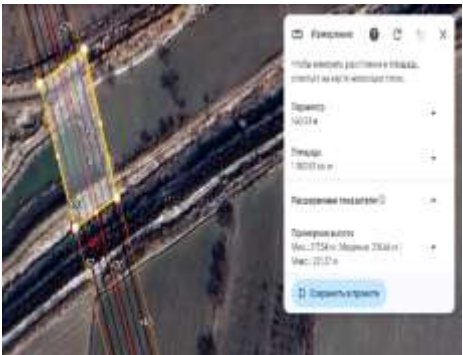
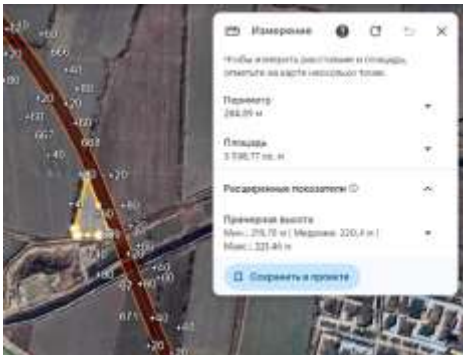
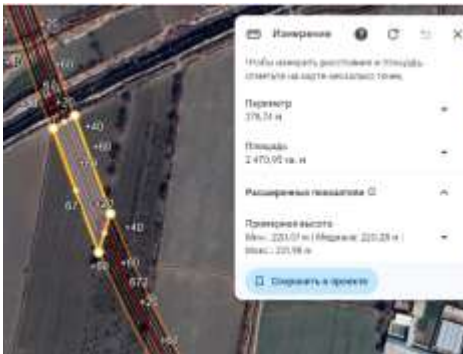
65.	PK 658+00	 	Agricultural lands Bukhara region Bukhara district, Rabotipoyon makhalla Cadastre: 20:01:000016692 Total area: 2 006,72 m2 Project affected area 979 m2	Agricultural lands	Agricultural lands
66.	PK 658+00		Agricultural lands Bukhara region Bukhara district, Rabotipoyon makhalla Cadastre: 20:01:000016775 Total area: 2 006,7 m2. Project affected area 648,54 m2	Agricultural lands	Agricultural lands

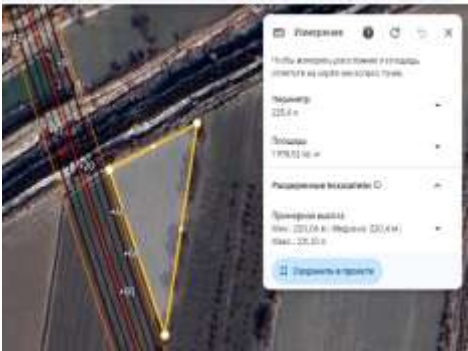
67.	PK 658+00		Agricultural lands Bukhara region Bukhara district, Rabotipoyon makhalla Cadastre: 20:01:000016806 Total area: 2006,7 m2. Project affected area 691,87 m2	Agricultural lands	Agricultural
68.	PK 658+00		Agricultural lands Bukhara region Bukhara district, Rabotipoyon makhalla Cadastre: 20:01:000016689 Total area: 2006,69 m2. Project affected area 377,88 m2	Agricultural lands	Agricultural

69.	PK 658+00			Agricultural lands Bukhara region Bukhara district, Rabotipoyon makhalla Cadastre: 20:01:000016767 Total area: 2 006,69 m2. Project affected area 409,2 m2	Agricultural lands	Agricultural
70.	PK 660+10	39°45'51.87"N 64°21'03.40"E		Agricultural lands Bukhara region Bukhara district, Rabotipoyon makhalla Cadastre: 20:01:000016789 Total area: 2 006,7 m2. Project affected area 315,32 m2	Agricultural lands	Agricultural

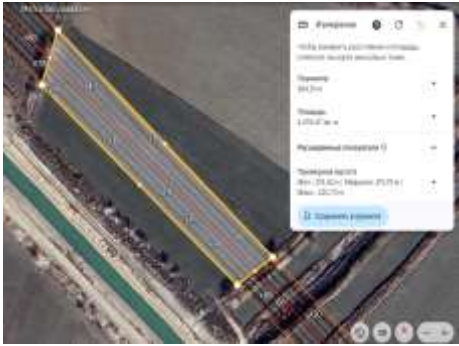
71.	PK 660+10-665+40	39°45'51.87"N 64°21'03.40"E 39°45'42.22"N 64°21'16.85"E	 	Agricultural lands Bukhara region Bukhara district, Rabotipoyon makhalla Cadastre: 20:01:000017449 Total area: 352 369,25 m2. Project affected area 15 598,94 m2	Agricultural lands	Agricultural lands
72.	PK 665+40 - 667+80	39°45'42.22"N 64°21'16.85"E 39°45'33.04"N 64°21'22.99"E	 	Agricultural lands Bukhara region Bukhara district, Kulonhona makhalla Cadastre: 20:01:000017417 Total area: 391 074,97 m2 Project affected area 6 103,24 m2 Additional impact: the remained part of 11 260,03 m2 are lands no longer available for future use	Agricultural lands	Agricultural lands

						
73.	PK 668+00-669+90	39°45'33.04"N 64°21'22.99"E 39°45'26.45"N 64°21'25.39"E	 	Agricultural lands Bukhara region Bukhara district, Kulonhona makhalla Cadastre: 20:01:000120236 Total area: 299 220 m2 Project affected area 3 165,06 m2 + 1 382,92 m2. Additional impact: the remained part of 3 538,77 m2 are lands no longer available for future use.	Agricultural lands	Agricultural

			 			
74.	PK 670+30-671+20	39°45'25.55"N 64°21'25.75"E	 	Agricultural lands Bukhara region Bukhara district, Kulonhona makhalla Cadastre: 20:01:41:01:02:0575 Total area: 36 000 m2 Project affected area 2 470,95 m2. Additional impact: the remained part of 1 978,52 m2 are lands no longer available for future use.	Agricultural lands	Agricultural

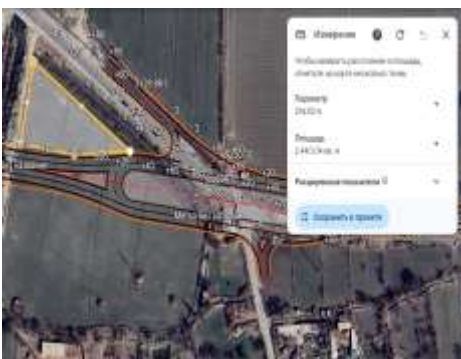
						
75.	PK 671+20	39°45'22.43"N 64°21'26.89"E	 	The land plot belonging to a single farmer and located within the territory of Kulonkhona Makhalla, Bukhara District, Bukhara Region (cadastral number 20:01:41:01:02:0576) has a total area of 135,130 m², of which 11,205.05 m² are subject to acquisition.	Agricultural lands	Agricultural

76.	PK 675+40 -	39°45'10.45 64°21'35.04	 	A total of 8 agricultural land plots (8 cadastral numbers) are affected. Their combined area amounts to 18,879.23 m², including: 20:01:000002856 — 1 007,56 m²; 20:01:000002857 — 1 010,01 m²; 20:01:000000411 — 11 822,72 m²; 20:01:000002862 — 1 009,74 m²; 20:01:000002863 — 1 003,55 m²; 20:01:000002864 — 1 009,59 m²; 20:01:000002865 — 1 008,36 m²; 20:01:000002866 — 1 007,70 m². Total: 8 cadastral plots with a combined area of 18,879.23 m², of which 3,569.38 m² are directly affected. The remaining area is economically non-viable due to lack of access.	Agricultural lands	Agricultural
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77.	PK 676+70 - 678	39°45'07.00"N 64°21'38.49"E	 	Agricultural lands Bukhara region Bukhara district Cadastre: 20:01:000450489 Total area: 13 973,16 m2 Project affected area4 386,23 m2	Agricultural lands	Agricultural
78.	PK 678 - 679+70	39°45'04.84"N 64°21'43.11"E	  	Agricultural lands Bukhara region Bukhara district Cadastre: 20:01:000012760, 20:01:000012751, 20:01:000011342, 20:01:000012757 Total area: 45 477,27 m2 Project affected area10 686 m2	Agricultural lands	Agricultural

79.	PK 680-683	39°44'59.81"N 64°21'48.52"E			Agricultural lands Bukhara region Bukhara district Cadastre: 20:01:000450490 Total area: 80 387,35 m2 Project affected area 7 781,41 m2	Agricultural lands	Agricultural
80.	PK 683+40 – 684+60	39°44'52.70"N 64°21'58.66"E			No Cadastre	Agricultural lands	Agricultural
81.	PK 685 – 688+30	39°44'48.93"N 64°22'04.25"E			Agricultural lands Bukhara region Bukhara district, makhalla Yangiobod Cadastre: 20:01:41:01:02:0438 Total area: 61 053 m2 Project affected area 10 458,89 m2	Agricultural lands	Agricultural

82.	PK 688+30 – 691+60	39°44'42.25"N 64°22'15.11"E	  	Agricultural lands Bukhara region Bukhara district, makhalla Yangiobod Cadastre: 20:01:41:01:02:0436 Total area: 56 674 m2 Project affected area 8 326,37 m2. Additional impact: the remained part of 335,92 m2 are lands no longer available for future use.	Agricultural lands	Agricultural
83.	PK 691+60 – 692+40	39°44'37.34"N 64°22'27.04"E	 	Agricultural lands Bukhara region Bukhara district Cadastre: 20:01:000493636 Total area: 14 307,73 m2 Project affected area 2 419,98 m2	Agricultural lands	Agricultural

84.	PK 692+50 – 693+90	39°44'35.82"N 64°22'30.55"E			Agricultural lands Bukhara region Bukhara district Cadastre: 20:01:000013811 Total area: 36 200,86 m2 Project affected area 3 437,12 m2	Agricultural lands	Agricultural lands
85.	PK 694+40 – 695+90	39°44'33.18"N 64°22'37.47"E		 	Agricultural lands Bukhara region Bukhara district Cadastre: 20:01:000492516 Total area: 20 440,7 m2 Project affected area 5 110,38 m2 Additional impact: the remained part of 2 440,04 m2 are lands no longer available for future use	Agricultural lands	Agricultural lands

86.	PK 696 - 697	39°44'29.52"N 64°22'47.69"E	 	Agricultural lands Bukhara region Bukhara district Cadastre: 20:01:000492514 Total area: 129 892,96 m2. Project affected area 1 601,8 m2.	Agricultural lands	Agricultural
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Annex 4 Matrix of calculation of compensation for affected assets

Matrix of calculation of compensation for commercial and non-residential structures potentially affected by the project

No.	Chainage (PK)	Name of Owner/Tenant	Title	Region	District	Makhalla / Community	Type of Structure (Commercial/Residential)	Business / Structure	Physical Relocation Status	Total Area (sq.m)	Affected Area (sq.m)	Percentage Loss (%)	Compensation for non-residential secondary structures, UZS*	Compensation for commercial structure, UZS**	Compensation for Lost income/profit, UZS ***	Transport allowances, 412 000 UZS	Severity allowance, 412 000 UZS per 3 months (if applicable)	Vulnerability allowance, UZS, 412 000 UZS (if applicable)	TOTAL, UZS	Notes
1	PK 2+35	Turdiyev Sadriiddin	LLC 'Sadriiddin Sardorbek Nijatovich')	Navoi	Kyzyltepa	Goyibon	Commercial	Shop	Full demolition / relocation	35,00	35,00	100,0%		178 207 393,00	47 220 000,0	412 000	1 236 000		227 075 393	
2	PK 2+60	Tolibova Dilrabo	PE 'Nodirbek, Dealer of KelaJagi')	Navoi	Kyzyltepa	Goyibon	Commercial	Shop	Full demolition / relocation	27,00	27,00	100,0%		137 474 274,60	47 220 000,0	412 000	1 236 000		186 342 275	
3	PK 3+15	Khamidova Gulrukh	IE Khamidova Gulrukh)	Navoi	Kyzyltepa	Goyibon	Commercial	Shop	Full demolition / relocation	56,00	56,00	100,0%		285 131 828,80	47 220 000,0	412 000	1 236 000	1 236 000	335 235 829	
4	PK 3+60	Keldierova Khilola Kuvondikov Ulugbek	IE Keldierova)	Navoi	Kyzyltepa	Goyibon	Commercial	Shop	Full demolition / relocation	60,00	60,00	100,0%		305 498 388,00	47 220 000,0	412 000	1 236 000	1 236 000	355 602 388	
5	PK 3+80	Saitov Mehridin	IE Saitov Mehridin)	Navoi	Kyzyltepa	Goyibon	Commercial	Shop	Full demolition / relocation	75,00	75,00	100,0%		381 872 985,00	47 220 000,0	412 000	1 236 000		430 740 985	
6	PK 3+95	Samadov Fakhriddin	IE Samadov)	Navoi	Kyzyltepa	Goyibon	Commercial	Shop	Full demolition / relocation	200,00	200,00	100,0%		1 018 327 960,00	47 220 000,0	412 000	1 236 000		1 067 195 960	
7	PK 4+60	Khaidarov Uygun	IE Khaidarov) - Closed	Navoi	Kyzyltepa	Goyibon	Commercial	Shop and tent	Full demolition / relocation	35,00	35,00	100,0%		178 207 393,00	47 220 000,0	412 000	1 236 000		227 075 393	
8	PK 4+90	Jabborova Nigora	IE Jabborova Nigora)	Navoi	Kyzyltepa	Goyibon	Commercial	Shop	Full demolition / relocation	62,00	62,00	100,0%		315 681 667,60	47 220 000,0	412 000	1 236 000	1 236 000	365 785 668	

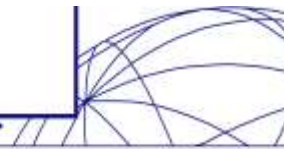
9	PK 5+25	Isaev Khakim (IE Isaev)	Navoi	Kyzyltepa	Goyibon	Commercial	Shop	Full demolition / relocation	75,00	75,00	100,0%		381 872 985,00	47 220 000,0	412 000	1 236 000		430 740 985	
10	PK 5+30	Rashidova Makhliyo Turdiev Akmal / IE Rashidova Makhliyo)	Navoi	Kyzyltepa	Goyibon	Commercial	Shop	Full demolition / relocation	68,00	68,00	100,0%		346 231 506,40	47 220 000,0	412 000	1 236 000	1 236 000	396 335 506	
11	PK 5+80	Suyarova Ranogul LLC 'Jakhongir, Temirbek KelaJagi')	Navoi	Kyzyltepa	Goyibon	Commercial	Shop	Full demolition / relocation	60,00	60,00	100,0%		305 498 388,00	47 220 000,0	412 000	1 236 000		354 366 388	
12	PK 11+80	Goziev Dilshod IE Goziev Dilshod) - Vacant	Navoi	Kyzyltepa	Goyibon	Commercial	Shop	Full demolition / relocation	35,00	35,00	100,0%		178 207 393,00	47 220 000,0	412 000	1 236 000		227 075 393	
13	PK 12+10	Zainiev Kuvondik LLC Ipak Yuli service	Navoi	Kyzyltepa	Goyibon	Commercial	Shop	Full demolition / relocation	50,00	50,00	100,0%		254 581 990,00	47 220 000,0	412 000	1 236 000	1 236 000	304 685 990	
14	PK 12+20	KhoJaeva Nilufar / IE KhoJaeva Nilufar	Navoi	Kyzyltepa	Goyibon	Commercial	Shop	Full demolition / relocation	50,00	50,00	100,0%		254 581 990,00	47 220 000,0	412 000	1 236 000		303 449 990	
15	PK 12+25	Samandarova Amina / IE Samandarova Amina	Navoi	Kyzyltepa	Goyibon	Commercial	Shop	Full demolition / relocation	45,00	45,00	100,0%		229 123 791,00	47 220 000,0	412 000	1 236 000		277 991 791	
16	PK 12+25 (2)	Fayzullaev Surat LLC 'Koldirgoch Humo kushi'	Navoi	Kyzyltepa	Goyibon	Commercial	Shop	Full demolition / relocation	40,00	40,00	100,0%		203 665 592,00	47 220 000,0	412 000	1 236 000	1 236 000	253 769 592	
17	PK 13+75	Sharapova Marziya Tursunova Nilufar / unregistered	Navoi	Kyzyltepa	Gumbaz	Commercial	Shop at Bus Stop	Full demolition / relocation	20,00	20,00	100,0%		101 832 796,00	47 220 000,0	412 000	1 236 000	1 236 000	151 936 796	
18	PK 22+75	Farrukh Khidirov IE Khidirov Sanakul	Navoi	Kyzyltepa	Gumbaz	Commercial	Mini-Cafe, Mini-Shop, Tandy	Movable, ready to relocate	2 000,00	45,00	2,3%							-	in-kind support will require
19	PK 22+75	Rakhimova Zilola IE Rakhimova Zilola	Navoi	Kyzyltepa	Bulokrabot	Commercial	Shop	Full demolition / relocation	21,00	21,00	100,0%		106 924 435,80	47 220 000,0	412 000	1 236 000	1 236 000	157 028 436	

20	PK 23+60	Owner not specified (Stall)	not identified	Navoi	Kyzyltepa	Bulokrobot	Commercial	Portable Temporary Object	Movable, ready to relocate	15,00	15,00	100,0%		0					-	in-kind support will require
21	PK 27+40	Shodiev Sadridin	Shukrona Market	Navoi	Kyzyltepa	Bulokrobot	Commercial	Shop 'Shukrona'	Full demolition / relocation	24,00	24,00	100,0%		122 199 355,20	47 220 000,0	412 000	1 236 000	1 236 000	172 303 355	
22	PK 30+90	Saifullaev Khurshidjon	IE Bozorova	Navoi	Kyzyltepa	Bulokrobot	Commercial	Shop 'Sayohat' and tent	Full demolition / relocation	70,00	70,00	100,0%		356 414 786,00	47 220 000,0	412 000	1 236 000		405 282 786	
23	PK 65+5	Owner not specified	Secondary structures	Bukhara	Gijduvan	Saidkent	Residential	Secondary structures / corner of structure	Partial impact	107,20	9,40	8,8%	To be avoided						-	
24	PK 65+30	Radjabov Bakhtiyor		Bukhara	Gijduvan	Saidkent	Residential	Secondary structure / Residential Yard and Fence	Partial impact	775,00	3,42	0,4%	To be avoided						-	
25	PK 127+30	Akhtamova Gullola	IE Akhtamova Gullola	Bukhara	Gijduvan	Sharq	Commercial	Lightweight Portable Structure	Movable, ready to relocate	35,00	35,00	100,0%		0					-	in-kind support will require
26	PK 128+25	Anvar Boltayev	Cadastral 20:11:42:01:05:0661	Bukhara	Gijduvan	Sharq	Commercial	Shashlik Cafe under Construction	Full demolition / relocation	200,00	200,00	100,0%		1 018 327 960,00	30 540 000,0	412 000	1 236 000		1 050 515 960	
27	PK 128+60	Owner Fergana	in Cadastral 20:11:42:01:05:0661)	Bukhara	Gijduvan	Sharq	Non-residential Building/Structure	Non-residential Building/Structure	Full demolition / relocation	200,00	40,00	20,0%	63 451 776,00			412000	1 236 000		65 099 776	
28	PK 144+75	Yusupov Nemat	LLC 'Nodir, Zafarbek service'	Bukhara	Gijduvan	Abdullo Kahhor	Commercial	Car Wash	Partial demolition of fence	2 700,00	400,00	14,8%		0					-	in-kind support will require
29	PK 145+25	Ochilova Shoira	LLC 'Shakhrozod 777'	Bukhara	Gijduvan	Abdullo Kahhor	Commercial	Cafe 'Orom'	Demolition of stall and toilet only	500,00	200,00	40,0%		0			1 236 000		1 236 000	in-kind support will require

30	PK 145+30	Pirnazarov Mukhriddin	IE Pirnazarov Mukhriddin	Bukhara	Gijduvan	Abdullo Kahhor	Commercial	Car Service Stall	Movable, ready to relocate	15,00	15,00	100,0%		0					-	in-kind support will require
31	PK 145+50	Unknown (Closed)	Closed	Bukhara	Gijduvan	Abdullo Kahhor	Commercial	Lightweight Structure	Movable, ready to relocate	20,00	20,00	100,0%		0					-	in-kind support will require
32	PK 148+00	Owner not specified (Gas Station Stall)	Gas oil station	Bukhara	Gijduvan	Abdullo Kahhor	Commercial	Shop Stall at Gas Station	Temporary location (was not included into the list of affected structures)	15,00	15,00	100,0%		0,00					-	in-kind support will require
33	PK 153+20	Saidov Gayrat	Laylak Market	Bukhara	Gijduvan	Abdullo Kahhor	Commercial	Shop Laylak Market	Full demolition / relocation	50,00	50,00	100,0%		254 581 990,00	30 540 000,0	412 000	1 236 000		286 769 990	
34	PK 153+80	Sultanov Amirbek	IE Sultanov Amirbek)	Bukhara	Gijduvan	Abdullo Kahhor	Commercial	Tent and Tandyr	Movable, ready to relocate	5,00	5,00	100,0%		0					-	in-kind support will require
35	PK 153+83	Juraev Jonibek	ATM	Bukhara	Gijduvan	Abdullo Kahhor	Commercial	Bank Office	Movable, ready to relocate	5,00	5,00	100,0%		0					-	in-kind support will require
36	PK 154+65	Usmonov Begzod	Gulchekhra market	Bukhara	Gijduvan	Abdullo Kahhor	Commercial	Shop 'Gulchekhra'	Movable, ready to relocate	5,00	5,00	100,0%		0					-	in-kind support will require
37	PK 154+75	Muzaffarov Okiljon / Sharapova Nodira	IE Sharapova	Bukhara	Gijduvan	Abdullo Kahhor	Commercial	Shop at Bus Stop	Full demolition / relocation	100,00	100,00	100,0%		509 163 980,00	30 540 000,0	412 000	1 236 000		541 351 980	
38	PK 157+30	Ergashev Ruslan	IE Ergashev Ruslan	Bukhara	Gijduvan	Abdullo Kahhor	Commercial	Tent of shop	Movable, ready to relocate	50,00	50,00	100,0%		0					-	in-kind support will require
39	PK 161+50	Jalolov Alisher	Gijduvon	Bukhara	Gijduvan	Gulistonobod	Commercial	Family Restaurant 'Gijduvon' / Shop 'Qahva'	Partial impact on canopy/fence	20,00	20,00	100,0%		101 832 796,00	30 540 000,0	412 000	1 236 000		134 020 796	

40	PK 167+60	Nasimov Farkhod	LLC 'Iftikhor, Bakhor Yogdusi'	Bukhara	Gijduvan	Gulistonobod	Commercial	Fence of CNG Gas Station	Movable, ready to relocate	50,00	50,00	100,0%		0					-	in-kind support will require
41	PK 223	Bozorov Shahzod	Closed	Bukhara	Gijduvan	Kat	Commercial	Non-functioning Shop at Bus Stop	Full demolition / relocation	75,00	75,00	100,0%		381 872 985,00	30 540 000,0	412 000	1 236 000		414 060 985	
42	PK 232+50	Nurullaev C.	IE Nurullaev Cold	Bukhara	Gijduvan	Samidjon	Commercial	Shop at Bus Stop	Full demolition / relocation	135,00	135,00	100,0%		687 371 373,00	30 540 000,0	412 000	1 236 000		719 559 373	
43	PK 240+60	Nasimov Jamshid	LLC 'Kilogram of Uzbekistan'	Bukhara	Gijduvan	Samidjon	Commercial	Shop at Bus Stop	Full demolition / relocation	76,50	76,50	100,0%		389 510 444,70	30 540 000,0	412 000	1 236 000		421 698 445	
44	PK 240+90	Toshev Odil	IE Toshev Odil	Bukhara	Gijduvan	Samidjon	Commercial	Shop at Bus Stop	Full demolition / relocation	72,00	72,00	100,0%		366 598 065,60	30 540 000,0	412 000	1 236 000		398 786 066	
45	PK 252+40	Chuliev Shahzod	LLC 'Invest Gold'	Bukhara	Gijduvan	Samidjon	Commercial	Summer Kitchen of Cafe 'Semurg'	Movable, ready to relocate	75,00	75,00	100,0%		0					-	in-kind support will require
46	PK 252+90	Jabborov Qayim	Gijduvon café	Bukhara	Gijduvan	Samidjon	Commercial	Cafe 'Gijduvon + Shashlik'	Movable, ready to relocate	10,00	10,00	100,0%		0					-	in-kind support will require
47	PK 305+90	Farkhod Akhmedov / Tenants	IE Nasurullaev, IE Nukarov	Bukhara	Vobkent	Shaharkent	Commercial	Shop and Somsakho na	Full demolition / relocation	100,00	100,00	100,0%		509 163 980,00	30 540 000,0	412 000	1 236 000		541 351 980	
48	PK 338+00	Nabiev Dilshod	IE Nabiev Dilshod	Bukhara	Vobkent	Muminobod	Commercial	Shop Stall at Bus Stop	Full demolition / relocation	35,00	35,00	100,0%		178 207 393,00	30 540 000,0	412 000	1 236 000		210 395 393	
49	PK 338+00	Jabborova Dilafruz	IE Jabborova Dilafruz	Bukhara	Vobkent	Muminobod	Commercial	Shop at Bus Stop	Full demolition / relocation	60,00	60,00	100,0%		305 498 388,00	30 540 000,0	412 000	1 236 000		337 686 388	
50	PK 338+00	Zokirov Ismatjon	IE Zokirov Ismatjon	Bukhara	Vobkent	Muminobod	Commercial	Shop at Bus Stop	Movable, ready to relocate	20,00	20,00	100,0%		0					-	in-kind support will require

51	PK 453+80	Boltaev Nodir / Tenant	IE Kurbanova Sitora	Bukhara	Bukhara	Bogikalon (Koshkodim)	Commercial	Shop at Bus Stop	Full demolition / relocation	64,00	64,00	100,0%		325 864 947,20	30 540 000,0	412 000	1 236 000		358 052 947	
52	PK 453+80	Sobirova Shakhnoza Kakhorovna	12 sotoks, 80 fruit trees	Bukhara	Bukhara	Bogikalon (Koshkodim)	Residential	Residential House	Full demolition / relocation	1 196,00	38,80	3,2%	61 548 222,72			412 000	1 236 000	1 236 000	64 432 223	
53	PK 496+65	Owner not specified (Vacant Stop Shop)	vacant, non-functioning	Bukhara	Bukhara	Galaossie	Commercial	Shop at Bus Stop	Full demolition / relocation	100,00	100,00	100,0%		509 163 980,00	30 540 000,0	412 000	1 236 000		541 351 980	
54	PK 496+65 (2)	Owner not specified (Empty Shop/Pharmacy)	non-operating, vacant	Bukhara	Bukhara	Galaossie	Commercial	Pharmacy + Shop 'Uzum Dunyo'	Full demolition / relocation	100,00	100,00	100,0%		509 163 980,00	30 540 000,0	412 000	1 236 000		541 351 980	
55	PK 497+10	Bozorova Nafisa	PE 'Nozanin, Asadbek'	Bukhara	Bukhara	Dustlik	Commercial	Shop at Bus Stop	Replacement of stop, potential full demolition	60,00	60,00	100,0%		305 498 388,00	30 540 000,0	412 000	1 236 000		337 686 388	
56	PK 511+80	Owner not specified (Vacant Stop Shop)	non-operating, vacant	Bukhara	Bukhara	Galaossie	Commercial	Shop at Bus Stop	Full demolition / relocation	100,00	100,00	100,0%		509 163 980,00	30 540 000,0	412 000	1 236 000		541 351 980	
57	PK 511+80 (2)	Sharipov Alisher	LLC 'Alyoshka Savdo 777'	Bukhara	Bukhara	Oybek	Commercial	Shop at Bus Stop	Full demolition / relocation	100,00	85,24	85,2%		434 011 376,55	30 540 000,0	412 000	1 236 000		466 199 377	
58	PK 514+60-90	Tuychiev Malik	Tandir	Bukhara	Bukhara	Galaossie / Navruz	Commercial	Stall and Tandyr	Movable, ready to relocate	55,00	55,00	100,0%		0					-	in-kind support will require
59	PK 517+30	Nasullaev Lochin	IE Nasullaev Lochin	Bukhara	Bukhara	Oybek	Commercial	Shop at Bus Stop	Full demolition / relocation	120,00	71,50	59,6%		364 052 245,70	30 540 000,0	412 000	1 236 000		396 240 246	
60	PK 517+80	Gufforov Ulugbek	IE Tursunova	Bukhara	Bukhara	Oybek	Commercial	Shop at Bus Stop	Full demolition / relocation	100,00	100,00	100,0%		509 164 062,70	30 540 000,0	412 000	1 236 000		541 352 063	
61	PK 522+60	Khidoyatov Umid	IE Akhmedova Zarnigor	Bukhara	Bukhara	Rabotak	Commercial	Shop at Bus Stop near Gas Station	Movable, ready to relocate	99,94	60,00	60,0%		0			1 236 000		1 236 000	in-kind support will require



62	PK 526+40	Kurbanov Jamshid	IE Kurbanov Jamshid	Bukhar a	Bukhara	Rabotak	Commercial	Lightweig ht Structure on Land Plot	Movable, ready to relocate	23 449,63	90,00	0,4%		0						-	in-kind suppor t will require
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* Average market cost of 1 m2 of secondary structure is 1 586 294,4 UZS = 132,3 USD

**Average market cost of 1 m2 is 424,7 USD=5 091 639,8 UZS)

***Average monthly salary per 6 months

Matrix of calculation of compensation for farmers, dekhans and agro enterprises potentially affected by the project

No	Name	District	Massive	Community	Category	Total land area, ha	Affected Land area		Land Area No Longer Available for	Amount of compensation, thousand UZS					
							Ha	% of losses		Project losses		Loss of employment	Compensation amount for lease payment	Compensation for trees	TOTAL
										Land area	Lost harvest				
1	AZIZ RAHIM DALASI FARMER	Gijduvan	A.Gijduvani	Govshun	Horticulture	7,2	1,14	15,8		388,740	45600,000	38988,000	288637,740		373 614 480,0
2	FAZILATLI MUBINAHON ZAMINI FARMER	Gijduvan	A.Gijduvani	Govshun	Horticulture	0,33	0,06	18,2		20,460	2400,000	2052,000	15191,460		19 663 920,0
3	T.Rajab bobo FARMER	Gijduvan	Ibn Sino	Pozagari	Cotton-wheat	82,3	1,69	2,1		576,290	5070,000	39546,000	131213,290		176 405 580,0
4	IZZAT MAQSUD MANSUR DALASI FARMER	Gijduvan	Guliston	Gulistonobod	Horticulture	42,3	2,14	5,1		729,740	85600,000	73188,000	541828,740		701 346 480,0
5	BEKMUROD NIYOZ DALA SARDORI FARMER	Gijduvan	H. Olimjon	Qoshk	Cotton-wheat	61,32	0,04	0,1		13,640	120,000	936,000	3105,640		4 175 280,0
6	IBN-SINO FARMER	Gijduvan	H. Olimjon	Qoshk	Cotton-wheat	54,72	0,04	0,1		13,640	120,000	936,000	3105,640		4 175 280,0
7	DIL OBOD BAHT FARMER	Gijduvan	S. Jabborov	Labirot	Cotton-wheat	73,05	2,7	3,7							-
8	G`IJDUVON AGRO ZAMINI FARMER	Gijduvan	S. Jabborov	Labirot	Cotton-wheat	59,5	0,14	0,2		47,740	420,000	3276,000	10869,740		14 613 480,0
9	SHOHAMBEK OQ OLTINI FARMER	Gijduvan	S. Jabborov	Labirot	Cotton-wheat	36	1,94	5,4		661,540	5820,000	45396,000	150623,540		202 501 080,0
10	RUSTAMBOBO PAHTAKOR FARMER	Gijduvan	S. Jabborov	Labirot	Cotton-wheat	29,9	0,23	0,8		78,430	690,000	5382,000	17857,430		24 007 860,0
11	Sherzod Bekzod Anvarovich farmer	Vobkent	D.Bobokulov massive	Shakarkent	Cotton-wheat	1	0,52	52,0		24596,000		338,000	57330,000		82 264 000,0
12	SHAKARKENT FARMER	Vobkent	D.Bobokulov massive	Shakarkent	Cotton-wheat	3,64	0,15	4,1		7095,000		97,500	16537,500		23 730 000,0
13	ORINOY MIRZAYEVA farmer	Vobkent	Pahtakor massive	Qoqin	Cotton-wheat	7,77	0,40	5,2		18920,000		260,000	44100,000		63 280 000,0
14	ORINOY MIRZAYEVA farmer	Vobkent	Pahtakor massive	Qoqin	Cotton-wheat	9,20	0,25	2,7		11825,000		162,500	27562,500		39 550 000,0
15	NURIDDIN-MUROD FARMER	Vobkent	Vobkent ijara	Hajuvon	Livestock farming	12,48	1,50	12,0		70950,000		975,000	165375,000		237 300 000,0
16	Ruzi Muhammad Asror bogi farmer	Vobkent	Vobkent ijara	Hajuvon	Horticulture	7,34	1,89	25,7		103950,000		0,000	245700,000		349 650 000,0
17	ASHUR HASAN farmer	Bukhara	Bukhara	Qoshhodim	Cotton-wheat	29,41	1,59	5,4		15000,000		10000,000	44000,000		69 000 000,0
18	IDRIS SAID MIRISHKOR farmer	Bukhara	Bukhara	Bogikalon	Cotton-wheat	80,05	0,98	1,2		82000,000		15000,000	199000,000		296 000 000,0
19	"TOLIB TOHIR FAYZ" farmer	Bukhara	Bukhara	Bogikalon	Viticulture	9,49	2,15	22,7		57000,000		3000,000	127000,000		187 000 000,0

20	MAMUR ZARIF BARNO farmer	Bukhara	Bukhara	Bogikalon	Viticulture	3,71	0,67	18,1		17666,667		3000,000	41666,667		62 333 333,3
21	OKTAM IBROHIM TOQLI farmer	Bukhara	Dostlik massive	Istiqbol	Cotton- wheat	95,09	1,25	1,3		19666,667		10000,000	52666,667		82 333 333,3
22	ISLOM NARZI OBOD FARMER	Bukhara	Ipakchilik	Sheyhoncha	Cotton- wheat	359,73	1,32	0,4		280000,000		45000,000	665000,000		990 000 000,0
23	ILHOM DADAHOH farmer	Bukhara	Ipakchilik	Sheyhoncha	Viticulture	7,98	0,35	4,4		17666,667		3000,000	43666,667		64 333 333,3
24	ILHOM ISMOIL CHORBOGI FARMER	Bukhara	Madaniyat	Dehcha	Viticulture	10,29	0,73	7,1		20333,333		3000,000	50333,333		73 666 666,7
25	SHAHRIZODA OBID BOGI FARMER	Bukhara	Madaniyat	Dehcha	Viticulture	10,80	0,41	3,8		14333,333		4000,000	39333,333		57 666 666,7
26	QURBON SALIM BOGI FARMER	Bukhara	Madaniyat	Dehcha	Viticulture	9,54	0,12	1,3		20333,333		4000,000	51333,333		75 666 666,7
27	NODIR NIGORA NOZIM FARMER	Bukhara	Madaniyat	Dehcha	Viticulture	5,97	0,15	2,6		12333,333		3000,000	30333,333		45 666 666,7
28	DILNOZA DILDORA NARZULLO BOGI FARMER	Bukhara	Madaniyat	Dehcha	Viticulture	5,21	0,21	4,1		15333,333		5000,000	38333,333		58 666 666,7
29	SHOHJAHON TILLO FAYZ FARMER	Bukhara	Madaniyat	Dehcha	Cotton- wheat	90,46	5,05	5,6		16666,667		6000,000	44666,667		67 333 333,3
30	FATTOH-FURKAT FARMER	Bukhara	Madaniyat	Dehcha	Viticulture	8,00	1,99	24,9		26666,667		7000,000	65666,667		99 333 333,3
31	AHMAD AZAMAT ADIZ FARMER	Bukhara	Madaniyat	Dehcha	Viticulture	11,17	0,22	2,0		14333,333		6000,000	37333,333		57 666 666,7
32	QORABAYIR YAYLOVI FARMER	Bukhara	Madaniyat	Dehcha	Livestock farming	62,67	2,94	4,7		47333,333		5000,000	112333,333		164 666 666,7
33	Oybek Olimjora FARMER	Bukhara	Madaniyat	Dehcha	Cotton- wheat	126,84	2,44	1,9		117666,667		5000,000	277666,667		400 333 333,3
34	HAMDAMOBOD DEHKONCHILIK FARMER	Bukhara	Madaniyat	Dehcha	Cotton- wheat	81,14	0,27	0,3		117000,000		11000,000	275000,000		403 000 000,0
35		Bukhara	Chorbakir	Shergiron	Cotton- wheat		1,92	2,4		12666,667		11000,000	41666,667		65 333 333,3
36	AGRO CHINOR FARMER	Bukhara	Madaniyat	Podshoyi	Viticulture	51,42	1,11	2,2		22000,000		9000,000	57000,000		88 000 000,0
37	Nozima Niyoz FARMER	Bukhara	Madaniyat	Podshoyi	Viticulture	80,20	1,42	1,8		101000,000		14000,000	250000,000		365 000 000,0
38	Farmon Polot FARMER	Bukhara	Chorbakir	Shergiron	Cotton- wheat	63,17	3,69	5,8		86000,000		8000,000	192000,000		286 000 000,0
39	NUTFULLO OBOD BOGI FARMER	Bukhara	Chorbakir	Shergiron	Viticulture	16,29	0,63	3,9		15000,000		9000,000	41000,000		65 000 000,0
40	CHORBAKR ZAMINI FARMER	Bukhara	Chorbakir	Shergiron	Viticulture	10,07	7,30	72,4		15666,667		4000,000	38666,667		58 333 333,3
41	ZARUM FERMER HUJALIGI FARMER	Bukhara	Chorbakir	Shergiron	Cotton- wheat	197,71	5,91	3,0		133666,667		15000,000	309666,667		458 333 333,3
42	SIROJIDDIN - ODILJON FARMER	Bukhara	Chorbakir	Shergiron	Viticulture	9,59	0,03	0,3		14333,333		3000,000	34333,333		51 666 666,7
43	Bukhara Bahor orchards	Bukhara	F.Allayev	Kulonhona	Cotton- wheat		0,61			7000,000		2000,000	18000,000		27 000 000,0

44	PROVANS BOGI farmer	Bukhara	F.Allayev	Kulonhona	Viticulture	29,97	0,40	1,3		27666,667		2500,000	63166,667		93 333 333,3
45	SUHROB SALOHIDDIN YERI farmer	Bukhara	F.Allayev	Kulonhona	Cotton-wheat	24,09	1,94	8,0		30666,667		4000,000	70666,667		105 333 333,3
46	KUKCHA TEPPA FARMER	Bukhara	F.Allayev	Kulonhona	Livestock farming	3,66	0,49	13,5		12333,333		1500,000	28833,333		42 666 666,7
47	SANAT FARMER	Bukhara	F.Allayev	Kulonhona	Cotton-wheat	64,10	0,36	0,6		37666,667		5000,000	89666,667		132 333 333,3
48	SIROJ SAMAD YERI FARMER	Bukhara	F.Allayev	Kulonhona	Cotton-wheat	35,69	1,71	4,8		25000,000		2000,000	56000,000		83 000 000,0
49	RAHIM SHERHON FARMER	Bukhara	O.Ubaydov	Zarmanoq	Cotton-wheat	141,34	0,72	0,5		138000,000		6000,000	318000,000		462 000 000,0
50	HOJIYEV NAJMIDDIN farmer	Bukhara city	Sohibkor	Sheyhon	Cotton-wheat	28,71	0,11	0,4		4893,667	370,000	2858,400	11580,067		19 702 133,3
51	FAMJ INTER PLYuS Farmer	Bukhara city	Sohibkor	Sheyhon	Cotton-wheat	28,00	0,21	0,8		9292,333	700,000	5457,600	22006,933		37 456 866,7
52	ILHOM MARIFAT Farmer	Bukhara city	Sohibkor	Sheyhon	Viticulture	9,02	1,15	12,7		193966,667	51750,000	29887,200	445496,867		721 100 733,3
53	DJALILOV BOBIR BAHSHILLOYEVICH	Gijduvan	F. Khodjaev	Soktari	Greenhouse	0,03	0,03			345,000			10695,000		11 040 000,0
54	Arimum Service LLC	Gijduvan	F. Khodjaev	Soktari	non-irrigating lands		0,06								-
55	ABDULLAYEV RIZAMAT ABDULLO OGLI	Gijduvan	A.Gijduvani	Govshun	fruit and vegetable	0,33	0,33	100,0		112,530			24862,530		24 975 060,0
56	GAFUROVA OZODA QAHRAMON QIZI	Gijduvan	A.Gijduvani	Govshun	fruit and vegetable	0,33	0,06	18,2		20,460			4520,460		4 540 920,0
57	HAMIDOV MUSTAFO HAMID OGLI	Gijduvan	A.Gijduvani	Govshun	fruit and vegetable	0,33	0,33	100,0		112,530			24862,530		24 975 060,0
58	KELDIYEV NURILLO NARZULLOYEVICH	Gijduvan	A.Gijduvani	Govshun	fruit and vegetable	0,33	0,33	100,0		112,530			24862,530		24 975 060,0
59	MANSUROVA SITORA FAHRIDDIN QIZI	Gijduvan	A.Gijduvani	Govshun	fruit and vegetable	0,33	0,03	9,1		10,230			2260,230		2 270 460,0
60	MUHTOROV MIRALI NURALIYEVICH	Gijduvan	A.Gijduvani	Govshun	fruit and vegetable	0,33	0,02	6,1		6,820			1506,820		1 513 640,0
61	NAIMOV ABDURAHMON NAJIM OGLI	Gijduvan	A.Gijduvani	Govshun	fruit and vegetable	0,33	0,02	6,1		6,820			1506,820		1 513 640,0
62	NAIMOV RAHIM NAJIMOVICH	Gijduvan	A.Gijduvani	Govshun	fruit and vegetable	0,33	0,11	33,3		37,510			8287,510		8 325 020,0
63	QURBONOVA FERUZA TAVAKKAL QIZI	Gijduvon	A.Gijduvani	Govshun	fruit and vegetable	0,33	0,09	27,3		30,690			6780,690		6 811 380,0
64	SHARIPOV SHAMSHOD YUSUPOVICH	Gijduvan	A.Gijduvani	Govshun	fruit and vegetable	0,33	0,17	51,5		57,970			12807,970		12 865 940,0

65	QURBONOVA FERUZA TAVAKKAL QIZI dehan	Gijduvan	A.Gijduvani	Govshun	fruit and vegetable	0,33	0,08	24,2		27,280			6027,280		6 054 560,0
66	SHARIPOV SHAMSHOD YUSUPOVICH dehan	Gijduvan	A.Gijduvani	Govshun	fruit and vegetable	0,33	0,16	48,5		54,560			12054,560		12 109 120,0
67	TESHAYEVA LAYLO TESHAYEVNA dehan	Gijduvan	A.Gijduvani	Govshun	fruit and vegetable	0,33	0,33	100,0		112,530			24862,530		24 975 060,0
68	DAVRONOV RUSTAM ILHOMOVICH	Gijduvan	A.Gijduvani	Govshun	fruit and vegetable	0,33	0,33	100,0		112,530			24862,530		24 975 060,0
69	AHADOV DAVLATBEK QAHRAMONOVIC H	Gijduvan	A.Gijduvani	Govshun	fruit and vegetable	0,33	0,06	18,2		20,460			4520,460		4 540 920,0
70	AHADOV SHODMON QAHRAMONOVIC H	Gijduvan	A.Gijduvani	Govshun	fruit and vegetable	0,33	0,15	45,5		51,150			11301,150		11 352 300,0
71	Reserved lands of the district	Gijduvan	A.Gijduvani	Govshun	public lands		0,03								-
72	Gijduvan State Forestry Management	Gijduvan	Forest lands	Armechan	Forest lands		0,45			202500,000		90000,000	814399,000		1 106 899 000,0
73	Reserved lands of the district	Gijduvan	Ibn Sino	Pozagari	public lands		0,43								-
74	Amrilloev Samoyiddin Sadridin ogli dehan	Gijduvan	Ibn Sino	Pozagari	fruit and vegetable	0,41	0,11	26,8		37,510			8287,510		8 325 020,0
75	MUHTOROV SULTON MAHSUD OGLI dehan	Gijduvan	Ibn Sino	Pozagari	fruit and vegetable	0,41	0,12	29,3		40,920			9040,920		9 081 840,0
76	NARZILLOEVA MAFTUNA MAHMUD QIZI dehan	Gijduvan	Ibn Sino	Pozagari	fruit and vegetable	0,41	0,15	36,6		51,150			11301,150		11 352 300,0
77	NARZULLAYEV BEHRUZJON BOTIRBEK OGLI dehan	Gijduvan	Ibn Sino	Pozagari	fruit and vegetable	0,41	0,13	31,7		44,330			9794,330		9 838 660,0
78	NARZULLAYEV SHERZOD ILYOS OGLI dehan	Gijduvan	Ibn Sino	Pozagari	fruit and vegetable	0,41	0,08	19,5		27,280			6027,280		6 054 560,0
79	RAMAZONOV ABDULATIF ABDULLO OGLI dehan	Gijduvan	Ibn Sino	Pozagari	fruit and vegetable	0,41	0,14	0,3		47,740			10547,740		10 595 480,0

80	RAMAZONOV BOBURJON SOBIRJON OGLI dehkan	Gijduvan	Ibn Sino	Pozagari	fruit and vegetable	0,41	0,04	9,8		13,640			3013,640		3 027 280,0
81	SHEROVA ZUHRO SADRIDIN QIZI dehkan	Gijduvan	Ibn Sino	Pozagari	fruit and vegetable	0,41	0,15	36,6		51,150			11301,150		11 352 300,0
82	YOQUBOV MUSTAFO MIZROB OGLI dehkan	Gijduvan	Ibn Sino	Pozagari	fruit and vegetable	0,41	0,16	39,0		54,560			12054,560		12 109 120,0
83	Reserved lands of the district / rented by dehkans	Gijduvan	Guliston	Gulistonobod	public lands		0,22			75,020			16575,020		16 650 040,0
84	GIJDUVAN AGRO FIRMA LLC	Gijduvan	Guliston	Gulistonobod	Horticulture	23,3	1,81	7,8		617,210	72400,000	61902,000	458275,710		593 194 920,0
85	UNIVERSAL- GOLDEN-999 LLC	Gijduvan	S. Jabborov	Labirot	Horticulture	4,2	0,11	2,6		37,510	4400,000	3762,000	27851,010		36 050 520,0
86	Reserved lands of the district	Gijduvan	S. Jabborov	Labirot	public lands		0,03								-
87	Reserved lands of the district	Gijduvan	S. Jabborov	Labirot	public lands		0,06			20,460	2400,000	2052,000	15191,460		19 663 920,0
88	BOZOROV BEHRUZ BAHODIR OGLI	Gijduvan	S. Jabborov	Labirot	fruit and vegetable	0,15	0,02	13,3		6,820			1506,820		1 513 640,0
89	BOZOROV FERUZBEK BOBIR OGLI	Gijduvan	S. Jabborov	Labirot	fruit and vegetable	0,15	0,02	13,3		6,820			1506,820		1 513 640,0
90	MAHMUDJONOVA GULBAHOR GIYOSJON QIZI	Gijduvan	S. Jabborov	Labirot	fruit and vegetable	0,15	0,01	6,7		3,410			753,410		756 820,0
91	HUDOYBERDIYEV TOLIBJON TOHTASIN OGLI	Gijduvan	S. Jabborov	Labirot	fruit and vegetable	0,15	0,01	6,7		3,410			753,410		756 820,0
92	Garden Bukhara Agrocluster LLC	Vobkent	I.Naimov massive	Mominobot	Cotton- wheat	18,67	1,50	5,8		70950,000		975,000	165375,000		237 300 000,0
93		Vobkent	I.Naimov massive	Mominobot	Cotton- wheat	6,11	0,20			9460,000		130,000	22050,000		31 640 000,0
94		Vobkent	Vobkent ijara	Hajuvon	Cotton- wheat	7,26	0,16			7568,000		0,000	17536,000		25 104 000,0
95	Agropilla LLC	Vobkent	I.Naimov massive	ArabHona	Silk farming	1,13	0,20	17,7		12500,000		0,000	29000,000		41 500 000,0
96		Vobkent	I.Naimov massive	ArabHona	Silk farming	1,09	0,40	36,7		12500,000		0,000	29000,000		41 500 000,0
97		Vobkent	I.Naimov massive	ArabHona	Silk farming	1,37	0,22	16,1		12500,000		0,000	29000,000		41 500 000,0
98	VOBKENT YUKSALISH ISTIQBOLI LLC	Vobkent	I.Naimov massive	ArabHona	Cotton- wheat	9,34	0,06	0,6		2838,000		39,000	6615,000		9 492 000,0
99	"BUKHARA BRILLIANT SILK CLUSTER" LLC	Vobkent	Pahtakor massive	Qoqin	Horticulture	5,99	0,60	10,0		98380,000		570,000	226090,000		325 040 000,0

100	EXCLUSIVE AGRO EXPORT LLC	Vobkent	Vobkent ijara	Hajuvon	Horticulture	1,08	0,04	19,5		6558,667		38,000	15072,667		21 669 333,3
101		Vobkent	Vobkent ijara	Hajuvon	Horticulture	2,23	0,14			22955,333		133,000	52754,333		75 842 666,7
102		Vobkent	Vobkent ijara	Hajuvon	Horticulture	1,93	0,18			29514,000		171,000	67827,000		97 512 000,0
103		Vobkent	Vobkent ijara	Hajuvon	Horticulture	3,79	0,52			85262,667		494,000	195944,667		281 701 333,3
104		Vobkent	Vobkent ijara	Hajuvon	Horticulture	4,45	1,26			206598,000		1197,000	474789,000		682 584 000,0
105		Vobkent	Vobkent ijara	Hajuvon	Horticulture	0,32	0,04			6558,667		38,000	15072,667		21 669 333,3
106		Vobkent	Vobkent ijara	Hajuvon	Horticulture	1,41	0,80			131173,333		760,000	301453,333		433 386 666,7
107		Vobkent	Vobkent ijara	Hajuvon	Horticulture	0,70	0,13			21315,667		123,500	48986,167		70 425 333,3
108	BUKHARA STATE FORESTRY MANAGEMENT	Vobkent	Vobkent ijara	Hajuvon	Forest lands	6,5	0,06	0,9		10833,333		156,000	25489,333		36 478 666,7
109	DILOBOD-GULI-SHAHRIZODA LLC	Vobkent	Vobkent ijara	Hajuvon	Horticulture	5,16	0,22	4,3		12100,000		0,000	28600,000		40 700 000,0
110	Dehkan lands	Vobkent	Vobkent ijara	Hajuvon	fruit and vegetable	3,60	0,71	19,7		0,000		0,000	0,000		-
111	Vobkent state reserved lands / rented by dehkans	Vobkent	Vobkent ijara	Hajuvon	public lands	12,48	0,9	7,2		0,000		0,000	0,000		-
112	BUKHARA AGRO FRUKT LLC	Bukhara	Yangi turmush	Turkon	Viticulture	56,00	0,05	0,1		27333,333		8000,000	69333,333		104 666 666,7
113	OHALIK OLTIN BOG'I MEVASI LLC	Bukhara	Yangi turmush	Turkon	Viticulture		2,61			19000,000		4000,000	46000,000		69 000 000,0
114	Bukhara Regional AGROPILLA LLC	Bukhara	Ipakchilik	Sheyhoncha	Silk farming	61,39	0,80	1,3		11666,667		1000,000	29666,667		42 333 333,3
115	Dehkan lands	Bukhara	Madaniyat	Podshoyi	fruit and vegetable		0,27			5666,667		0,000	12666,667		18 333 333,3
116	Dehkan lands	Bukhara	Chorbakir	Shergiron	fruit and vegetable		0,77			4166,667		0,000	8666,667		12 833 333,3
117	HABIBOVA MUNIRA MUBINOVNA va ISLOMOV HASANALI RAHMAT OGLI	Bukhara	F.Allayev	Kulonhona	fruit and vegetable		0,46			0,000		2000,000	2000,000		4 000 000,0
118	AGRO TIME GOLD LLC	Bukhara city	Sohibkor	Sheyhon	Viticulture	12,22	1,17	9,6		197340,000	52650,000	30405,600	453244,600		733 640 200,0
Bukhara region 118 land plots, 100 PAPs						2549,95	88,82	3,5		3267628,427	330510,000	701682,300	9999117,727	0	14 298 938 453,3
1	HIDIROV SANOKUL HUJAMOVICH dehkan	Qyzyltepa	A.Navoiy	Bolakrabot	fruit and vegetable	0,2	0,02	10,00 %		345,000			10695,000		11 040 000,0
2	AMIRBEK-ABRORBEG BOGI FARMER	Qyzyltepa	A.Navoiy	Bolakrabot	Horticulture	12,23	0,03	0,25%		37,510	4400,000	3762,000	27851,010		36 050 520,0

3	OBIDDIN AHROR FARMER	Qyzyltepa	A.Navoiy	Bolakrabot	Cotton-wheat	48,23	1,45	3,01%		576,290	5070,000	39546,000	131213,290		176 405 580,0
4	Reserved lands of the district/ temporary rented	Qyzyltepa	A.Navoiy	Bolakrabot	Public lands		1,5			576,290	5070,000	936,000	3105,640		9 687 930,0
5	KENJAYEV ABDURASUL KARIMOVICH dehkan	Qyzyltepa	A.Navoiy	Bolakrabot	fruit and vegetable	0,3206	0,01	3,12%		3,410			753,410		756 820,0
6	ACHILOV NURALI ALISHEROVICH dehkan	Qyzyltepa	A.Navoiy	Bolakrabot	fruit and vegetable	0,3206	0,01	3,12%		3,410			753,410		756 820,0
	Navoi region 6 land plots, 5 PAPs					61,3012	3,02			1541,91	14540	44244	174371,76		234 697 670,0
	GRAND TOTAL					2611,25	91,84			3 269 170	345 050	745 926	10 173 489		14 533 636 123,3



Annex 5 Matrix of compensation with replacement cost multipliers

Matrix of calculation of compensation with replacement cost multipliers for commercial and non-residential structures potentially affected by the project

No.	Chainage (PK)	Name of Owner/Tenant	Title	Region	District	Makhalla / Community	Type of Structure (Commercial/Residential)	Business / Structures	Physical Relocation Status	Total Area (sq.m)	Affected Area (sq.m)	Percentage Loss (%)	Compensation for non-residential secondary structures, UZS (average market cost of 1 m2 of secondary structure is 1 586 294,4 UZS = 132,3 USD)	Compensation for commercial structure, UZS (average market cost of 1 m2 is 424,7 USD=5)	Multiplier 1.20x, UZS	Compensation for Lost Income/profit, UZS (average monthly salary per 6 months)	Multiplier 1.30x, UZS	Transport allowances, 412 000 UZS	Severely allowance, 412 000 UZS per 3 months (if applicable)	Vulnerability allowances, UZS, 412 000 UZS (if applicable)	TOTAL, UZS
1	PK 2+35	Turdiyev Sadriiddin	LLC 'Sadriiddin Sardorbek Nijatovich')	Navoi	Kyzyltepa	Goyibon	Commercial	Shop	Full demolition / relocation	35,00	35,00	100,0%		178 207 393,00	213 848 871,6	47 220 000,0	61 386 000,0	412 000	1 236 000		276 882 872
2	PK 2+60	Tolibova Dilrabo	PE 'Nodirbek, Dealer of KelaJagi')	Navoi	Kyzyltepa	Goyibon	Commercial	Shop	Full demolition / relocation	27,00	27,00	100,0%		137 474 274,60	164 969 129,5	47 220 000,0	61 386 000,0	412 000	1 236 000		228 003 130
3	PK 3+15	Khamidova Gulrukh	IE Khamidova Gulrukh)	Navoi	Kyzyltepa	Goyibon	Commercial	Shop	Full demolition / relocation	56,00	56,00	100,0%		285 131 828,80	342 158 194,6	47 220 000,0	61 386 000,0	412 000	1 236 000	1 236 000	406 428 195
4	PK 3+60	Keldierova Khilola Kuvondikov	IE Keldierova)	Navoi	Kyzyltepa	Goyibon	Commercial	Shop	Full demolition / relocation	60,00	60,00	100,0%		305 498 388,00	366 598 065,6	47 220 000,0	61 386 000,0	412 000	1 236 000	1 236 000	430 868 066
5	PK 3+80	Saitov Mehriiddin	IE Saitov Mehriiddin)	Navoi	Kyzyltepa	Goyibon	Commercial	Shop	Full demolition / relocation	75,00	75,00	100,0%		381 872 985,00	458 247 582,0	47 220 000,0	61 386 000,0	412 000	1 236 000		521 281 582
6	PK 3+95	Samadov Fakhriddin	IE Samadov)	Navoi	Kyzyltepa	Goyibon	Commercial	Shop	Full demolition / relocation	200,00	200,00	100,0%		1 018 327 960,00	1 221 993 552,0	47 220 000,0	61 386 000,0	412 000	1 236 000		1 285 027 552
7	PK 4+60	Khaidarov Uygun	IE Khaidarov) - Closed	Navoi	Kyzyltepa	Goyibon	Commercial	Shop and tent	Full demolition / relocation	35,00	35,00	100,0%		178 207 393,00	213 848 871,6	47 220 000,0	61 386 000,0	412 000	1 236 000		276 882 872
8	PK 4+90	Jabborova Nigora	IE Jabborova Nigora)	Navoi	Kyzyltepa	Goyibon	Commercial	Shop	Full demolition / relocation	62,00	62,00	100,0%		315 681 667,60	378 818 001,1	47 220 000,0	61 386 000,0	412 000	1 236 000	1 236 000	443 088 001

9	PK 5+25	Isaev Khakim	(IE Isaev)	Navoi	Kyzyltepa	Goyibon	Commercial	Shop	Full demolition / relocation	75,00	75,00	100,0%		381 872 985,00	458 247 582,0	47 220 000,0	61 386 000,0	412 000	1 236 000		521 281 582
10	PK 5+30	Rashidova Makhliyo / Turdiev Akmal	IE Rashidova Makhliyo	Navoi	Kyzyltepa	Goyibon	Commercial	Shop	Full demolition / relocation	68,00	68,00	100,0%		346 231 506,40	415 477 807,7	47 220 000,0	61 386 000,0	412 000	1 236 000	1 236 000	479 747 808
11	PK 5+80	Suyarova Ranogul	LLC 'Jakhongir, Temirbek KelaJagi'	Navoi	Kyzyltepa	Goyibon	Commercial	Shop	Full demolition / relocation	60,00	60,00	100,0%		305 498 388,00	366 598 065,6	47 220 000,0	61 386 000,0	412 000	1 236 000		429 632 066
12	PK 11+80	Goziyev Dilshod	IE Goziyev Dilshod) - Vacant	Navoi	Kyzyltepa	Goyibon	Commercial	Shop	Full demolition / relocation	35,00	35,00	100,0%		178 207 393,00	213 848 871,6	47 220 000,0	61 386 000,0	412 000	1 236 000		276 882 872
13	PK 12+10	Zainiev Kuvondik	LLC Ipak Yuli service	Navoi	Kyzyltepa	Goyibon	Commercial	Shop	Full demolition / relocation	50,00	50,00	100,0%		254 581 990,00	305 498 388,0	47 220 000,0	61 386 000,0	412 000	1 236 000	1 236 000	369 768 388
14	PK 12+20	KhoJaeva Nilufar / Sadrieva Sarvinov	IE KhoJaeva Nilufar	Navoi	Kyzyltepa	Goyibon	Commercial	Shop	Full demolition / relocation	50,00	50,00	100,0%		254 581 990,00	305 498 388,0	47 220 000,0	61 386 000,0	412 000	1 236 000		368 532 388
15	PK 12+25	Samandarova Amina / Oripov Azizjon	IE Samandarova Amina	Navoi	Kyzyltepa	Goyibon	Commercial	Shop	Full demolition / relocation	45,00	45,00	100,0%		229 123 791,00	274 948 549,2	47 220 000,0	61 386 000,0	412 000	1 236 000		337 982 549
16	PK 12+25 (2)	Fayzullaev Surat	LLC 'Koldirgoch+F17:F44Humo kushi'	Navoi	Kyzyltepa	Goyibon	Commercial	Shop	Full demolition / relocation	40,00	40,00	100,0%		203 665 592,00	244 398 710,4	47 220 000,0	61 386 000,0	412 000	1 236 000	1 236 000	308 668 710
17	PK 13+75	Sharapova Marziya / Tursunova Nilufar	unregistered	Navoi	Kyzyltepa	Gumbaz	Commercial	Shop at Bus Stop	Full demolition / relocation	20,00	20,00	100,0%		101 832 796,00	122 199 355,2	47 220 000,0	61 386 000,0	412 000	1 236 000	1 236 000	186 469 355
18	PK 22+75	Farrukh Khidirov	IE Khidirov Sanakul	Navoi	Kyzyltepa	Gumbaz	Commercial	Mini-Cafe, Mini-Shop, Tandyr	Movable, ready to relocate	2 000,00	45,00	2,3%									-
19	PK 22+75	Rakhimova Zilola	IE Rakhimova Zilola	Navoi	Kyzyltepa	Bulokrabot	Commercial	Shop	Full demolition / relocation	21,00	21,00	100,0%		106 924 435,80	128 309 323,0	47 220 000,0	61 386 000,0	412 000	1 236 000	1 236 000	192 579 323
20	PK 23+60	Owner not specified (Stall)	not identified owner	Navoi	Kyzyltepa	Bulokrabot	Commercial	Portable Temporary Object	Movable, ready to relocate	15,00	15,00	100,0%		0							-
21	PK 27+40	Shodiev Sadridin	Shukrona Market	Navoi	Kyzyltepa	Bulokrabot	Commercial	Shop 'Shukrona'	Full demolition / relocation	24,00	24,00	100,0%		122 199 355,20	146 639 226,2	47 220 000,0	61 386 000,0	412 000	1 236 000	1 236 000	210 909 226
22	PK 30+90	Saifullaev Khurshidjon	IE Bozorova	Navoi	Kyzyltepa	Bulokrabot	Commercial	Shop 'Sayohat' and tent	Full demolition / relocation	70,00	70,00	100,0%		356 414 786,00	427 697 743,2	47 220 000,0	61 386 000,0	412 000	1 236 000		490 731 743
23	PK 65+5	Owner not specified	Secondary structures	Bukhara	Gijduvan	Saidkent	Residential	Secondary structures / corner of structure	Partial impact	107,20	9,40	8,8%	To be avoided								-
24	PK 65+30	Radjabov Bakhtiyor		Bukhara	Gijduvan	Saidkent	Residential	Secondary structure / Residential Yard	Partial impact	775,00	3,42	0,4%	To be avoided								-

								and Fence													
25	PK 127+30	Akhtamova Gullola	IE Akhtamova Gullola	Bukhara	Gijduvan	Sharq	Commercial	Lightweight Portable Structure	Movable, ready to relocate	35,00	35,00	100,0%		0							-
26	PK 128+25	Anvar Boltaev	Cadastre 20:11:42:01:05:0661	Bukhara	Gijduvan	Sharq	Commercial	Shashlik Cafe under Construction	Full demolition / relocation	200,00	200,00	100,0%		1 018 327 960,00	1 221 993 552,00	30 540 000,0	39 702 000,0	412 000	1 236 000		1 263 343 552
27	PK 128+60	Owner in Fergana	Cadastre 20:11:42:01:05:0661	Bukhara	Gijduvan	Sharq	Non-residential Building/Structure	Non-residential Building/Structure	Full demolition / relocation	200,00	40,00	20,0%	63 451 776,00		761 421 31,2			412 000	1 236 000		77 790 131
28	PK 144+75	Yusupov Nemat	LLC 'Nodir, Zafarbek service'	Bukhara	Gijduvan	Abdullo Kahhor	Commercial	Car Wash	Partial demolition of fence	2 700,00	400,00	14,8%		0							-
29	PK 145+25	Ochilova Shoira	LLC 'Shakhrizod 777'	Bukhara	Gijduvan	Abdullo Kahhor	Commercial	Cafe 'Orom'	Demolition of stall and toilet only	500,00	200,00	40,0%		0					1 236 000		1 236 000
30	PK 145+30	Pirnazarov Mukhriddin	IE Pirnazarov Mukhriddin	Bukhara	Gijduvan	Abdullo Kahhor	Commercial	Car Service Stall	Movable, ready to relocate	15,00	15,00	100,0%		0							-
31	PK 145+50	Unknown (Closed)	Closed	Bukhara	Gijduvan	Abdullo Kahhor	Commercial	Lightweight Structure	Movable, ready to relocate	20,00	20,00	100,0%		0							-
32	PK 148+00	Owner not specified (Gas Station Stall)	Gas oil station	Bukhara	Gijduvan	Abdullo Kahhor	Commercial	Shop Stall at Gas Station	Temporary location (was not included into the list of affected structures)	15,00	15,00	100,0%		0,00							-
33	PK 153+20	Saidov Gayrat	Laylak Market	Bukhara	Gijduvan	Abdullo Kahhor	Commercial	Shop Laylak Market	Full demolition / relocation	50,00	50,00	100,0%		254 581 990,00	305 498 388,00	30 540 000,0	39 702 000,0	412 000	1 236 000		346 848 388
34	PK 153+80	Sultanov Amirbek	IE Sultanov Amirbek	Bukhara	Gijduvan	Abdullo Kahhor	Commercial	Tent and Tandy	Movable, ready to relocate	5,00	5,00	100,0%		0							-
35	PK 153+83	Juraev Jonibek	ATM	Bukhara	Gijduvan	Abdullo Kahhor	Commercial	Bank Office	Movable, ready to relocate	5,00	5,00	100,0%		0							-
36	PK 154+65	Usmonov Begzod	Gulchekhra market	Bukhara	Gijduvan	Abdullo Kahhor	Commercial	Shop 'Gulchekhra'	Movable, ready to relocate	5,00	5,00	100,0%		0							-
37	PK 154+75	Muzaffarov Okiljon / IE Sharapova Nodira	IE Sharapova	Bukhara	Gijduvan	Abdullo Kahhor	Commercial	Shop at Bus Stop	Full demolition / relocation	100,00	100,00	100,0%		509 163 980,00	610 996 776,00	30 540 000,0	39 702 000,0	412 000	1 236 000		652 346 776
38	PK 157+30	Ergashev Ruslan	IE Ergashev Ruslan	Bukhara	Gijduvan	Abdullo Kahhor	Commercial	Tent of shop	Movable, ready to relocate	50,00	50,00	100,0%		0							-

39	PK 161+50	Jalolov Alisher	Gijduvon	Bukhara	Gijduvon	Gulistonobod	Commercial	Family Restaurant 'Gijduvon' / Shop 'Qahva'	Partial impact on canopy/fence	20,00	20,00	100,0%		101 832 796,00	122 199 355,20	30 540 000,0	39 702 000,0	412 000	1 236 000		163 549 355
40	PK 167+60	Nasimov Farkhod	LLC 'Iftikhor, Bakhor Yogdusi'	Bukhara	Gijduvon	Gulistonobod	Commercial	Fence of CNG Gas Station	Movable, ready to relocate	50,00	50,00	100,0%		0							-
41	PK 223	Bozorov Shahzod	Closed	Bukhara	Gijduvon	Kat	Commercial	Non-functioning Shop at Bus Stop	Full demolition / relocation	75,00	75,00	100,0%		381 872 985,00	458 247 582,00	30 540 000,0	39 702 000,0	412 000	1 236 000		499 597 582
42	PK 232+50	Nurullaev C.	IE Nurullaev Cold	Bukhara	Gijduvon	Sarmidjon	Commercial	Shop at Bus Stop	Full demolition / relocation	135,00	135,00	100,0%		687 371 373,00	824 845 647,60	30 540 000,0	39 702 000,0	412 000	1 236 000		866 195 648
43	PK 240+60	Nasimov Jamshid	LLC 'Kilogram of Uzbekistan'	Bukhara	Gijduvon	Sarmidjon	Commercial	Shop at Bus Stop	Full demolition / relocation	76,50	76,50	100,0%		389 510 444,70	467 412 533,64	30 540 000,0	39 702 000,0	412 000	1 236 000		508 762 534
44	PK 240+90	Toshev Odil	IE Toshev Odil	Bukhara	Gijduvon	Sarmidjon	Commercial	Shop at Bus Stop	Full demolition / relocation	72,00	72,00	100,0%		366 598 065,60	439 917 678,72	30 540 000,0	39 702 000,0	412 000	1 236 000		481 267 679
45	PK 252+40	Chuliev Shahzod	LLC 'Invest Gold'	Bukhara	Gijduvon	Sarmidjon	Commercial	Summer Kitchen of Cafe 'Semurg'	Movable, ready to relocate	75,00	75,00	100,0%		0							-
46	PK 252+90	Jabborov Qayim	Gijduvon café	Bukhara	Gijduvon	Sarmidjon	Commercial	Cafe 'Gijduvon + Shashlik'	Movable, ready to relocate	10,00	10,00	100,0%		0							-
47	PK 305+90	Farkhod Akhmedov / Tenants	IE Nasurullaev, IE Nukarov	Bukhara	Vobkent	Shaharkent	Commercial	Shop and Somsakhona	Full demolition / relocation	100,00	100,00	100,0%		509 163 980,00	610 996 776,00	30 540 000,0	39 702 000,0	412 000	1 236 000		652 346 776
48	PK 338+00	Nabiev Dilshod	IE Nabiev Dilshod	Bukhara	Vobkent	Muminobod	Commercial	Shop Stall at Bus Stop	Full demolition / relocation	35,00	35,00	100,0%		178 207 393,00	213 848 871,60	30 540 000,0	39 702 000,0	412 000	1 236 000		255 198 872
49	PK 338+00	Jabborova Dilafuz	IE Jabborova Dilafuz	Bukhara	Vobkent	Muminobod	Commercial	Shop at Bus Stop	Full demolition / relocation	60,00	60,00	100,0%		305 498 388,00	366 598 065,60	30 540 000,0	39 702 000,0	412 000	1 236 000		407 948 066
50	PK 338+00	Zokirov Ismatjon	IE Zokirov Ismatjon	Bukhara	Vobkent	Muminobod	Commercial	Shop at Bus Stop	Movable, ready to relocate	20,00	20,00	100,0%		0							-
51	PK 453+80	Boltaev Nodir / Tenant	IE Kurbanova Sitara	Bukhara	Bukhara	Bogikalon (Koshkodim)	Commercial	Shop at Bus Stop	Full demolition / relocation	64,00	64,00	100,0%		325 864 947,20	391 037 936,64	30 540 000,0	39 702 000,0	412 000	1 236 000		432 387 937
52	PK 453+80	Sobirova Shakhnoza Kakharovna	12 sotoks, 80 fruit trees	Bukhara	Bukhara	Bogikalon (Koshkodim)	Residential	Residential House	Full demolition / relocation	1 196,00	38,80	3,2%	61 548 222,72		73 857 867,26			412 000	1 236 000	1 236 000	76 741 867
53	PK 496+65	Owner not specified (Vacant Stop Shop)	vacant, non-functioning	Bukhara	Bukhara	Galaossie	Commercial	Shop at Bus Stop	Full demolition / relocation	100,00	100,00	100,0%		509 163 980,00	610 996 776,00	30 540 000,0	39 702 000,0	412 000	1 236 000		652 346 776

54	PK 496+65 (2)	Owner not specified (Empty Shop/Pharmacy)	non-operating, vacant	Bukhara	Bukhara	Galaossie	Commercial	Pharmacy + Shop 'Uzum Dunyo'	Full demolition / relocation	100,00	100,00	100,0%		509 163 980,00	610 996 776,00	30 540 000,0	39 702 000,0	412 000	1 236 000		652 346 776
55	PK 497+10	Bozorova Nafisa	PE 'Nozanin, Asadbek'	Bukhara	Bukhara	Dustlik	Commercial	Shop at Bus Stop	Replacement of stop, potential full demolition	60,00	60,00	100,0%		305 498 388,00	366 598 065,60	30 540 000,0	39 702 000,0	412 000	1 236 000		407 948 066
56	PK 511+80	Owner not specified (Vacant Stop Shop)	non-operating, vacant	Bukhara	Bukhara	Galaossie	Commercial	Shop at Bus Stop	Full demolition / relocation	100,00	100,00	100,0%		509 163 980,00	610 996 776,00	30 540 000,0	39 702 000,0	412 000	1 236 000		652 346 776
57	PK 511+80 (2)	Sharipov Alisher	LLC 'Alyoshka Savdo 777'	Bukhara	Bukhara	Oybek	Commercial	Shop at Bus Stop	Full demolition / relocation	100,00	85,24	85,2%		434 011 376,55	520 813 651,86	30 540 000,0	39 702 000,0	412 000	1 236 000		562 163 652
58	PK 514+60-90	Tuychiev Malik	Tandir	Bukhara	Bukhara	Galaossie / Navruz	Commercial	Stall and Tandyr	Movable, ready to relocate	55,00	55,00	100,0%		0							-
59	PK 517+30	Nasullaev Lochin	IE Nasullaev Lochin	Bukhara	Bukhara	Oybek	Commercial	Shop at Bus Stop	Full demolition / relocation	120,00	71,50	59,6%		364 052 245,70	436 862 694,84	30 540 000,0	39 702 000,0	412 000	1 236 000		478 212 695
60	PK 517+80	Gufforov Ulugbek	IE Tursunova	Bukhara	Bukhara	Oybek	Commercial	Shop at Bus Stop	Full demolition / relocation	100,00	100,00	100,0%		509 164 062,70	610 996 875,24	30 540 000,0	39 702 000,0	412 000	1 236 000		652 346 875
61	PK 522+60	Khidoyatov Umid	IE Akhmedova Zamigor	Bukhara	Bukhara	Rabotak	Commercial	Shop at Bus Stop near Gas Station	Movable, ready to relocate	99,94	60,00	60,0%		0					1 236 000		1 236 000
62	PK 526+40	Kurbanov Jamshid	IE Kurbanov Jamshid	Bukhara	Bukhara	Rabotak	Commercial	Lightweight Structure on Land Plot	Movable, ready to relocate	23 449,63	90,00	0,4%		0							-
Grand total										34 178,27	3 973,86	11,6%	124 999 998,72	13 809 749 213,85	16 721 699 055,09	1 524 660 000,00	1 982 058 000,00	16 892 000,00	50 676 000,00	14 832 000,00	18 786 157 055

Matrix of calculation of compensation with replacement cost multipliers for farmers, dekhans and agro enterprises potentially affected by the project

No	Name	District	Massive	Community	Category	Total land area, ha	Affected Land area		Land Area No Longer Available for Future Use, Ha	Amount of compensation, thousand UZS								
							Ha	% of losses		Project losses				Losses of workers' wages	Compensation amount for lease payment	Multiplier 1.08X	Compen sation for trees	TOTAL
										Land area	Multiplier 1.08X	Lost harvest	Multiplier 1.20x					
1	AZIZ RAHIM DALASI FARMER	Gijduvan	A.Gijduvani	Govshun	Horticulture	7,2	1,14	15,8		388,740	419,839	45 600,0	54 720,0	38 988,00	288 637,74	311 728,76		405 856 598,4
2	FAZILATLI MUBINAHON ZAMINI FARMER	Gijduvan	A.Gijduvani	Govshun	Horticulture	0,33	0,06	18,2		20,460	22,097	2 400,0	2 880,0	2 052,00	15 191,46	16 406,78		21 360 873,6
3	T.Rajab bobo FARMER	Gijduvan	Ibn Sino	Pozagari	Cotton-wheat	82,3	1,69	2,1		576,290	622,393	5 070,0	6 084,0	39 546,00	131 213,29	141 710,35		187 962 746,4
4	IZZAT MAQSUD MANSUR DALASI FARMER	Gijduvan	Guliston	Gulistonobod	Horticulture	42,3	2,14	5,1		729,740	788,119	85 600,0	102 720,0	73 188,00	541 828,74	585 175,04		761 871 158,4
5	BEKMUROD NIYOZ DALA SARDORI FARMER	Gijduvan	H. Olimjon	Qoshk	Cotton-wheat	61,32	0,04	0,1		13,640	14,731	120,0	144,0	936,00	3 105,64	3 354,09		4 448 822,4
6	IBN-SINO FARMER	Gijduvan	H. Olimjon	Qoshk	Cotton-wheat	54,72	0,04	0,1		13,640	14,731	120,0	144,0	936,00	3 105,64	3 354,09		4 448 822,4
7	DIL OBOD BAHT FARMER	Gijduvan	S. Jabborov	Labirot	Cotton-wheat	73,05	2,7	3,7			-		-			-		-
8	G`IJDUVON AGRO ZAMINI FARMER	Gijduvan	S. Jabborov	Labirot	Cotton-wheat	59,5	0,14	0,2		47,740	51,559	420,0	504,0	3 276,00	10 869,74	11 739,32		15 570 878,4
9	SHOHAMBEK OQ OLTINI FARMER	Gijduvan	S. Jabborov	Labirot	Cotton-wheat	36	1,94	5,4		661,540	714,463	5 820,0	6 984,0	45 396,00	150 623,54	162 673,42		215 767 886,4
10	RUSTAMBOBO PAHTAKOR FARMER	Gijduvan	S. Jabborov	Labirot	Cotton-wheat	29,9	0,23	0,8		78,430	84,704	690,0	828,0	5 382,00	17 857,43	19 286,02		25 580 728,8
11	Sherzod Bekzod Anvarovich farmer	Vobkent	D.Bobokulov massive	Shakarkent	Cotton-wheat	1	0,52	52,0		24 596,000	26 563,680		-	338,00	57 330,00	61 916,40		88 818 080,0
12	SHAKARKENT FARMER	Vobkent	D.Bobokulov massive	Shakarkent	Cotton-wheat	3,64	0,15	4,1		7 095,000	7 662,600		-	97,50	16 537,50	17 860,50		25 620 600,0

13	ORINOY MIRZAYEVA farmer	Vobkent	Pahtakor massive	Qoqin	Cotton-wheat	7,77	0,40	5,2	18 920,000	20 433,600	-	260,00	44 100,00	47 628,00	68 321 600,0
14	ORINOY MIRZAYEVA farmer	Vobkent	Pahtakor massive	Qoqin	Cotton-wheat	9,20	0,25	2,7	11 825,000	12 771,000	-	162,50	27 562,50	29 767,50	42 701 000,0
15	NURIDDIN-MUROD FARMER	Vobkent	Vobkent ijara	Hajuvon	Livestock farming	12,48	1,50	12,0	70 950,000	76 626,000	-	975,00	165 375,00	178 605,00	256 206 000,0
16	Ruzi Muhammad Asror bogi farmer	Vobkent	Vobkent ijara	Hajuvon	Horticulture	7,34	1,89	25,7	103 950,000	112 266,000	-	-	245 700,00	265 356,00	377 622 000,0
17	ASHUR HASAN farmer	Bukhara	Bukhara	Qoshhodim	Cotton-wheat	29,41	1,59	5,4	15 000,000	16 200,000	-	10 000,00	44 000,00	47 520,00	73 720 000,0
18	IDRIS SAID MIRISHKOR farmer	Bukhara	Bukhara	Bogikalon	Cotton-wheat	80,05	0,98	1,2	82 000,000	88 560,000	-	15 000,00	199 000,00	214 920,00	318 480 000,0
19	"TOLIB TOHIR FAYZ" farmer	Bukhara	Bukhara	Bogikalon	Viticulture	9,49	2,15	22,7	57 000,000	61 560,000	-	3 000,00	127 000,00	137 160,00	201 720 000,0
20	MAMUR ZARIF BARNO farmer	Bukhara	Bukhara	Bogikalon	Viticulture	3,71	0,67	18,1	17 666,667	19 080,000	-	3 000,00	41 666,67	45 000,00	67 080 000,0
21	OKTAM IBROHIM TOQLI farmer	Bukhara	Dostlik massive	Istiqbol	Cotton-wheat	95,09	1,25	1,3	19 666,667	21 240,000	-	10 000,00	52 666,67	56 880,00	88 120 000,0
22	ISLOM NARZI OBOD FARMER	Bukhara	Ipakchilik	Sheyhoncha	Cotton-wheat	359,73	1,32	0,4	280 000,000	302 400,000	-	45 000,00	665 000,00	718 200,00	1 065 600 000,0
23	ILHOM DADAHOH farmer	Bukhara	Ipakchilik	Sheyhoncha	Viticulture	7,98	0,35	4,4	17 666,667	19 080,000	-	3 000,00	43 666,67	47 160,00	69 240 000,0
24	ILHOM ISMOIL CHORBOGI FARMER	Bukhara	Madaniyat	Dehcha	Viticulture	10,29	0,73	7,1	20 333,333	21 960,000	-	3 000,00	50 333,33	54 360,00	79 320 000,0
25	SHAHRIZODA OBID BOGI FARMER	Bukhara	Madaniyat	Dehcha	Viticulture	10,80	0,41	3,8	14 333,333	15 480,000	-	4 000,00	39 333,33	42 480,00	61 960 000,0
26	QURBON SALIM BOGI FARMER	Bukhara	Madaniyat	Dehcha	Viticulture	9,54	0,12	1,3	20 333,333	21 960,000	-	4 000,00	51 333,33	55 440,00	81 400 000,0
27	NODIR NIGORA NOZIM FARMER	Bukhara	Madaniyat	Dehcha	Viticulture	5,97	0,15	2,6	12 333,333	13 320,000	-	3 000,00	30 333,33	32 760,00	49 080 000,0
28	DILNOZA DILDORA NARZULLO BOGI FARMER	Bukhara	Madaniyat	Dehcha	Viticulture	5,21	0,21	4,1	15 333,333	16 560,000	-	5 000,00	38 333,33	41 400,00	62 960 000,0
29	SHOHJAHON TILLO FAYZ FARMER	Bukhara	Madaniyat	Dehcha	Cotton-wheat	90,46	5,05	5,6	16 666,667	18 000,000	-	6 000,00	44 666,67	48 240,00	72 240 000,0
30	FATTOH-FURKAT FARMER	Bukhara	Madaniyat	Dehcha	Viticulture	8,00	1,99	24,9	26 666,667	28 800,000	-	7 000,00	65 666,67	70 920,00	106 720 000,0
31	AHMAD AZAMAT ADIZ FARMER	Bukhara	Madaniyat	Dehcha	Viticulture	11,17	0,22	2,0	14 333,333	15 480,000	-	6 000,00	37 333,33	40 320,00	61 800 000,0
32	QORABAYIR YAYLOVI FARMER	Bukhara	Madaniyat	Dehcha	Livestock farming	62,67	2,94	4,7	47 333,333	51 120,000	-	5 000,00	112 333,33	121 320,00	177 440 000,0
33	Oybek Olimjora FARMER	Bukhara	Madaniyat	Dehcha	Cotton-wheat	126,84	2,44	1,9	117 666,667	127 080,000	-	5 000,00	277 666,67	299 880,00	431 960 000,0

34	HAMDAMOBOD	Bukhara	Madaniyat	Dehcha	Cotton-wheat	81,14	0,27	0,3	117 000,000	126 360,000		-	11 000,00	275 000,00	297 000,00		434 360 000,0
35	DEHKONCHILIK FARMER	Bukhara	Chorbakir	Shergiron	Cotton-wheat		1,92	2,4	12 666,667	13 680,000		-	11 000,00	41 666,67	45 000,00		69 680 000,0
36	AGRO CHINOR FARMER	Bukhara	Madaniyat	Podshoyi	Viticulture	51,42	1,11	2,2	22 000,000	23 760,000		-	9 000,00	57 000,00	61 560,00		94 320 000,0
37	Nozima Niyoz FARMER	Bukhara	Madaniyat	Podshoyi	Viticulture	80,20	1,42	1,8	101 000,000	109 080,000		-	14 000,00	250 000,00	270 000,00		393 080 000,0
38	Farmon Polot FARMER	Bukhara	Chorbakir	Shergiron	Cotton-wheat	63,17	3,69	5,8	86 000,000	92 880,000		-	8 000,00	192 000,00	207 360,00		308 240 000,0
39	NUTFULLO OBOD BOGI FARMER	Bukhara	Chorbakir	Shergiron	Viticulture	16,29	0,63	3,9	15 000,000	16 200,000		-	9 000,00	41 000,00	44 280,00		69 480 000,0
40	CHORBAKR ZAMINI FARMER	Bukhara	Chorbakir	Shergiron	Viticulture	10,07	7,30	72,4	15 666,667	16 920,000		-	4 000,00	38 666,67	41 760,00		62 680 000,0
41	ZARUM FERMER HAJALIGI FARMER	Bukhara	Chorbakir	Shergiron	Cotton-wheat	197,71	5,91	3,0	133 666,667	144 360,000		-	15 000,00	309 666,67	334 440,00		493 800 000,0
42	SIROJIDDIN - ODILJON FARMER	Bukhara	Chorbakir	Shergiron	Viticulture	9,59	0,03	0,3	14 333,333	15 480,000		-	3 000,00	34 333,33	37 080,00		55 560 000,0
43	Bukhara Bahor orchards	Bukhara	F.Allayev	Kulonhona	Cotton-wheat		0,61		7 000,000	7 560,000		-	2 000,00	18 000,00	19 440,00		29 000 000,0
44	PROVANS BOGI farmer	Bukhara	F.Allayev	Kulonhona	Viticulture	29,97	0,40	1,3	27 666,667	29 880,000		-	2 500,00	63 166,67	68 220,00		100 600 000,0
45	SUHHOB SALOHIDDIN YERI farmer	Bukhara	F.Allayev	Kulonhona	Cotton-wheat	24,09	1,94	8,0	30 666,667	33 120,000		-	4 000,00	70 666,67	76 320,00		113 440 000,0
46	KUKCHA TEPPA FARMER	Bukhara	F.Allayev	Kulonhona	Livestock farming	3,66	0,49	13,5	12 333,333	13 320,000		-	1 500,00	28 833,33	31 140,00		45 960 000,0
47	SANAT FARMER	Bukhara	F.Allayev	Kulonhona	Cotton-wheat	64,10	0,36	0,6	37 666,667	40 680,000		-	5 000,00	89 666,67	96 840,00		142 520 000,0
48	SIROJ SAMAD YERI FARMER	Bukhara	F.Allayev	Kulonhona	Cotton-wheat	35,69	1,71	4,8	25 000,000	27 000,000		-	2 000,00	56 000,00	60 480,00		89 480 000,0
49	RAHIM SHERHON FARMER	Bukhara	O.Ubaydov	Zarmanoq	Cotton-wheat	141,34	0,72	0,5	138 000,000	149 040,000		-	6 000,00	318 000,00	343 440,00		498 480 000,0
50	HOJIYEV NAJMIDDIN farmer	Bukhara city	Sohibkor	Sheyhon	Cotton-wheat	28,71	0,11	0,4	4 893,667	5 285,160	370,0	444,0	2 858,40	11 580,07	12 506,47		21 094 032,0
51	FAMJ INTER PLYUS Farmer	Bukhara city	Sohibkor	Sheyhon	Cotton-wheat	28,00	0,21	0,8	9 292,333	10 035,720	700,0	840,0	5 457,60	22 006,93	23 767,49		40 100 808,0
52	ILHOM MARIFAT Farmer	Bukhara city	Sohibkor	Sheyhon	Viticulture	9,02	1,15	12,7	193 966,667	209 484,000	51 750,0	62 100,0	29 887,20	445 496,87	481 136,62		782 607 816,0
53	DJALILOV BOBIR BAHSHILLOYEVICH	Gijduvan	F. Khodjaev	Soktari	Greenhouse	0,03	0,03		345,000	372,600		-		10 695,00	11 550,60		11 923 200,0
54	Arimum Service LLC	Gijduvan	F. Khodjaev	Soktari	non-irrigating lands		0,06			-		-			-		-

55	ABDULLAYEV RIZAMAT ABDULLO OGLI	Gijduvan	A.Gijduvani	Govshun	fruit and vegetable	0,33	0,33	100,0		112,530	121,532		-		24 862,53	26 851,53		26 973 064,8
56	GAFUROVA OZODA QAHRAMON QIZI	Gijduvan	A.Gijduvani	Govshun	fruit and vegetable	0,33	0,06	18,2		20,460	22,097		-		4 520,46	4 882,10		4 904 193,6
57	HAMIDOV MUSTAFO HAMID OGLI	Gijduvan	A.Gijduvani	Govshun	fruit and vegetable	0,33	0,33	100,0		112,530	121,532		-		24 862,53	26 851,53		26 973 064,8
58	KELDIYEV NURILLO NARZULLOYEVICH	Gijduvan	A.Gijduvani	Govshun	fruit and vegetable	0,33	0,33	100,0		112,530	121,532		-		24 862,53	26 851,53		26 973 064,8
59	MANSUROVA SITORA FAHRIDDIN QIZI	Gijduvan	A.Gijduvani	Govshun	fruit and vegetable	0,33	0,03	9,1		10,230	11,048		-		2 260,23	2 441,05		2 452 096,8
60	MUHTOROV MIRALI NURALIYEVICH	Gijduvan	A.Gijduvani	Govshun	fruit and vegetable	0,33	0,02	6,1		6,820	7,366		-		1 506,82	1 627,37		1 634 731,2
61	NAIMOV ABDURAHMON NAJIM OGLI	Gijduvan	A.Gijduvani	Govshun	fruit and vegetable	0,33	0,02	6,1		6,820	7,366		-		1 506,82	1 627,37		1 634 731,2
62	NAIMOV RAHIM NAJIMOVICH	Gijduvan	A.Gijduvani	Govshun	fruit and vegetable	0,33	0,11	33,3		37,510	40,511		-		8 287,51	8 950,51		8 991 021,6
63	QURBONOVA FERUZA TAVAKKAL QIZI	Gijduvan	A.Gijduvani	Govshun	fruit and vegetable	0,33	0,09	27,3		30,690	33,145		-		6 780,69	7 323,15		7 356 290,4
64	SHARIPOV SHAMSHOD YUSUPOVICH	Gijduvan	A.Gijduvani	Govshun	fruit and vegetable	0,33	0,17	51,5		57,970	62,608		-		12 807,97	13 832,61		13 895 215,2
65	QURBONOVA FERUZA TAVAKKAL QIZI dehan	Gijduvan	A.Gijduvani	Govshun	fruit and vegetable	0,33	0,08	24,2		27,280	29,462		-		6 027,28	6 509,46		6 538 924,8
66	SHARIPOV SHAMSHOD YUSUPOVICH dehan	Gijduvan	A.Gijduvani	Govshun	fruit and vegetable	0,33	0,16	48,5		54,560	58,925		-		12 054,56	13 018,92		13 077 849,6
67	TESHAYEVA LAYLO TESHAYEVNA dehan	Gijduvan	A.Gijduvani	Govshun	fruit and vegetable	0,33	0,33	100,0		112,530	121,532		-		24 862,53	26 851,53		26 973 064,8
68	DAVRONOV RUSTAM ILHOMOVICH	Gijduvan	A.Gijduvani	Govshun	fruit and vegetable	0,33	0,33	100,0		112,530	121,532		-		24 862,53	26 851,53		26 973 064,8
69	AHADOV DAVLATBEK QAHRAMONOVICH	Gijduvan	A.Gijduvani	Govshun	fruit and vegetable	0,33	0,06	18,2		20,460	22,097		-		4 520,46	4 882,10		4 904 193,6
70	AHADOV SHODMON QAHRAMONOVICH	Gijduvan	A.Gijduvani	Govshun	fruit and vegetable	0,33	0,15	45,5		51,150	55,242		-		11 301,15	12 205,24		12 260 484,0
71	Reserved lands of the district	Gijduvan	A.Gijduvani	Govshun	public lands		0,03				-		-			-		-
72	Gijduvon State Forestry Management	Gijduvan	Forest lands	Armechan	Forest lands		0,45			202 500,000	218 700,000		-	90 000,00	814 399,00	879 550,92		1 188 250 920,0

73	Reserved lands of the district	Gijduvan	Ibn Sino	Pozagari	public lands		0,43			-		-		-		-
74	Amrilloev Samoyiddin Sadridin ogli dehqan	Gijduvan	Ibn Sino	Pozagari	fruit and vegetable	0,41	0,11	26,8	37,510	40,511		-		8 287,51	8 950,51	8 991 021,6
75	MUHTOROV SULTON MAHSUD OGLI dehqan	Gijduvan	Ibn Sino	Pozagari	fruit and vegetable	0,41	0,12	29,3	40,920	44,194		-		9 040,92	9 764,19	9 808 387,2
76	NARZILLOYEVA MAFTUNA MAHMUD QIZI dehqan	Gijduvan	Ibn Sino	Pozagari	fruit and vegetable	0,41	0,15	36,6	51,150	55,242		-		11 301,15	12 205,24	12 260 484,0
77	NARZULLAYEV BEHRUZZON BOTIRBEK OGLI dehqan	Gijduvan	Ibn Sino	Pozagari	fruit and vegetable	0,41	0,13	31,7	44,330	47,876		-		9 794,33	10 577,88	10 625 752,8
78	NARZULLOYEV SHERZOD ILYOS OGLI dehqan	Gijduvan	Ibn Sino	Pozagari	fruit and vegetable	0,41	0,08	19,5	27,280	29,462		-		6 027,28	6 509,46	6 538 924,8
79	RAMAZONOV ABDULATIF ABDULLO OGLI dehqan	Gijduvan	Ibn Sino	Pozagari	fruit and vegetable	0,41	0,14	0,3	47,740	51,559		-		10 547,74	11 391,56	11 443 118,4
80	RAMAZONOV BOBURJON SOBIRJON OGLI dehqan	Gijduvan	Ibn Sino	Pozagari	fruit and vegetable	0,41	0,04	9,8	13,640	14,731		-		3 013,64	3 254,73	3 269 462,4
81	SHEROVA ZUHRO SADRIDIN QIZI dehqan	Gijduvan	Ibn Sino	Pozagari	fruit and vegetable	0,41	0,15	36,6	51,150	55,242		-		11 301,15	12 205,24	12 260 484,0
82	YOQUBOV MUSTAFO MIZROB OGLI dehqan	Gijduvan	Ibn Sino	Pozagari	fruit and vegetable	0,41	0,16	39,0	54,560	58,925		-		12 054,56	13 018,92	13 077 849,6
83	Reserved lands of the district / rented by dehqans	Gijduvan	Guliston	Gulistonobod	public lands		0,22		75,020	81,022		-		16 575,02	17 901,02	17 982 043,2
84	GIJDUVAN AGRO FIRMA LLC	Gijduvan	Guliston	Gulistonobod	Horticulture	23,3	1,81	7,8	617,210	666,587	72 400,0	86 880,0	61 902,00	458 275,71	494 937,77	644 386 353,6
85	UNIVERSAL-GOLDEN-999 LLC	Gijduvan	S. Jabborov	Labirot	Horticulture	4,2	0,11	2,6	37,510	40,511	4 400,0	5 280,0	3 762,00	27 851,01	30 079,09	39 161 601,6
86	Reserved lands of the district	Gijduvan	S. Jabborov	Labirot	public lands		0,03			-		-		-		-
87	Reserved lands of the district	Gijduvan	S. Jabborov	Labirot	public lands		0,06		20,460	22,097	2 400,0	2 880,0	2 052,00	15 191,46	16 406,78	21 360 873,6
88	BOZOROV BEHRUZ BAHODIR OGLI	Gijduvan	S. Jabborov	Labirot	fruit and vegetable	0,15	0,02	13,3	6,820	7,366		-		1 506,82	1 627,37	1 634 731,2
89	BOZOROV FERUZBEK BOBIR OGLI	Gijduvan	S. Jabborov	Labirot	fruit and vegetable	0,15	0,02	13,3	6,820	7,366		-		1 506,82	1 627,37	1 634 731,2

90	MAHMUDJONOVA GULBAHOR GIYOSJON QIZI	Gijduvan	S. Jabborov	Labirot	fruit and vegetable	0,15	0,01	6,7		3,410	3,683		-		753,41	813,68		817 365,6
91	HUDOYBERDIYEV TOLIBJON TOHTASIN OGLI	Gijduvan	S. Jabborov	Labirot	fruit and vegetable	0,15	0,01	6,7		3,410	3,683		-		753,41	813,68		817 365,6
92	Garden Bukhara Agrocluster LLC	Vobkent	I.Naimov massive	Mominobot	Cotton- wheat	18,67	1,50	5,8		70 950,000	76 626,000		-	975,00	165 375,00	178 605,00		256 206 000,0
93		Vobkent	I.Naimov massive	Mominobot	Cotton- wheat	6,11	0,20			9 460,000	10 216,800		-	130,00	22 050,00	23 814,00		34 160 800,0
94		Vobkent	Vobkent ijara	Hajuvon	Cotton- wheat	7,26	0,16			7 568,000	8 173,440		-	-	17 536,00	18 938,88		27 112 320,0
95	Agropilla LLC	Vobkent	I.Naimov massive	ArabHona	Silk farming	1,13	0,20	17,7		12 500,000	13 500,000		-	-	29 000,00	31 320,00		44 820 000,0
96		Vobkent	I.Naimov massive	ArabHona	Silk farming	1,09	0,40	36,7		12 500,000	13 500,000		-	-	29 000,00	31 320,00		44 820 000,0
97		Vobkent	I.Naimov massive	ArabHona	Silk farming	1,37	0,22	16,1		12 500,000	13 500,000		-	-	29 000,00	31 320,00		44 820 000,0
98	VOBKENT YUKSALISH ISTIQBOLI LLC	Vobkent	I.Naimov massive	ArabHona	Cotton- wheat	9,34	0,06	0,6		2 838,000	3 065,040		-	39,00	6 615,00	7 144,20		10 248 240,0
99	"BUKHARA BRILLIANT SILK CLUSTER" LLC	Vobkent	Pahtakor massive	Qoqin	Horticulture	5,99	0,60	10,0		98 380,000	106 250,400		-	570,00	226 090,00	244 177,20		350 997 600,0
100	EXCLUSIVE AGRO EXPORT LLC	Vobkent	Vobkent ijara	Hajuvon	Horticulture	1,08	0,04	19,5		6 558,667	7 083,360		-	38,00	15 072,67	16 278,48		23 399 840,0
101		Vobkent	Vobkent ijara	Hajuvon	Horticulture	2,23	0,14			22 955,333	24 791,760		-	133,00	52 754,33	56 974,68		81 899 440,0
102		Vobkent	Vobkent ijara	Hajuvon	Horticulture	1,93	0,18			29 514,000	31 875,120		-	171,00	67 827,00	73 253,16		105 299 280,0
103		Vobkent	Vobkent ijara	Hajuvon	Horticulture	3,79	0,52			85 262,667	92 083,680		-	494,00	195 944,67	211 620,24		304 197 920,0
104		Vobkent	Vobkent ijara	Hajuvon	Horticulture	4,45	1,26			206 598,000	223 125,840		-	1 197,00	474 789,00	512 772,12		737 094 960,0
105		Vobkent	Vobkent ijara	Hajuvon	Horticulture	0,32	0,04			6 558,667	7 083,360		-	38,00	15 072,67	16 278,48		23 399 840,0
106		Vobkent	Vobkent ijara	Hajuvon	Horticulture	1,41	0,80			131 173,333	141 667,200		-	760,00	301 453,33	325 569,60		467 996 800,0
107		Vobkent	Vobkent ijara	Hajuvon	Horticulture	0,70	0,13			21 315,667	23 020,920		-	123,50	48 986,17	52 905,06		76 049 480,0
108	BUKHARA STATE FORESTRY MANAGEMENT	Vobkent	Vobkent ijara	Hajuvon	Forest lands	6,5	0,06	0,9		10 833,333	11 700,000		-	156,00	25 489,33	27 528,48		39 384 480,0
109	DILOBOD-GULI- SHAHRIZODA LLC	Vobkent	Vobkent ijara	Hajuvon	Horticulture	5,16	0,22	4,3		12 100,000	13 068,000		-	-	28 600,00	30 888,00		43 956 000,0
110	Dehkan lands	Vobkent	Vobkent ijara	Hajuvon	fruit and vegetable	3,60	0,71	19,7		-	-		-	-	-	-		-

111	Vobkent state reserved lands / rented by dehkans	Vobkent	Vobkent ijara	Hajuvon	public lands	12,48	0,9	7,2		-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
112	BUHARA AGRO FRUKT LLC	Bukhara	Yangi turmush	Turkon	Viticulture	56,00	0,05	0,1		27 333,333	29 520,000	-	8 000,00	69 333,33	74 880,00	112 400 000,0		
113	OHALIK OLTIN BOG`I MEVASI LLC	Bukhara	Yangi turmush	Turkon	Viticulture		2,61			19 000,000	20 520,000	-	4 000,00	46 000,00	49 680,00	74 200 000,0		
114	Bukhara Regional AGROPILLA LLC	Bukhara	Ipakchilik	Sheyhoncha	Silk farming	61,39	0,80	1,3		11 666,667	12 600,000	-	1 000,00	29 666,67	32 040,00	45 640 000,0		
115	Dehkan lands	Bukhara	Madaniyat	Podshoyi	fruit and vegetable		0,27			5 666,667	6 120,000	-	-	12 666,67	13 680,00	19 800 000,0		
116	Dehkan lands	Bukhara	Chorbakir	Shergiron	fruit and vegetable		0,77			4 166,667	4 500,000	-	-	8 666,67	9 360,00	13 860 000,0		
117	HABIBOVA MUNIRA MUBINOVNA va ISLOMOV HASANALI RAHMAT OGLI	Bukhara	F.Allayev	Kulonhona	fruit and vegetable		0,46			-	-	-	2 000,00	2 000,00	2 160,00	4 160 000,0		
118	AGRO TIME GOLD LLC	Bukhara city	Sohibkor	Sheyhon	Viticulture	12,22	1,17	9,6		197 340,000	213 127,200	52 650,0	63 180,0	30 405,60	453 244,60	489 504,17	796 216 968,0	
118 land plots, 100 APs			Bukhara region			2549,95	88,82	3,5		3 267 628,427	3 529 038,701	330 510,0	396 612,0	701 682,30	9 999 117,73	10 799 047,14	0	15 426 380 145,6
1	HIDIROV SANOKUL HURAMOVICH dehqan	Qyzyltepa	A.Navoiy	Bolakrabot	fruit and vegetable	0,2	0,02	10,00%		345,000	372,600	-		10 695,00	11 550,60	11 923 200,0		
2	AMIRBEK-ABRORBEK BOGI FARMER	Qyzyltepa	A.Navoiy	Bolakrabot	Horticulture	12,23	0,03	0,25%		37,510	40,511	4 400,0	5 280,0	3 762,00	27 851,01	30 079,09	39 161 601,6	
3	OBIDDIN AHROR FARMER	Qyzyltepa	A.Navoiy	Bolakrabot	Cotton-wheat	48,23	1,45	3,01%		576,290	622,393	5 070,0	6 084,0	39 546,00	131 213,29	141 710,35	187 962 746,4	
4	Reserved lands of the district/ temporary rented	Qyzyltepa	A.Navoiy	Bolakrabot	Public lands		1,5			576,290	622,393	5 070,0	6 084,0	936,00	3 105,64	3 354,09	10 996 484,4	
5	KENJAYEV ABDURASUL KARIMOVICH dehqan	Qyzyltepa	A.Navoiy	Bolakrabot	fruit and vegetable	0,3206	0,01	3,12%		3,410	3,683	-		753,41	813,68	817 365,6		
6	ACHILOV NURALI ALISHEROVICH dehqan	Qyzyltepa	A.Navoiy	Bolakrabot	fruit and vegetable	0,3206	0,01	3,12%		3,410	3,683	-		753,41	813,68	817 365,6		
6 land plots, 5 APs			Navoi region			61,3012	3,02			1541,91	1 665,263	14 540,0	17 448,0	44 244,00	174 371,76	188 321,50		251 678 763,6
GRAND TOTAL						2611,25	91,84			3 269 170,337	3 530 703,964	345 050	414 060,00	745 926	10 173 489	10 987 368,65		15 678 058 909,2



Annex 6: Project Grievance Form

a) English Version

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

9	Follow up actions required:	
10	Date the application was closed	Date:

The message was addressed by _____

Date/Month/Year _____

The response was delivered by _____

Date/Month/Year _____

Signature and stamp _____



Annex 7: Project grievance log

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