

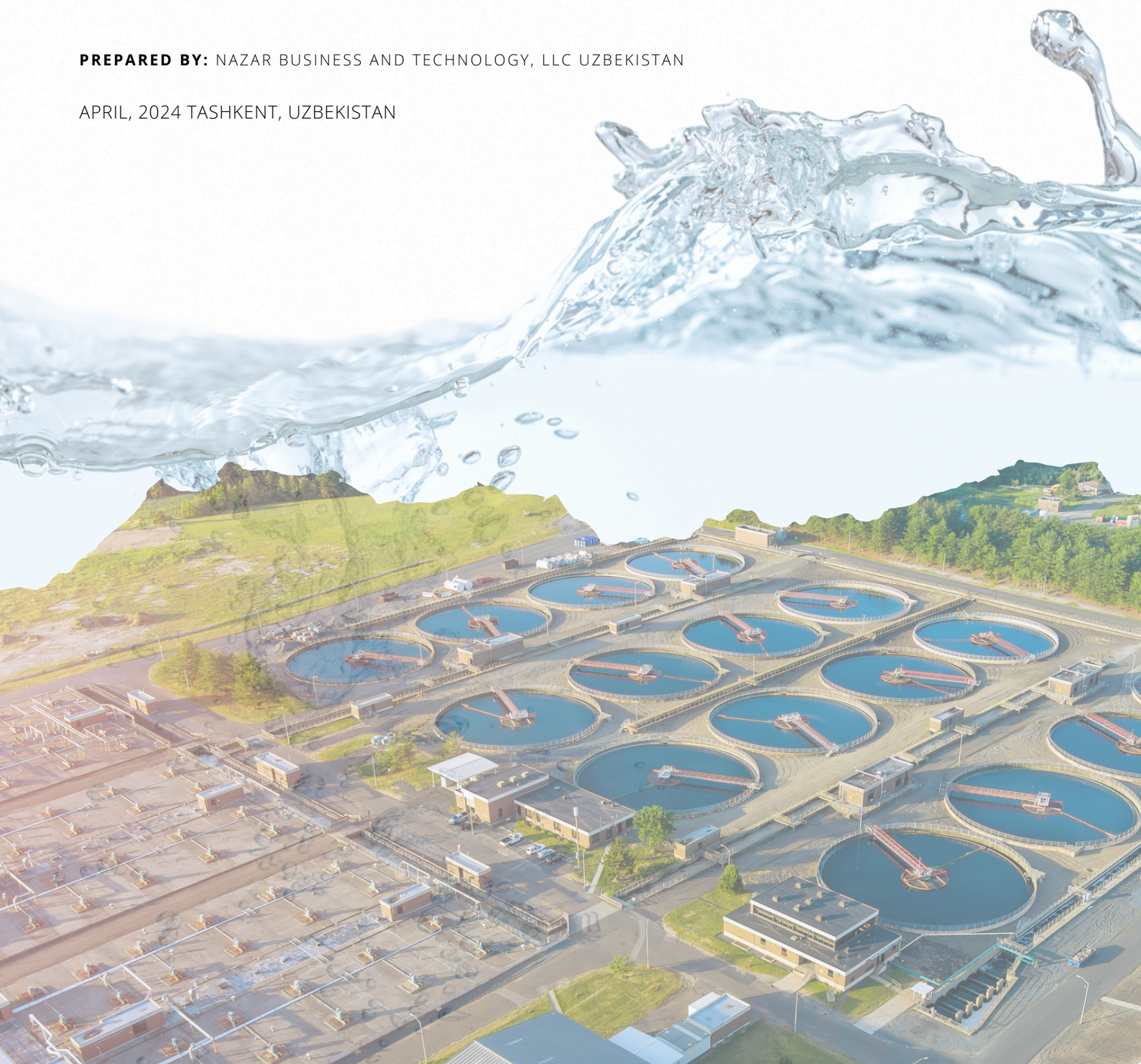
# **KHOREZM REGION AND REPUBLIC OF KARAKALPAKSTAN WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE PROJECT**

## **RESETTLEMENT PLANNING FRAMEWORK FOR WATER AND SANITATION ACTIVITIES IN THE REPUBLIC OF KARAKALPAKSTAN**

### **FINAL REPORT**

**PREPARED BY:** NAZAR BUSINESS AND TECHNOLOGY, LLC UZBEKISTAN

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## GLOSSARY

**Affected People (AP):** Individuals affected by Project-related impacts.

**Affected Household (AH):** All members of a household residing under one roof and operating as a single economic unit, who are adversely affected by the Project. It may consist of a single nuclear family or an extended family group.

**Compensation:** Payment in cash or in kind of the replacement cost of the acquired assets.

**Cut-off date:** refers to the date set to determine eligibility for compensation and assistance under the project. Any people who settle in the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation and assistance under the project.

**Detailed measurement survey (DMS):** field surveys carried out based on the proposed /approved detailed engineering drawings to finalize and/or validate the results of the Inventory of Losses, severity of impacts, and list of APs to be covered under the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).

**Entitlement:** Range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration, transfer assistance, income substitution, and relocation which are due to affected people, depending on the nature of their losses, to restore their economic and social base.

**Indigenous Peoples:** a distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees: (i) self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others; (ii) collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories; (iii) customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and (iv) a distinct language, often different from the official language of Uzbekistan.

**Informal Settlers:** Affected persons who do not hold the ownership title to land/assets they occupy, neither are eligible to claim for valid title under the current legislation.

**Improvements:** Structures constructed (dwelling unit, fence, waiting sheds, animal pens, utilities, community facilities, stores, warehouses, etc.), and crops/plants planted by people, households, institutions, or organizations.

**Host population:** Community residing near the area where the Project beneficiaries are proposed to be voluntarily resettled within the framework of the given project.

**Khokimyat:** Administration or local state body interacting between local communities and government at the regional and national levels. It has the highest administrative and legal authorities over the residents living in the area within its jurisdiction

**Land Acquisition:** The process whereby a person is compelled by a government agency to alienate all or part of the land a person owns or possesses to the ownership and possession of the government agency for public purpose in return for a consideration.

**Legitimate Possessors:** Physical/legal persons who occupy and use land and/or assets without registered title, however, are eligible to claim for valid title under the current legislation.

**Mahalla:** Local self-government body, society-like organization at the local level, officially recognized in Uzbekistan, acting as a link between the government and society and responsible for social support and cultural interaction to its members. Mahalla chairpersons are elected by the local meetings.

**Relocation:** The physical relocation of AP/AH from her/his pre-project place of residence.

**Rehabilitation:** Compensatory measures other than payment of the replacement cost of acquired assets which are provided under this Resettlement Planning Framework aimed at improving, or at least restoring, livelihoods and living conditions of affected households to pre-displacement levels. Such measures must be determined in consultation with affected persons, including those whose rights might not be formally recognized.

**Replacement Cost:** Method of valuing assets to replace the loss at fair market value, or its nearest equivalent, plus any transitional and restoration costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration, title costs and any other applicable payments. Where national law doesn't meet this standard the replacement cost will be supplemented as necessary. The value determined to be fair compensation for land based on its productive potential and location. The replacement cost of houses and structures (current fair market price of building materials and labour without depreciation or deductions for salvaged building material), and the market value of residential land, crops, trees, and other commodities, and transaction costs to be able to replace these assets, including taxes for land purchase and moving costs.

**Resettlement:** All measures taken to mitigate any and all adverse impacts (full or partial, permanent or temporary, physical and/or economic) of the Project on AP's property and/or livelihood (resulting from involuntary acquisition of land, or involuntary restrictions on land use or an access to parks and protected areas), including compensation, relocation (where relevant), and rehabilitation of the damaged/removed infrastructure and installations.

**Resettlement Plan:** A time-bound action plan with budget setting out resettlement strategy, objectives, entitlement, actions, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation.

**Severely Affected:** Households (including informal settlers) that (i) lose 10% and more of their income generating land/assets as a result of project-related land acquisition, (ii) physically displaced HH and (iii) households losing commercial/business establishments.

**Vulnerable groups<sup>1</sup>:** people who, by virtue of factors (gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, Economic disadvantage, or social status) beyond 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.

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<sup>1</sup>Based on established practise in similar projects these people often 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.

## ABBREVIATIONS

AIIB	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
AH	Affected Household
AP	Affected Person
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
EA	Executing Agency
ESS	Environment and Social Standard
GOU	Government of Uzbekistan
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
IA	Implementing Agency
IMA	Independent Monitoring Agency
IP	Indigenous People
IVS	International Valuation Standards
LAR	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
RPF	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework
RAP	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan
MEEPCC	Ministry of Ecology, Environmental Protection and Climate Change of the Republic of Uzbekistan
NTS	Non-Technical Summary
PCU	Project Coordination Unit
PS	Performance Standard
SANEPID	Sanitary-Epidemiological Peace and Public Health Service
ROW	Right of Way
SES	Socio-economic survey
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SPS	Safeguards Policy Statement
UJSC	Uzsuvtaminot Joint Stock Company <sup>2</sup>
WSS	Water Supply and Sewerage
WSS	Water Supply and Sewerage

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<sup>2</sup> Uzsuvtaminot JSC was established by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated November 26, 2019 No PF-5883. Its charter capital was formed through the transfer of state assets and shares in the charter capital of state unitary enterprises of the Ministry of Housing and Communal Services of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which were reorganized into limited liability companies.

Source: <https://www.devex.com/organizations/uzsuvtaminot-jsc-180498>

## Executive Summary

1. The Resettlement Planning Framework (RPF) is prepared by Uzsuvtaminot” Joint Stock Company (UJSC) with support of SMPG LLC, the Consultant, sub-contracted by the “NAZAR BUSINESS AND TECHNOLOGY” LLC (Republic of Uzbekistan), engaged by UJSC to prepare the full package of Safeguards Reports for the given project. This RPF will be applicable only for Karakalpakstan
2. The hereby RPF applies only to **Republic of Karakalpakstan Water Supply and Sewerage Project** and is prepared in compliance with the relevant legislation of Uzbekistan, and requirements of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)<sup>3</sup>. The RPF is subject to review and clearance by the GOU and AIIB.
3. The Project is proposed to be supported by the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB, or the Bank). It has been tentatively assigned to Category A under the Bank’s Environmental and Social Policy ([ESP 2019](#)). The Project will require application of Environmental and Social Standard (ESS) 1 – Environmental and Social Assessment and Management and ESS 2 – Involuntary Resettlement (which includes land acquisition).
4. This RPF builds on the lessons learned from the preparation and implementation of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement instruments associated to numerous projects funded by various IFIs including AIIB and the best examples of practical experience obtained during implementation site-specific RAP s in infrastructure and energy sectors.
5. Therefore, this RPF will serve as the main guiding document for the development of site-specific Resettlement Action Plans (RAP) for each sub-project proposed within the framework of the given project supported to AIIB.
6. The RPF should be read in conjunction with the AIIB ESS 2 (ESP 2019) on Involuntary Resettlement and effective legislation of Uzbekistan. The RPF provides the guidance on how to prepare and implement RAPs, how to set out project goals and project implementation schedule, census and socio-economic survey, inventory of project affected asset, identification of severely affected and vulnerable AHs, cut-off date and eligibility criteria for project affected persons (APs), legal framework and institutional involvement, determines concepts of valuation methodology and approaches to be exercised during determination of unit rates per each type impact and loss to be compensated to APs, establishes compensation entitlements, which will be employed to compensate, and restore the livelihoods and living standards of APs. In addition, the document provides participation and public consultation procedures, grievance redress mechanism to timely address any inquiry or claim of any aggrieved persons during the entire project cycle.
7. The document outlines the resettlement principles and procedures ensuring that resettlement needs are identified, and the “Uzsuvtaminot” Joint Stock Company (UJSC ) the Executing Agency (EA) of the project adopts and implements the procedures for land acquisition, involuntary resettlement, and potential loss of access to physical and economic livelihoods in compliance with the Government’s applicable

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<sup>3</sup> [https://www.aiib.org/en/policies-strategies/\\_download/environment-framework/Final-ESF-Mar-14-2019-Final-P.pdf](https://www.aiib.org/en/policies-strategies/_download/environment-framework/Final-ESF-Mar-14-2019-Final-P.pdf)



laws and regulations, requirements of AIIB ESP 2019 and the best international practice.

8. The final RPF will be uploaded to the web sites of UJSC and AIIB, and will be made available in electronic and printed format to project stakeholders.
9. The main objective of the RPF is to assist UJSC at the phase of RAPs preparation aimed at identifying the types, nature, and magnitude of potential economic and/or physical displacement impacts and providing adequate measures to address these impacts to ensure that potential APs are:
  - a. Informed about their rights and options pertaining to resettlement;
  - b. Involved in meaningful consultation process and given the opportunity to participate in project planning and selection of technically and economically feasible alternatives; and
  - c. Provided with prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of land, assets, or access to assets and livelihoods because of sub-project works.

# Chapter 1. Project Description

## Project Overview

10. The Republic of Uzbekistan has requested the AIIB to finance a comprehensive water supply and sanitation project covering investments in water supply and sanitation systems in the Republic of Karakalpakstan and Khorezm region. Total Project Cost is expected to be of USD 488.8 million, including a USD 430 million AIIB loan and Grant.
11. “Uzsuvtaminot” Joint Stock Company (UJSC ) is the Executing Agency (EA) for the project. A Project Coordination Unit (PCU) will be established under Uzsuvtaminot.
12. Planned activities under the proposed AIIB-financed Project include investments in the water supply and sewerage infrastructure of cities and districts of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. The measures of the water supply project include reconstruction (including reduction of water losses) and new construction of water treatment and distribution facilities (including general and home connection meters). The project also includes new sewerage systems for the district centers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan for the provision of centralized wastewater treatment services (collection, treatment, disposal).
13. The Republic of Karakalpakstan, occupying an area of more than 165.0 thousand km<sup>2</sup>, covers the entire north-western tip of Uzbekistan. Its dispersed population is around 1.8 million and its main economic drivers are agriculture, natural gas, and minerals. The natural environment of the Republic of Karakalpakstan is primarily an arid desert consisting of rare, barren lands subject to severe drought. Thus, the Republic of Karakalpakstan is experiencing an acute shortage of surface water. Although aquifers exist, groundwater is mainly saline solutions and has limited value. Therefore, the water supply conditions are critical.
14. Currently, centralized water supply covers 52.4% of the population in the Republic of Karakalpakstan. The water supply networks and infrastructure in the project area were constructed and expanded between 1970 and 2001. As a result of the long-term operation of these networks (20-50 years), approximately 40-50% of the total water supply volume is lost due to accidents and leaks in the district's water supply networks. The implementation of the project for the reconstruction of water supply networks and construction in the project area will significantly reduce unproductive leaks of drinking water, significantly increase the reliability of water supply systems, increase sanitary and epidemiological safety and the level of well-being and culture of the population.
15. There is no centralized sewerage system in the project area. As a sewage system, the population uses toilets with cesspools or septic tanks. The situation is complicated by the high level of groundwater, which is polluted by infiltration from cesspools and septic tanks. Insufficient development of the centralized sewerage system hinders the development of the industrial capacity of the region, creates inconveniences for the population and leads to environmental pollution.
16. The implementation of the sewage construction project in the project area will improve the sanitary and epidemiological situation, health and living conditions of people living in the project area of the Republic of Karakalpakstan.
17. The primary beneficiaries of this project are the citizens living in the project area Bozatau, Kanlykul, Kegeyli, Takhiatash, Takhtakupyr, Turtkul, Khodzeli, Chimbai, Shumanai, Ellikkala districts and the city of Nukus (both male and female inhabitants), who will directly benefit from improvement of water supply and sewerage conditions

through the construction and reconstruction of water intake structures, pumping stations, desalination plants, and water supply networks (including house connections); Karakalpakstan Water Supply LLC, the State Committee for Ecology and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the Ministry of Water Management of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the sanitary-epidemiological service of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, local governments and community assemblies.

## Project Description

18. The project will include **3 components**: (i) Investment in Water Supply Infrastructure; (ii) Investment in Sewerage Infrastructure; (iii) Capacity Building and Implementation Support.

19. Project consists of the following Components:

### **Component 1 - Investment in Water Supply Infrastructure:**

20. Improvement of water supply conditions for the population of Bozatau, Kanlykul, Kegeyli, Takhiatash, Takhtakupyr, Turtkul, Khodzheli, Chimbai, Shumanai, Ellikkala districts and the city of Nukus: Construction and rehabilitation of well fields and intakes, reservoirs, main water lines, water treatment facilities, pumping stations and distribution networks including house connections. This component includes investments in the rehabilitation and/or extension of water supply systems in 11 districts in the Republic of Karakalpakstan and its capital city Nukus.

### **Component 2 - Investment in Sewerage Infrastructure:**

21. The sewerage system of the cities and district centers of Mangit, Bozatau, Karauzyak, Kegeyli, Akmangit, Takhtakupyr, Turtkul, Chimbai and Shumanai of the Republic of Karakalpakstan: Construction of centralized sewage systems in 9 district centers in the Republic of Karakalpakstan consisting of collectors, pumping stations, new construction of sewerage system and sewage treatment plants as well as discharge and optional reuse facilities.

### **Component 3 - Capacity Building and Implementation Support:**

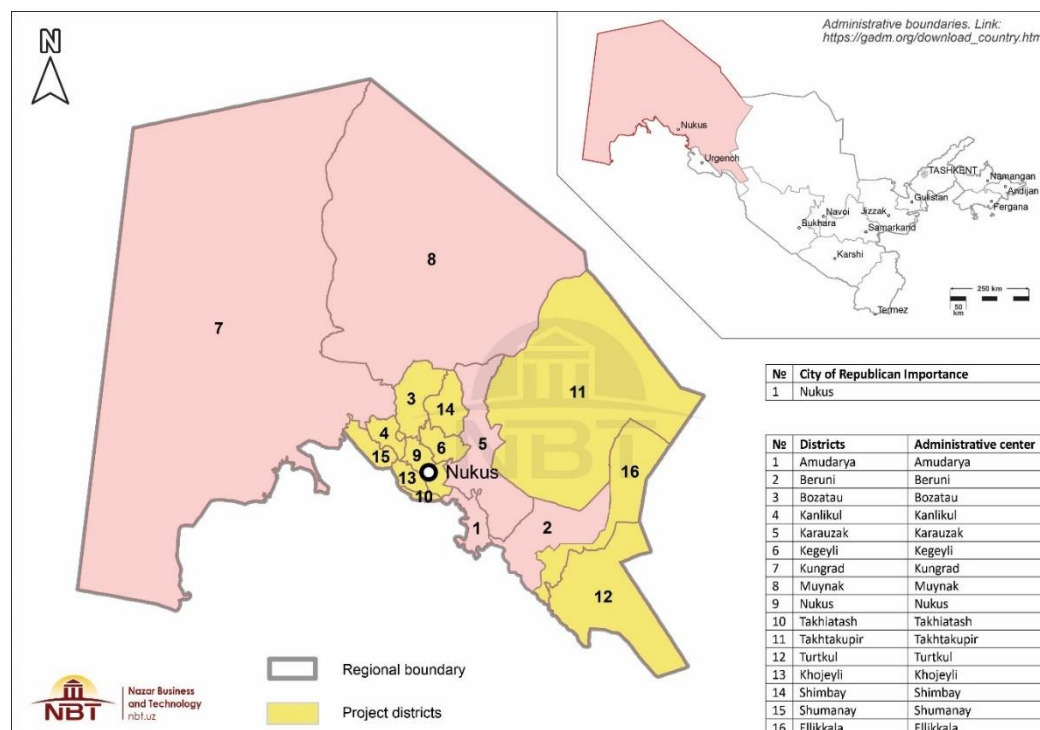
22. Component 3a - Capacity Building: A capacity gap assessment and mapping of Capacity Building activities of development partners will be conducted as part of the Feasibility Study. Based on the findings, activities will be specified to improve business practices of Karakalpakstan Water Companies. Areas of Capacity Building may include activities to support the Uzsuvtaminot's Priorities for the Reform of the Water Sector 2030, and related systems such as asset management, client management and complaint handling as well as billing and collection system and the strengthening of the capacity for operation and maintenance.
23. Component 3b - Project Implementation and Management Support: Project management and implementation support to assist the Implementation Agency (IA) in ensuring seamless coordination, efficient implementation and compliance with the relevant policies.

## Project Location

24. The proposed project is planned to improve water supply conditions in Karakalpakstan Republic in the districts of Bozatau, Kanlykul, Kegeyli, Takhiatash, Takhtakupyr, Turtkul, Khodzheli, Chimbai, Shumanai, Ellikkala districts and the city of Nukus as well as construction of sewerage system of the cities and centers of Mangit, Bozatau,

Karauzyak, Kegeili, Akmangit, Takhtakupyr, Turtkul, Chimbay and Shumanai districts. The location of project districts is provided in Figure 1 below.

Figure 0. Location of Project Districts



## Project Impact and Outcome

25. The project is aligned with the following impacts: climate resilience, health, and living conditions in Uzbekistan improved. The project will have the following outcome: access to climate resilient, reliable, sustainable, and affordable water supply services improved and expanded in the selected towns of Uzbekistan.

## Project Scope of Works

26. The proposed project is included in the 2020 program in the Country Operations and Business Plan 2019–2021 for Uzbekistan. The consultants for the AIIB transaction technical assistance (TRTA) will prepare the WSS service improvement project. The deliverables include, among others, the preparation of necessary documentation to meet all project preparation and safeguard policy requirements of AIIB and secure all Uzbekistan clearances.
27. AIIB procedures must be followed and reports produced in the formats of the AIIB report and recommendation of the President (RRP) and the linked documents.
28. On completion of detailed design and prior to award of any construction contract, either RAP (where there is physical or economic displacement) or a due diligence



report (DDR, where there is no physical or economic displacement) must be submitted to AIIB for approval.

## Purpose of RPF

29. Therefore, under the mutual agreement of UJSC and AIIB the decision was made to develop RPF applicable only to Karakalpakstan Water Supply and Sewerage Project, that after being reviewed, publicly disclosed, and the final version agreed with the GOU and AIIB, will serve as the base document for further development of site-specific RAPs for each selected sub-project.

## Project stakeholders

30. The spectrum of project stakeholders will be rather wide, commencing with individual farmers and households owners, legitimate possessors and users of the project affected land parcels, eligible for cash compensation, including commercial entities, business owners, local government, water users and local communities that may not necessarily release their assets for project purposes in lieu of reasonable cash compensation but still gaining/sharing project benefits.
31. Local government and state institutions that will be involved in RAP preparation process as the agencies responsibility for a number of tasks to be accomplished during RAP preparation and implementation on behalf of the government of Uzbekistan. Chapter 8 'Consultation, Participation and Information Disclosure' describes the procedures and actions to be undertaken during RPF and RAP disclosure, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of LAR results, as well as project construction period.

## Gender Impact and Mitigation Measures

32. Women have important economic roles in project areas and engage in a very wide range of income making activities in the agricultural and marketing sector. The project will pay particular attention to ensure that women who are de-facto household heads are clearly listed as beneficiaries of compensation and rehabilitation proceedings under the loan. In order to ensure the gender informed assessment and consultation processes the following actions will be considered:
  - a. Impact assessment of APs indicating the total number of families and people must be gender-disaggregated to pinpoint how many women are likely to be affected by the Project and establish their pre-Project conditions.
  - b. Women will be major participants in the consultation processes to determine and negotiate for compensation entitlements and RAP development and implementation.
  - c. Special attention will be given to project affected women and other vulnerable groups during on every phase on the given project.

## Measures taken to minimize project adverse impacts

33. A project's resettlement planning begins during the feasibility studies and continues through final design studies and sometimes into project implementation.

It may be possible at each point to avoid or minimize population displacement. This will be achieved by analysing design alternatives that yields the same or similar project benefits while requiring less land acquisition, less disruption of livelihood, and less resettlement plan implementation cost.

34. The design of each proposed sub-project will be prepared in accordance with required standards. During RAP preparation several actions will be undertaken. After scoping and feasibility survey several alternatives of project design alignment will be prepared.
35. Each alignment will be overlaid on to the official cadastre data, to determine potential impact on private property. On site surveys will be undertaken per each alignment to assess approximate magnitude of land acquisition, affected structures (residential and commercial facilities), supplementary structure, perennials and annual crops, business stoppage etc.
36. Alternative alignments will be assessed in respect with project impacts and the possibility of minimizing adverse impacts, to select the most efficient option in terms of minimum impacts in line with reasonableness of construction costs.
37. This will be done to avoid or minimize adverse impacts to the structures alongside the water pipeline supply system. Realignment of project ROW may foresee design change to reasonably limit land and assets acquisition, and avoid removal of structures located along the ROW.
38. Measures taken /proposed to minimize adverse impacts will be described in each RAP prepared for specific sub-projects and publicly disclosed.

## Scope of Application and Typology of Water Supply Systems Covered by the Project

39. The preliminary surveys conducted by the Borrower within the selected sub-project location will reveal tentative impact of the proposed projects. Some sections might not require any land acquisition or economic and/or physical displacement will not be anticipated to occur, unless the need for further alignment change is required at a later phase of civil works.
40. The scope of work for each sub-project will be determined at the phase of feasibility study. This phase includes carrying out feasibility studies and the preparation of preliminary designs of proposed alignment of the ROW to define the boundaries within which civil works to rehabilitate and/or improve selected water pipeline sections.
41. The feasibility studies should provide for (i) the selection of feasible and preferred options for the intervention, (ii) the preliminary designs for the agreed options/alternatives; and (iii) respective framework safeguard documents, including the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA).
42. ESIA is an instrument designed to identify and assess the potential environmental and social impacts of a proposed sub-project/project, volume of land-related

impact, evaluate alternatives, and to design appropriate mitigation, management, and monitoring measures.

43. The manner in which the ESIA will be conducted and the issues to be addressed will vary for each project and will follow the ESMF. The Borrower will consult with the Bank to determine the process to be used, taking into account the number of activities, including scoping, stakeholder engagement, potential environmental and social issues and any specific issues raised between the Bank and Borrower.
44. The ESIA will allow determination of potential risks and impacts associated with the project and the level of applicability with AIIB ESP 2019 safeguard policy requirements for Involuntary Resettlement will be confirmed.
45. **Social Due Diligence** report (SDDR) will be prepared for the sub-projects with confirmed absence of LAR impacts.
46. **Site-specific RAPs** will be prepared in case the initial assessment confirms magnitude and type of likely LAR impacts.
47. To address the issues identified during the ESIA, the Borrower will use this RPF as the guiding document and prepare a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) to cover project impacts associated with the project and ensure restoration of livelihood of project affected persons and communities within the project influence area, as needed.
48. The site-specific RAPs will include detailed compensation and administration budgets and implementation schedules linking land acquisition and resettlement planning tasks to the initiation of civil works.

## Conditions for Project Implementation

49. Based on the AIIB policy/practice, the approval of project implementation is based on the following LAR-related conditions:
  - a. **Signing of Contract Award:** Conditional to the approval of the project specific RAP by AIIB and Government. Site-specific RAP reflects final impacts, final AP lists and compensation rates at replacement cost approved by UJSC .
  - b. **Notice to Proceed to Contractors:** Conditional to the full implementation of Site-specific RAP (full delivery of compensation and rehabilitation allowances) and certified by RAP implementation Compliance Report prepared by UJSC and approved by AIIB.

## Chapter 2. Scope of Project Impact

50. The Republic of Karakalpakstan is located in the southwest part of Uzbekistan and occupies northwest part of Kyzyl-Kum desert and Amu Darya delta. The total area of Karakalpakstan is 165 600 sq.m. and total population is about 1 923 700 people (as of January1, 2021). The Republic of Karakalpakstan (RK) is in the west part of Uzbekistan with 165,600 km<sup>2</sup> of land area and a population of 1.97 million people. RK is currently experiencing adverse health impacts due to the existing water supply, sanitation, and hygiene conditions. Base data collection surveys have revealed several concerning issues, including the use of unsafe water for drinking and a lack of adequate sanitation infrastructure within district centers<sup>4</sup>.
51. As per the ESIA, in subsequent sections the project will delve into the current state of the water supply system in six regions (Nukus, Takhiatash, Turtkul, Chimbay, Shumanay, Ellikqala) and the wastewater treatment and collection systems in ten regions (Turtkul, Chimbay, Mangit, Akmangit, Takhtakupyr, Karauziak, Bozataw, Shumanay, Kegeili, and Kungrad).
52. The scope of project impact will be defined in accordance to the location and design of specific sub-project. In general the assessment of project environmental impact scopes wider territory in comparison with the project related land take needs and the possible impact to private land and assets required for project purposes.
53. Once the project design is superimposed on GIS, cadastral data analysed the possible land take needs will be identified according to the proposed footprints of area required for project purposes.
54. Construction of new infrastructure facilities will require permanent acquisition of land. The additional desk review and field surveys will be carried out to identify whether new land acquisition will trigger acquisition of privately used and/or possessed land and assets; following with the determination of LAR impacts to be addressed accordingly by preparation and implementation Resettlement Action Plan.
55. The scope of project impact related to rehabilitation of existing infrastructure facilities most likely will not require new land takes and will be limited by temporary disturbance and/or some impact to private assets that will also need to be examined, recorded and compensated pursuant the compensation principles stipulated in this RPF and as specified in each site-specific RAP to be developed pursuant to country legislation and AIIB EPS requirements for Involuntary Resettlement.

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<sup>4</sup> Feasibility Study Report prepared by SMEC.



## Chapter 3. Socio-economic Profile of APs

56. The Republic of Karakalpakstan has large natural, mineral and agricultural resources, labor potential, road, transport and engineering and communication networks, industrial infrastructure, convenient geographical location and large territory. The main sectors of agriculture in the Republic of Karakalpakstan are grain farming (production of wheat and raw rice), cotton growing, cattle breeding and silkworm breeding, industry and construction.
57. By the end of 2022, the GRP of the Republic of Karakalpakstan increased by 4.0% and amounted to 29,925.4 billion soums. GRP growth is due to positive growth rates in the main sectors of the region's economy, such as agriculture, forestry and fisheries – 103.3% (share in the GRP structure – 29.6%), industry – 100.6% (23.6%), construction – 107.7% (8.3%) and services – 106.0% (38.5%). GRP per capita increased by 2.6% and amounted to 15,249.4 thousand soums.
58. The demography and socio-economic data will be collected during RAP preparation activities once the footprint of each sub-project is defined and in case LAR impacts are confirmed as a result of screening activities.
59. Each site-specific RAP will contain a chapter on socio-economic profile of LAR affected people identified within the project affected area, developed as a result of thorough census and socio-economic survey (SES) of 100 % present and located project affected households.
60. Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS), a census of all affected farms (AF), affected households (AH) and affected persons: legal persons (business owners), physical persons (hired labor, renters, etc.) to define the socio-economic profile of all affected persons to be covered under project specific RAPs.
61. Inventory of all project affected assets assigned to each AP/AH or AF will be conducted in presence of the legitimate owners/ possessors or their authorized representatives and in presence of local authorities.
62. The inventory will be carried out to identify the APs/AHs, project affected land, assets and business operations will be recorded and inventoried in presence of APs and local government representatives. The inventory results will be recorded and evaluated for compensation purposes.
63. Socio-economic survey of project affected households is often allocated a separate chapter in the site-specific RAP. The chapter describes main economic activities of members of AHs, education and literacy level, major sources of income, employment and vulnerability level of APs identified during the census and SES.
64. Thus, a good coverage of the livelihoods of the affected area should be given, that will provide sufficient feedback for the proposed livelihood restoration activities.
65. During site-specific RAP preparation, socio-economic study carried out with the involvement of potentially affected people will be required and includes the following data:

- a. Current occupants of the affected area as a basis for design of the RAP and to clearly set a cut-off date, the purpose of which is to exclude subsequent inflows of people from eligibility for compensation and resettlement assistance;
  - b. Standard characteristics of affected households (gender disaggregated as relevant), including a description of production systems, labour, and household organization; and baseline information on livelihoods (including, as relevant, production levels and income derived from both formal and informal economic activities) and standards of living (including health status) of the displaced population;
  - c. Information on vulnerable groups or persons, for whom special provisions may have to be made; and
  - d. The aim of Census and Socio-economic survey is to provision update information on the displaced people's livelihoods and standards of living at regular intervals so that the latest information is available at the time of their displacement, and to measure impacts (or changes) in their livelihood and living conditions.
66. Inventory of project affected assets defines the magnitude of expected loss, total or partial impact on land and assets, income loss and the extent of displacement, physical or economic.

## Chapter 4. Country Legislation, AIIB Resettlement Planning and Legal Gap Analyses

### Legislation of Uzbekistan

#### Constitution of Uzbekistan

67. The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan (December 8, 1992) provides that everyone shall have the right to own property (Article 36).
68. The economy of Uzbekistan, evolving towards market relations, is based on various forms of ownership. The state shall guarantee freedom of economic activity, entrepreneurship and labour with due regard for the priority of consumers' rights, equality and legal protection of all forms of ownership (Article 53).
69. An owner, at his discretion, shall possess, use and dispose of his property. The use of any property must not be harmful to the ecological environment nor shall it infringe on the rights and legally protected interests of citizens, juridical entities and the state (Article 54);
70. The land, its minerals, waters, fauna and flora, and other natural resources shall constitute the national wealth and shall be rationally used and protected by the state (Article 55).

#### Land code (30 April 1998)

71. The Land Code (LC) is the main regulatory framework for land related matters in Uzbekistan. The LC regulates allocation, transfer and sale of land plots, defines ownership and rights on land. It describes responsibilities of different state authorities (Cabinet of Ministers, province, district, city Khokimyat) 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. The LC also defines the terms of rights termination on land plot, seizure and land acquisition of land plot for state and public needs, and terms of seizure of land plot in violation of land legislation. The LC provides that:
  - a. Withdrawal of the land or part thereof for state and public needs is made by agreement with land user and tenant by decision respectively khokim of district, city, region or by decision of the Cabinet of Ministers (Article 37, Clause 1). In case of disagreement the land user or tenant of the land with a decision of district (city, region) khokim, or the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers to withdraw the land, this decision may be appealed in court (Article 37, Clause 2);
  - b. Losses caused by violation of the rights of land users, tenants and land owners (including lost profits), shall be reimbursed in full (Article 41, Clause 3);
  - c. The withdrawal of the land for state or public needs may be produced after allocated to land user or tenant an equivalent land plot and the compensation all losses including lost profits (Article 41, Clause 4).

72. The LC (Article 36, Clause 1) specifies instances when the right to the land can be terminated. Termination of the right of possession and the right of permanent or temporary use of land is made by decisions, respectively, of khokims of districts, cities, regions or by the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers on the proposal of the bodies exercising state control over the use and protection of land, on the basis of supporting documents justifying the termination of the rights. In case of disagreement with the decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers and the officials of the termination of the right of possession, the right of permanent or temporary land use natural and legal persons may appeal to the court (Article 36, Clause 4).
73. According to Article 39, Clause 1 land user, tenant and land owner have besides others the right for reimbursement of losses (including lost profits), in case of withdrawal of land or compensation costs for voluntary renunciation of land (Article 39, Clause 1, sub-Clause 7).
74. The LC (Article 86, Clause 1) specifies the cases where losses of land users must be compensated in full including lost profits:
  - a. seizure, redemption or temporary occupation of land;
  - b. the restriction of their rights in connection with the establishment of water protection zones, coastal strips, sanitary protection zones of water bodies, zones of formation of surface and underground water, zones of resort areas, public areas of biosphere reserves, protected zones around national parks, game reserves, national nature monuments, sites of cultural heritage, discharges, roads, pipelines, communication and power lines.
75. According to the Article 87, Clause 1 losses of agricultural and forestry production, caused by the withdrawal of agricultural and forest land, including agricultural land, owned and used by individuals to use them for purposes not related to agriculture and forestry, restrictions on the rights of land users and tenants or deterioration land due to the impact caused by the activity of enterprises, institutions and organizations, shall be reimbursed in addition to the indemnity provided for in Article 86. Losses of agricultural and forestry production is compensated by legal and natural persons:
  - a. which removes withdrawn agricultural and forest lands for purposes not related to agriculture and forestry;
  - b. around objects that set security, sanitary and protection zones with the exception of the revolutions of agricultural and forest land, or transfer them to less valuable lands.

#### **Resolution of Cabinet of Ministers № 911 (16 November 2019)**

76. These resolutions determine the procedure for withdrawing a land plot or part thereof for state and public needs belonging to individuals (individual entrepreneur, citizen of the Republic of Uzbekistan, foreign citizen and stateless persons) and legal entities (business entities, non-governmental organizations) on the basis of ownership, permanent use or temporary use, as well as in the framework of investment projects and compensation for property owners real estate located on this land.
77. This resolution does not apply to land owned by individuals and legal entities.
78. When seizing land for state and public needs and implementing investment projects by the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Khokimyats of the city



of Tashkent, regions or district (city), land plots occupied by dilapidated and emergency housing facilities, including unused ones, are selected first of all objects belonging to the category of cultural heritage), as well as socio-economic objects from which they need construction.

79. According to the Clause 11 If there are grounds for withdrawing the land for investment projects, investors prepare and submit to the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Khokimyats of the city of Tashkent, regions or district (city).
80. According to the Chapter 3 (General procedure for providing compensation to owners in connection with the demolition of real estate), Clause 11 of this resolution Compensation is paid as follows:
  - market value of real estate located on the seized land;
  - the market value of the right to the seized land;
  - expenses associated with the temporary acquisition of another property, including relocation;
  - the rich benefits of individuals and legal entities;
  - other expenses and losses stipulated by law or agreement.
  - The cost of self-constructed housing, industrial and other buildings and structures should also be covered.
81. Types of compensation provided:
  - a. cash;
  - b. the provision of another property to the property;
  - c. land plot;
  - d. other types of compensation provided by the agreement.
82. By agreement of the parties, the owner may be provided with several types of compensation, taking into account the estimated value of the property.
  - a. The term for the issuance of a new property instead of demolished property should not exceed 24 months from the date of issuance of another property for temporary use. If a new property is not issued within the indicated period, the entrepreneur pays the owner a fine of 0.01 percent for each day of delay. In this case, the size of the fine should not exceed 50 percent of the value of the violated property.
  - b. An agreement providing for the provision of property as compensation is subject to state registration in cases provided for by law.
83. When land is withdrawn for state and public needs, compensation is provided by the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Khokimyats of the city of Tashkent, regions or district (city) from the funds of the corresponding centralized fund and other sources not prohibited by law. When land is withdrawn for investment projects, compensation is paid at the expense of investors and other sources not prohibited by law. Compensation is provided in the following order:
  - a. by transferring funds to the appropriate bank (deposit) account of the owner;
  - b. in case of seizure of an apartment building or a land plot occupied by a blocked house (town house), the owner, by agreement of the parties, shall be given ownership of a small apartment located in the same or another area (city) than the area of the previous apartment.
  - c. An apartment can be issued from an apartment building or a locked house (town house), which is being built on a land plot seized at the request of the owner. In this case, the owner will be given temporary housing for rent at the expense of the initiator, which he and his family members will receive until this

- apartment is transferred;
- d. in case of withdrawal of a land plot occupied by a non-residential object, the owner, upon agreement of the parties, is granted non-residential object, the area of which is located in a particular district (city) not less than the total area of the previous non-residential object.
  - e. If a non-residential object is provided from an object being built on a seized land, the owner is given a temporary non-residential object for rent at the expense of the initiator before the transfer of this non-residential object;
84. in case of seizure of a land plot occupied by an individual residential premises (including construction in progress, but registered in the prescribed manner) - by agreement of the parties, the owner shall be given ownership of an individual residential premises with a land plot located in a particular area (city), and residential premises with insignificant conditions less than before; in the event of the seizure of a land plot owned by the right of ownership, permanent use or temporary use - this owner shall be given another land plot, the area of which is equal to the previous one.
- a. If the market value of the right to the seized land exceeds the market value of the right to the land plot provided as compensation, this difference shall be subject to compensation to the right holder of the land plot.
  - b. If the market value of the right to the seized land is lower than the market value of the right to the land granted as compensation, this difference does not require compensation by the copyright holder of the land.
  - c. By agreement of the parties, the size and size of other types of compensation may be reduced; instead, an additional land plot may be provided as compensation.
  - d. In case of providing a land plot for individual housing construction, the owner and members of his family are provided with temporary housing for rent on the initiative of the owner until the completion of construction and the commissioning of an individual residential building. In this case, the construction period should not exceed two years from the date of conclusion of the contract.
  - e. At the request of the owner, he will be provided with residential and non-residential premises, an industrial and other building and construction, in which the same land plot will be allocated as his land, and broken in the allotted land, and the same residential and non-residential premises will be built, industrial and other building and construction, as in the layout, shape, size, size and other parameters.
  - f. In this case, the initiator prepares the design and estimate documentation for this real estate object, the amount indicated in it is transferred in the prescribed manner to the construction organization for the construction of the real estate object on the basis of an agreement concluded between the initiator, the owner and the construction organization.

### **Civil Code (29 August 1996)**

85. The Civil Code (CC) defines the legal status of participants of civil relations, the grounds and procedure of implementation of property rights and other proprietary rights, rights on intellectual property, regulates the contractual and other obligations, as well as other property and related personal non-property relations. The CC defines general rules of property seizure, determination of property cost and rights for compensation, terms of rights termination.

86. The CC provides that: person whose right has been violated may demand full compensation for damages, unless the law or the contract provides compensation for losses in a smaller size (Article 14, Clause 1). The Civil Code (Article 14, Clause 2) also specifies that losses are understood as:
- expenses that the person whose right is violated, made or must make to restore the violated right;
  - the loss of or damage to property (real damage);
  - the revenues that this person would have received under normal conditions of civil turnover if his right had not been violated (lost profits).
87. According to article 14, Clause 3 “If the person has violated law, revenues received as a result of this, the person whose rights were violated, has the right to demand compensation along with other losses, lost profits in the amount not less than such profits”.
88. According to article 7 “If an international treaty or agreement stipulates other rules than those stipulated by civil legislation, rules of the international treaty or agreement”. This rule is a common rule for all Uzbekistan’s laws.
89. According to the Article 8, Clause 3, the rights to the property which are subject to state registration shall arise upon the registration of the relevant rights to it, unless otherwise provided by law. Article 84, Clause 1 provides that the right of ownership and other real property rights, creation, transfer, restriction and termination of these rights are subject to state registration. This means that without registration the right to real estate property does not enter into the force. This statement is very important for the further understanding of LAR processes related to land acquisition and building’s demolition.

#### **Resolution of Cabinet of Ministers № 146 (25 May 2011)**

90. This Resolution is aimed to improve the procedure of granting land plots, protect the rights of legal entities and individuals on land, improve the architecture of settlements and the efficient use of their land for construction in accordance with the Land Code and the Town Planning Code. This resolution has approved two Regulations: (i) Regulation on the procedure for granting land for urban development and other non-agricultural purposes, (ii) Regulation on the procedure of compensation for land possessors, users, tenants and owners, as well as losses of agriculture and forestry. The *Regulation on the procedure for granting land for urban development* and other non-agricultural purposes contains the following provisions:
- Order of land plot location, preparation and approval of site selection and land allocation documents without approved planning documentation;
  - Order of placement, selection and land allocation with approved planning documentation,
  - Order for rejection in the selection and land allocation for construction;
  - Provision(sale) of land plots for individual housing construction;
  - Elements of urban planning documents and development regulation lines.
91. The Regulation on the procedure of compensation for possessors, users, tenants and land owners, as well as losses of agriculture and forestry includes the following:
- Compensation for losses of owners, users, tenants and land owners;
  - Compensation for losses of agriculture and forestry;
  - cost of irrigation and developing equal new land plot in return for seized irrigated agricultural land;
  - Cost of fundamental improvement of grassland and pasture;

- e. Scheme for determination of losses of land possessors, users, tenants and owners, as well as losses of agriculture and forestry;
  - f. Coefficients on location of seized land plots.
92. The losses of land possessors, users, tenants and owners, as well as losses of agriculture and forestry should be compensated before granting documents certifying rights on land plot. The regulation also orders that demolition of house, or building shall be done only after agreeing on compensation and providing replacement premises. The regulation orders that compensation has to be paid before starting any construction work. The land possessors, users, tenants and owners, whose land plots are seized and to whom land plots are granted, in case of disagreement with defined amount of losses, can appeal to court. In case of acquisition and temporary occupation of land plot or part thereof, the following would be subject to compensation:
- a. Cost of land plot, owned by individuals and legal entities;
  - b. Cost of residential houses, constructions and installations, including incomplete constructions, and also located outside of allocated plot, if its further utilization is impossible due to seize of land plot.
  - c. Cost of fruits and berries, protection and other perennial plants;
  - d. Cost of incomplete agricultural production;
  - e. Lost profit.
93. Above described Laws and Regulations mention that non-titled and squatters on land and building/structures are ineligible for any compensation.
94. Collectively, these regulations provide a sound basis for acquiring land for public purposes and for compensating land users according to the registered use of the land in Uzbekistan.

**Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan №3857 (16 July 2018)**

95. The decree "On measures to improve the effectiveness of training and realizing projects with participation of international financial institutions and foreign government financial organizations" partly provides that payment of compensation for the land acquisition, demolition of houses, other structures, plantings within the framework of projects with the participation of International Financial Institutions (IFIs), if it is agreed and stated in agreements, then will be carried out by authorized bodies in accordance with the requirements of IFIs or Foreign Governmental Finance Organizations (FGFOs).

**Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan №5495 (1 August 2018)**

96. Decree "On measures on cardinal improvement of investment climate in the republic of Uzbekistan" partly provides that the adoption of decisions on the seizure of land for state and public needs is allowed only after an open discussion with interested parties whose land plots are planned to be seized, as well as assessing the benefits and costs; demolition of residential, industrial premises, other structures and structures belonging to individuals and legal entities, with the withdrawal of land plots is allowed after full compensation of the market value of immovable property and losses caused to owners in connection with such withdrawal.

## **Tax code**

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

## **Labor Code and Employment Law**

98. These two documents are the main legislation regulating labor relations of individuals employed with labor contract by enterprises, institutions, organizations of all type ownership forms, including contracted by individuals. These laws consider the interests of employees, and that employers provide efficient function to the labor market, just and secure labor conditions, protection of labor rights and employees health, promote the growth of labor productivity, increase work equality, and the raising of this matter to improve welfare and social livelihood level of the population.
99. Both AIIB policy and the Uzbek law provide for the indemnification of APs who lose a job because of land/assets acquisition under a public interest project. The two, however, differ substantially on how the matter is conceptualized and resolved in practice. AIIB policy compounds the matter as an income rehabilitation issue and thus requires that the actual job income lost by the APs is fully reimbursed to them. This approach covers temporary and permanent job losses and is generally implemented through an allowance providing the APs their declared monthly salary (what should be substantiated by the supporting documents) for the number of months of business stoppage up to a maximum of 12 months which is the benchmark for permanent job loss. For informal permanent jobs without declared salaries the approach is the same but based on national minimum salary. To guarantee proper policy application the payment of the job loss allowances are to be directly disbursed to the APs by the project proponent.
100. The national legislation, instead, limits the matter to the payment as mandated by the Labor Code of fixed employment termination indemnities due by an employer to his employees and to the obligation of the project proponent to reimburse the employer of the cost of those indemnities mandate by the Civil Code. Such an approach excludes from job loss compensation informal employees without a declared salary, applies only to permanently affected jobs and does not automatically guarantee that the APs receive their job termination dues<sup>5</sup>.

## **Resolution of Cabinet of Ministers № 44 (15 February 2013)**

101. This resolution determine the procedure for the appointment and payment by Mahalla allowances for families with children under the age of 14 years, allowances for child care until the age of two years and allowance for low income families. According to this resolution the following types of families are entitled for allowances:
- a. families who have lost both parents and children involved in family education;

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<sup>5</sup> Based on the Labor Code of 1996, last amended on 2015 (Article 67) loss of employment is to be compensated with 2 months average salary plus a severance pay of a maximum of 1 month average salary depending on the length of the employment lost. Also, according to the Civil Code (Article 14) all losses (including real damage, lost profits) are to be compensated.



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

102. The Uzbekistan's legislation does not define compensation as targeting the rehabilitation of the APs livelihood. It instead focuses on the mere compensation of directly measurable physical impacts or incomes. This may create some reconciliation problem with AIIB requirements especially for what concerns the compensation of indirectly affected items that become unusable after impacts or for the provision of severe impacts, vulnerable APs and relocation allowances. The legislation, however, has enough span (for instance indicates that the poor, the disadvantaged and the people leaving in frontier areas require special attention during LAR) to allow an interpretation of its mandates to cover AIIB requirements without the need of legal reform and does not require additional payments in connection with the project implementation.

### **Laws regulating valuation of assets**

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

104. 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 16.11.2019, №97 "about additional measures to improve the procedure for provision of compensations for the separation and provision of land plots and provision of the guarantee of property rights of physical and legal";
- Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers dated 25.05.2011, №146 "On measures to improve the procedure for granting land plots for urban development activities and other non-agricultural purposes" (annex 2 – Regulations on the indemnification of possessors, users, tenants and land owners, as well as losses of agricultural and forestry production);
- National property valuation standards of Uzbekistan (IF) N 10 "Valuation of real estate" (registered by the Ministry of Justice of 18.11.2009, N 2044);
- Decision of the Khokim of the city of Tashkent dated 21.11.2014, №953 "On approval the Regulations on the damages to businesses and individuals, whose non-residential buildings were demolished in connection with withdrawal of land plots in the city of Tashkent for state and public needs";
- 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. №1336);

105. Sequencing of legal acts and their contents characterize the state and public understanding of the theory and practice of market valuation. This is confirmed by a number of definitions and norms declared in the Law “On valuation activity”. For example:
- “Valuation activities are the activities of appraisal organization, aimed at determining the value of the assessment”<sup>6</sup>
  - “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”<sup>7</sup>.
106. While the evaluation activities are carried out by independent organizations (private companies having certified valuers), the state plays an important role in the regulation of evaluation activities. The State Committee for State Property Management and Development of Competition (Goskomkonkurentsii) is responsible for: i) developing and approving regulations, including standards for the valuation of the property; ii) licensing of valuation activity; iii) certification of experts-appraisers, as well as organize their training and professional development. The Society of Appraisers of Uzbekistan shall protect the rights of appraisers, increase their capacity, provides an independent expert opinion, when requested, to validate findings of valuation report, etc.
107. According to the UNECE publication “Land Administration Guidelines with Special Reference to Countries in Transition” (1996), “In countries of east and central Europe currently in transition the cadastral system was based on the Russian model, and focused on land use. Land was “valued” in terms of its agricultural potential based on soil types, climate, rainfall, etc. and the farmers were then instructed to grow appropriate crops. This concept of the term “value” is only indirectly connected with the sort of valuations that are needed to manage land in a market economy”<sup>8</sup>. This principle may explain why the Land Code has no information on land valuation.

## **AIIB ESS 2. Involuntary Resettlement**

108. Involuntary Resettlement shall be covered in a resettlement plan (resettlement plan) or resettlement planning framework (RPF), which is provided to the Bank as a freestanding document, an annex to the assessment report, or incorporated into the report as a recognizable element.
109. **AIIB's safeguards, lays out policy principles, and outlines the delivery process for AIIB's safeguard policy.**
110. The **Objectives** of the **IR policy** are as follows:
- a. screens each Project to determine whether or not it involves Involuntary Resettlement (which covers both physical and economic displacement, as defined in ESS 2.
  - b. To avoid involuntary resettlement, wherever possible;

<sup>6</sup> Law “On Valuation Activity”, Article 3, Clause 1, dated 19 August 1999, last amended 14 May 2014

<sup>7</sup> Law “On Valuation Activity”, Article 4-1, Clause 1,2,5, dated 19 August 1999, last amended 14 May 2014

<sup>8</sup> Available

<http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/hlm/documents/Publications/Land.administration.guidelines.e.pdf>

- c. Where it is not feasible to avoid Involuntary Resettlement, the Client is required to ensure that resettlement activities are conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient resources to enable the persons displaced by the Project to share in Project benefits;
- d. If the Project involves Involuntary Resettlement, the preparation of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) based on the preliminarily prepared and cleared Resettlement Planning Framework (RPF);
- e. To minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring Sub-Project and design alternatives;
- f. To enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms, relative to pre-Sub-Project levels; and
- g. To improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

111. **Objectives of AIIB ESS 2.** To avoid Involuntary Resettlement wherever possible; to minimize Involuntary Resettlement by exploring Project alternatives; where avoidance of Involuntary Resettlement is not feasible, to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-Project levels; to improve the overall socioeconomic status of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups; and to conceive and implement resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient resources to enable the persons displaced by the Project to share in Project benefits

112. **Scope and Application.** ESS 2 applies if the Project's screening process reveals that the Project would involve Involuntary Resettlement (including Involuntary Resettlement of the recent past or foreseeable future that is directly linked to the Project). Involuntary Resettlement covers physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land or access to land and natural resources; loss of assets or access to assets, income sources or means of livelihood) as a result of: (a) involuntary acquisition of land; or (b) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. It covers such displacement whether these losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary.

113. If adverse environmental, social or economic impacts from Project activities involving loss of access to assets or resources or restrictions on land use that do not fall within the definition of Involuntary Resettlement are identified, such impacts are avoided, or when avoidance is not feasible, they are at least minimized, mitigated, or compensated for, through the environmental and social assessment under ESS 1. If these impacts are found to be adverse at any stage of the Project, the Client is required to develop and implement a management plan to restore the livelihoods of affected persons to at least pre-Project level or better.

114. **AIIB ESS 2 Requirements:** The Client is required to undertake the following actions in relation to the Project:

- 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 3.

- 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 39 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 an 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 or RPF 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 nongovernmental 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 40 complainants from retaliation and to remain anonymous, if requested. Disclose reports on grievance redress and outcomes in accordance with (n) Information Disclosure, below.

- 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<sup>9</sup> 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

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<sup>9</sup> The term "land-based" includes livelihood activities such as rotational cropping and grazing of livestock as well as the harvesting of natural resources.

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, and any updates to affected persons and other stakeholders in the same manner. Disclose any RPF 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.** Closely supervise implementation of the resettlement plan throughout Project implementation.
- r. **Monitoring.** 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 suitably qualified and experienced third parties to support monitoring programs.

## Legal Gap Analyses and Mitigation Measures

- 115. The Legal Matrix given in next table describes the differences between the legislation of Uzbekistan and AIIB ESP 2019 on Involuntary Resettlement and describes the mitigation measures suggested to bridge these gaps.
- 116. Comparison of the Uzbekistan LAR Policy with the AIIB ESS 2. Involuntary Resettlement indicates that key elements of the AIIB Safeguards Policy are present - particularly those related to valuation of immovable property. The AIIB's principle of avoidance or minimization of resettlement is reflected in the Uzbekistan legislation (Civil and Land codes, related governmental resolutions). The key policy difference relate to AP's without title, or registration (businesses and structures. However, the RPF and follows up site-specific RAPs will ensure that: (a) compensation is provided at replacement cost for market value for all items, (b) non-titled APs are eligible for

compensation for non-land assets, provision for additional assistance especially severe impacted and vulnerable AHs.

117. To reconcile the gaps between Country laws/regulations and AIIB Safeguards Policy, EA has adopted this RPF for the entire Project, to be used as guiding document during preparation site-specific RAPs and ensure compensation at full replacement cost of all items, the rehabilitation of informal settlers, and the provision of subsidies or allowances for those APs who will be relocated, suffer business losses, vulnerable and severely affected AHs.

118. The Legal Matrix given in the table below describes the differences between the legislation of Uzbekistan and AIIB ESP 2019 on Involuntary Resettlement and describes the mitigation measures suggested to bridge these gaps.

**Table 2. Legal Matrix and Reconciliation to meet the Gaps**

Issues	Requirements of AIIB ESS 2	Republic of Uzbekistan	Reconciliation Needs
Livelihood rehabilitation	AIIB Policy requires rehabilitation/ improvement of AP livelihood standards.	Notion of livelihood rehabilitation not sanctioned by national law.	<u>No Policy on reconciliation needs</u> . Application already reconciled in previous AIIB projects but to be formalized regarding <i>indirect/livelihood impacts rehabilitation for severely affected APs</i> .
Compensation entitlements	A. APs with formal title have to be compensated for lost land/other assets. B. APs with legalizable title have right to be compensated for lost land and assets after the EAs helps them in legalizing their assets. C. APs with no legal title are compensated for lost non-land assets.	A. APs with formal title are compensated for lost land/other assets. B/C. APs with legalizable or no legal title. Legalizable are not distinguished and considered non-legal as legalization is a burden of the APs. Non-legal APs have no right to be compensated for land and non-land assets.	A. Same in principle/application. <u>No reconciliation is needed</u> .  B/C. Critically different in principle and application. Application already reconciled in previous AIIB projects but for smoother application, the <u>formal Reconciliation on both counts is needed</u> through a Decree for AIIB projects as well as through inclusion of additional safeguard covenants into the loan agreements which are equivalent of the international treaty or agreement.



Issues	Requirements of AIIB ESS 2	Republic of Uzbekistan	Reconciliation Needs
Compensation	<p>A. Permanent loss of land. Replacement land as preferred option or cash compensation at full market rate. At least for legal/legalizable APs.</p> <p>B. Loss of structures/buildings. Cash compensation at replacement cost for lost item free of depreciation, transaction costs, and other deductions.</p> <p>C. Business losses and loss of jobs. - Reimbursement of actual losses + business re-establishment costs. For application based on tax declared income for period of business stoppage. In absence of tax declaration based on maximum non-taxable salary. - Indemnity for lost income ensuring AP rehabilitation. Based for application on stoppage period up to a maximum of 12 months of declared salary (formal employees) or minimum salary (informal employees.) Compensation directly disbursed to APs.</p> <p>D. Loss of trees, crops and other improvements: irrespective of legal land occupancy status compensation at market rate. Application based on tree/crop type/productivity and volume or other</p>	<p>A. Permanent loss of land. Replacement land for legal APs.</p> <p>B. Loss of structures/buildings. Cash compensation at replacement cost for lost item free of depreciation, transaction costs, and other deductions.</p> <p>C. Loss of business and jobs. -Cash compensation at market value for all damages/opportunity costs incurred. Burden of proving opportunity costs rest on the AP based on recognized documented evidence but no clear methodology. - Loss of employment is to be compensated with 2 months average salary plus a severance pay of a maximum of 1 month average salary depending on the length of the employment lost. All losses (including real damage, lost profits) are to be compensated.</p> <p>D. Loss of unproductive and productive trees and crops. There are different approaches using in evaluation of unproductive and productive trees and crops but they are in general comparable to the tree valuation methods allowed under the ESP 2019. Compensation for the lost trees/ uncompleted agriculture production is a separated from compensation for lost profits.</p>	<p>A. Same in principle/application for legal APs. <u>Reconciliation is needed</u> for smoother application <u>both for principle and application</u> to allow the compensation all non-land losses of legalizable and non-legal APs. It is hoped that this could be achieved through a special Decree for AIIB projects or through inclusion of additional safeguard covenants into the loan agreements which are equivalent of the international treaty or agreement.</p> <p>B. <u>No reconciliation of principles and application needed</u>. However, it is required that the establishment of a protocol allowing the compensation of structures/ building at replacement cost when the salvaged materials remain with the developer or landowner provides full reimbursement to the owner. It is hoped that this can be formalized without legal reform but only a Decree for AIIB projects or through inclusion of additional safeguard covenants into the loan agreements which are equivalent of the international treaty or agreement.</p> <p>C. Same in principle but AIIB does not consider opportunity cost. <u>Application reconciliation needed</u> to define a clear methodology and distinguish short- and long- term losses, as well as to a) ensure the rehabilitation of both formal and informal permanent employees; b) provide compensation parameters ensuring the compensation of actual income losses of both temporarily and permanently affected employees and c) guarantee that the APs automatically receive their</p>

Issues	Requirements of AIIB ESS 2	Republic of Uzbekistan	Reconciliation Needs
	methods ensuring AP rehabilitation.		<p>compensation. Application has already been reconciled on a case by case basis for previous projects but needs to be mainstreamed through a relevant Decree for AIIB projects.</p> <p>D. Same in principle, different in application. Already adjusted for previous AIIB projects but for smoother implementation, the <u>Application reconciliation is needed</u> through a decree for AIIB projects ensuring systematic law implementation and also cash compensation is provided by default, ensuring and use of valuation standards fitting SPS.</p>
LAR Planning, assessment and valuation of impacts	A. Resettlement Plan (RAP). RAP preparation includes: a) impacts assessment (measurement and inventory survey), AP census and Socio-economic survey, Valuation survey; b) definition of entitlements, income/livelihood restoration strategy, compliance & grievance mechanisms, institutional arrangements; c) consultation results; d) monitoring schemes; e) budget and implementation schedule.	A. Resettlement Plan. There are no requirements to prepare integrated and stand-alone RAPs. LAR planning entails similar but less extensive/simpler assessment/survey efforts than AIIB Policy.	A. Partly different in principle and application. <u>No reconciliation is needed</u> as law/regulation is silent on this matter and SPS requirements have already been applied in previous AIIB projects. Still, clear instructions regarding AIIB projects ensuring the measurement and inventory of all impacts, the counting of all AP and detailed valuation survey are needed for mainstreaming purposes.
Procedural mechanisms	<p>A. Information disclosure. Resettlement-related documents to be timely disclosed in the AP language.</p> <p>B. Public consultation. Meaningful public consultations are to be held with the APs. APs should be informed about their entitlements and options, as well as resettlement alternatives</p>	<p>A. Information disclosure. No disclosure requirement exists.</p> <p>B. Public consultation. Matters of local importance to be publicly discussed with local authorities. But no requirement to directly consult the APs</p> <p>C. Grievance Procedures. Each state agency/ministry must follow to detail instructions (approved by government) on registering and reviewing the concerns and claims from citizens.</p>	<p>A. Different in principle and application. <u>Already reconciled for AIIB projects.</u></p> <p>B. Same in principle but different in application. Already reconciled for AIIB projects. <u>Better application needed.</u></p> <p>C. <u>No reconciliation is needed.</u></p>

Issues	Requirements of AIIB ESS 2	Republic of Uzbekistan	Reconciliation Needs
	<p>C. Grievance procedure. A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is to be established for each project. Information on GRM to be communicated to the APs</p> <p>D. Asset acquisition conditions. Property can be acquired only after full compensation is paid to the APs</p>	<p>D. Asset acquisition conditions. Property can be acquired only after full compensation is paid to APs</p>	<p>D. Same in principle, but unsystematic in application. <u>Application to be improved.</u></p>
Assistance to vulnerable and severely affected AP	<p>A. These APs are to be identified and special assistance is provided to restore/ improve their pre-project level of livelihoods.</p>	<p>A. There are no special laws or regulations for livelihood restoration due to land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impact. However, there are a number of legislative documents related to social support and livelihood improvement measures considered by the government of Uzbekistan to consider social allowances and needy families through two Cabinet of Ministers resolutions (#350, 12 December 2012 and #44, 15 December 2013) and to consider disabled people through the Law on social protection of disabled people (#422-XII, 18 November 1991). Thus, support of vulnerable segments of the population is provided on the regular base by the Government on central and local levels and does not require additional payments in connection with the project implementation.</p>	<p>A. Critically different in application. <u>Formal reconciliation of the application mechanisms details may be needed.</u> To be elaborated in a Decree for AIIB projects.</p>

### Core LAR Policy Principle Adopted for the Given Project

119. Based on the above, the core involuntary resettlement principles are proposed as follows:

- Land acquisition, and other involuntary resettlement impacts will be avoided or minimized through all viable alternative design for individual sub-projects;
- Construction schedule shall be matched with off-the agricultural season so that loss of crops can be avoided;
- Land for land compensation will be opted for permanent land acquisition;
- Consultation with APs on compensation, disclosure of resettlement information to APs, and participation of APs in planning and implementing sub-projects will be ensured;
- Vulnerable and severely affected APs will be provided special assistance;

- Non-titled APs (e.g., informal dwellers or squatters, or APs without registration details) will receive applicable rehabilitation allowances defined by Entitlement matrix in lieu of land compensation and will be fully compensated for losses other than land;
- Relevant information from the RAP will be disclosed to the APs in the local language;
- Payment of compensation, resettlement assistance and rehabilitation measures will be fully provided prior to the contractor taking physical acquisition of the land and prior to the commencement of any construction activities on a particular package;
- All compensation will be paid and other resettlement entitlements will be provided before physical or economic displacement;
- Appropriate grievance redresses mechanisms will be established to resolve APs' grievances, if they occur.
- The temporarily affected land needs (if any) to be restored to previous use and the farmers shall be allowed to continue their cultivation after the completion of civil works;
- People moving in the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to any assistance;
- All common property resources (CPR) lost due to the project will be replaced or compensated by the project. The EA will ensure that replacement of all utilities and CPRs are also undertaken consistent with Donor's requirements.

## Chapter 5. Compensation Policy and Entitlement Matrix

120. The implementation of resettlement activities is linked to the implementation of the investment component of the project to ensure that displacement or restriction of access does not occur before necessary measures for resettlement are in place.
121. As stipulated in AIIB ESP 2019 and as described in this RPF all project related impacts should be identified through the relevant studies undertaken during RAP preparation and addressed accordingly, meaning that all project affected persons will be provided with relevant compensation and other assistance required for relocation, prior to displacement, and preparation and provision of resettlement sites with adequate facilities, where required. In particular, effective taking of land and related assets may take place only after compensation has been paid and, where applicable, resettlement sites and moving allowances have been provided to the displaced persons.

### Establishment of the Cut-off Date

122. Compensation eligibility is limited to APs by a **cut-off date**.
123. The best practice is to use the completion date of the census of displaced persons as the cut-off date. Timing is important. If the cut-off date comes too early, it can disadvantage displaced persons.
124. Therefore, the **cut-off date** will be the completion date of **final census of APs and inventory of project affected assets for the the preparation of site-specific RAP**. If there are delays in actual displacement and land take for project purposes, after one (1) year the census should be updated and a new cut-off date set.
125. **APs who settle in the affected areas, or erect any fixed assets**, such as structures, crops, fruit trees, and woodlots and other assets, **after the cut-off date will not be eligible for any compensation**. However, they will be given sufficient advance notice, requested to vacate premises and dismantle affected structures prior to project implementation. Their dismantled structures will not be confiscated and they will not pay any fine or sanction. Forced eviction will only be considered following exhaustion of all other efforts.
126. Therefore, the information regarding the cut-off date and the actual boundaries of the ROW will be well documented and disseminated throughout the project influence area at regular intervals in written forms<sup>10</sup> and verbally during public consultation meetings and non-written forms and in relevant local languages. This will include posted warnings that persons settling in the project area after the cut-off date may be subject to removal without any compensation.

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<sup>10</sup> Project Information Brochure and site-specific RAPs publicized and available to any interested person, posters displayed in public areas and information boards in the buildings of local Municipalities within project influence areas.

127. Relevant preventive measures will be undertaken not only during RAP preparation but while RAP implementation and construction process. This practice is to avoid deterioration of livelihood of any individual that may unintentionally turn to encroachers requested to vacate occupied territory without any compensation, if the boundaries of ROW are not defined and provided to relevant government agencies (local, regional, national) authorized to manage, monitor and prevent encroachment.
128. Each site-specific RAP prepared for specific sub-project will determine the cut-off date and this is the completion date of the final census of APs and inventory of project affected assets. The cut-off date will be defined for the whole sub-project and clearly stated in relevant RAP.

## Eligibility Criteria for Compensation of APs

129. This RPF determines the eligibility criteria of project affected persons (APs) and provisions for compensating all types of losses: land, crops/trees, shelter, structures, business/employment, and workdays/salaries/wages. All APs, including land users without title or legitimate possession will be compensated for lost income and assets. Loss of land will be cash compensated at replacement cost at current market value in the amount to allow APs to acquire land of the same area, productivity and designation in vicinity of current location, as described in this RPF and relevant RAPs prepared later for each specific proposed sub-project.
130. The criteria for eligibility of compensation are based on APs belonging to one of three groups:
- a. those who have certified and/or formal rights to use of occupied land;
  - b. those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time of the DMS or census completions but have legitimate right to claim to such land or assets—provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of Uzbekistan; (Untitled APs who were legitimate leasers under the old Soviet system either, plots with house or regularly cultivated/used their land, but do not have plots with a house.);
  - c. those who have no legitimate possession or is not eligible to claim for recognizable legal right to the land they occupy (i.e., land users without registered certificate and informal settlers).
131. APs who are entitled to compensation under this Project include:
- a. Persons whose houses or structures are in part, or in total, affected temporarily or permanently by the Project;
  - b. Persons whose residential dwellings, supplementary structures, fences/walls or commercial premises and/or agricultural land (or other productive land) is in part, or in total, affected (permanently or temporarily) by the Project;
  - c. Persons whose business is affected temporarily or permanently by the Project;
  - d. Persons whose employment or hired labor is affected, temporarily or permanently, by the Project;
  - e. Persons whose crops (annual and perennial) and/or trees are affected in part, or in total, by the Project, and
  - f. Persons whose access to community resources, public facilities or property is affected in part, or in total, by the Project.

132. Where land is to be acquired, landowners (APs) with registered Title Certificate, land-users and/or legitimate possessors of land/real property eligible to legalization of ownership rights will receive cash compensation for land at replacement market value in the amount that will allow them to purchase a land parcel of equal size and productive value and be satisfactory to the AP.
133. Those APs that are not eligible for legalization of ownership rights under any rules or regulations being in force in Uzbekistan are not eligible for compensation for land compensation but will receive compensation for assets attached to project affected land and other assistance as required (especially in the case of vulnerable APs).
134. Households headed by single women with dependents and other vulnerable households<sup>11</sup> will be eligible for further assistance to fully mitigate project impacts. Table 3 below presents the Entitlement Matrix that will be closely followed during preparation of RAPs for each specific sub-project.
135. It is worth noting that the Entitlement Matrix presented in this RPF will be used as a basic document, that will be altered in due manner to reflect any nuances detected during DMS, census, socio-economic surveys and inventory project affected assets undertaken during the RAP preparation period and provide relevant mitigation measures or reasonable approach for loss and impact compensation.

## Compensation Principles and Entitlements Matrix

136. Entitlement provisions for APs losing land, houses, assets, business, income, and rehabilitation subsidies, will include provisions for permanent and temporary loss of land, residential house and commercial buildings, annual crops and trees, relocation subsidy, and business loss allowance based on tax declarations and/or lump sums as determined in the RPF. These entitlements are detailed below.

### Compensation for Land

137. Land in the country is owned by the State. Compensation for agriculture land will be on a "land for land" basis, with land being provided to land user by the District Khokimyat following assessment by the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Committee (LARC). Such land will be of equal value/productivity in a nearby location and with comparable associated services/ facilities, or compensation to provide such services. In addition to this, the APs will be provided with transitional allowance in terms of loss of income equivalent to four (4) years of net average income. Transaction costs, registration fees, if any, will be borne by the EA. In cases where all or parts of the lease holding become unviable, unaffected portions of a plot will also be compensated. In case of unregistered agricultural land, assistance will be provided by UJSC in acquiring required legal documents for registration at no cost to the APs.
138. Land development cost to be paid to develop new lands or through irrigation and agro-irrigation activities to raise the productivity of existing lands in accordance with the unit rate set by Cabinet of Minister Resolution #146 and in case of absence such value category of agricultural land such as pasture, reserve land and others will be calculated by application of special unit rate set by this Resolution. The period for rehabilitation of

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<sup>11</sup> Detailed explanation is provided in the Definition of Terms.



under-received products shall be considered as being equal to four (4) years, during which the land plot shall be selected for development of new lands or for irrigation improvement of existing irrigated lands. UJSC will pay the cost to the local Khokimyat.

139. In the case of severe impact, where 10% or more of a productive asset (leased and unleased land) is to be acquired, a severe impact allowance will be paid. This will be equal to the net income from an annual crop production (inclusive of winter and summer crop in addition to standing crop compensation). This is in addition to the compensation for land loss as land to land compensation.
140. Residential land will also be compensated on a land-for-land basis. Land replacement has to be in the immediate vicinity of the affected land (if such land is available) or another location agreeable to the AHs. Each affected residential land plot will be allocated a replacement plot of 600 m<sup>2</sup>(12). The land allocated for housing will have the following terms: (i) right for lifelong inheritable possession, and (ii) house has to be built within two years.
141. For affected land that was used for business purpose (commercial land), land for land compensation will be applied in proportion with the business requirement. The first option would be to provide land at same location but away from the ROW in line with the road design location. The second option would be to provide land at the nearest available location agreeable to AH.

### **Compensation for Structures**

142. Buildings will be compensated at replacement cost irrespective of the legal title. For partial impacts (structure wall, fences etc.), cash compensation at replacement rates will be paid to restore the remaining structure to its original state. Structures and buildings will be valued through calculating the replacement cost based on cost of materials, type of construction, labor, transport and other construction costs as on the date. No deductions will be applied for depreciation or transaction costs. In case of partial impacts on structures (structure wall, fences etc.), cash compensation at replacement rates will be provided to restore the remaining structure. Salvaged materials will be allowed to be taken away by the APs prior to demolition at no charge. Unaffected portions of a structure will also be compensated if they become unlivable after impact occurs. The access to similar or better levels of infrastructure will be provided to displaced households (water, gas and electricity connections, access to social infrastructure etc. Assessment of the affected structures will be done by a certified valuation expert requested directly by the AHs. Fees paid for valuation service will be paid by UJSC to AHs.
143. The affected households losing structures/buildings who need to physically relocate will each be provided with additional severe impacts allowance equal to three (3) months of minimum salary.

### **Compensation for Crops and Trees**

144. Loss of income from crops planted on the affected land will be compensated at replacement cost based on one (1) year of production cost (inputs) plus an

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<sup>12</sup> Resolution of Cabinet of Ministers 272 (30.12.2006) stipulated that for individual housing 600 m<sup>2</sup> is to be allocated.

allowance equivalent to one (1) year average net income computed based on the average income over the past three (3) years. Loss of income from fruits trees will be compensated based on the average annual income for the past three (3) years multiplied by four (4) times to reflect the duration from planting to reach the productive stage (including the cost of saplings)<sup>13</sup>. In the case of loss of timber trees, compensation will be based on the market value of their dry wood volume. The compensation for trees will be free of deduction for the value of the wood left to the AH.

### **Loss of Income/Livelihood**

145. Affected household losing business will be compensated for the period of business interruption<sup>14</sup> up to six (6) months, or six (6) months cash compensation in case of permanent closure of the business. This will be calculated based on the estimated average monthly income in the past three (3) years multiplied by the number of months of business interruption. Workers from the affected businesses will be paid lost wages for the duration of business interruption up to six (6) months. In case of affected non-titled business, the rehabilitation allowance equivalent to three (3) months of minimum wage will be paid to the AH. The workers from the affected non-titled businesses will also be paid with a rehabilitation allowance equivalent to three (3) months of minimum wage. It is noted that there can be agricultural laborers being affected due to land acquisition. In case of agricultural workers/laborers losing their employment as a result of land acquisition, compensation corresponding to their salary for the remaining part of the agricultural year or contractual period, whichever is higher, will be paid. It is noted that there can be affected households losing livelihood/employment due to physical displacement. In such cases these AHs will get a rehabilitation allowance equivalent to three (3) months of average monthly income in case of provision of relevant grounds of such loss.

### **Shifting and Relocation Allowances**

146. The project may cause physical displacement due to permanent acquisition of residential buildings, thus shifting and relocation allowances will be paid by UJSC to the affected household. Affected household losing structures/buildings who need to relocate will each be provided with a relocation allowance and shifting allowance.

### **Allowance for Vulnerable Household**

147. There are a big number of legal acts regulating the social safeguard policy including laws, Presidential Degrees, Governmental Resolutions, and other under legal normative acts. Regional administrations provide financial support to certain categories of vulnerable people such as lonely women, left without a wage-earner; families, where there is a disabled member of the family; lonely elderly people; mothers with children until they reach two (2) years of age; poor families whose incomes are below the subsistence level. Details of legal regulations for each of the mentioned categories are provided below.

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<sup>13</sup> According to the Clause 12 of Resolution #146, Annex 2, the 4 years is defined to compensate the lost profit for the period when the land development works and planting are done on the newly allocated land plot to reach the productive stage.

<sup>14</sup> Business interruption includes the time for receiving a new land plot, and designing/building of a new commercial structure.

148. Payments for Vulnerable households are paid on the basis of the Resolution of Cabinet Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan #44 on 15.02.2013 “On Approval of the order of appointment and payment of social allowances and material (financial) assistance to low-income families”. The Resolution defined three (3) categories of families which can receive a social allowances and/or material assistance as follows:

- Families with children under 14 years of age (hereinafter - the allowance for families with children),
- Families who receive allowance for child care until the age of two years (hereinafter - the allowance for child care), and
- Material assistance to low-income (poor) families (hereinafter - material assistance).
- The Resolution (Clause #9) defines that the preemptive families who have lost both parents, and the raising of child (children) is undertaken by relatives;
- families where one or both parents are disabled persons;
- widow(er) who is raising two or more children under 14 years of age, living separately from other family members;
- Family with disabled child(ren);
- Mothers (fathers) who are raising a child (children) in single-parent family. At the same time the fact of raising a child by the mother (father) in a single-parent family sets by the local self-government body;
- families in which one or both parents are unemployed, registered in the centers of employment promotion and social protection as job seekers;
- single pensioners (lonely elderly people).

149. The categorization of the families is rendered by a detailed methodology which is based on several factors such as owned real estate and other property (including agricultural land and agricultural income from 1 ha), monthly income of each member of the family etc. According to this determination, a family recognized by Assembly of the citizens in one of these categories, is entitled to receive only one type of allowance or material assistance at the same time (Clause #6).

150. According to the Law “On Citizen’s Self-Governance Bodies” (Art. 11) “The Assembly of the citizens of the settlement, village (kishlak, aul) and city’s mahalla, inter alia, implementing measures to support socially vulnerable segments of the population, provides targeted and effective use of centrally allocated public funds for these purposes in the manner prescribed by the legislation”.

151. Further, the Resolution of Cabinet Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan #44 on 15.02.2013 “On Approval of the order of appointment and payment of social allowances and material (financial) assistance to low-income families”, the new Law was adopted in Uzbekistan on 26.12.2016 “On social services for the elderly, disabled and other socially vulnerable categories of population”. According to this Law (article#6), the socially vulnerable categories of population who need social services are as follows:

- the lonely and the elderly people living alone, in need of constant care;
- invalids of I and II groups, disabled children;
- incapacitated and limited in capability citizens;
- persons with socially significant diseases;
- orphans and children left without parental care.

152. The Law (clause #13) defines the following forms of social services to be provided to the above mentioned socially vulnerable categories:

- social support services, and consulting services;
- social services at home (home care);

- social services in the institutions on daytime and (or) on a short stay;
- social services in residential institutions.

153. Also, the Decision of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan that was adopted on 28.12.2017 “On additional measures to further improvement of the system of state support to the elderly and disabled persons”. The Decision defines a set of complex measures and action plan for the further improvement of the system of state support to the elderly and disabled persons for the 2017 - 2020 years.

154. Thereby, requirements of AIIB for vulnerable segments of the population mainly agree with the category of residents, as determined by the Government. However, to ensure the provision of the AIIB SPS principle to improve the living standards of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups at least to national minimum standards, the vulnerable households will be provided with a one-time additional allowance equivalent to three (3) months of minimum wage in connection with the project implementation. In addition, willing members of vulnerable households will also be prioritized<sup>15</sup> for project related employment. The Mahallas and district government have a record of all households in the communities and will be tapped in identifying and certifying vulnerable households. Vulnerable households include those belonging to women headed households, poor households, households headed by an elderly person with no support, and households headed by a physically disabled person.

### **Common Property Resources**

155. Any impact to the social infrastructures of local communities will be rehabilitated and restored as of pre-project conditions.

### **Loss of crops due to temporary land acquisition**

156. Affected households will be compensated at replacement cost for primary (and secondary crops if any) on affected land based on one (1) year of production costs (inputs) plus an allowance equivalent to one (1) year average net income based on the average income over the past three (3) years. Advance notice will be served to the APs to harvest the crops, if possible, prior to commencement of construction. Where feasible, the schedule of construction will be adjusted to avoid the crop season. Restoration of land will be effected by the contractor to previous use levels and farmers will be allowed to continue their cultivation post the construction. Duration of construction shall not exceed more than one crop season at that particular stretch.

### **Addressing Gender Issues**

157. The RAP will include the following specific actions to address gender issues in the project:

- (i) During preparation site-specific RAP, both men and women will be consulted and invited to participate in the discussions during public meetings, providing inputs to DMS, and consultations on the resettlement activities and relocation options.
- (ii) A male and female representative of the AHs will be included as participants in the resolution of grievances and complaints.

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<sup>15</sup> Applicants should meet eligibility requirements in terms of qualification and skills.

- (iii) Special attention will be extended to the elderly and disabled APs during relocation and in the provision of assistance as defined in the project policy.

## Entitlement Matrix

158. Based on the above, a detailed entitlement matrix is presented in Table 3 below. The entitlement matrix is broad and all the likely losses as mentioned in the entitlement matrix may not be applicable in specific RAPs. However, in order to address any future unanticipated impacts during detailed design, the same may be triggered.

**Table 3. Entitlements Matrix**

TYPE	SPECIFICATIONS	ENTITLED PERSONS	ENTITLEMENT
<b>A. IMPACT ON LAND (PERMANENT LAND ACQUISITION)</b>			
A.1. Agriculture land/Orchard Land	All land losses independent of impact severity (due to construction of substation and towers of TLs, and any other primary structures, if any)	Concerned Government Agency responsible for land development	Land development cost to be paid to develop new lands or through irrigation and agro-irrigation activities to raise the productivity of existing lands in accordance with the unit rate set by Cabinet of Minister Resolution # 146 and in case of absence such value category of agricultural land such as pasture, reserve land and others will be calculated by application of special unit rate set by this Resolution. The period for rehabilitation of under-received products shall be considered as being equal to four years, during which the land plot shall be selected for development of new lands or for irrigation improvement of existing irrigated lands.
		Leaseholders/Land user having user permit	Land for land compensation with plots of equal value/productivity class, comparable location and agricultural support services (or compensation to provide such services); Compensation for loss of land in terms of loss of income equivalent to 4 years of net average income of the affected crops from the affected agricultural land. Unaffected portions of an affected arable plot will also be compensated, if the same becomes unviable after impact. Transaction cost, registration fee, related to new plot allotted, to be borne by UJSC .
	Additional provision in case of severe impacts (10% or more loss of productive assets)	Leaseholders with lease agreement	Severe impact allowance equal to the net income from annual crop production (inclusive of winter and summer crop in addition to standing crop compensation) will be paid in addition to the compensation for land loss.
A.2. Residential land/ Commercial land	Land loss	APs who has right on lifelong inheritable possession/ permanent possession	Land for land compensation through provision of a plot comparable in value/location to the plot lost including services (or compensation to provide such services) to plots lost Cash Compensation at market replacement cost to be determined by the Independent Valuator. Transaction cost, registration fee, related to new plot allotted, to will be borne by UJSC

TYPE	SPECIFICATIONS	ENTITLED PERSONS	ENTITLEMENT
			Unaffected portions of an affected arable plot will also be compensated, if the same becomes unviable after impact.
A3. Unregistered agricultural land	Land loss	Unregistered lessee who initiated to pay unpaid land taxes <sup>16</sup> and become a leaseholder.	All entitlements for agricultural land losses as stated above for lease holder, however, they will be entitled for compensation for non-land assets regardless of tax payments and registration. Assistance in acquiring required legal documents for registration at no cost for APs.
A4. Unregistered agricultural land	Land loss	Informal users, i.e. Non titled or non-legalizable affected household	Non legalizable affected households will be entitled for compensation for non-land assets only.
<b>B. IMPACT ON LAND (TEMPORARY LAND ACQUISITION)</b>			
B.1. Agriculture land/Orchard Land	All land losses independent of impact severity (due to construction of Transmission Lines along the Right of Way)	Concerned Government Agency responsible for land development (in case there is damage to associated services such as irrigation facilities and other existing services)	Land development cost for restoring the existing facilities and providing required services.
<b>C. IMPACT ON STRUCTURES</b>			
Residential/ Commercial Structures	Full or partial loss of structures if to be displaced	All affected households irrespective of legal title and irrespective of nature of impact whether permanent land acquisition or temporary acquisition	<p>Compensation at full replacement cost<sup>17</sup> for affected structure/fixed assets free of depreciation and transaction cost</p> <p>APs must have right to salvage materials with no deduction from the compensation.</p> <p>Household losing structures/buildings who need to relocate will each be provided with a relocation allowance (equal to 3 months of minimum salary) while the new house or building is being erected.</p> <p>In case of partial impacts on structures (structure wall, fences etc.), cash compensation at replacement rates to restore the remaining structure.</p> <p>Household losing structures/buildings who need to relocate will each be provided with a temporary housing on the conditions of lease agreement or rental allowance in cash for the period of land plot utilization for up to two years while the new house or building is being erected.</p> <p>Household losing structures/buildings who need to relocate will each be provided with shifting allowances to hire vehicle for transportation of the family members, goods and chattels to temporary and permanent relocation sites.</p> <p>The access to similar or better levels of infrastructure will be provided to displaced</p>

<sup>16</sup> Such taxes are different from all transaction-costs related to the processing of compensation which will be shouldered by the project.

<sup>17</sup> The replacement cost is the principle to be complied with in compensating for all types of lost assets. Calculation of which should include: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any.

TYPE	SPECIFICATIONS	ENTITLED PERSONS	ENTITLEMENT
			households (water, gas and electricity connections, access to social infrastructure etc.”
	Loss of place to rent	Tenant	New lease by landlord or 3 months cash equivalent of existing lease to allow for a new lease to be found and signed. Compensation for lost rent paid in advance. The time is to be established by the independent valuer. Tenant who has lost the rent and need to relocate will each be provided with shifting allowances to hire vehicle for transportation of the family members, goods and chattels to new lease sites. Tenant without formal notarized lease to show proof or evidence in order to claim compensation.
	Additional provision of severe impact allowance in case of physical displacement	All physically displaced households	Household losing structures/buildings who need to physically relocate will each be provided with a severe impacts allowance (equal to 3 months of minimum salary).
<b>D. IMPACT ON CROPS AND TREES</b>			
Agriculture land/ orchard land	Loss of crops for permanent land acquisition	All affected Households	Compensation at full replacement cost for primary (and secondary crops if any) on affected land based on 1 year of production costs (inputs) plus an allowance equivalent to 1 year average net income based on the average income over the past 3 years. Advance notice to harvest the crops Schedule of construction to avoid crop season
	Loss of standing crops along the right of way of transmission line (temporary land acquisition)	All affected Households	Compensation at full replacement cost for primary (and secondary crops if any) on affected land based on 1 year of production costs (inputs) plus an allowance equivalent to 1 year average net income based on the average income over the past 3 years. Advance notice to harvest the crops Schedule of construction to avoid crop season Restoration of land to previous use and farmers will be allowed to continue their cultivation post the construction Duration of construction shall not exceed more than one crop season at that particular stretch.
	Loss of fruit Trees (permanent and temporary land acquisition)	All Affected Households (including non-leased land owner)	Compensation for fruit trees will be based on the average annual income for past 3 years multiplied by 4 times (years) to reflect the duration from planting to reach the productive stage (including the cost of saplings). Felled fruit trees will be kept by the AHs with no deduction from the compensation.
	Loss of timber trees (permanent and temporary land acquisition)	All Affected Households	Compensation for timber trees will be compensated based on market value of dry wood volume. Felled trees will be kept by the AHs with no deduction from the compensation.
<b>E. IMPACT ON INCOME AND LIVELIHOOD</b>			
E1. Employment	Loss of employment from	Agricultural workers losing their contract	Compensation corresponding to their salary (in monetary terms or in kind) for the remaining part of



TYPE	SPECIFICATIONS	ENTITLED PERSONS	ENTITLEMENT
from affected agricultural land	affected agricultural land		the agricultural year/or contractual period whichever is higher in monetary value In case of informal agricultural workers those work without any agreement will be paid an allowance equivalent to 3 months of minimum wage.
E2. Business and involved workers	Loss of business and employment (permanent or temporary interruption of business and employment)	Affected household losing business and involved workers	Affected household losing business will be compensated for the period of business interruption <sup>18</sup> up to 6 months, or 6 months cash compensation in case of permanent closure of business based on the estimated average monthly income in the past 3 years multiplied by the number of months of business interruption. Workers from the affected businesses will be paid lost wages for the duration of business interruption up to 6 months. In case of informal workers working without any agreement will be paid an allowance equivalent to 3 months of minimum wage.
		Affected household losing non-titled (unregistered) business and involved workers	Affected household losing non-titled business will be paid a rehabilitation allowance equivalent to 3 months of minimum wage. Workers from the affected non-titled businesses will be paid an allowance equivalent to 3 months of minimum wage.
	Additional provision of severe impact allowance in case of physical displacement	All physically displaced households	Household losing structures/buildings who need to physically relocate will each be provided with a severe impacts allowance (equal to 3 months of minimum salary).
E3. Livelihood/employment due to physical relocation	Loss of livelihood/employment due to physical relocation	Affected household losing livelihood/employment due to physical displacement	Affected household losing livelihood/employment due to physical displacement will get a rehabilitation allowance equivalent to 3 months of average monthly income in case of provision of relevant grounds of such loss.
<b>F. VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS</b>			
Vulnerable Affected Households	All Impacts	Women headed household, Low Income household, household headed by elderly with no support and household headed by physically disabled people	Rehabilitation allowance equivalent to 3 months of minimum wage. Priority for employment in project-related jobs, training opportunities, self-employment and wage employment assistance.
<b>G. IMPACT ON COMMUNITY STRUCTURES AND ASSETS</b>			
Community Structures and Assets	Loss or damage to public infrastructure and utility	Community owned Assets	Rehabilitation/replacement of affected structures/utilities (i.e. roads, pavements, pipelines) to pre-Project level.
<b>H. TEMPORARY IMPACTS DURING CONSTRUCTION</b>			

<sup>18</sup> Business interruption includes the time for receiving a new land plot, and designing/building of a new commercial structure.

TYPE	SPECIFICATIONS	ENTITLED PERSONS	ENTITLEMENT
Temporary impact on private or public Land, assets and/or Income	Due to construction	All affected households and assets	UJSC will ensure that any kind of temporary impact on private and public assets during project implementation for civil work purposes will be compensated by contractor based on replacement value for structures, rentals for land use, replacement value for crop and tree loss as stated above in the entitlement matrix.
<b>I. ANY UNANTICIPATED IMPACTS</b>			
Any unanticipated impacts identified during Project implementation will be compensated in full at replacement cost and the entitlement matrix shall be revised if required in case major unanticipated impacts occur during detailed and final design.			

### Impact related to spoil disposal areas and construction camps

159. **Temporary impacts:** Temporary access will be set up by Construction Company. However, in case of any temporary impact caused by the use of land for camp or as a temporary disposal area, will be regulated by private agreements between the Contractor and the landowners and reported respectively.
160. **Permanent impacts:** Any permanent impact on land caused by the use of land for permanent disposal of unsuitable material or debris remaining after demolition of existing parts of the road, will be adequately compensated as per the provisions set up in the RAP. In addition, adequate livelihood assistance for loss of hay and grazing grounds, if any, will be assessed and provided during implementation. Such cases shall be properly reported under the project reporting requirements in accordance with AIIB ESP 2019.

### Escrow Accounts

161. Amount of cash compensation will be deposited on the special account under authorization of the UJSC, if during RAP implementation process, any AP is missing, absent, or deceased, issuance of compensation is postponed due to legal procedures or is not received by the AP due to any other legitimate reason.

### APs with Bank Loans and Mortgaged Project Affected Assets

162. APs - holding financial liabilities or bank loans using project affected assets, as collateral, will be given a choice:
- UJSC will transfer compensation amount directly to the bank to cover the mortgage loan and the remaining amount to be wire transferred to the AP; or
  - UJSC will deposit the amount of compensation on the special account (i.e. escrow account) until APs settle Bank loan and only afterwards the cash will be transferred to APs' personal account.

### Official Fees and Taxation

163. In none of these cases the APs will be liable for any taxes, registration or transaction fees incurred as a result of acceptance of cash compensation issued under the approved RAP. All such costs and fees will be covered by EA.

164. Additionally, charges to cover bank service fees will be included on top of the amount of cash compensation to be received by APs at the banks.

## Chapter 6. Institutional Arrangements

### General

165. A Project Implementation Unit (PCU) has been created in UJSC which will be responsible for the overall land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) activities. The PCU has a designated safeguards specialist who is also experienced in safeguards activities and will be responsible for ensuring that all the activities related to land acquisition and involuntary resettlement are being followed and implemented in accordance with Uzbekistan's legislation and the policies of AIIB ESP 2019 specifically ESS 1 and ESS2.
166. The safeguards specialist in the PCU will ensure each site-specific RAP is implemented prior to the commencement of civil works. Several other government agencies are also responsible for observing LAR activities at district level such as (i) Provincial/District Governments (Khokimyat) and (ii) Goskomzemgeodezcadastre (State Committee on Land Resources, Geodesy, Cartography and State Cadaster (SCLRGCS)).

### Executing Agency

#### **UJSC and its Project Implementation Unit**

167. UJSC as the EA has established a PCU with required staff, including a safeguards specialist within the PCU. UJSC is also responsible for the selection of a Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC). UJSC through its Department of Capital Construction ("HOKC") and its PCU will be responsible for the approval of adequate budgetary support for RAP implementation and will facilitate coordination with the concerned government line agencies on LAR activities. UJSC and its PCU will be responsible for getting the government's endorsement of RAP, approval of the RAP from AIIB and will ensure compliance in terms of complete payment of compensation to APs prior to the commencement of civil construction with the close coordination of Khokimiyats. The UJSC (PCU) will perform systematic coordination with the local authorities and other stakeholders in terms of RAP implementation and monitoring.

#### **Safeguards Specialist in PCU**

168. The safeguards specialist of the PCU will ensure that the RAP and the social monitoring plan are followed and will provide technical support to the PCU. The specialist will coordinate with relevant government agencies on social matters, will prepare social monitoring reports to be submitted to AIIB, and draft any updates/revisions to the RAP and corrective action plan in case of unanticipated social and involuntary resettlement impacts resulting from changes in design, location, etc. The safeguards specialist shall have up-to-date knowledge of various social safeguards policies of Government of Uzbekistan and AIIB with specific importance to land acquisition and resettlement. Specific tasks and responsibilities of the safeguards specialist of the PCU will include the following:

- Responsible for overall planning, co-ordination and implementation of social safeguards and resettlement activities including land acquisition.
- Overall coordination in all social issues in the PCU and ensuring that the project components comply with Government and AIIB social safeguard policy.
- Ensure comments from AIIB are integrated in finalized documents.
- Endorsement of RAP and obtaining the approval from AIIB.
- Disclosure of RAP and information dissemination on RAP to the Affected Persons through adequate consultations.
- Ensure the implementation of RAP is consistent with Government and AIIB policies.
- Coordinate with line agencies such as local administration (Khokimyat), SCLRCGCSC at province and district level, valuation by the valuation committees and independent valuation firm and finalization of compensation packages.
- Filing of application on land acquisitions with SCLRCGCSC.
- Coordination with Khokimyat administration on facilitating the transfer of funds for payment of compensation to APs in accordance with RAP.
- Coordination with contractor to ensure that the land is brought to pre project condition in case of temporary loss and land acquisition.
- Support UJSC to make the necessary budgetary arrangements available in advance for the updating and implementation of RP.
- Responsible for addressing the grievance in a timely manner and maintaining the records of each grievance.
- Monitoring of RAP implementation including active and accurate reporting to AIIB.
- Seeking permission from AIIB to advance with the civil construction where the compensation and assistance are provided to APs, and upon the submission of a RAP implementation compliance report (section-wise, as necessary).
- Submission of semi-annual monitoring reports to AIIB.
- Under the guidance and close consultation with the PCU, conduct a daily monitoring of the RAP implementation for each project component in accordance with RAP defined monitoring indicators and further preparation of RAP implementation Compliance Reports.
- Assist the PCU in monitoring of SDDR and other project related social safeguard issues, and recommend corrective measures/actions for PCU's consideration and action as required.

### **Project Management and Supervision Consultant (CSC)**

169. An international consulting firm will be engaged by the EA as a Project Management and Supervision Consultant (CSC) to assist UJSC in managing and implementing the project and ensuring compliance with the project implementation plan, the loan agreement, and the project agreement(s), including the supervision of the implementation and monitoring of the compliances with social and environmental safeguards, and social/gender development aspects.
170. The scope of CSC services is extended with involvement of international and national resettlement specialists (IRS and NRS) who will provide overall assistance to PCU in managing and implementing the project and ensuring safeguards compliance with the project implementation plan, the loan agreement, and the project agreement(s) in terms of social safeguards and resettlement, particularly in implementation and monitoring of RAPs, including the preparation of RAP implementation Compliance Reports (CR) and other required progress reports in the scope of the Project. During the implementation of the assignment, the IRS and NRS shall closely cooperate with each other, as well as with

the PCU's safeguards specialist, particularly they will:

- (i) Assist the PCU with implementation of site-specific RAPs, in particular - payment for compensation and other practical arrangements to affected people as per the final compensation and income restoration measures stated in RAPs prior to the commencement of construction;
- (ii) Under the guidance and close consultation with the PCU, conduct a daily monitoring of the RAP implementation for each project component in accordance with RAP-defined monitoring indicators and further preparation of RAP implementation Compliance Reports;
- (iii) Under the guidance and close consultation with the PCU, update the RAPs (and/or prepare Corrective Action Plans (CAP) as required by AIIB) for each project component in case of changes in project designs;
- (iv) Assist the PCU in monitoring of SDDR for project associated facilities and related social safeguards issues and recommend corrective measures/actions for PCU's actions as required;
- (v) Under the guidance and close consultation with the PCU, prepare Semi-annual social monitoring reports with indication of all social safeguards/resettlement related progress and issues for each Project component, including the associated facilities.

## Other Relevant Government Line Agencies

171. Regional and District State Committee on Land Resources, Geodesy, Cartography and State Cadaster (SCLRGSC) will be engaged in project implementation. This is a permanent committee at Provincial and District levels. However, it plays an enhanced role throughout implementation. It is responsible for:
- a. identifying land losses incurred by land users plus agricultural output losses;
  - b. determining the degree and area of land restitution, including removal and temporary storage of productive soil layer;
  - c. determining the need for protective sanitary and water protection zones around constructions;
  - d. preparing proposals on allocation of land plots of equal value under land for land;
  - e. investigating alternatives to acquiring currently used land through developing unused land;
  - f. approving the Implementation Act and the attached plan.

### District (Khokimyat)

172. District (Khokimyat) will be closely involved in the RAP review and implementation which forms the Commission on Land Acquisition and District Evaluation Commissions. These will form district land acquisition and resettlement committee (DLARC) which will undertake the following:
- Outline locations of constructions and structures affected by the project;
  - Select land for construction sites;
  - Approves the decree for the right to use of the land plot;
  - Compensation payment for AHs.
173. Farmer's and Dehkan Councils and Mahalla authorities will be involved in the resettlement activities ensuring the rights and interests of affected households, and implementation of RAP that requires close coordination with the local Mahalla and farmer associations, will be coordinated and assist the UJSC as follows:
- Dissemination of information related to RAP;

- Checking timely disbursement of compensation to affected households defined by RAP;
- Obtaining early warnings on the grievances of APs;
- Obtaining information regarding any unexpected impacts, if any, being incurred by the affected households.

## Consultants

174. Different types of consultants will be involved in LAR tasks:

1. **PPTA consultants:** These include international and/or local LAR capacity and needed survey teams to carry out field-surveys and prepare the needed RAPs.
2. **Design consultants:** These will include international and local LAR capacity and needed survey teams carry out the same activities for updating/finalizing the RAPs of first tranche based on the detailed engineering design and will also prepare RAPs.
3. **Supervision consultants:** These include international and local LAR capacity and needed survey teams and will assist in overall Project supervision.
4. **Social Safeguards Consultant (SSC):** This consultant will be hired to conduct the regular monitoring and evaluation of the RAP implementation. During construction phase will monitor social safeguards issues and grievances, prepare semi-annual and annual reports.
5. **Independent Asset valuers:** These will be accredited private firms to be hired by the PPTA or Design consultants to carry out the evaluation of affected assets.

## Independent Valuation Firms

175. A private, licensed Independent Valuation Firm has been engaged to undertake valuation activities. The selected firm was involved with the evaluation of affected trees for this project. The detailed ToR for the independent valuation company will be developed once the final design is available and initial DMS data are collected and analyzed.

176. Roles and responsibilities of various institutions related to LAR activities are presented in Table below.

Table 4. Institutional Roles and Responsibilities

Activity	Responsible Agency
<b>A. Detailed Design and RAP preparation</b>	
Conducting discussions/meetings/consultation with APs and other stakeholders	UJSC (PCU), National and International Resettlement Consultants hired by AIIB, district Khokimyat, Farmer's and Dehkan Councils and Mahalla authorities
Disclosure of final entitlements and rehabilitation packages	UJSC (PCU), District Khokimiyats
Approval of Final site-specific RAP	UJSC , AIIB
<b>B. RAP Implementation Stage</b>	
Disbursement of compensation and assistance	District Khokimiyats, UJSC (PCU)
Taking possession of land	UJSC through the assistance of district Khokimyat



Activity	Responsible Agency
Implementation of proposed rehabilitation measures	UJSC (PCU)
Grievances redress	UJSC (PCU) through the Safeguards Specialist, CSC, District Khokimyats
Monitoring and Reporting	UJSC (PCU) through the Safeguards Specialist, CSC
<b>C. Completion Stage</b>	
Restoration of land by the contractor along the Right of way and other construction sites	UJSC /CSC will ensure that contractor follows the norms as mentioned
Restoration of approach roads and access if disturbed during construction	UJSC /CSC will ensure that contractor follows the norms as mentioned
Consultation with local people regarding any further grievance	UJSC (PCU), CSC

## Chapter 7. RAP Preparation and Implementation Strategy

### RAP Objectives

177. The overarching objective of the RAP with regard to land and asset acquisition is to avoid physical or economic displacement, and when it cannot be avoided compensation and mitigation measures should be planned and implemented to ensure that APs are provided with fair compensation and reasonable assistance to improve, or at least restore their living standards and livelihoods to pre-project levels.
178. RAPs prepared within the framework of the project should base on the following principles:
- a. Involuntary resettlement is to be avoided or at least minimized;
  - b. Compensation must ensure the maintenance of the APs' pre-project living standards;
  - c. APs should be fully informed and consulted on compensation options;
  - d. APs' socio-cultural institutions should be supported as much as possible;
  - e. Compensation will be carried out with equal consideration of women and men;
  - f. Lack of formal legal land title should not be a hindrance to compensation;
  - g. Particular attention should be paid to households headed by women and other vulnerable groups and appropriate assistance should be provided to help them improving their living standards;
  - h. Land acquisition and resettlement should be conceived and executed as a part of the project, and the full costs of compensation should be included in project costs and benefits, and
  - i. Compensation/rehabilitation assistance will be paid prior to commencement of civil works, i.e. before an impact occurs.
179. The hereby RPF adopts the following procedures to be applied:
- a. Design and construct the sub-project to avoid residential areas wherever possible to minimize physical relocation of people, and select alignments that minimise acquisition of privately or publicly held productive land;
  - b. Adopt design standards that minimise the need to impose land use restrictions on adjoining areas;
  - c. Develop fair and transparent procedures, as defined in the Entitlement Matrix in this RPF for site-specific RAPs, to determine compensation for (i) temporary loss of land/assets during construction; (ii) permanent acquisition of land and assets; and (iii) restrictions on use of land that may be applied to areas adjoining the corridor;
  - d. Acquire land (or right to use land) through negotiated agreements and with the use of the power of eminent domain only as a last resort;
  - e. Upon completion of construction, restore land as best as possible to its original condition in the event of temporary disruption so as to enable landowners/users to resume their pre-project activities;
  - f. Keep affected people and communities fully informed about the project, the process that will be followed to acquire and compensate for land, and their related rights and avenues for redress.

- g. Ensure that grievances APs may have will be redressed timely, adequately and that solutions in line with principles laid out in this RPF be employed;
  - h. All APs, without regard to their status of legal rights to the land and assets, will receive support of various kinds, as per the principles set out in the Entitlement Matrix, to assist them in their efforts to improve, or at least restore, their livelihoods and standards of living prevailing prior to the Project.
180. Those who illegally occupy land will not be compensated for loss of land, but will receive compensation for loss of other assets and for loss of income such that they are also assisted in their efforts to improve, or at least restore, their livelihoods. Detailed measures to be implemented and such cases will be determined through census and socio-economic survey to be carried out when Resettlement Action Plan is developed.
181. APs will be notified of the project implementation schedule and informed and consulted regarding the principles of land acquisition and loss of or damage to assets.
182. Damages to assets, such as standing crops, trees, fences and kiosks, and loss of income, including loss of harvest, will be minimized, and where inevitable, will be compensated without regard to legal status of ownership according to the Entitlement Matrix provided in this RPF and will be specified in each site-specific RAP in accordance to the findings of DMS and all relevant field surveys. Also, the contractor is responsible for repairing any accidental damage of property to non-acquired assets.
183. Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be developed as per this RPF and the applicable international standards as well as legislation of Uzbekistan. Since, as discussed above, there are gaps between AIIB ESP 2019 and Country legislation and practice on land acquisition procedure as required for the Project will be carried out as per the principles and procedures laid out in site-specific RAP developed in adherence of this RPF.
184. Social impact assessment surveys required during preparation of site-specific RAPs shall be based on census, inventory of losses (IOL) and detailed measurement survey (DMS)<sup>19</sup>. The summary results of census, SES, inventory of affected assets covering the entire sub-project should be provided in the final RAP.
185. The Census shall cover 100% of located APs. A detailed budget table in the format of excel spreadsheet shall reflect the number of APs, area of land take, affected assets, lost income, cases of severe impact, APs eligible to one-time allowances for severe impact, vulnerability, relocation costs and etc.
186. During RAP preparation is a must to ensure that socio-economic conditions, needs, and priorities of project affected women and minorities are addressed accordingly to ensure that land acquisition and resettlement does not disadvantage women. Therefore, data collected during census and socio-economic survey should be disaggregated by gender, age groups, ethnicity and religious beliefs.
187. Each site-specific RAP shall include a RAP implementation budget and identify where the funds will come from. RAP implementation schedule should be linked to the procurement of civil works. Construction of civil works will not commence until compensation has been paid to all present APs. Compensation will be determined based on the replacement cost

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<sup>19</sup> An IOL or DMS is dependent on the level of design available. An IOL is usually undertaken based on preliminary design while a DMS is usually undertaken based on detailed design and demarcation of the extent of impact on the ground. Any plans prepared on the basis of an IOL will be updated following detailed design through the completion of a DMS.

at current market rates and valuation methodology described in this RPF will be used as a guide to incorporate valuation methodology and unit rates per each type of loss identified during surveys and preparation of a specific RAP for each proposed sub-project. Section-by-section implementation approach can be applied if needed and shall be justified and clearly defined by the RAP.

188. As a result of data verification, the legalization and/or cadastral correction cases shall be revealed and included in the RAP implementation plan along with needed budget. APs that do not have proper registration or titles but are legitimate occupants of the plots they lose will be legalized and registered in the land records. Afterwards they will receive full compensation as eligible APs.
189. IA/EA may decide to deploy authorized agency or other third party (for instance, alternative licensed valuator) to ensure the sample check and verification of quality of valuation and ensure that there are no systematic gaps in valuation and compensation unit rates determined in accordance to the Valuation Report prepared by the independent licensed valuator are accurate and reasonable.

## RAP Preparation and Implementation Schedule

190. The sample of RAP implementation schedule to be included in each site-specific RAP is described in table below. The tasks and implementation timeframe will be identified according to complexity and volume of work of each separate project implementation milestones. RAP preparation and implementation steps are summarized in table below.

Table 5. Sample of RAP Implementation Schedule

[illegible]

[illegible]

## Chapter 8. Public Consultation, Participation and Documents Disclosure

### General overview

191. Following AIIB ESP 2019 policies, the UJSC will ensure that this RPF and when prepared every site-specific RAP is translated into Russian language and distributed to local government agencies. Besides, the UJCS will prepare Public Information Booklet (PIB), i.e. reduced version of the final RPF in understandable language<sup>20</sup> and format for APs. The Public Information Booklet will be prepared into English and Uzbekistan languages and provided to all APs and local governments to be publicly disclosed in the project site. Local government representatives are responsible to make the Public Information Booklet accessible to the local population, including potentially affected communities within the project influence area for review, comments and input made during the disclosure period. All comments and suggestions will be collected through the LAR Team and provided to Consultant, UJSC and AIIB and if relevant reflected in the final version of the document (RPF and RAPs).
192. All government agencies involved in RAP preparation and implementation process will be informed about the project, and their assistance will be solicited in the conduct of the inventory of affected assets and the census of APs. In addition, prior to RAP finalization and its submission, APs will be thoroughly informed on the results of the census and inventory of impacts, and their preferences on compensation and/or other resettlement assistance will be given due consideration. The processes and mechanisms ensuring the active involvement of APs and other stakeholders will be detailed in the RAPs, which will also include an appendix with dates, list of participants, and minutes of consultation meetings.

### Objectives of Public Information and Consultation

193. Information dissemination to APs and involved agencies is an important part of RAP preparation and implementation. Consultation with APs and ensuring their active participation will reduce the potential conflicts and minimize the risk of project delays. To ensure that local authorities, as well as representatives of APs, will be included in the planning and decision-making processes, UJSC and Consultant will continue a dialogue with rayon and municipality authorities and NGOs, as relevant, during the entire project implementation process to ensure:
- a. Fully sharing information about the proposed sub-project components and RAP activities with the AP (including the disclosure of design options as needed);
  - b. Obtaining information about the needs and priorities of APs, as well as receiving information about their reactions to proposed policies and activities;
  - c. That APs are fully informed about the decisions that will directly affect their incomes and living standards, and that they will have the opportunity to participate

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<sup>20</sup> Russian and Uzbek languages according to the needs identified during the census and SES within the specific project site.

- in activities and decision-making about issues that will directly affect them (including the announcement of cut-off date);
- d. APs are given contact information of project responsible persons from local authorities/UJSC that will provide timely sufficient feedback to their inquiries;
- e. Obtaining the cooperation and participation of the APs and communities in activities necessary for resettlement planning and implementation;
- f. Transparency in all activities related to land acquisition and resettlement.

## Consultation Meetings conducted during RPF preparation

194. During the RPF preparation on April 3-4, 2024 the Consultant conducted 19 public consultations in districts located within project influence area. Two Social Safeguards Specialists<sup>21</sup> of the Consultant separately conducted public consultations and covered all Makhallas where proposed project will be implemented. The public consultations in total hosted 130 participants, 86 men and 44 women. The minutes of public consultation meetings, results of question-answer session, list of attendees and photo materials are separately presented in Annexes 2-20.
195. The Social Safeguards Specialists presented the project objectives, benefits and discusses major aspects of environmental and social impacts and mitigation measures. They briefly described the purpose of the RPF and the conditions and activities required for preparation site-specific RAPs. They discussed the expected land acquisition needs as a result of construction new facilities that might require permanent and temporary acquisition of privately possessed and used land and attached assets, such as different structures, fruit bearing and timber trees, and annual crops. Compensation measures to mitigate the loss of income and wages in case of permanent and temporary stoppage of business as a result of project related civil works.
196. The public consultation agenda provided the participants with the brief description of activities related to the relocation of objects located within the project-affected area, eligibility, and principles of compensation defined in compliance with country legislation and AIIB IR guidelines; essence of the cut-off date, importance of participatory involvement of APs in DMS and all field surveys: census, SES, inventory of affected assets; brief description of valuation methodology to be exercised during the determination of compensation unit rates. The participants were informed that in case of actual project impact to private assets no civil works may commence until the RAP development, disclosure and implementation, so that each and every eligible AP is fully compensated in compliance with RAP preliminarily cleared by the AIIB.
197. During these consultation meetings special focus was made to the benefits and rules of application Grievance Redress Mechanism for lodging appeals, proposals, and complaints that will be addressed by grievance Redress Commission members to ensure smooth and time consuming resolution of complaints and grievances raised at any phase of the project life cycle.
198. The public consultations went smoothly in friendly environment. The participants were encouraged to ask any question they would want to hear the answer for. The Social Safeguards Specialists of the Consultant invited the representatives of local government,

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<sup>21</sup> Mr. Azam Azimov and Mr. Mukhammad Umarov

chairperson of relevant Makhallas to open the meeting and make the introductory speech.

199. The hosts of the public consultations exercised question-answer session to identify major concerns of the local community and to foresee opportunities to support vulnerable groups and women within the project area. The table below provides date, time, location of conducted public consultations and gender disaggregated number of participants.

**Table X. Summary information on public consultations conducted during RPF preparation**

No	Date	Time	Location	No of attendees	Male	Female
1.	April 3, 2024	09:00-10:00 (AM)	District – Ellikkala Makhalla: Sarabi	8	6	2
2.	April 3, 2024	10:15-11:10 (AM)	District – Turtkul Makhalla: Bog-yob	8	4	4
3.	April 3, 2024	10:30-11:30 (AM)	District – Kungrad Makhalla: Turon	15	10	5
4.	April 3, 2024	11:20-12:05 (AM)	District – Turtkul Makhalla: Beruniy	3	1	2
5.	April 3, 2024	11:50-12:30 (AM)	District – Kungrad Makhalla: Turkiston	7	5	2
6.	April 3, 2024	12:10-13:00 (AM)	District – Turtkul Makhalla: Ullibog	9	7	2
7.	April 3, 2024	14:20-15:10 (PM)	District – Shumanay Makhalla: Madaniyat; Ketenler	5	5	0
8.	April 3, 2024	15:00-16:00 (PM)	District – Amudarya Makhalla: Navoi	6	5	1
9.	April 3, 2024	17:00-18:00 (PM)	District – Nukus Makhalla: Akmangit	8	2	6
10.	April 3, 2024	17:10-17:50 (PM)	District – Takhiatosh Makhalla: Jayhun	5	3	2
11.	April 4, 2024	09:00-10:00 (AM)	District – Bozatov Makhalla: Kazanketken	9	8	1
12.	April 4, 2024	09:30-10:10 (AM)	District – Takhtakopir Makhalla: Takhtakopir	12	9	3
13.	April 4, 2024	10:50-11:30 (AM)	District – Koraozak Makhalla: Kutli Meken	5	4	1
14.	April 4, 2024	11:00-12:00 (AM)	District – Kegeyli Makhalla: Jidvanjap	9	6	3
15.	April 4, 2024	11:50-12:30 (AM)	District – Chimbay Makhalla: Kenes	2	2	0
16.	April 4, 2024	12:45-13:30 (AM)	District – Chimbay Makhalla: Berdak	2	1	1
17.	April 4, 2024	14:00-14:45 (PM)	City – Nukus Makhalla: Aydin jol	3	2	1
18.	April 4, 2024	15:00-16:00 (PM)	City – Nukus Makhalla: Allaniyaz; Uzun kol	7	3	4
19.	April 4, 2024	17:00-18:00 (PM)	City – Nukus Makhalla: Ak Jagis	7	3	4
<b>Total:</b>				<b>130</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>44</b>



## Consultation during RAP Preparation and Implementation

200. Public consultation and participation plan will be included in the Project to involve the stakeholders, especially the people either directly benefiting from, or affected by the sub-projects, through participation in the design, implementation, and monitoring of the sub-projects. All communications will be in the language most appropriate for involved and engaged parties in the project area. During RAPs preparation and implementation, the Consultant with assistance as required from the UJSC will undertake the following:
- a. Conduct information dissemination and consultation for all APs, NGOs and other stakeholders;
  - b. Establish the rates/unit prices to be used as the basis of compensation awards, and confirm land acquisition and impact on properties identified through the DMS/census, demarcation and inventory, in consultation with APs;
  - c. Conduct a survey (as part of the IOL/DMS) to:
    - i. inform them about possible resettlement options;
    - ii. request information from APs about their preferences and choices of resettlement options; and,
    - iii. request that APs indicate services such as education/health/markets that they are currently using and their distance from such services;
  - d. Consultation regarding the APs preferred option for livelihood stabilization and/or rehabilitation assistance (where required). This applies to APs experiencing significant impacts and vulnerable APs.

## Public Information Brochure

201. To ensure that APs, their representatives, and local government agencies in sub-project areas fully understand the details of the RAP process, and are also informed about the compensation and rehabilitation packages applicable to the Project, a Public Information Brochure (PIB) will be prepared by the consultant.
202. This PIB will be distributed to all APs and communities in the sub-project area. The PIB will be translated into Uzbek language. The general contents of the PIB will include the following:
- a. Brief description of the project, implementation schedule;
  - b. Project impacts, compensation entitlements and rights of APs;
  - c. Resettlement and rehabilitation policies for all types of impacts;
  - d. Institutions responsible for resettlement and timeframe (schedule), including the expropriation procedures if any;
  - e. Information dissemination to and consultations with APs and stakeholders;
  - f. What to do if APs have a question or a problem;
  - g. Outline of the grievance redress procedure, and

- h. Requirements for monitoring and evaluation, including independent monitoring.

## RPF and RAP Public Disclosure

203. This draft RPF in Russian and English will be disclosed on the UJSC and AIIB websites. Russian version of RPF will be provided to relevant National and local authorities and State Agencies once sub-projects are identified. Its English version will be disclosed on the AIIB website after approval by AIIB and GoU. Besides, each site-specific RAP once prepared and approved by UJSC and AIIB will also be disclosed at project levels. The consultation process will be continued throughout the project cycle.

## Chapter 9: Grievance Redress Mechanism

### Objective and scope of the GRM

204. The PCU has set up a project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) following the policy requirements of AIIB<sup>22</sup> and laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan<sup>23</sup>. The GRM shall respond to the inquiries and resolve appeals and complaints of people who believe they have been or are likely to be adversely affected by social and environmental impacts of the project activities, and/or have complaints about the project's information disclosure and public consultation process.
205. The project-level GRM shall respond to the inquiries and resolve appeals and complaints of people in prompt, impartial and mutual consensus manner at the project level. This will help to respond to the issues of citizens, to track a problem and avoid potential escalation of project affected people's complaints, and risks for delay and complaint related to the costs in the project implementation.
206. The appeals/complaints eligibility for handling through the project-level GRM shall meet the following criteria: (i) issues related to the project's social, involuntary resettlement and environmental impacts and performance outcomes, and (ii) issues, related to the project's information disclosure and public consultations process. Appeals/complaints, related to crime, fraud, and corruption issues, will be registered in the grievance logbook, however they are not eligible for handling under the project-level GRM and shall be handled as defined by laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan and relevant policies of the AIIB.
207. The project-level GRM does not override the complainants' rights to demand grievance redress as defined by national legislation. The complainant at one's discretion may choose to seek the complaint consideration through the judicial system of the Republic of Uzbekistan at any time of the grievance redress process provided hereby.

### GRM Guiding principles

208. The followings shall guide the grievance redress process:
209. **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 the 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.
210. **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 EA shall disseminate such information for public attention through its website, newspapers, and media, as well as project disclosure and public consultations activities.

<sup>22</sup> [https://www.aiib.org/en/policies-strategies/download/environment-framework/AIIB-Environmental-and-Social-Framework\\_ESF-November-2022-final.pdf](https://www.aiib.org/en/policies-strategies/download/environment-framework/AIIB-Environmental-and-Social-Framework_ESF-November-2022-final.pdf)

<sup>23</sup> The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Appeals of individuals and legal entities" No. LRU-378 dated December 3, 2014 (No. LRU-445 as amended from 09 November 2017)

211. **Accessibility:** The GRM shall be easily accessible including 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.
212. **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.
213. **Participation:** The complainants and / or their representatives shall be part of the resolution process, and be provided opportunities to be heard, and informed about the grievance process. All process should be documented.
214. **Feedbacks:** 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.
215. **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.

## Forms of lodging grievances / appeals

216. The following include the forms of lodging grievances / appeals:
  - Grievances and appeals can be submitted orally or in written, or in electronic forms;
  - Grievances and appeals, received by contact numbers, as well as by telephone “hotline” are taken into account, registered and considered as oral messages;
  - Grievances and appeals, received from the Telegram messenger, through the official website or to the official e-mail address are registered in the form of electronic appeals and are considered in the prescribed manner;
  - Grievances and appeals can be in the form of statements, suggestions, and complaints.
  - Individuals and legal entities can apply individually or collectively.
  - Grievances and appeals can be submitted in the state official language and other languages.
217. In the grievance or appeal of an individual and / or legal entity, should indicate the surname, 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.
218. If the complainant wishes to remain anonymous, and grievance or appeal received anonymously, such cases shall be registered and verified. The Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) at Tier 1 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.

219. 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 boards of the regional "Suvtaminot" and relevant Khokimyat, 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.
220. The GRC members, involved in implementing the GRM, make sure, that confidentiality / anonymity is respected.
221. 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.

## Institutional Structure of the GRM

222. The JSC "Uzsuvtaminot", as an Implementing Agency will be responsible for effective operation of the project-level GRM, will establish a data base of all received grievances and ensure monitoring of its consideration, analysis and reporting in the project implementation, social and environmental safeguards reports. Other stakeholders of the project, as the LLC "Karakalpak Suvtaminot", contractor(s), supervision and project management consultants shall take an active part in resolving grievances and appeals.
223. Contractor(s), supervision and project management consultants, and project district "Suvtaminot" shall register and report each case of grievance they received from complainants, to the PCU under the "Uzsuvtaminot", who will have a general database of all grievances and monitoring their status, as described in below sub-sections.

## Grievance Focal Persons

224. The Grievance Focal Persons (GFP) at the district level: Each of the project district level of "Suvtaminot" will assign one of its staff as a coordinator (GFP) for the subject district. The district level coordinator (GFP) shall ensure that all received grievances are registered and shall facilitate their resolution at the district level (GRM Tier 1). They will provide information about each received grievance and their resolution process and status to the coordinator (GFP) at the PCU level.
225. The coordinator (GFP) at the PCU level: the Social and Environmental Specialist of the PCU will act also as a GFP at the central level at PCU. The GFP at the PCU level will have the general database of all received and redressed grievances both at Tier 1 and Tier 2 of the GRM. The GFP at the PCU level will coordinate the redress of grievances at Tier 2, monitor and report on grievance redress both in Tier 1 and Tier 2.
226. Contact details of the coordinators (GFPs) at the district level, as well as contact information of the GRCs at the district level and central level at PCU will be indicated in the websites of "Uzsuvtaminot" and LLC "Karakalpak Suvtaminot", as well as in the project information dissemination materials for public consultation during all stages of the project implementation.
227. The coordinators (GFPs) of the district level, contractor and PCU staff if relevant shall respond directly to the appeals, inquiries, and grievances promptly with use of informal approaches and within business ethics to resolve the issues promptly. This includes, as possible, discuss with complainant their inquiries, concerns and / or grievances and

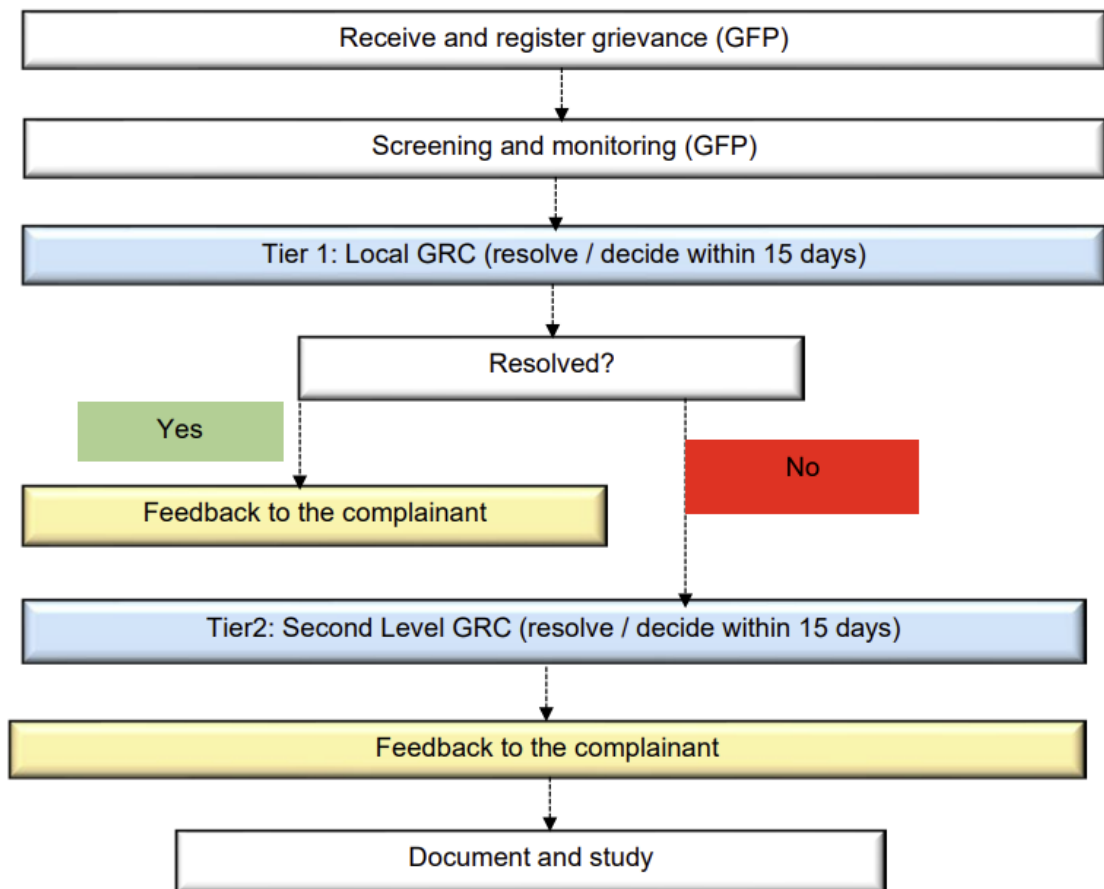
to provide them responses or find solution informally at the source of the problem. As required, they can transfer the complainant and the case to the district level GFP.

228. If required, the district level GFP shall coordinate with the project team including the contractor(s), construction supervision consultant and the PCU, to respond to the inquiries, appeals or grievance regress of the citizens promptly. If the matter cannot be responded by district level GFPs, it will be handled through the two-tier project-level GRM as follows.

## Grievance Redress Mechanism Description

229. A two-tier project-level GRM will be established during the project preparation phase.
230. **Tier-1: Local Grievance Redress Committee.** The Tier 1 Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will comprise of:
- Supervision engineer (with E&S staff in charge);
  - Representative of the contractors (member);
  - Head of the Mahala foundation (member);
  - Representative of district "Suvtaminot".
  - Representative of district "Suvtaminot" as a GFP for the subject district.
231. If necessary, appropriate specialists may be involved to consider applications for appeals, or the GRC will send an appeal to the relevant party to resolve the issue raised in the prescribed manner. Depending on the nature of the appeal, it can be submitted for consideration to state authorities and local authorities (Khokimyat, meeting of citizens of the mahalla), contracting and water supply organizations (LLC "Karakalpak suvtaminoti"), as well as specially authorized state bodies.
232. The aggrieved persons (complainant) can contact any GRC representative, and they will be responsible for receiving, hearing and resolving the grievances at this level.
233. GRG will consider and decide on the grievance within fifteen (15) days from the date of receipt and when additional study is required, a request for additional documents - within a period of up to one month.
234. The grievance is considered within 15 days from the date of receipt, except for those proposals that require additional study, about which communicated in written form to the individual or legal person who made the proposal. In some cases, JSC "Uzsuvtaminot" or PCU may shorten the period for considering the appeal.
235. If the complaint cannot be considered and / or decision cannot be made at this level, or if the complainant is not satisfied with the proposed resolution, the GRC should forward the case to the PCU at central "Uzsuvtaminot" level.
236. **Tier-2: Second Level Grievance Redress Committee.** The Tier-2 includes the GRC at the PCU central level at "Uzsuvtaminot" that was formed on 1 April 2021 and include the followings:
- Project Coordinator, PCU, Chairperson;
  - Social and environmental specialist, PCU, member;
  - Chief specialist of Karakalpakstan Government department, member;
  - Head of the department for the coordination of works on land acquisition and compensation of the Karakalpakstan, member;
  - Staff of the information service of LLC "Karakalpak suvtaminoti", member.
237. In necessary cases, appropriate experts shall be involved to consider appeals following the procedures envisaged in national laws and regulations.

238. The GRC at this level considers the appeals and complaints within fifteen (15) days upon receipt. If the appeal / complaint cannot be resolved at this level, or if the complainant is not satisfied with the proposed solution, the case may be brought to the court as defined by jurisdiction of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The court is outside of the project-level GRM's jurisdiction.
239. The Figure 2: Grievance Redress Mechanism Structure Figure 2 presents the complaints resolution process in sequential order.



**Figure 2: Grievance Redress Mechanism Structure**

240. The grievance redress process, depending on the complexity of the issue, includes the following actions:
241. **Receiving grievances.** The GFP at the district level shall receive appeals and complaints directly from the complainant or made through any staff of the project, members of the GRC at the local level or second level GRC at PCU. In case a complaint is lodged through the project staff members, members of the GRC at the local level or GRC at PCU central level, or other respective agencies, they shall forward it to the subject district GFP to register, coordinate, and document the complaint resolution process. Attachment 1 has a sample of a complaints lodging template. (i) Registration of grievances. The district level GFPs should register a grievance in appeals / complaint registry logbooks for their respective districts. The GFP at PCU level should maintain an electronic database of all the received grievances and appeals. A simple excel sheet can be used for this purpose, which also allows sorting, filtering, and conditional formatting



(Annex 9.3. provides a sample of a grievance logbook).

242. **Screening and confirmation.** The district level GFPs should assess the received appeals / grievances if it is related to the project's operations and eligible for the redressal through the Project's GRM.
243. If the appeal / grievance is eligible for this GRM scope, the district level GFP shall inform the complainant accordingly. Within five (5) days of receipt of the appeals / grievances, the district level GFP shall:
- Send acknowledgment of receiving a complaint to the complainant, informing about accepting it for consideration, the next steps, and expected date of response to the complainant; and / or
  - Request the complainant to provide clarifications / information, if required.
244. If the appeal /grievance is ineligible for this GRM scope, the district level GFP shall inform the complainant accordingly that the subject grievance cannot be considered through the project GRM, and
- Within a period not later than five days from the date of receipt by letter, it shall be sent to the relevant authorities with a message about this to the applicant, in writing or in electronic form.
245. **Grievance / problem statement formulation.** Clarify the claims of the complainant(s) and formulate a clear, precise and comprehensive problem / grievance statement including information such as:
- Who, how many are affected;
  - What happened, when, and where;
  - What is a claim / resolution is expected by the complainant.
246. **Data collection and analysis.** Collect and analyse information, document the appeals / grievances through relevant approaches such as:
- Collection and review of documents, background information (e.g. documents, photos, video materials, meeting notes);
  - Meetings with the complainant, any other relevant stakeholders, and conduct joint site visits; if the appeals / grievances contain circumstances that require study on the spot, as well as in other necessary cases, considering the appeals/grievance, must ensure that the appeals / grievance is considered on-site;
  - Subject to the nature of the case, engage the relevant government and independent experts, hold meeting with the experts and complainant, seek further clarifications, and prepare records of meetings;
  - At this stage, when more information is collected and analysed, check if the grievance/problem formulation is the same or need to make changes, if necessary.
247. **Document process.** The GFPs both at the district level and the PCU level should document the appeals / grievances and information collected for each case and submit to the GRCs at the local / regional level and second level at PCU, if relevant.
248. **Hearing the grievance and identifying resolution options.** Based on collected and analysed information, conduct the grievance hearing with participation of the complainants and / or their representative(s) to consider grievance resolution options.
249. **Develop and select resolution options.** Develop options and select the one, that is feasible to implement and accessible / acceptable for all in consensus manner. To assess feasibility these questions can be used:



- Can it be implemented in a reasonable time?
  - Can it be done within cost limits?
  - Will it work reliably?
  - Will it use staff and equipment efficiently?
  - Is it flexible enough to adapt to changing conditions?
250. To assess accessibility / acceptability, these questions can be used:
- Do the implementers support the solution, perceiving it as worth their time and energy?
  - Are the risks manageable?
  - Will the solution benefit the people affected by the problem?
251. **Get confirmation from the complainant.** Receive written consent or disagreement of the complainant with the proposed solution. Have a meeting, discuss the option and its outcome with the complainant.
252. **Develop and implement a timebound action plan.** If the complainant agreed to the proposed solution, prepare timebound action plan, indicate required resources, and responsible parties to implement the decision made for the grievance resolution. An action plan shall indicate the necessary actions and consider the following questions:
- What actions or changes will occur?
  - Who will carry out these changes?
  - By when will they take place, and for how long?
  - What resources (e.g., money, staff) are needed to carry out these changes?
  - Communication (who should know what?)
253. **Complaint Closing and Reporting.** Upon execution of the timebound action plan:
- Send a written confirmation to the complainant about the undertaken actions and outcomes;
  - Have a meeting with the complainant to ensure that complainant's claims have been addressed in full and no further action is required, confirmed through a meeting protocol with the complainant;
254. **Prepare the grievance closing report with all documents filed for the case.** The essential components of a problem report include the following:
- Executive summary;
  - Background;
  - Review and assessment;
  - Course of action,
  - Recommendation, and schedule;
  - Conclusion.

## AIIB's Project-affected People's Mechanism

255. AIIB has project-affected people's mechanism<sup>24</sup>. 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).
256. 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

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<sup>24</sup> [PPM-policy.pdf \(aiib.org\)](#)

(CEIU) June 13, 2019”<sup>25</sup>.

257. Below is summary: The complaint may be sent to the 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 Centre, No.1 Tianchen East Road, Chaoyang  
District, Beijing 100101 Tel: +86-10-8358-0187  
Fax: +86-108358-0000  
Email: [ppm@aiib.org](mailto:ppm@aiib.org)

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

259. Complaints/appeals cannot be considered by the PPM, if (i) it does not relate to a project, that has been approved for AIIB funding or for which PSI has been disclosed;(ii) it is anonymous; (iii) it makes accusations of fraud, corruption or other prohibited methods or is related to procurement; and other situations.

## GRM Disclosure and Public Awareness

260. The EA will disclose the GRM on its website for the attention of public. The information given to the public should include the contact details of the GRC at the local level and the GRC at the Second level at the PCU and channels, through which the complainant can lodge their grievances, and the list of members of the GRC.

261. Information, regarding the GRM, should be communicated to the affected community at the earliest stage of the project by IA, during public consultations for social / resettlement and environmental impacts assessments, and the project engineering design and safeguard documents preparation. During these activities, information brochures, as well as verbal communication and other relevant media can be used.

262. The UJSC ensures that affected people are fully informed of their rights and procedures for addressing complaints whether verbally or in writing during consultation, DMS, and at the time of receiving compensation and resettlement assistance.

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<sup>25</sup> <https://www.aiib.org/en/policies-strategies/download/project-affected/PPM-RofP.pdf>

## Chapter 10: Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

263. The Project will establish systems for internal and external monitoring and evaluation. The main purpose of the monitoring and evaluation programme is to ensure that resettlement and acquisition of land and properties have been implemented in accordance with the provision of AIIB's ESP 2019, the laws of Uzbekistan and with this RAP.

264. **The objectives of the monitoring and evaluation programme are to**

- a. To ensure that the standard of living of AHs is restored or improved;
- b. To monitor whether or not the timelines are being met;
- c. To identify problems or potential problems;
- d. To identify immediate/rapid response methods to mitigate problems or potential problems, and
- e. To ensure that the GRM is functioning and grievances, if any, are being addressed timely and effectively.

### Internal Monitoring

265. The UJSC will conduct regular monitoring and assessment of project implementation process through following the procedures established and by the company.

266. To achieve the main purpose and objectives of internal monitoring the UJSC will ensure to provide significant attention to the following aspects of project implementation process:

- a. Frequency and quality of information campaign and consultations hold for project affected people
- b. Status of land acquisition and payments of compensations for project affected assets
- c. Status of provision of additional rehabilitation and mitigation measures
- d. Close monitoring of complaints and grievance management.

### Independent External Monitoring

267. The UJSC will deploy independent consultant to undertake External Monitoring and preparation of Final Compliance Report for Category A projects.

268. The tasks and responsibilities of the External Monitoring Consultant will be to minimum assess the following aspects:

- a. Identify the extent of compliance of the activities undertaken under the RAP implementation process with the AIIB ESP Procedures and Guidelines as set out in ESS 2. Involuntary Resettlement;
- b. Review the process of land legalization, transactions registration, assessment of the effectiveness and thoroughness of their implementation;

- c. Public meetings and information disclosure on proposed project, the level of accessibility for interested parties; efforts encouraging participatory involvement of APs/AHs in planning and implementation of resettlement plan;
- d. Project related institutional arrangements and the level of efforts of local governance in RAP implementation process; actions and efforts undertaken by the PCU to compensate APs according to the terms and conditions identified under the site-specific RAP stipulations;
- e. Conducting appropriate surveys to assess the satisfaction level of AP's;
- f. Review the accuracy of inventory of project affected assets and assess the fairness of calculation of compensation package per AH;
- g. Review 100% of complaints and assess the efficiency of grievance redress mechanism;
- h. Obtainment of the confirmation that 100% of APs received the assigned compensation;
- i. Assess the effectiveness of rehabilitation measures undertaken/to be undertaken to ensure income and livelihoods restoration of AHs;
- j. Provision of useful recommendations based on "lessons learned" which may be applied to future projects;
- k. A general assessment of the RAP implementation and recommendations to AIIB concerning the provision of the No Objection Letter to start the civil works.

## Reporting Requirements

269. The results of internal monitoring during RAP implementation as well as project related construction activities will be communicated with UJSC , and AIIB through the quarterly project implementation reports as well as semi-annual social monitoring reports (SSMR), to assess whether actual project impacts are adequately addresses, compensation payments disbursed, if due and grievance redress procedures are applied during the reporting period.
270. The information on possible social/economic impact incurred during earth works and project construction activities will be collected directly from the field by the Supervision Consultant and will be reported through the project Coordinator at the UJSC HQ on a monthly basis.
271. These monthly reports will then be quarterly consolidated by UJSC and submitted to AIIB.

## Capacity Building and Training in RP Implementation

272. To allow an effective execution of all LAR related tasks some expansion of the capacity on LAR currently available at UJSC may be needed. As soon as the Investment Program becomes effective, before the RAP preparation, once the IA's safeguards staff is on board, the UJSC will carry out with AIIB and the Construction Supervision Consultant assistance a capacity needs assessment and will define the capacity building activities and if needed the additional experts required. Financing for capacity building initiatives will be included under the capacity building component of the Investment Program.
273. All concerned staff at PCU and GRC will undergo a two days orientation training in AIIB Involuntary Resettlement Planning and implementation management to be provided either by a consultant hired by UJSC or by the Supervision Consultant's Social Safeguards and Resettlement expert. Training will cover the following topics:

- a. Principles and procedures of land acquisition;
- b. Public consultation and participation;
- c. Entitlements, compensation and assistance disbursement mechanisms;
- d. Grievance redress, and
- e. Monitoring of resettlement operations.

## Resettlement Budget and Financing

- 274. Site-specific RAP preparation and implementation costs, including cost of compensation and LAR administration, will be considered an integral part of the project cost and will be contributed as a counterpart fund by the Government of Uzbekistan. The funds allocated by MoF will be delivered to APs by UJSC .
- 275. Each site-specific RAP will include a budget section indicating (i) unit compensation rates for all affected items and allowances; (ii) methodology followed for the computation of unit compensation rates; and (iii) a cost table for all compensation expenses including administrative costs and contingencies. Costs for external monitoring tasks and for the preparation of surveys may be allocated under the MFF.
- 276. UJSC is responsible for ensuring timely allocation of funds by MoF needed for RAP implementation. Allocations will be reviewed twice a year based on the budget requirements indicated by the EA and AIIB. As per the LAR finances flow the budget for compensation and rehabilitation will be directly disbursed by UJSC to the AP.

## Annex 1. Grievance Lodging Form

Grievance reference number (to be completed by GRM Focal Point):			
Contact details (may be submitted anonymously)	Name (s):		
	Address:		
	Telephone:		
	Email:		
How would you prefer to be contacted (check one)	By mail/post: <input type="checkbox"/>	By phone: <input type="checkbox"/>	By email <input type="checkbox"/>
Preferred language	<input type="checkbox"/> Kazakh	<input type="checkbox"/> Russian	<input type="checkbox"/> other _____
Provide details of your grievance. Please describe the problem, who it happened to, when and where it happened, how many times, etc. Describe in as much detail as possible.			
What is your suggested resolution for the grievance if you have one? Is there something you would like Khokimyat or another party/person to do to solve the problem?			
How have you submitted this form to the project?	Website <input type="checkbox"/>	email <input type="checkbox"/>	By hand <input type="checkbox"/>
	In person <input type="checkbox"/>	By telephone <input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify) <input type="checkbox"/>
Who filled out this form (If not the person named above)?	Name and contact details:		
Signature			
Name of Focal Point person assigned responsibility			
Resolved or referred to GRC1?	<input type="checkbox"/> Resolved	<input type="checkbox"/> Referred	If referred, date:
Resolved referred to GRC2?	<input type="checkbox"/> Resolved	<input type="checkbox"/> Referred	If referred, date:
<b>Completion</b>			
Final resolution (briefly describe)			
	Short description	Accepted? (Y/N)	Acknowledgement signature
1 <sup>st</sup> proposed solution			
2 <sup>nd</sup> proposed solution			
3 <sup>rd</sup> proposed solution			

## Annex 2. Public consultation during RPF preparation Mahalla Sarabii, district Ellikkala

### **Minutes of the Public Consultation On Environment, Social and LAR issues**

#### **AIIB-funded project: development and modernization of drinking water supply and sewage systems in the Republic of Karakalpakstan**

Date: April 3, 2024

Time: 09:00-10:00

Location: Mahalla Sarabi, district Ellikkala, Republic of Karakalpakstan

#### **Participants:**

1. Local residents (in total, 8 participants; among them, 6 men and 2 women)
2. Chairperson of the Local Community, Mr. A. Buraddinov
3. Consultants of “Nazar Business and Technology” LLC (NBT): Mukhammad Umarov.

#### **Agenda:**

- Brief overview of project objectives and benefits
- Project-related environmental impact and mitigation measures
- Discussion on expected social and LAR impacts, activities related to the relocation of objects located within the project-affected area, eligibility, and principles of compensation defined in compliance with country legislation and AIIB IR guidelines; essence of the cut-off date, importance of participatory involvement of APs in DMS and all field surveys, and brief description of valuation methodology to be exercised during the determination of compensation unit rates;
- Grievance redress mechanism, its benefits and rules for lodging appeals, proposals, and complaints, and the grievance redress process
- Identification of the concerns of the local community and opportunities to support vulnerable groups and women within the project area
- Question-and-Answer Session

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On April 3, 2024, the formal public disclosure meeting was held in the Hall of Mahalla Sarabi. At the beginning of presentations, handout materials were provided to each and every participant.

Mr. Mukhammad Umarov opened the meeting and briefed the audience on the objectives of the pending project: to provide the local population with clean, high-quality drinking water and improve wastewater services. He highlighted the importance of the project for the local population and communities in the project area in terms of improving livelihood standards and the development of the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

He briefed the audience on the on the technical parameters of the proposed project, the scope of activities, expected environmental and social impacts, and proposed mitigation measures.

He also discussed mitigation and monitoring measures to be exercised during civil works to address the project environment and social impacts.

Mr. Umarov described the major aspects and objectives of the Resettlement Planning Framework t (RPF), prepared in compliance with AIIB guidelines for Involuntary Resettlement,

country legislation, and the best international practices. He described the activities undertaken during RPF preparation and the importance of planned field surveys to be undertaken in the future. During preparation, site-specific RAPs are required to define a fair compensation package for each and every project-affected household and legal or physical person.

Mr. Umarov continued the presentation of social and LAR impacts and touched upon the method of calculation of compensation unit rates for affected structures, annual crops, perennials and replacement saplings; spoke about the additional one-time allowance allocated for vulnerable and severely affected households, etc. Additionally, he explained the essence of the **cut-off date and the** method that will be exercised during the preparation of site-specific RAPs.

During the presentations, reference was made to the Grievance Redress Mechanism and the roles of Grievance Redress Commissions to be operating during the entire project cycle to allow any aggrieved person to lodge an appeal, proposal, or complaint related to environmental, social, or other project-related works. The benefits of the GRM mechanism to allow timely review and resolution of any complaints were clearly explained to the participants.

The Local Community chairman A. Buraddinov, and the participants of the meeting highly appreciated the work carried out by our government to provide the population with clean and high-quality drinking water and improve wastewater services.

After being informed about the project, the panel opened a question-and-answer session.

The participants were given the opportunity to express their opinion while answering the questions of the meeting organizers, as given below:

***Questions given to the participants:***

**1. Problems with drinking water in the neighbourhood: where is the water brought from, how far, how long does it take to bring water, and is there a sewage system?**

Sarabii Local Communities chairman made a speech and spoke in detail about the current state of drinking water supply in the neighborhood. The main water supply in the neighborhood is brought by underground wells and entrepreneurs. The price of 1 liter of water brought by entrepreneurs is around 150 soums. informed that the water extracted from the ground is mainly used for washing and washing dishes due to its high salt content.

**2. What is the status of women's employment in the neighbourhood? Where do they work, and in which areas?**

There are a total of 3165 women in the neighbourhood, of whom 1749 are under 30 years old. Women are mainly engaged in farming and animal husbandry in their homes. They said that in the future, entrepreneurs will build a 500-seat sewing workshop in the local Community area in order to provide employment to women.

**3. What are the initiatives in MFY to promote employment?**

In order to provide employment to the unemployed population, the local community is conducting negotiations with farms and peasant farms, as well as those engaged in other types of entrepreneurship. The neighbourhood will train unemployed women in various types of training courses free of charge to prepare them for employment.

**4. Are there employment centers? If so, is there a drinkable water system? What is the condition of the toilets?**



In the district, there are signs that help with unemployment. The conditions there are good. Every month, the neighbourhood provides this centre with information on jobs. vacancies. They take measures to provide employment to the citizens.

**5. Condition of drinking water and toilets in local kindergartens, schools, and medical centers.**

There are 5 schools, 2 kindergartens, and 1 medical institution in the neighbourhood, and They are also used by entrepreneurs who buy drinking water in cars. Public toilets are in good condition.

**6. What proposals are there for project support (social support, women's support)?**

The total number of low-income families (in the social register) in the neighbourhood is 175. There are 204 persons with disabilities, of which 37 are disabled in the first group and 71 are disabled in the 2nd group, and 96 are disabled in the 3rd group. The number of families included in the "Iron Register" by neighbourhood is 5, and the number of women included in the "Women's Register" is 154. Will practical assistance be provided in the project to provide employment to these workers, even partially.

***The questions raised by the participants and the answers provided by the organizers are listed below:***

**Question 1:** *Does the project fully cover the neighbourhood?*

**Answer:** Makhalla Sarabi is included in the project area, where a number of measures are planned to improve the supply of drinking water. A feasibility study (FS) for the project is currently being developed. Once the feasibility study is approved, detailed information will be provided on the scope of work that will be carried out in the mahallas included in the project area.

**Question 2:** *When will the project start?*

**Answer:** The project implementation period is set for 2025–2029. The specific date for the start of work is still to be defined by relevant authorities.

Once it is defined, all communities within the project area will be notified of pending field surveys. The important message is that prior to the commencement of any project-related civil works, a detailed, site-specific Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be prepared in compliance with AIIB relevant guidelines and country legislation. The RAP will be prepared by highly qualified and experienced experts who will conduct relevant detailed measurement surveys, a census, a socio-economic survey, a title deed search, and an inventory of all affected assets. Specifically for the site-specific RAP, the valuation report will be prepared by the independent professional appraisers, and the compensation unit rates will be defined per type of affected asset (land use rights, structures, improvements, annual and perennial crops, impact to business, loss of salary, wages, etc.). Based on these data, a detailed compensation budget will be developed to cover each affected household and/or affected business, and once the RAP and budget are finalized through additional public consultations, approved by relevant agencies, and cleared, each affected person or household will be notified on the commencement of RAP implementation to ensure all eligible APs are fully cash compensated prior to the commencement any civil works on a specific site.

**Question 3:** *Within the framework of the project, how much assistance will be provided to the unemployed population of the neighbourhood, i.e., women, and to the disabled?*

**Answer:** During the public consultations held in all makhallas included in the project area, such as our meeting today, proposals from the makhalla representatives will be summarized and forwarded to the project initiators. Naturally, the project pays attention to social issues, and these proposals are considered in the established order.

**Question 4: Does drinking water reach every household?**

**Answer:** As mentioned above, a feasibility study (FS) for the project is currently being developed. Once the feasibility study is approved, detailed information will be provided on the scope of work that will be carried out in the mahallas included in the project area.

**Question 5: Who will repair the roads when drinking water pipes are damaged?**

**Answer:** All roads damaged during the implementation of this project will be reinstated by the construction contractor, and the quality of repairs will be monitored by the construction supervision consultant company.

**Question 6: Who will pay for the damage to trees and buildings planted by residents for the purpose of water pipelines?**

**Answer:** As we have already explained, the site-specific Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will cover all affected assets (trees, buildings, etc.), and the possessors of such affected assets eligible for cash compensation will be included in the RAP. The compensation costs are incurred by the project execution agency. All damages to your property located within the project right of way will be cash compensated prior to the commencement of any civil works.

However, if any additional damages are incurred during the construction phase, the Grievance Redress Mechanism shall be used to report such damages for timely redress. All claims lodged to seek resolution of damages caused by the negligence of the contracting contractor will be recorded, examined on site, and resolved through the fair decision of the Grievance Redress Committees.

The construction contractor will be liable to cover the costs of repair and/or compensation for any damages to private or public assets caused by civil works. Anyhow, during RAP preparation and disclosure, more public consultations will be conducted, and local communities will be provided with more specific information when specific details on the scope of impact are made available.

**The list of the participants in the public consultation with signatures is attached**

**PARTICIPANT'S LIST / ҚАТНАШЧИЛАР РУЙХАТИ**

# / T/p	Name and Surname / Исм ва фамилияси	Position / Лавозими	Contact number / Телефон рақами	Signature / Имзоси
1	Буранаддинов Абдулқодир	Маҳалла раиси	97,353,16,77	
2	Майсенов Рашид	Хоким ўрдами	97,500,29,17	
3	Бабажанов Наҳрамон	Маҳалла раиси	97,788,06,74	
4	Экубов Илҳом	Маҳалла раиси		
5	Ходжакизов Бахтиёр	Маҳалла раиси	88,356,24,70	
6	Юсупова Хосият	Хоким ўрдами	97,355,79,32	
7	Рахмонов Соҳаб	Маҳалла раиси	94,599,74,88	
8	Хасенов Саломат	Маҳалла раиси	97,508,12,50	

**Photos of Public Consultation conducted on April 3, 2024 in Sarabi Public Community**



## Annex 3. Public consultation during RPF preparation Mahalla Bog-yop, district Turkul

### **Minutes of the Public Consultation On Environment, Social, and LAR issues for**

#### **AIIB-funded Project: Development and modernization of drinking water supply and sewage systems in the Republic of Karakalpakstan**

Date: April 3, 2024

Time: 10:15-11:10

Location: Mahalla Bog-yop, district – Turtkul, Republic of Karakalpakstan

#### **Participants:**

1. Local Residents (in total 8 participants; among them 4 men and 4 women)
2. Chairperson of Local Community, Mr. U. Qurbanboev
3. Consultants of “Nazar Business and Technology” LLC (NBT): Mukhammad Umarov

#### **Agenda:**

- Brief overview of Project objectives and benefits
- Project-related environmental impact and mitigation measures
- Discussion on expected social and LAR impacts, activities related to relocation of objects located within the project-affected area, eligibility, and principles of compensation defined in compliance with country legislation and AIIB IR guidelines; the essence of the cut-off date, Importance of participatory involvement of APs in DMS and all field surveys, a brief description of valuation methodology to be exercised during the determination of compensation unit rates;
- Grievance redress mechanism, its benefits, and rules for lodging appeals, proposals, and complaints, and grievance redress process
- Identification of concerns of the local community and opportunities to support vulnerable groups and women within the project area
- Question – Answer session

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On April 3, 2024, the formal Public Disclosure Meeting was held in the Meeting Hall of Mahalla Bog-yop. At the beginning of presentations, the handout materials were provided to each and every participant.

Mr. Mukhammad Umarov opened the meeting and briefed the audience on the objectives of the pending project, to provide the local population with clean and high-quality drinking water and improve wastewater services. He highlighted the importance of the project for the local population and communities within the project area in terms of improving livelihood standards and development of the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

He briefed the audience technical parameters of the proposed project, the scope of activities, expected environmental and social impacts, and proposed mitigation measures.

He also discussed mitigation and monitoring measures to be exercised during civil works to address project environment and social impacts.

Mr. Umarov described the major aspects and objectives of the Resettlement Planning Framework (RPF) prepared in compliance with AIIB guidelines for Involuntary Resettlement, country legislation, and the best international practice. He described the activities undertaken

during RPF preparation and the importance of planned field surveys to be undertaken in the future during preparation site-specific RAPs required to define fair compensation packages for each and every project-affected household and legal or physical person. Mr. Umarov continued the presentation of social and LAR impacts and touched upon the method of calculation of compensation unit rates for affected structures, annual crops, perennials, and replacement saplings; spoke about additional one-time allowance allocated for vulnerable and severely affected households, etc. Additionally, he explained the essence of the **cut-off date** and, the method that will be exercised during the preparation of site-specific RAPs.

During the presentations, reference was made to the Grievance Redress Mechanism and roles of Grievance Redress Commissions to be operating during the entire project cycle to allow any aggrieved person to lodge an appeal, proposal, complaint related to environmental, social, or other project-related works. The benefits of the GRM mechanism to allow timely review and resolution of any complaints were clearly explained to the participants.

The Local Community chairman U. Qurbanboev and the participants of the meeting highly appreciated the work carried out by our government to provide the population with clean and high-quality drinking water and improve wastewater services.

After informing about the project, the panel opened a question-answer session.

The participants were given the opportunity to express their opinions while answering the questions of the meeting organizers, as given below:

***Questions given to the participants:***

- 1. Problems with drinking water in the neighborhood, where is the water brought from, how far, how long does it take to bring water, and is there a sewage system?**

"Bor-yap" Local Communities chairman made a speech and spoke in detail about the current state of drinking water supply and sewerage in the neighborhood. The main water supply in the neighborhood is in good condition, but the lack of sewage meant that they used mainly the traditional method. He informed that it would be good if a sewage network was laid in the neighborhood as part of the project.

- 2. What is the status of women's employment in the neighborhood? Where do they work, and in which areas more?**

There are a total of 1180 women in the neighborhood, of which 556 are under 30 years old. Women are mainly engaged in farming, livestock, tailoring, selling food products in the markets, and a number of other jobs in their homes.

- 3. What are the initiatives in MFY to promote employment?**

Local Community negotiates with farms peasant farms and other types of entrepreneurs to provide employment to the unemployed population. The neighborhood will train unemployed people and women in a variety of training courses free of charge to employ them and in the future, practical assistance will be provided to supply them with appropriate work tools based on internal capabilities.

This year, Local Community Local Community has developed a number of measures to provide employment to the unemployed population. These are: providing 67 people with preferential loans, training 15 people for vocational and entrepreneurship, allocating subsidies for self-employment for 12 people, involving 14 women in cocooning activities, placing 28 people in permanent jobs, 15 women It is planned to provide them with employment by opening "Health promotion centers".

**4. Are there employment centers? If so, is there a drinkable water system? What is the condition of the toilets?**

In the district, there are centers that help with unemployment. The conditions there are good. Every month, the neighborhood provides this center with information on job vacancies. They take measures to provide employment to the unemployed.

**5. Condition of drinking water and toilets in local kindergartens, schools, and medical centers.**

There are 1 school, 2 kindergartens and 1 medical institution in the neighborhood, which are provided with drinking water. Public toilets are in good condition.

**6. What proposals are there for project support (social support, women's support)?**

The total number of low-income families in the neighborhood is 111. There are 101 persons with disabilities, of which 6 are disabled in the 1<sup>st</sup> group, 72 are disabled in the 2<sup>nd</sup> group and 1 are disabled in the 3<sup>rd</sup> group. The number of families included in the "Iron Register" by neighborhood is not available, and the number of women included in the "Women's Register" is 72. The total number of unemployed people in the neighborhood is 89 people.

**Suggestions:**

- Provision of practical assistance within the framework of the project to provide even partial employment to the unemployed in MFY (*building greenhouses, buying chickens and others for poultry farming*).
- Delivery of sewing machines, stoves, and other work tools by the project for the purpose of supporting women in need.
- Delivery of computers and office furniture to a female specialist working with women at the Local Community within the framework of the project.
- 9 women completed nursing courses in the neighborhood. To provide them with work tools to employ them.
- There is not a toilet for the workers in the neighborhood. Construction of toilets for use by Local Community workers and residents

***The questions raised by the participants and answers provided by the organizers are listed below:***

**Question 1:** *Does the project fully cover the neighborhood?*

**Answer:** Makhalla Bog-yop is included in the project area, where a number of measures are planned to improve the wastewater systems. A feasibility study (FS) for the project is currently being developed. Once the feasibility study is approved, detailed information will be provided on the scope of work that will be carried out in the mahallas included in the project area.

**Question 2:** *When will the project start?*

**Answer:** The project implementation period is set for 2025-2029. The specific date for the start of work is still to be defined by relevant authorities.

Once it is defined all communities within the project area will be notified of pending field surveys. The important message is that prior to the commencement of any project-related civil works, the detailed, site-specific Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be prepared, in compliance with AIIB relevant guidelines and country legislation. The RAP will be prepared by highly qualified and experienced experts who will conduct relevant detailed measurement surveys, census, socio-economic survey, title deed search, and inventory of all affected assets. Specifically for the site-specific RAP the Valuation Report will be prepared by the



independent professional appraisers and the compensation unit rates will be defined per each type of affected asset (land use right, structures, improvements, annual and perennial crops, impact to business and loss of salary, wages, etc.) Based on these data the detailed compensation budget will be developed to cover each affected household, and/or affected business and once the RAP and budget are finalized through additional public consultations, approved by relevant agencies, and cleared each affected person or household will be notified on commencement of RAP implementation to ensure all eligible APs are fully cash compensated prior to commencement any civil works on specific site.

**Question 3:** *Within the framework of the project, how much assistance will be provided to the unemployed population of the neighborhood, i.e. women, and to the disabled?*

**Answer:** During the public consultations held in all makhallas included in the project area, such as our meeting today, proposals from the makhalla representatives will be summarized and forwarded to the project initiators. Naturally, the project pays attention to social issues, and these proposals are considered in the established order.

**Question 4:** *Do wastewater services reach every household?*

**Answer:** As mentioned above, a feasibility study (FS) for the project is currently being developed. Once the feasibility study is approved, detailed information will be provided on the scope of work that will be carried out in the mahallas included in the project area.

**Question 5:** *Who will repair the roads when drinking water and wastewater pipes are damaged?*

**Answer:** All roads damaged during the implementation of this project will be reinstated by the Construction Contractor and the quality of repairs will be monitored by the Construction Supervision Consultant Company.


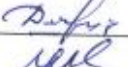
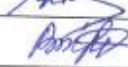
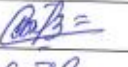

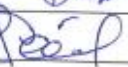


**Question 6:** *Who will pay for the damage to trees and buildings planted by residents for the purpose of water pipelines?*

**Answer:** As we have already explained the site-specific Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will cover all affected assets (trees, buildings and etc.) and the possessors of such affected assets eligible to cash compensation will be included in RAP. The compensation costs are incurred by Project Executing Agency. All damages to your property located within the project right of way will be cash compensated prior to the commencement of any civil works. However, if any additional damages are incurred during the construction phase, the Grievance Redress Mechanism shall be used to report such damages for timely redress. All claims lodged to seek resolution of damages caused by negligence of Construction Contractor will be recorded, examined on-site, and resolved through the fair decision of Grievance Redress Committees. The Construction Contractor will be liable to cover the costs of repair and/or compensation for any damages to private /public assets caused by civil works.

Anyhow, during RAP preparation and disclosure more public consultations will be conducted and local communities will be provided with more specific information when specific details on the scope of impact are made available.

The list of the participants in the public consultation with signatures is attached

PARTICIPANT'S LIST / ҚАТНАШЧИЛАР РҮЙХАТИ

# / T/p	Name and Surname / Исмн ва фамилияси	Position / Лавозими	Contact number / Телефон рақами	Signature / Имзоси
1	Қурбанбаев Чингиз	МФЙ раиси	99-957-01-12	
2	Қаблотов Руслан	МҲС Кооператор	94-006-29-64	
3	Мурталиева Сайёра	МФЙ хотинхўлар қарам.	91-385-94-38	
4	Рузиев Мохир	МФЙ елчи	91-256-50-98	
5	Ўзунов Саodat	МФЙ қарам.	97-348-30-11	
6	Ўмаров Тухтамон	МФЙ қарам.	91-260-18-56	
7	Раҳмонов Мурад	МФЙ ёшлар етакчи	93-770-97-12	
8	Аннабергенов Фуздек	Қорғашлик ва йўлбардорлик хизмати раҳбари	92702 3373	



**Photos of Public Consultation conducted on April 3, 2024, in Bog-yop Public Community**



## Annex 4. Public consultation during RPF preparation Mahalla Beruniy, district Turtkul

### **Minutes of the Public Consultation On Environment, Social and LAR issues for**

#### **AIIB funded Project: Development and modernization of drinking water supply and sewage systems in the Republic of Karakalpakstan**

Date: April 3, 2024

Time: 11:20-12:05

Location: Mahalla Beruniy, district – Turtkul Republic of Karakalpakstan

#### **Participants:**

1. Local Residents (in total 3 participants; among them 1 men and 2 women)
2. Chairperson of Local Community, Mr. B. Yusupov
3. Consultants of “Nazar Business and Technology” LLC (NBT): Mr. Mukhammad Umarov.

#### **Agenda:**

- Brief overview of Project objectives and benefits
- Project related environmental impact and mitigation measures
- Discussion on expected social and LAR impacts, activities related to relocation of objects located within the project-affected area, eligibility and principles of compensation defined in compliance with country legislation and AIIB IR guidelines; the essence of cut-off date, Importance of participatory involvement of APs in DMS and all field surveys, brief description of valuation methodology to be exercised during determination of compensation unit rates;
- Grievance redress mechanism, its benefits and rules for lodging appeals, proposals and complaints and grievance redress process
- Identification of concerns of local community and opportunities to support vulnerable groups and women within the project area
- Question – Answer session

---

On April 3, 2024 the formal Public Disclosure Meeting was held in the Meeting Hall of Mahalla “Beruniy”. At the beginning of presentations, the handout materials were provided to each and every participant.

Mr. Mukhammad Umarov opened the meeting and briefed the audience on the objectives of pending project, to provide local population with clean and high-quality drinking water and improve wastewater services. He highlighted importance of the project for the local population and communities with the project area in terms of improvement livelihood standards and development of Republic of Karakalpakstan.

He briefed the audience technical parameters of proposed project, scope of activities, expected environmental and social impacts and proposed mitigation measures.

He also discussed mitigation and monitoring measures to be exercised during civil works to address project environment and social impacts.

Mr. Umarov described major aspects and objectives of the Resettlement Planning Framework (RPF) prepared in compliance with AIIB guidelines for Involuntary Resettlement, country legislation and the best international practice. He described the activities undertaken during RPF preparation and the importance of planned field surveys to be undertaken in future during preparation site-specific RAPs required to define fair compensation package for each and every project affected household and legal or physical person.

Mr. Umarov continued the presentation of social and LAR impacts and touched upon the method of calculation of compensation unit rates for affected structures, annual crops, perennials and replacement saplings; spoke about additional one-time allowance allocated for vulnerable and severely affected households, etc. Additionally, he explained the essence of the **cut-off date and, the method** that will be exercised during preparation of site-specific RAPs.

During the presentations, reference was made to the Grievance Redress Mechanism and roles of Grievance Redress Commissions to be operating during the entire project cycle to allow any aggrieved person to lodge appeal, proposal, complaint related to environmental, social or other project related works. The benefits of GRM mechanism to allow timely review and resolution of any complaints was clearly explained to the participants.

The Local Community Chairman B. Yusupov and the participants of the meeting highly appreciated the work carried out by our government to provide the population with clean and high-quality drinking water and improve wastewater services.

After informing about the project, the panel opened a question-answer session.

The participants were given the opportunity to express their opinion while answering the questions of the meeting organizers, as given below:

***Questions given to the participants:***

1. **Problems with drinking water in the neighborhood, where is the water brought from, how far, how long does it take to bring water, is there a sewage system?**

"Beruniy" Local Communities chairman made a speech and spoke in detail about the current state of drinking water supply and sewerage in the neighborhood. The main water supply in the neighborhood is in good condition, but 1 km of pipe in 1 street needs to be renewed, he said. Also, the lack of sewerage in the area of the neighborhood meant that they mostly use the traditional method. He informed that it would be good if within the framework of the project, 1 km of pipe was renewed and a sewage network was laid in the neighborhood.

2. **What is the status of women's employment in the neighborhood? Where do they work, and in which areas more?**

There are total of 1585 women in the neighborhood, of which 835 are under 30 years old. Women are mainly engaged in farming, livestock, tailoring, selling food products in the markets, providing services and a number of other jobs in their home.

3. **What are the initiatives in MFY to promote employment?**

Local Community negotiates with farms and peasant farms and other types of entrepreneurs to provide employment to the unemployed population. The neighborhood will train unemployed people and women in varieties of training courses free of charge to employ them and in the future, practical assistance will be provided to supply them with appropriate work tools based on internal capabilities.

**4. Are there employment centers? If so, is there a drinkable water system? What is the condition of the toilets?**

In the district, there are centers that help with the unemployment. The conditions there are good. Every month, the neighborhood provides this center with information on job vacancies. They take measures to provide employment to the unemployed.

**5. Condition of drinking water and toilets in local kindergartens, schools and medical centers.**

There are 1 school, 2 kindergartens and 1 medical institution in the neighborhood, which are provided with drinking water. However, kindergarten No. 10 is under repair. There is no sports ground for children, there is drinking water, but it is disconnected because the meter is not installed. Toilets are not up to standard, there is no hot and cold water supply for children to wash.

**6. What proposals are there for project support (social support, women's support)?**

The total number of low-income families in the neighborhood is 136. There are 155 persons with disabilities, of which 5 are disabled in the 1<sup>st</sup> group, 148 are disabled in the 2<sup>nd</sup> group and 2 are disabled in the 3<sup>rd</sup> group. The number of families included in the "Iron Register" by neighborhood is 7, and the number of women included in the "Women's Register" is 92. The total number of unemployed people in the neighborhood is 111 people.

**Suggestions:**

- Provision of practical assistance within the framework of the project to provide even partial employment to the unemployed in MFY.
- Delivery of sewing machines, stoves and other work tools by the project for the purpose of supporting women in need.
- Kindergarten No. 10 needs help in equipping the sports field, repairing the toilets and providing hot and cold water for children to wash.

***The questions raised by the participants and answers provided by the organizers are listed below:***

**Question 1: *Does the project fully cover the neighborhood?***

**Answer:** Mahalla Beruniy is included in the project area, where a number of measures are planned to improve the wastewater systems. A feasibility study (FS) for the project is currently being developed. Once the feasibility study is approved, detailed information will be provided on the scope of work that will be carried out in the mahallas included in the project area.

**Question 2: *When will the project start?***

**Answer:** The project implementation period is set for 2025-2029. The specific date for start of work is still to be defined by relevant authorities.

Once it is defined all communities within the project area will be notified on pending field surveys. The important message is that prior to commencement of any project related civil works the detailed, site-specific Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be prepared, in compliance with AIIB relevant guidelines and country legislation. The RAP will be prepared by highly qualified and experience experts who will conduct relevant detailed measurement surveys, census, socio-economic survey, title deed search and inventory of all affected assets. Specifically for the site-specific RAP the Valuation Report will be prepared by the independent professional appraisers and the compensation unit rates will be defined per each type of affected asset (land use right, structures, improvements, annual and perennial crops, impact

to business and loss of salary, wages, etc.) Based on these data the detailed compensation budget will be developed to cover each affected household, and/or affected business and once the RAP and budget is finalized through additional public consultations, approved by relevant agencies and cleared each affected person or household will be notified on commencement of RAP implementation to ensure all eligible APs are fully cash compensated prior to commencement any civil works on specific site.

**Question 3:** *Within the framework of the project, how much assistance will be provided to the unemployed population of the neighborhood, i.e. women, and to the disabled?*

**Answer:** During the public consultations held in all mahallas included in the project area, such as our meeting today, proposals from the mahalla representatives will be summarized and forwarded to the project initiators. Naturally, the project pays attention to social issues, and these proposals are considered in the established order.

**Question 4:** *Do wastewater services reach every household?*

**Answer:** As mentioned above, a feasibility study (FS) for the project is currently being developed. Once the feasibility study is approved, detailed information will be provided on the scope of work that will be carried out in the mahallas included in the project area.

**Question 5:** *Who will repair the roads when drinking water and wastewater pipes are damaged?*

**Answer:** All road damaged during the implementation of this project will be reinstated by the Construction Contractor and quality of repairs will be monitored by Construction Supervision Consultant Company.

**Question 6:** *Who will pay for the damage to trees and buildings planted by residents for the purpose of water pipelines?*




**Answer:** As we have already explained the site-specific Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will cover all affected assets (trees, buildings and etc.) and the possessors of such affected assets eligible to cash compensation will be included in RAP. The compensation costs are incurred by Project Executing Agency. All damages to your property located within the project right of way will be cash compensated prior to commencement of any civil works.

However, if any additional damages are incurred during the construction phase, the Grievance Redress Mechanism shall be used to report such damages for timely redress. All claims lodged to seek resolution of damages caused by negligence of Construction Contractor will be recorded, examined on site, and resolved through the fair decision of Grievance Redress Committees.

Construction Contractor will be liable to cover the costs of repair and/or compensation of any damages to private /public assets caused by civil works.

Anyhow, during RAP preparation and disclosure more public consultations will be conducted and local communities will be provided with more specific information when specific details on the scope of impact are made available.

The list of the participants in the public consultation with signatures is attached

PARTICIPANT'S LIST / ҚАТНАШЧИЛАР РУЙХАТИ				
# / Т/р	Name and Surname / Исм ва фамилияси	Position / Лавозими	Contact number / Телефон рақами	Signature / Имзоси
1.	Тоҳиров Баҳорчир #6391100602	кўмак раиси	977895590	
2	Ҳамидов Ҳамид	иш узрлиги	90-662-33-62	
3	Намиров Дилор	хотин-қизлар	91-258-4769	

Photos of Public Consultation conducted on April 3, 2024 in Beruniy Public Community



## Annex 5. Public consultation during RPF preparation Mahalla Navoiy, district Amu Darya, RoK

### **Minutes of the Public Consultation On Environment, Social, and LAR issues for**

#### **AIIB-funded Project: Development and modernization of drinking water supply and sewage systems in the Republic of Karakalpakstan**

Date: April 3, 2024

Time: 12:45-13:30

Location: Mahalla Navoiy, district Amu Darya, Republic of Karakalpakstan

#### **Participants:**

1. Local residents (in total, 6 participants, among them 5 men and 1 woman)
2. Chairperson of the Local Community, Mr. Muratov
3. Consultants of “Nazar Business and Technology” LLC (NBT): Mukhammad Umarov.

#### **Agenda:**

- Brief overview of project objectives and benefits
- Project-related environmental impact and mitigation measures
- Discussion on expected social and LAR impacts, activities related to the relocation of objects located within the project-affected area, eligibility, and principles of compensation defined in compliance with country legislation and AIIB IR guidelines; essence of the cut-off date; importance of participatory involvement of APs in DMS and all field surveys, and brief description of valuation methodology to be exercised during the determination of compensation unit rates;
- Grievance redress mechanism, its benefits and rules for lodging appeals, proposals, and complaints, and the grievance redress process
- Identification of the concerns of the local community and opportunities to support vulnerable groups and women within the project area
- Question-and-Answer Session

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On April 4, 2024, the formal public Disclosure Meeting was held in Mahalla Navoiy. At the beginning of presentations, handout materials were provided to each and every participant.

Mr. Mukhammad Umarov opened the meeting and briefed the audience on the objectives of the pending project: to provide the local population with clean, high-quality drinking water and improve wastewater services. He highlighted the importance of the project for the local population and communities in the project area in terms of improving livelihood standards and the development of the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

He briefed the audience on the technical parameters of the proposed project, the scope of activities, expected environmental and social impacts, and proposed mitigation measures.

He also discussed mitigation and monitoring measures to be exercised during civil works to address the project environment and social impacts. Mr. Umarov described the major aspects

and objectives of the Resettlement Planning Framework (RPF), prepared in compliance with AIIB guidelines for Involuntary Resettlement, country legislation, and the best international practices. He described the activities undertaken during RPF preparation and the importance of planned field surveys to be undertaken in the future. During preparation, site-specific RAPs are required to define a fair compensation package for each and every project-affected household and legal or physical person.

Mr. Umarov continued the presentation of social and LAR impacts and touched upon the method of calculation of compensation unit rates for affected structures, annual crops, perennials and replacement saplings; spoke about the additional one-time allowance allocated for vulnerable and severely affected households, etc. Additionally, he explained the essence of the **cut-off date and the** method that will be exercised during the preparation of site-specific RAPs.

During the presentations, reference was made to the Grievance Redress Mechanism and the roles of Grievance Redress Commissions to be operating during the entire project cycle to allow any aggrieved person to lodge an appeal, proposal, or complaint related to environmental, social, or other project-related works. The benefits of the GRM mechanism for allowing timely review and resolution of any complaints were clearly explained to the participants.

The Local Community chairman S. Muratov, and the participants of the meeting highly appreciated the work carried out by our government to provide the population with clean and high-quality drinking water and improve wastewater services. After being informed about the project, the panel opened a question-and-answer session.

The participants were given the opportunity to express their opinion while answering the questions of the meeting organizers, as given below:

*Questions given to the participants:*

1. **Problems with drinking water in the neighborhood: where is the water brought from, how far, how long does it take to bring water, and is there a sewage system?**

"Navoiy" Local Communities chairman made a speech and spoke in detail about the current state of drinking water supply and sewerage in the neighborhood. The water supply in the neighborhood is partially provided. But the lack of sewage meant that they used mainly the traditional method. Water is also brought by entrepreneurs in the neighborhood. The price of 1 liter of water brought by entrepreneurs is around 150 UZS.

2. **What is the status of women's employment in the neighborhood? Where do they work, and in which areas?**

There are a total of 2264 women in the neighborhood, of whom 905 are under 30 years old. Women are mainly engaged in farming, livestock, tailoring, selling food products in markets, providing services, and a number of other jobs at home.

3. **What are the initiatives in MFY to promote employment?**

The local community negotiates with farms, peasant farms, and other types of entrepreneurs to provide employment to the unemployed population. The neighborhood will train unemployed people and women in a variety of training courses free of charge to employ them, and in the future, practical assistance will be provided to supply them with appropriate work tools based on their internal capabilities.

4. **Are there employment centers? If so, is there a drinkable water system? What is the condition of the toilets?**

In the district, there are centers that help with unemployment. The conditions there are good. Every month, the neighborhood provides this centre with information on job vacancies. They take measures to provide employment to the unemployed.



**5. Condition of drinking water and toilets in local kindergartens, schools, and medical centers.**

There are 2 schools, 2 kindergartens, and 1 medical institution in the neighborhood, and drinking water is available. Kindergarten No. 1 does not have hot water for washing children. In order to improve the supply of hot water for washing, it is necessary to bring at least an Ariston. Also, toilets are in a state of repair.

**6. What proposals are there for project support (social support, women's support)?**

The total number of unemployed people in the neighborhood is 57; 30 of them are women, and 27 are young people. There are 57 people with disabilities.

**Suggestions.**

Provision of practical assistance within the framework of the project to provide even partial employment to the unemployed in MFY.

Delivery of sewing machines and other work tools by the project to support women in need.

Equipping the sports field and repairing the toilet of kindergarten No. 1

Construction of a toilet for the use of employees and the population in the neighborhood.

***The questions raised by the participants and the answers provided by the organizers are listed below:***

**Question 1: *Does the project fully cover the neighborhood?***

**Answer:** Makhalla Navoiy is included in the project area, where a number of measures are planned to improve the wastewater systems. A feasibility study (FS) for the project is currently being developed. Once the feasibility study is approved, detailed information will be provided on the scope of work that will be carried out in the mahallas included in the project area.

**Question 2: *When will the project start?***

**Answer:** The project implementation period is set for 2025–2029. The specific date for the start of work is still to be defined by relevant authorities.

Once it is defined, all communities within the project area will be notified of pending field surveys.

The important message is that prior to the commencement of any project-related civil works, a detailed, site-specific Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be prepared in compliance with AIIB relevant guidelines and country legislation. The RAP will be prepared by highly qualified and experienced experts who will conduct relevant detailed measurement surveys, a census, a socio-economic survey, a title deed search, and an inventory of all affected assets. Specifically for the site-specific RAP, the valuation report will be prepared by the independent professional appraisers, and the compensation unit rates will be defined per type of affected asset (land use rights, structures, improvements, annual and perennial crops, impact to business, loss of salary, wages, etc.). Based on these data, a detailed compensation budget will be developed to cover each affected household and/or affected business, and once the RAP and budget are finalized through additional public consultations, approved by relevant agencies, and cleared, each affected person or household will be notified on the commencement of RAP implementation to ensure all eligible APs are fully cash compensated prior to the commencement any civil works on a specific site.

**Question 3: *Within the framework of the project, how much assistance will be provided to the unemployed population of the neighborhood, i.e., women, and to the disabled?***

**Answer:** During the public consultations held in all makhallas included in the project area, such as our meeting today, proposals from the makhalla representatives will be summarized and forwarded to the project initiators. Naturally, the project pays attention to social issues, and these proposals are considered in the established order.

**Question 4: Do wastewater services reach every household?**

**Answer:** As mentioned above, a feasibility study (FS) for the project is currently being developed. Once the feasibility study is approved, detailed information will be provided on the scope of work that will be carried out in the mahallas included in the project area.

**Question 5: Who will repair the roads when drinking water and wastewater pipes are damaged?**

**Answer:** All roads damaged during the implementation of this project will be reinstated by the construction contractor, and the quality of repairs will be monitored by the construction supervision consultant company.


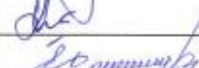
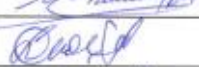



**Question 6: Who will pay for the damage to trees and buildings planted by residents for the purpose of water pipelines?**

**Answer:** As we have already explained, the site-specific Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will cover all affected assets (trees, buildings, etc.), and the possessors of such affected assets eligible for cash compensation will be included in the RAP. The compensation costs are incurred by the project execution agency. All damages to your property located within the project right of way will be cash compensated prior to the commencement of any civil works.

However, if any additional damages are incurred during the construction phase, the Grievance Redress Mechanism shall be used to report such damages for timely redress. All claims lodged to seek resolution of damages caused by the negligence of the contracting contractor will be recorded, examined on site, and resolved through the fair decision of the Grievance Redress Committees. The construction contractor will be liable to cover the costs of repair and/or compensation for any damages to private or public assets caused by civil works. Anyhow, during RAP preparation and disclosure, more public consultations will be conducted, and local communities will be provided with more specific information when specific details on the scope of impact are made available.

**The list of participants in the public consultation with signatures is attached.**

PARTICIPANT'S LIST / ҚАТНАШЧИЛАР РҮЙХАТИ

# / Т/р	Name and Surname / Исм ва фамилияси	Position / Лавозими	Contact number / Телефон рақами	Signature / Имзоси
1	Муратов Санжар	қоғам ёрдамчиси	97-356-51-51	
2	Ишқирово Тубахёр	хотин-қизлар раиси	93-203-43-47	
3	Жамуродов Қувват	ёшлар вақтинчи	94-142-60-38	
4	Дусланов Абдул	махолда раиси	93-742-28-77	
5	Матмурзаев Абдул	махолда раиси	94-594-44-34	
6	Саидов Абдул	махолда раиси	94-142-60-38	

**Photos of Public Consultation conducted on April 3, 2024 in Navoiy Public Community**



## Annex 6. Public consultation during RPF preparation Mahalla Ullibog, district Turkul

### **Minutes of the Public Consultation On Environment, Social, and LAR issues for**

#### **AIIB-funded Project: Development and modernization of drinking water supply and sewage systems in the Republic of Karakalpakstan**

Date: April 3, 2024

Time: 12:10-13:00

Location: Mahalla Ullibog, district Turtkul, Republic of Karakalpakstan

#### **Participants:**

1. Local residents (in total, 9 participants, among them 2 men and 7 women)
2. Chairperson of the Local Community, Mr. Yuldashev
3. Consultants of “Nazar Business and Technology” LLC (NBT): Mukhammad Umarov.

#### **Agenda:**

- A brief overview of project objectives and benefits
- Project-related environmental impact and mitigation measures
- Discussion on expected social and LAR impacts, activities related to the relocation of objects located within the project-affected area, eligibility, and principles of compensation defined in compliance with country legislation and AIIB IR guidelines; essence of the cut-off date; importance of participatory involvement of APs in DMS and all field surveys; and brief description of valuation methodology to be exercised during the determination of compensation unit rates;
- Grievance redress mechanism, its benefits and rules for lodging appeals, proposals, and complaints, and the grievance redress process
- Identification of the concerns of the local community and opportunities to support vulnerable groups and women within the project area
- Question-and-Answer Session

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On April 3, 2024, the formal public disclosure meeting was held in the Hall of Mahalla Ullibog. At the beginning of presentations, handout materials were provided to each and every participant.

Mr. Mukhammad Umarov opened the meeting and briefed the audience on the objectives of the pending project: to provide the local population with clean, high-quality drinking water and improve wastewater services. He highlighted the importance of the project for the local population and communities in the project area in terms of improving livelihood standards and the development of the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

He briefed the audience on the technical parameters of the proposed project, the scope of activities, expected environmental and social impacts, and proposed mitigation measures. He also discussed mitigation and monitoring measures to be exercised during civil works to address the project environment and social impacts. Mr. Umarov described the major aspects and objectives of the Resettlement Planning Framework (RPF), prepared in compliance with AIIB

guidelines for Involuntary Resettlement, country legislation, and the best international practices. He described the activities undertaken during RPF preparation and the importance of planned field surveys to be undertaken in the future. During preparation, site-specific RAPs are required to define a fair compensation package for each and every project-affected household and legal or physical person.

Mr. Umarov continued the presentation of social and LAR impacts and touched upon the method of calculation of compensation unit rates for affected structures, annual crops, perennials, and replacement saplings; spoke about the additional one-time allowance allocated for vulnerable and severely affected households, etc. Additionally, he explained the essence of the **cut-off date and the** method that will be exercised during the preparation of site-specific RAPs.

During the presentations, reference was made to the Grievance Redress Mechanism and the roles of Grievance Redress Commissions to be operating during the entire project cycle to allow any aggrieved person to lodge an appeal, proposal, or complaint related to environmental, social, or other project-related works. The benefits of the GRM mechanism for allowing timely review and resolution of any complaints were clearly explained to the participants.

The local community chairman, U. Yuldashev, and the participants of the meeting highly appreciated the work carried out by our government to provide the population with clean and high-quality drinking water and improve wastewater services.

After being informed about the project, the panel opened a question-and-answer session.

The participants were given the opportunity to express their opinion while answering the questions of the meeting organizers, as given below:

***Questions given to the participants:***

**1. Problems with drinking water in the neighborhood: where is the water brought from, how far, how long does it take to bring water, and is there a sewage system?**

"Ullibog" Local Communities chairman made a speech and spoke in detail about the current state of drinking water supply and sewerage in the neighborhood. The water supply in the neighborhood is partially provided. But the lack of sewage meant that they used mainly the traditional method. He informed me that it would be good if a sewage network was laid in the neighborhood as part of the project.

Drinking water in the neighborhood is obtained from underground wells and brought by entrepreneurs. The price of 1 liter of water brought by entrepreneurs is around 150 rupees. They informed me that because of the high salt content of underground water, it is mainly used for washing dishes.

**2. What is the status of women's employment in the neighborhood? Where do they work, and in which areas?**

There are a total of 3958 women in the neighborhood, of whom 2236 are under 30 years old. Women are mainly engaged in farming, livestock, tailoring, selling food products in markets, providing services, and a number of other jobs at home.

**3. What are the initiatives in MFY to promote employment?**

The local community negotiates with farms, peasant farms, and other types of entrepreneurs to provide employment to the unemployed population.

The neighborhood will train unemployed people and women in a variety of training courses free of charge to employ them, and in the future, practical assistance will be provided to supply them with appropriate work tools based on their internal capabilities.

**4. Are there employment centers? If so, is there a drinkable water system? What is the condition of the toilets?**

In the district, there are centers that help with unemployment. The conditions there are good. Every month, the neighborhood provides this centre with information on job vacancies. They take measures to provide employment to the unemployed.

**5. Condition of drinking water and toilets in local kindergartens, schools, and medical centers.**

There are 2 schools, 2 kindergartens, and 1 medical institution No. 45 in the neighborhood, and drinking water is also brought to them. There is no hot water for children to wash their hands in. In order to improve the supply of hot water for washing, it is necessary to bring at least an areston.

**6. What proposals are there for project support (social support, women's support)?**

The total number of low-income families in the neighborhood is 2. There are 91 persons with disabilities, of which 15 are disabled in the 1st group, 72 are disabled in the 2nd group, and 2 are disabled in the 3rd group. The number of families included in the "Iron Register" by neighborhood is 4, and the number of women included in the "Women's Register" is 164. The total number of unemployed people in the neighborhood is 131.

**Suggestions.**

- Provision of practical assistance within the framework of the project to provide even partial employment to the unemployed in MFY.
- Delivery of sewing machines, stoves, and other work tools by the project for the purpose of supporting women in need.
- Delivery of heating equipment to schools and kindergartens.
- Low-income families need financial assistance to repair their houses.

***The questions raised by the participants and the answers provided by the organizers are listed below:***

**Question 1: Does the project fully cover the neighborhood?**

**Answer:** Makhalla Ullibog is included in the project area, where a number of measures are planned to improve the supply of drinking water. A feasibility study (FS) for the project is currently being developed. Once the feasibility study is approved, detailed information will be provided on the scope of work that will be carried out in the mahallas included in the project area.

**Question 2: When will the project start?**

**Answer:** The project implementation period is set for 2025–2029. The specific date for the start of work is still to be defined by relevant authorities. Once it is defined, all communities within the project area will be notified of pending field surveys.

The important message is that prior to the commencement of any project-related civil works, a detailed, site-specific Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be prepared in compliance with AIIB relevant guidelines and country legislation. The RAP will be prepared by highly qualified and experienced experts who will conduct relevant detailed measurement surveys, a census, a socio-economic survey, a title deed search, and an inventory of all affected assets. Specifically for the site-specific RAP, the valuation report will be prepared by the independent professional appraisers, and the compensation unit rates will be defined per type of affected asset (land use rights, structures, improvements, annual and perennial crops, impact to business, loss of salary, wages, etc.). Based on these data, a detailed compensation budget will be developed to cover

each affected household and/or affected business, and once the RAP and budget are finalized through additional public consultations, approved by relevant agencies, and cleared, each affected person or household will be notified of the commencement of RAP implementation to ensure all eligible APs are fully cash compensated prior to the commencement of any civil works on a specific site.

**Question 3:** *Within the framework of the project, how much assistance will be provided to the unemployed population of the neighborhood, i.e., women, and to the disabled?*

**Answer:** During the public consultations held in all makhallas included in the project area, such as our meeting today, proposals from the makhalla representatives will be summarized and forwarded to the project initiators. Naturally, the project pays attention to social issues, and these proposals are considered in the established order.

**Question 4:** *Does drinking water reach every household?*

**Answer:** As mentioned above, a feasibility study (FS) for the project is currently being developed. Once the feasibility study is approved, detailed information will be provided on the scope of work that will be carried out in the mahallas included in the project area.

**Question 5:** *Who will repair the roads when drinking water pipes are damaged?*

**Answer:** All roads damaged during the implementation of this project will be reinstated by the construction contractor, and the quality of repairs will be monitored by the construction supervision consultant company.

**Question 6:** *Who will pay for the damage to trees and buildings planted by residents for the purpose of water pipelines?*

**Answer:** As we have already explained, the site-specific Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will cover all affected assets (trees, buildings, etc.), and the possessors of such affected assets eligible for cash compensation will be included in the RAP. The compensation costs are incurred by the project execution agency. All damages to your property located within the project right of way will be cash compensated prior to the commencement of any civil works.

However, if any additional damages are incurred during the construction phase, the Grievance Redress Mechanism shall be used to report such damages for timely redress. All claims lodged to seek resolution of damages caused by the negligence of the contracting contractor will be recorded, examined on site, and resolved through the fair decision of the Grievance Redress Committees.

The construction contractor will be liable to cover the costs of repair and/or compensation for any damages to private or public assets caused by civil works. Anyhow, during RAP preparation and disclosure, more public consultations will be conducted, and local communities will be provided with more specific information when specific details on the scope of impact are made available.



The list of the participants in the public consultation with signatures is attached

PARTICIPANT'S LIST / ҚАТНАШЧИЛАР РҮЙХАТИ

# / T/p	Name and Surname / Исмн ва фамилияси	Position/ Лавозими	Contact number / Телефон рақами	Signature / Имзоси
1.	Муродов Умарбек	Челубозорчи раиси	91 306-10-18	[Signature]
2.	Амиров Давлат	Матин-мулоҳазачи	90 575 70 95	[Signature]
3.	Исломов Азизбек	Ифр. мислихотари	88-508-21-21	[Signature]
4.	Душанов Фаррох	Маҳалла раиси	90-654-95-25	[Signature]
5.	Ҳамбурдыев Бонбон	Маҳалла раиси	99-122-34-14	[Signature]
6.	Матиндодов Рокнат	Маҳалла раиси	93-713-59-26	[Signature]
7.	Ахилматов Худайберг	Маҳалла раиси		[Signature]
8.	Ҳафизов Маъмур	Халқ. раиси	94-220-38-22	[Signature]
9.	Алибердиев Қўзбек	Тўртинчи сўх. қўшмаъхбор Ифр. мислихотари	99 722 93 43	[Signature]

Photos of Public Consultation conducted on April 3, 2024 in Ullibog Public Community





## Annex 7. Public consultation during RPF preparation Mahalla Jaykhun, district Takhiatosh

### **Minutes of the Public Consultation On Environment, Social and LAR issues for**

#### **AIIB-funded Project: Development and modernization of drinking water supply and sewage systems in the Republic of Karakalpakstan**

Date: April 3, 2024

Time: 17:10-17:50

Location: Mahalla Jaykhun, district – Takhiatosh, Republic of Karakalpakstan

#### **Participants:**

1. Local Residents (in total 5 participants; among them 3 men and 2 women)
2. Chairperson of Local Community, Mr. K. Japikov
3. Consultants of “Nazar Business and Technology” LLC (NBT): Azam Azimov.

#### **Agenda:**

- Brief overview of Project objectives and benefits
- Project-related environmental impact and mitigation measures
- Discussion on expected social and LAR impacts, activities related to relocation of objects located within the project-affected area, eligibility, and principles of compensation defined in compliance with country legislation and AIIB IR guidelines; the essence of the cut-off date, Importance of participatory involvement of APs in DMS and all field surveys, a brief description of valuation methodology to be exercised during the determination of compensation unit rates;
- Grievance redress mechanism, its benefits, and rules for lodging appeals, proposals, and complaints, and grievance redress process
- Identification of concerns of the local community and opportunities to support vulnerable groups and women within the project area
- Question – Answer session

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On April 3, 2024, the formal Public Disclosure Meeting was held in the Meeting Hall of Mahalla Jaykhun. At the beginning of presentations, the handout materials were provided to each and every participant.

Mr. Azam Azimov opened the meeting and briefed the audience on the objectives of the pending project, to provide the local population with clean and high-quality drinking water and improve wastewater services. He highlighted the importance of the project for the local population and communities within the project area in terms of improving livelihood standards and development of the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

He briefed the audience technical parameters of the proposed project, the scope of activities, expected environmental and social impacts, and proposed mitigation measures.

He also discussed mitigation and monitoring measures to be exercised during civil works to address project environment and social impacts.

Mr. Azimov described the major aspects and objectives of the Resettlement Planning Framework (RPF) prepared in compliance with AIIB guidelines for Involuntary Resettlement, country

legislation, and the best international practice. He described the activities undertaken during RPF preparation and the importance of planned field surveys to be undertaken in the future during preparation site-specific RAPs required to define fair compensation packages for each and every project-affected household and legal or physical person.

Mr. Azimov continued the presentation of social and LAR impacts and touched upon the method of calculation of compensation unit rates for affected structures, annual crops, perennials, and replacement saplings; spoke about additional one-time allowance allocated for vulnerable and severely affected households, etc. Additionally, he explained the essence of the **cut-off date**, a method that will be exercised during the preparation of site-specific RAPs.

During the presentations, reference was made to the Grievance Redress Mechanism and roles of Grievance Redress Commissions to be operating during the entire project cycle to allow any aggrieved person to lodge an appeal, proposal, complaint related to environmental, social, or other project-related works. The benefits of the GRM mechanism to allow timely review and resolution of any complaints were clearly explained to the participants.

The Local Community chairman K. Japikov and the participants of the meeting highly appreciated the work carried out by our government to provide the population with clean and high-quality drinking water and improve wastewater services.

After informing about the project, the panel opened a question-answer session.

The participants were given the opportunity to express their opinions while answering the questions of the meeting organizers, as given below:

***Questions given to the participants:***

**1. Problems with drinking water in the neighborhood, where is the water brought from, how far, how long does it take to bring water, and is there a sewage system?**

Residents of "Jayhun" MFY are provided with centralized drinking water, but despite this, there are problems with water supply in some remote areas. However, today there are no sewage networks in the neighborhood, and sewage disposal service is not established. Most of the residents of MFY discharge sewage into specially dug pits in their houses, as well as residents of multi-storey buildings, social facilities, and other industrial infrastructure discharge sewage into specially organized closed reservoirs (septic tanks) in the adjacent area. Reservoirs (septic tanks) are removed from the area using special sewage transport vehicles.

**2. What is the status of women's employment in the neighborhood? Where do they work, and in which areas more?**

Today, the total population of "Jaykhun" MFY is 6 771, of which 3 589 are women. According to official data, currently, the number of unemployed people is 284.

Women in the neighborhood are self-employed mainly by growing agricultural products (mainly root called "qizilmiya") in their houses and greenhouses.

**3. What are the initiatives in MFY to promote employment?**

The local community provides practical assistance in obtaining preferential loans on the basis of subsidies to women who are willing to work. In this case, at the expense of loans, women mainly buy sewing machines, hairdressing equipment, etc., and provide themselves self-employed in agriculture and livestock.

**4. Are there employment centers? If so, is there a drinkable water system? What is the condition of the toilets?**

There are no vocational training mono-centers in the neighborhood.

**5. Condition of drinking water and toilets in local kindergartens, schools, and medical centers.**

There are 2 kindergartens, which were renovated in 2023 and 1 school in the neighborhood. Facilities are provided with drinking water. Due to the lack of sewage systems, the toilets in these facilities are located in adjacent areas outside the building, most of which do not have heating systems and it is under repair. Wastewater is discharged into specially dug pits.

**6. What proposals are there for project support (social support, women's support)?**

To support employment, it is necessary to establish productions that provide employment to at least 10-15 people (women) in the neighborhood.

It is appropriate if within the framework of the project, providing vocational training and the donation of sewing machines, and hairdressing equipment to provide employment to women in need and included in the "Women's Register" in the "Jaykhun" MFY.

***The questions raised by the participants and answers provided by the organizers are listed below:***

**Question 1:** *Does the project fully cover the neighborhood?*

**Answer:** Makhalla Jaykhun is included in the project area, where a number of measures are planned to improve the supply of drinking water. A feasibility study (FS) for the project is currently being developed. Once the feasibility study is approved, detailed information will be provided on the scope of work that will be carried out in the mahallas included in the project area.

**Question 2:** *When will the project start?*

**Answer:** The project implementation period is set for 2025-2029. The specific date for the start of work is still to be defined by relevant authorities.

Once it is defined all communities within the project area will be notified of pending field surveys. The important message is that before the commencement of any project-related civil works, the detailed, site-specific Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be prepared, in compliance with AIIB relevant guidelines and country legislation. The RAP will be prepared by highly qualified and experienced experts who will conduct relevant detailed measurement surveys, census, socio-economic survey, title deed search, and inventory of all affected assets. Specifically for the site-specific RAP the Valuation Report will be prepared by the independent professional appraisers and the compensation unit rates will be defined per each type of affected asset (land use right, structures, improvements, annual and perennial crops, impact to business and loss of salary, wages, etc.) Based on these data the detailed compensation budget will be developed to cover each affected household, and/or affected business, and once the RAP and budget are finalized through additional public consultations, approved by relevant agencies, and cleared each affected person or household will be notified on commencement of RAP implementation to ensure all eligible APs are fully cash compensated before commencement any civil works on specific site.

**Question 3:** *Within the framework of the project, how much assistance will be provided to the unemployed population of the neighborhood, i.e. women, and to the disabled?*

**Answer:** During the public consultations held in all makhallas included in the project area, such as our meeting today, proposals from the makhalla representatives will be summarized and forwarded to the project initiators. Naturally, the project pays attention to social issues, and these proposals are considered in the established order.

**Question 4:** *Does drinking water reach every household?*

**Answer:** As mentioned above, a feasibility study (FS) for the project is currently being developed. Once the feasibility study is approved, detailed information will be provided on the scope of work that will be carried out in the mahallas included in the project area.

**Question 5:** *Who will repair the roads when drinking water pipes are damaged?*






**Answer:** All roads damaged during the implementation of this project will be reinstated by the Construction Contractor and the quality of repairs will be monitored by the Construction Supervision Consultant Company.

**Question 6:** *Who will pay for the damage to trees and buildings planted by residents for the purpose of water pipelines?*

**Answer:** As we have already explained the site-specific Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will cover all affected assets (trees, buildings and etc.), and the possessors of such affected assets eligible for cash compensation will be included in RAP. The compensation costs are incurred by the Project Executing Agency. All damages to your property located within the project right of way will be cash compensated prior to the commencement of any civil works. However, if any additional damages are incurred during the construction phase, the Grievance Redress Mechanism shall be used to report such damages for timely redress. All claims lodged to seek resolution of damages caused by negligence of Construction Contractor will be recorded, examined on-site, and resolved through the fair decision of Grievance Redress Committees. The Construction Contractor will be liable to cover the costs of repair and/or compensation for any damages to private /public assets caused by civil works. Besides, during RAP preparation and disclosure more public consultations will be conducted and local communities will be provided with more specific information when specific details on the scope of impact are made available.

**The list of the participants in the public consultation with signatures is attached**

PARTICIPANT'S LIST / ҚАТНАШЧИЛАР РУЙХАТИ

# / T/p	Name and Surname / Исми ва фамилияси	Position/ Лавозими	Contact number / Телефон рақами	Signature / Имзоси
1	Дусманов Р	инженер	99 541 9191	
2	Юсупов А	Мастер вода	91. 375 54 39	
3.	Хондеришова Н.	Кейхун мтн. б.м.и.р.	90 824-28-28	
4.	Хасенова К	Кейхун мтн. б.м.и.р.	90. 705-80-80	
5.	Намиров У	Кейхун мтн. б.м.и.р.	90. 706-64-66	

**Photos of Public Consultation conducted on April 3, 2024, in Jaykhun Public Community**





## Annex 8. Public consultation during RPF preparation Mahalla Turkiston, district Kungrad

### **Minutes of the Public Consultation On Environment, Social and LAR issues for**

#### **AIIB funded Project: Development and modernization of drinking water supply and sewage systems in the Republic of Karakalpakstan**

Date: April 3, 2024

Time: 11:50-12:30

Location: Mahalla Turkiston, district – Kungrad, Republic of Karakalpakstan

#### **Participants:**

1. Local Residents (in total 7 participants; among them 5 men and 2 women)
2. Chairperson of Local Community, Mrs. G. Jumaniyazova
3. Consultants of “Nazar Business and Technology” LLC (NBT): Azam Azimov.

#### **Agenda:**

- Brief overview of Project objectives and benefits
- Project-related environmental impact and mitigation measures
- Discussion on expected social and LAR impacts, activities related to relocation of objects located within the project- affected area, eligibility, and principles of compensation defined in compliance with country legislation and AIIB IR guidelines; essence of cut-off date, Importance of participatory involvement of APs in DMS and all field surveys, brief description of valuation methodology to be exercised during determination of compensation unit rates
- Grievance redress mechanism, its benefits, and rules for lodging appeals, proposals and complaints and grievance redress process
- Identification of concerns of local community and opportunities to support vulnerable groups and women within the project area
- Question – Answer session

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On April 3, 2024, the formal Public Disclosure Meeting was held in the Meeting Hall of Mahalla Turkistan. At the beginning of presentations, the handout materials were provided to every participant.

Mr. Azam Azimov opened the meeting and briefed the audience on the objectives of pending project, to provide local population with clean and high-quality drinking water and improve wastewater services. He highlighted importance of the project for the local population and communities with the project area in terms of improvement livelihood standards and development of Republic of Karakalpakstan. He briefed the audience technical parameters of proposed project, scope of activities, expected environmental and social impacts and proposed mitigation measures. He also discussed mitigation and monitoring measures to be exercised during civil works to address project environment and social impacts. Mr. Azimov described major aspects and objectives of Resettlement Planning Framework (RPF) prepared in compliance with AIIB guidelines for Involuntary Resettlement, country legislation and the best international practice. He described the activities undertaken during RPF preparation and the importance of planned field surveys to be undertaken in future during preparation site-specific RAPs required to define fair compensation package for every project affected household and legal or physical person. Mr. Azimov continued the presentation of social and LAR impacts and touched upon the method of calculation of

compensation unit rates for affected structures, annual crops, perennials, and replacement saplings; spoke about additional one-time allowance allocated for vulnerable and severely affected households, etc. Additionally, he explained the essence of the **cut-off date and, the method** that will be exercised during the preparation of site-specific RAPs.

During the presentations, reference was made to the Grievance Redress Mechanism and roles of Grievance Redress Commissions to be operating during the entire project cycle to allow any aggrieved person to lodge appeal, proposal, complaint related to environmental, social or other project related works. The benefits of the GRM mechanism to allow timely review and resolution of any complaints was clearly explained to the participants. The Local Community chairman G. Jumaniyazova and the participants of the meeting highly appreciated the work carried out by our government to provide the population with clean and high-quality drinking water and improve wastewater services.

After informing about the project, the panel opened a question-answer session.

The participants were given the opportunity to express their opinions while answering the questions of the meeting organizers, as given below:

***Questions are given to the participants:***

**1. Problems with drinking water in the neighborhood, where is the water brought from, how far, how long does it take to bring water, is there a sewage system?**

Today, the total number of households in the MFY "Turkiston" is 1,097 (including 24 in multi-storey buildings and 1,073 in courtyards). Most of MFY is supplied with centralized drinking water, no problems. Only about 150 new houses built in the remote areas of MFY in recent years are not supplied with centralized drinking water. They buy drinking water for consumption from a distance of 1-2 km. For daily household needs, they use wells dug in their houses.

Today, there are no sewage networks in the neighborhood, and sewage disposal service is not established. Most of the residents of MFY discharge sewage into specially dug pits in their houses, as well as residents of multi-storey buildings, social facilities and other industrial infrastructure discharge sewage into specially organized closed reservoirs (septic tanks) in the adjacent area. Reservoirs (septic tanks) are removed from the area using special sewage transport vehicles.

**2. What is the status of women's employment in the neighborhood? Where do they work, and in which areas more?**

Today, the total population of "Turkiston" MFY is 5 453, of which 2 763 are women. According to official data, currently, the number of unemployed women is 45 and all of them expressed their desire to work. Employed or self-employed women are mainly engaged in sewing, trade and household chores and farming at their houses.

**3. What are the initiatives in MFY to promote employment?**

The local community provides practical assistance in obtaining preferential loans on the basis of subsidies to women who are willing to work. In this case, at the expense of loans, women mainly buy sewing machines, hairdressing equipment, etc. and provide themselves with work.

**4. Are there employment centers? If so, is there a drinkable water system? What is the condition of the toilets?**

There are no any vocational training mono-centers in the neighborhood. Based on the recommendation by the MFY, women usually study for a profession at the mono-center located in the "Sanat" MFY. In 2023, 20 women learned tailoring and hairdressing in this mono-center.

**5. Condition of drinking water and toilets in local kindergartens, schools and medical centers.**

There are 3 private kindergartens and 2 schools in the neighborhood. All facilities are provided with drinking water. Due to the lack of sewage systems, the toilets in these facilities are located in adjacent areas outside the building, most of which do not have heating systems and it is under repair. Wastewater is discharged into specially dug pits

**6. What proposals are there for project support (social support, women's support)?**

The chairman of the "Turkestan" MFY made a proposal about building a playground in the neighborhood, within the framework of the project, due to the lack of a children's playground in the neighborhood. "Turkistan" MFY office has no toilets so they use the toilet of the school next to the MFY. Since many events are held in the MFY office, the office is constantly visited by young and old, men and women, it is desirable to help repair the toilet of this office and provide the necessary conditions within the framework of the project.

***The questions raised by the participants and answers provided by the organizers are listed below:***

**Question 1:** *Does the project fully cover the neighborhood?*

**Answer:** Makhalla Turkistan is included in the project area, where a number of measures are planned to improve the wastewater systems. A feasibility study (FS) for the project is currently being developed. Once the feasibility study is approved, detailed information will be provided on the scope of work that will be carried out in the mahallas included in the project area.

**Question 2:** *When will the project start?*

**Answer:** The project implementation period is set for 2025-2029. The specific date for start of work is still to be defined by relevant authorities. Once it is defined all communities within the project area will be notified on pending field surveys. The important message is that prior to commencement of any project related civil works the detailed, site-specific Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be prepared, in compliance with AIIB relevant guidelines and country legislation. The RAP will be prepared by highly qualified and experience experts who will conduct relevant detailed measurement surveys, census, socio-economic survey, title deed search and inventory of all affected assets. Specifically for the site-specific RAP the Valuation Report will be prepared by the independent professional appraisers and the compensation unit rates will be defined per each type of affected asset (land use right, structures, improvements, annual and perennial crops, impact to business and loss of salary, wages, etc.). Based on these data the detailed compensation budget will be developed to cover each affected household, and/or affected business and once the RAP and budget is finalized through additional public consultations, approved by relevant agencies and cleared each affected person or household will be notified on commencement of RAP implementation to ensure all eligible APs are fully cash compensated prior to commencement any civil works on specific site.

**Question 3:** *Within the framework of the project, how much assistance will be provided to the unemployed population of the neighborhood, i.e. women, and to the disabled?*

**Answer:** During the public consultations held in all mahallas included in the project area, such as our meeting today, proposals from the mahalla representatives will be summarized and forwarded to the project initiators. Naturally, the project pays attention to social issues, and these proposals are considered in the established order.

**Question 4:** *Do wastewater services reach every household?*



**Answer:** As mentioned above, a feasibility study (FS) for the project is currently being developed. Once the feasibility study is approved, detailed information will be provided on the scope of work that will be carried out in the mahallas included in the project area.

**Question 5:** Who will repair the roads when drinking water and wastewater pipes are damaged?

**Answer:** All road damaged during the implementation of this project will be reinstated by the Construction Contractor and quality of repairs will be monitored by Construction Supervision Consultant Company.

**Question 6:** Who will pay for the damage to trees and buildings planted by residents for the purpose of water pipelines?

**Answer:** As we have already explained the site-specific Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will cover all affected assets (trees, buildings and etc.), and the possessors of such affected assets eligible to cash compensation will be included in RAP. Project Executing Agency incurs the compensation costs. All damages to your property located within the project right of way will be cash compensated prior to commencement of any civil works. However, if any additional damages are incurred during the construction phase, the Grievance Redress Mechanism shall be used to report such damages for timely redress. All claims lodged to seek resolution of damages caused by negligence of Construction Contractor will be recorded, examined on site, and resolved through the fair decision of Grievance Redress Committees. The Construction Contractor will be liable to cover the costs of repair and/or compensation of any damages to private /public assets caused by civil works. Anyhow, during RAP preparation and disclosure more public consultations will be conducted and local communities will be provided with more specific information when specific details on the scope of impact are made available.

**The list of the participants in the public consultation with signatures is attached**

PARTICIPANT'S LIST / ҚАТНАШЧИЛАР РҮЙХАТИ

# / Т/р	Name and Surname / Иسمи ва фамилияси	Position / Лавозими	Contact number / Телефон рақами	Signature / Имзоси
1	Исмаиловна Буржара	"Инжиристон" МДМ	94-144-16-04	Исмаиловна
	Жудайбериевна	Раиси		.
2	Исмаиловна	Маҳалла кенаси	94-843-19-55	Исмаиловна
	Сатмбалди	Бориси		
3	Татметдинов Аминбади	Маҳалла фаол	93-860-54-29	Татметдинов
4	Рахмонов Жадир	Маҳалла фаол	99-953-59-20	Рахмонов
5	Қиссов Абдураҳмон	Маҳалла фаол	91-383-54-20	Қиссов
6	Есимуратов Қасим	Маҳалла фаол		Есимуратов
7	Ишрақовна Қўнаровна	Маҳалла кенаси	91-842-09-21	Ишрақовна

**Photos of Public Consultation conducted on April 3, 2024 in Turkistan Public Community**



## Annex 9. Public consultation during RPF preparation in district Shumanay

### **Minutes of the Public Consultation On Environment, Social and LAR issues for**

#### **AIIB funded Project: Development and modernization of drinking water supply and sewage systems in the Republic of Karakalpakstan**

Date: April 3, 2024

Time: 14:20-15:10

Location: Shumanay district branch of "Karakalpak water supply" LLC, district – Shumanay, Republic of Karakalpakstan

#### **Participants:**

1. Local Residents (in total 5 participants; among them 5 men and 0 women)
2. Chairperson of Local Community of Ketenler, Mr. Sh. Bekmirzaev and assistant governor Kh. Eshanov
3. Assistant governor of Local Community of Madaniyat, Mr. I. Kholmurodov
4. Chairman of Shumanay district branch of "Karakalpak water supply" LLC Kurbanov Polat and chief engineer Boranbay Umrzakov.
5. Consultants of "Nazar Business and Technology" LLC (NBT): Azam Azimov.

#### **Agenda:**

- Brief overview of Project objectives and benefits
- Project related environmental impact and mitigation measures
- Discussion on expected social and LAR impacts, activities related to relocation of objects located within the project affected area, eligibility and principles of compensation defined in compliance with country legislation and AIIB IR guidelines; essence of cut-off date, Importance of participatory involvement of APs in DMS and all field surveys, brief description of valuation methodology to be exercised during determination of compensation unit rates;
- Grievance redress mechanism, its benefits and rules for lodging appeals, proposals and complaints and grievance redress process
- Identification of concerns of local community and opportunities to support vulnerable groups and women within the project area
- Question – Answer session

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On April 3, 2024 the formal Public Disclosure Meeting was held in the Meeting of Hall of Mahalla Ketenler. At the beginning of presentations, the handout materials were provided to each and every participant. Mr. Azam Azimov opened the meeting and briefed the audience on the objectives of pending project, to provide local population with clean and high-quality drinking water and improve wastewater services. He highlighted importance of the project for the local population and communities with the project area in terms of improvement livelihood standards and development of Republic of Karakalpakstan. He briefed the audience technical parameters of proposed project, the scope of activities, expected environmental and social impacts, and proposed mitigation measures. He also discussed mitigation and monitoring measures to be exercised during civil works to address project environment and social impacts. Mr. Azimov described major aspects and objectives of Resettlement Planning Framework (RPF) prepared in compliance with AIIB

guidelines for Involuntary Resettlement, country legislation and the best international practice. He described the activities undertaken during RPF preparation and the importance of planned field surveys to be undertaken in future during preparation site-specific RAPs required to define fair compensation packages for every project-affected household and legal or physical person.

Mr. Azimov continued the presentation of social and LAR impacts and touched upon the method of calculation of compensation unit rates for affected structures, annual crops, perennials and replacement saplings; spoke about additional one-time allowance allocated for vulnerable and severely affected households, etc. Additionally, he explained the essence of the **cut-off date and, the method** that will be exercised during preparation of site-specific RAPs.

During the presentations, reference was made to the Grievance Redress Mechanism and roles of Grievance Redress Commissions to be operating during the entire project cycle to allow any aggrieved person to lodge appeal, proposal, complaint related to environmental, social or other project related works. The benefits of GRM mechanism to allow timely review and resolution of any complaints was clearly explained to the participants.

The Local Community representatives and the participants of the meeting highly appreciated the work carried out by our government to provide the population with clean and high-quality drinking water and improve wastewater services.

After informing about the project, the panel opened a question-answer session.

The participants were given the opportunity to express their opinion while answering the questions of the meetings organizers, as given below:

***Questions given to the participants:***

**1. Problems with drinking water in the neighborhood, where is the water brought from, how far, how long does it take to bring water, is there a sewage system?**

44% of the population living in the territory of "Ketenler" MFY is provided with centralized drinking water. The rest of the population consumes water taken from wells. In this case, people living in the area where the quality of underground water is not suitable for consumption, go to the areas with better water quality (located at a distance of about 2-3 km) and bring water for their daily needs.

Residents of "Madaniyat" MFY are fully provided with centralized drinking water, there are no problems.

There are no sewage networks in the both local communities, and sewage disposal service is not established. Most of the residents of MFY discharge sewage into specially dug pits in their houses, as well as residents of multi-storey buildings, social facilities and other industrial infrastructure discharge sewage into specially organized closed reservoirs (septic tanks) in the adjacent area. Reservoirs (septic tanks) are removed from the area using special sewage transport vehicles.

**2. What is the status of women's employment in the neighborhood? Where do they work, and in which areas more?**

Today, the total population of "Ketenler" MFY is 5 777, of which 2 872 are women. According to official data, currently, the number of unemployed women is 94, approximately 15% of them are women. Employed women work in organizations in the neighborhood, as well as self-employed women who are mainly engaged in farming and animal livestock at their houses. Today, the total population of "Madaniyat" MFY is 3 321, of which 1 886 are women. According to official data, currently, the number of unemployed women is 41. Employed women work in organizations in the neighborhood, and self-employed women are mainly engaged in tailoring, trade and hairdressing.



### 3. What are the initiatives in MFY to promote employment?

MFY provide practical assistance in obtaining preferential loans on the basis of subsidies to women who are willing to work. In this case, at the expense of loans, women mainly buy sewing machines, hairdressing equipment, etc. and provide themselves self-employment in areas such as poultry and beekeeping.

### 4. Are there employment centers? If so, is there a drinkable water system? What is the condition of the toilets?

There are any single vocational training monocenters in the neighborhood. 1 private vocational training center was established in "Ketenler" MFY.

### 5. Condition of drinking water and toilets in local kindergartens, schools and medical centers

Facilities are provided with drinking water in "Ketenler" MFY neighborhoods. Due to the lack of sewage systems, the toilets in these facilities are located in adjacent areas outside the building, most of which do not have heating systems and it is under repair. Wastewater is discharged into specially dug pits.

### 6. What proposals are there for project support (social support, women's support)?

Community activists noted that the implementation of the project will really provide the population with clean and high-quality drinking water and improve wastewater services, ultimately creating decent living conditions for the population, as well as the preservation of the environment and nature. At the same time, in order for women to acquire a profession and get a decent job in the future or become self-employed, within the framework of the project, practical help was requested to organize productions that provide employment to at least 10-15 people (women) in the both neighborhoods.

***The questions raised by the participants and answers provided by the organizers are listed below:***

**Question 1:** *Does the project fully cover the neighborhood?*

**Answer:** Makhalla "Ketenler" is included in the project area, where a number of measures are planned to improve the supply of drinking water. A feasibility study (FS) for the project is currently being developed. Once the feasibility study is approved, detailed information will be provided on the scope of work that will be carried out in the mahallas included in the project area.

**Question 2:** *When will the project start?*

**Answer:** The project implementation period is set for 2025-2029. The specific date for start of work is still to be defined by relevant authorities.

Once it is defined all communities within the project area will be notified on pending field surveys. The important message is that prior to commencement of any project related civil works the detailed, site-specific Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be prepared, in compliance with AIIB relevant guidelines and country legislation. The RAP will be prepared by highly qualified and experience experts who will conduct relevant detailed measurement surveys, census, socio-economic survey, title deed search and inventory of all affected assets. Specifically for the site-specific RAP the Valuation Report will be prepared by the independent professional appraisers and the compensation unit rates will be defined per each type of affected asset (land use right, structures, improvements, annual and perennial crops, impact to business and loss of salary,

wages, etc.). Based on these data the detailed compensation budget will be developed to cover each affected household, and/or affected business and once the RAP and budget is finalized through additional public consultations, approved by relevant agencies and cleared each affected person or household will be notified on commencement of RAP implementation to ensure all eligible APs are fully cash compensated prior to commencement any civil works on specific site.

**Question 3:** *Within the framework of the project, how much assistance will be provided to the unemployed population of the neighborhood, i.e. women, and to the disabled?*

**Answer:** During the public consultations held in all mahallas included in the project area, such as our meeting today, proposals from the mahalla representatives will be summarized and forwarded to the project initiators. Naturally, the project pays attention to social issues, and these proposals are considered in the established order.

**Question 4:** *Does drinking water reach every household?*

**Answer:** As mentioned above, a feasibility study (FS) for the project is currently being developed. Once the feasibility study is approved, detailed information will be provided on the scope of work that will be carried out in the mahallas included in the project area.

**Question 5:** *Who will repair the roads when drinking water pipes are damaged?*

**Answer:** All road damaged during the implementation of this project will be reinstated by the Construction Contractor and quality of repairs will be monitored by Construction Supervision Consultant Company.

**Question 6:** *Who will pay for the damage to trees and buildings planted by residents for the purpose of water pipelines?*

**Answer:** As we have already explained the site-specific Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will cover all affected assets (trees, buildings and etc.) and the possessors of such affected assets eligible to cash compensation will be included in RAP. The compensation costs are incurred by Project Executing Agency. All damages to your property located within the project right of way will be cash compensated prior to commencement of any civil works. However, if any additional damages are incurred during the construction phase, the Grievance Redress Mechanism shall be used to report such damages for timely redress. All claims lodged to seek resolution of damages caused by negligence of Construction Contractor will be recorded, examined on-site, and resolved through the fair decision of Grievance Redress Committees. Construction Contractor will be liable to cover the costs of repair and/or compensation of any damages to private /public assets caused by civil works. Anyhow, during RAP preparation and disclosure more public consultations will be conducted and local communities will be provided with more specific information when specific details on the scope of impact are made available.

The list of the participants in the public consultation with signatures is attached

PARTICIPANT'S LIST / ҚАТНАШЧИЛАР РҮЙХАТИ

# / T/p	Name and Surname / Иси ва фамилияси	Position / Лавозими	Contact number / Телефон рақами	Signature / Имзоси
1	Белогорский Шафкат	кейинги оғзи	99.584.8149	
		данси		
2	Султанов Куднат	Кетилдер ОТИ	99.168.8701	
		Иф. ҳотини қилиши.		
3.	Хаммуратов Микат	Мадамат МТН	97.355-45-00	
		қўли ноздони		
4.	Сейтжанов Саломат	Мадамат МТН	99.374-35-30	
		насаф шеткиси		

**Photos of Public Consultation conducted on April 3, 2024 in Ketenler and Madaniyat Public Communities**



**Photo 1. Meeting with activists of "Madaniyat" MFY and "Ketenler" MFY in the building of Shumanay district branch of "Karakalpak water supply" LLC**



**Photo 2. Children's Music and Art School No. 13 located in the "Madaniyat" MFY**



(despite the fact that there are drinking water pipes inside the building, water does not flow from the taps)



**Photo 3. School No. 33 located in "Madaniyat" MFY**  
(although there are drinking water pipes inside the building, water does not flow from the taps, water is taken from the point outside the building shown in the picture)

## Annex 10. Public consultation during RPF preparation in Mahalla Turan, district Kungrad

### **Minutes of the Public Consultation On Environment, social, and LAR issues**

#### **AIIB-funded project: development and modernization of drinking water supply and sewage systems in the Republic of Karakalpakstan**

Date: April 3, 2024

Time: 10:30-11:30

Location: Mahalla Turan, district Kungrad, Republic of Karakalpakstan

#### **Participants:**

1. Local residents (in total, 15 participants; among them, 10 men and 5 women)
2. Chairperson of the Local Community, Mr. J. Otebaev
3. Consultants of “Nazar Business and Technology” LLC (NBT): Azam Azimov.

#### **Agenda:**

- A brief overview of project objectives and benefits
- Project-related environmental impact and mitigation measures
- Discussion on expected social and LAR impacts, activities related to the relocation of objects located within the project-affected area, eligibility, and principles of compensation defined in compliance with country legislation and AIIB IR guidelines; essence of the cut-off date, importance of participatory involvement of APs in DMS and all field surveys, and brief description of valuation methodology to be exercised during the determination of compensation unit rates;
- Grievance redress mechanism, its benefits and rules for lodging appeals, proposals, and complaints, and the grievance redress process
- Identification of the concerns of the local community and opportunities to support vulnerable groups and women within the project area
- Question-and-Answer Session

On April 3, 2024, the formal public disclosure meeting was held in the Meeting of Hall of Mahalla Turan. At the beginning of presentations, handout materials were provided to each and every participant. Mr. Azam Azimov opened the meeting and briefed the audience on the objectives of the pending project: to provide the local population with clean, high-quality drinking water and improve wastewater services. He highlighted the importance of the project for the local population and communities in the project area in terms of improving livelihood standards and the development of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. He briefed the audience on the on the technical parameters of the proposed project, the scope of activities, expected environmental and social impacts, and proposed mitigation measures. He also discussed mitigation and monitoring measures to be exercised during civil works to address the project environment and social impacts. Mr. Azimov described the major aspects and objectives of the Resettlement Planning Framework document (RPF), prepared in compliance with AIIB guidelines for Involuntary Resettlement, country legislation, and the best international practices. He described the activities undertaken during RPF preparation and the importance of planned field surveys to be undertaken in the future. During preparation, site-specific RAPs are required to define a fair compensation package for each and every project-affected household and legal or physical person. Mr. Azimov continued the presentation of social and LAR impacts and touched upon the method of calculation of compensation unit rates for affected structures, annual crops, perennials, and replacement saplings; spoke about the additional one-time allowance allocated for vulnerable and severely affected households, etc.

Additionally, he explained the essence of the **cut-off date and the** method that will be exercised during the preparation of site-specific RAPs.

During the presentations, reference was made to the Grievance Redress Mechanism and the roles of Grievance Redress Commissions to be operating during the entire project cycle to allow any aggrieved person to lodge an appeal, proposal, or complaint related to environmental, social, or other project-related works. The benefits of the GRM mechanism to allow timely review and resolution of any complaints were clearly explained to the participants.

The local community chairman, J. Otebaev, and the participants of the meeting highly appreciated the work carried out by our government to provide the population with clean and high-quality drinking water and improve wastewater services.

After being informed about the project, the panel opened a question-and-answer session. The participants were given the opportunity to express their opinion while answering the questions of the meeting organizers, as given below:

***Questions given to the participants:***

1. **Problems with drinking water in the neighborhood: where is the water brought from, how far, how long does it take to bring water, and is there a sewage system?**

Residents of "Turon" MFY are fully provided with centralized drinking water; there are no problems.

However, today there are no sewage networks in the neighborhood, and sewage disposal services are not established. Most of the residents of MFY discharge sewage into specially dug pits in their houses, as well as residents of multi-story buildings, social facilities, and other industrial infrastructure that discharge sewage into specially organized closed reservoirs (septic tanks) in the adjacent area. Reservoirs (septic tanks) are removed from the area using special sewage transport vehicles.

2. **What is the status of women's employment in the neighborhood? Where do they work, and in which areas?**

Today, the total population of "Turon" MFY is 2,552, of which 1,311 are women. According to official data, currently, the number of unemployed women is 39; 10 of them expressed their desire to work.

3. **What are the initiatives in MFY to promote employment?**

The local community provides practical assistance in obtaining preferential loans based on subsidies for women who are willing to work. In this case, at the expense of loans, women mainly buy sewing machines, hairdressing equipment, etc., and also provide self-employment in the fields of agriculture and livestock.

In addition, practical assistance will be provided in directing women who wish to learn a profession to monocenters.

4. **Are there employment centers? If so, is there a drinkable water system? What is the condition of the toilets?**

There are not any vocational training monocenters in the neighborhood. Based on the recommendation by the MFY, women usually study for a profession at the monocenter located in the "Sanat" MFY.

5. **Condition of drinking water and toilets in local kindergartens, schools, and medical centers**

There are 1 kindergarten, 1 music and art school, and 1 sports school for children and teenagers in the neighborhood. All facilities are provided with drinking water. Due to the lack of sewage systems, the toilets in these facilities are located in adjacent areas outside the building, most of which do not have heating systems and are under repair. Wastewater is discharged into specially dug pits.

**6. What proposals are there for project support (social support, women's support)?**

It is appropriate to support the renovation of the empty building in the office of the "Turon" MFY (shown in photo 2) within the framework of the project, as suggested by the community activists, that is, in order for women to acquire a profession and get a decent job in the future or become self-employed.

Also, the office toilet of the "Turon" MFY is located outside the building, has no heating system, and is under repair. Since many events are held in the MFY office and the office is constantly visited by young and old, men and women, it is desirable to help repair the toilet of this office and provide the necessary conditions within the framework of the project.

***The questions raised by the participants and the answers provided by the organizers are listed below:***

**Question 1:** *Does the project fully cover the neighborhood?*

**Answer:** Makhalla Turan is included in the project area, where a number of measures are planned to improve the wastewater systems. A feasibility study (FS) for the project is currently being developed. Once the feasibility study is approved, detailed information will be provided on the scope of work that will be carried out in the mahallas included in the project area.

**Question 2:** *When will the project start?*

**Answer:** The project implementation period is set for 2025–2029. The specific date for the start of work is still to be defined by relevant authorities.

Once it is defined, all communities within the project area will be notified of pending field surveys.

The important message is that prior to the commencement of any project-related civil works, a detailed, site-specific Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be prepared in compliance with AIIB relevant guidelines and country legislation. The RAP will be prepared by highly qualified and experienced experts who will conduct relevant detailed measurement surveys, a census, a socio-economic survey, a title deed search, and an inventory of all affected assets. Specifically for the site-specific RAP, the valuation report will be prepared by the independent professional appraisers, and the compensation unit rates will be defined per type of affected asset (land use rights, structures, improvements, annual and perennial crops, impact to business, loss of salary, wages, etc.). Based on these data, a detailed compensation budget will be developed to cover each affected household and/or affected business, and once the RAP and budget are finalized through additional public consultations, approved by relevant agencies, and cleared, each affected person or household will be notified on the commencement of RAP implementation to ensure all eligible APs are fully cash compensated prior to the commencement any civil works on a specific site.

**Question 3:** *Within the framework of the project, how much assistance will be provided to the unemployed population of the neighborhood, i.e., women, and to the disabled?*

**Answer:** During the public consultations held in all makhallas included in the project area, such as our meeting today, proposals from the makhalla representatives will be

summarized and forwarded to the project initiators. Naturally, the project pays attention to social issues, and these proposals are considered in the established order.

**Question 4:** *Do wastewater services reach every household?*

**Answer:** As mentioned above, a feasibility study (FS) for the project is currently being developed. Once the feasibility study is approved, detailed information will be provided on the scope of work that will be carried out in the mahallas included in the project area.

**Question 5:** *Who will repair the roads when drinking water and wastewater pipes are damaged?*

**Answer:** All roads damaged during the implementation of this project will be reinstated by the construction contractor, and the quality of repairs will be monitored by the construction supervision consultant company.


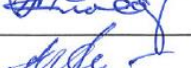

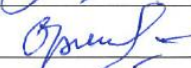
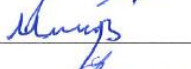
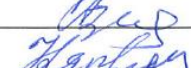
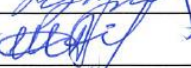


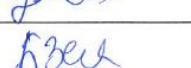
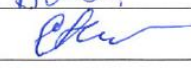
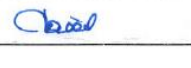



**Question 6:** *Who will pay for the damage to trees and buildings planted by residents for the purpose of water pipelines?*

**Answer:** As we have already explained, the site-specific Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will cover all affected assets (trees, buildings, etc.), and the possessors of such affected assets eligible for cash compensation will be included in the RAP. The compensation costs are incurred by the project execution agency. All damages to your property located within the project right of way will be cash compensated prior to the commencement of any civil works. However, if any additional damages are incurred during the construction phase, the Grievance Redress Mechanism shall be used to report such damages for timely redress. All claims lodged to seek resolution of damages caused by the negligence of the contracting contractor will be recorded, examined on site, and resolved through the fair decision of the Grievance Redress Committees. The construction contractor will be liable to cover the costs of repair and/or compensation for any damages to private or public assets caused by civil works. Besides, during RAP preparation and disclosure, more public consultations will be conducted, and local communities will be provided with more specific information when specific details on the scope of impact are made available.



The list of the participants in the public consultation with signatures is attached

PARTICIPANT'S LIST / ҚАТНАШЧИЛАР РҮЙХАТИ

# / T/p	Name and Surname / Иسمи ва фамилияси	Position / Лавозими	Contact number / Телефон рақами	Signature / Имзоси
1.	Оттебаев тенгисбай	Турани мейдораси	91393-25-44	
2.	Кайдаров Аманжол	Нафраси	90736 9989	
3.	Маматаев Махмудбай	Нафраси	90 422 37 68	
4.	Кариева Камолнай	Нафраси		
5.	Орозбаев Нуралло	Нафраси	90 994 40 57	
6.	Муртозаев мухтар	Нафраси	94 455 0072	
7.	Абдурипова Зайда	Нафраси		
8.	Кидирбаев Уралбай	Нафраси	91375 6521	
9.	Шамуратов Юсуббай	Нафраси	91-378-80-17	
10.	Доғутов Рамиз	Нафраси	9357121-56	
11.	Бекбаеваев Мусаб	Нафраси	9357121-56	
12.	Курбанбаев Нур	Нафраси		
13.	Бекжанова	Нафраси	93201 03 02	
14.	Сейтмухитов	Нафраси	98564 48 35	
15.	Э.И. Синайдинов	Хоким ёрдамчи	91.985-17-17	

Photos of Public Consultation conducted on April 3, 2024 in Turan Public Community





**Photo 1. Meeting with community activists of "Turon" MFY, Kongirot district**







**Photo. 2. Toilet in the office of the "Turon" MFY, Kongirot district and empty buildings in need of repair**



## Annex 11. Public consultation during RPF preparation in Mahalla Akmangit, district Nukus

### **Minutes of the Public Consultation On Environment, Social, and LAR issues for**

#### **AIIB-funded Project: Development and modernization of drinking water supply and sewage systems in the Republic of Karakalpakstan**

Date: April 3, 2024

Time: 17:00-18:00

Location: Mahalla Akmangit, district – Nukus, Republic of Karakalpakstan

#### **Participants:**

1. Local Residents (in total 8 participants; among them 2 men and 6 women)
2. Chairperson of Local Community, Mr. E. Allabergenov
3. Consultants of “Nazar Business and Technology” LLC (NBT): Mukhammad Umarov.

#### **Agenda:**

- Brief overview of Project objectives and benefits
- Project-related environmental impact and mitigation measures
- Discussion on expected social and LAR impacts, activities related to relocation of objects located within the project-affected area, eligibility, and principles of compensation defined in compliance with country legislation and AIIB IR guidelines; the essence of the cut-off date, Importance of participatory involvement of APs in DMS and all field surveys, a brief description of valuation methodology to be exercised during the determination of compensation unit rates;
- Grievance redress mechanism, its benefits, and rules for lodging appeals, proposals, and complaints, and grievance redress process
- Identification of concerns of the local community and opportunities to support vulnerable groups and women within the project area
- Question – Answer session

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On April 3, 2024, the formal Public Disclosure Meeting was held in the Meeting Hall of Mahalla Akmangit. At the beginning of presentations, the handout materials were provided to each and every participant.

Mr. Mukhammad Umarov opened the meeting and briefed the audience on the objectives of the pending project, to provide the local population with clean and high-quality drinking water and improve wastewater services. He highlighted the importance of the project for the local population and communities within the project area in terms of improving livelihood standards and development of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. He briefed the audience technical parameters of the proposed project, the scope of activities, expected environmental and social impacts, and proposed mitigation measures. He also discussed mitigation and monitoring measures to be exercised during civil works to address project environment and social impacts. Mr. Umarov described the major aspects and objectives of the Resettlement Planning Framework (RPF) prepared in compliance with AIIB guidelines for Involuntary Resettlement, country legislation, and the best international practice. He described the activities undertaken during RPF preparation and the importance of planned field surveys to be undertaken in the future during preparation site-specific RAPs required to define fair compensation packages for each and every project-

affected household and legal or physical person. Mr. Umarov continued the presentation of social and LAR impacts and touched upon the method of calculation of compensation unit rates for affected structures, annual crops, perennials, and replacement saplings; spoke about additional one-time allowance allocated for vulnerable and severely affected households, etc. Additionally, he explained the essence of the **cut-off date** and, the method that will be exercised during the preparation of site-specific RAPs.

During the presentations, reference was made to the Grievance Redress Mechanism and roles of Grievance Redress Commissions to be operating during the entire project cycle to allow any aggrieved person to lodge an appeal, proposal, complaint related to environmental, social, or other project-related works. The benefits of the GRM mechanism to allow timely review and resolution of any complaints were clearly explained to the participants.

The Local Community chairman E. Allabergenov and the participants of the meeting highly appreciated the work carried out by our government to provide the population with clean and high-quality drinking water and improve wastewater services.

After informing about the project, the panel opened a question-answer session.

The participants were given the opportunity to express their opinions while answering the questions of the meeting organizers, as given below:

***Questions given to the participants:***

**1. Problems with drinking water in the neighborhood, where is the water brought from, how far, how long does it take to bring water, and is there a sewage system?**

"Akmangit" Local Communities chairman made a speech and spoke in detail about the current state of drinking water supply in the neighborhood. The neighborhood has main water and there are also sewage networks in multi-storey buildings. However, 1 km of sewage networks of 6 multi-storey buildings are in need of repair. He said that this part needs to be repaired.

**2. What is the status of women's employment in the neighborhood? Where do they work, and in which areas more?**

There are a total of 3367 women in the neighborhood, of which 1087 are under 30 years old. Women are mainly engaged in farming in their houses, selling food in the markets, providing services, and several other jobs. Women are mainly engaged in farming, cattle breeding, and daily chores at their home.

**3. What are the initiatives in MFY to promote employment?**

Local Community negotiates with farms and peasant farms and other types of entrepreneurs to provide employment to the unemployed population. The neighborhood will train unemployed people and women in a variety of training courses free of charge to employ them and in the future, practical assistance will be provided to supply them with appropriate work tools based on internal capabilities.

**4. Are there employment centers? If so, is there a drinkable water system? What is the condition of the toilets?**

In the district, there are centers that help with unemployment. The conditions there are good. Every month, the neighborhood provides this center with information on job vacancies. They take measures to provide employment to the unemployed.

**5. Condition of drinking water and toilets in local kindergartens, schools and medical centers.**

There are 2 schools, 8 kindergartens and 1 medical institution in the neighborhood, which are provided with drinking water.

## 6. What proposals are there for project support (social support, women's support)?

The total number of low-income families (in the social register) in the neighborhood is 229. There are 92 persons with disabilities, of which 11 are disabled in the 1<sup>st</sup> group, 80 are disabled in the 2<sup>nd</sup> group and 1 is disabled in the 3<sup>rd</sup> group. The number of families included in the "Iron Register" by neighborhood is 19, and the number of women included in the "Women's Register" is 126. Will practical assistance be provided in the project to provide employment to the unemployed, even if only partially?

### Suggestions.

- Provision of practical assistance within the framework of the project to provide even partial employment to the unemployed in MFY.
- Delivery of sewing machines and other work tools by the project to support women in need.
- Equipment and sports ground around the multi-storey buildings in the neighborhood.

***The questions raised by the participants and answers provided by the organizers are listed below:***

**Question 1:** *Does the project fully cover the neighborhood?*

**Answer:** Makhalla Akmangit is included in the project area, where a number of measures are planned to improve the wastewater systems. A feasibility study (FS) for the project is currently being developed. Once the feasibility study is approved, detailed information will be provided on the scope of work that will be carried out in the mahallas included in the project area.

**Question 2:** *When will the project start?*

**Answer:** The project implementation period is set for 2025-2029. The specific date for the start of work is still to be defined by relevant authorities.

Once it is defined all communities within the project area will be notified of pending field surveys. The important message is that prior to the commencement of any project-related civil works the detailed, site-specific Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be prepared, in compliance with AIIB relevant guidelines and country legislation. The RAP will be prepared by highly qualified and experienced experts who will conduct relevant detailed measurement surveys, census, socio-economic survey, title deed search, and inventory of all affected assets. Specifically for the site-specific RAP the Valuation Report will be prepared by the independent professional appraisers and the compensation unit rates will be defined per each type of affected asset (land use right, structures, improvements, annual and perennial crops, impact to business and loss of salary, wages, etc.) Based on these data the detailed compensation budget will be developed to cover each affected household, and/or affected business and once the RAP and budget is finalized through additional public consultations, approved by relevant agencies, and cleared each affected person or household will be notified on commencement of RAP implementation to ensure all eligible APs are fully cash compensated prior to commencement any civil works on specific site.

**Question 3:** *Within the framework of the project, how much assistance will be provided to the unemployed population of the neighborhood, i.e. women, and to the disabled?*

**Answer:** During the public consultations held in all makhallas included in the project area, such as our meeting today, proposals from the makhalla representatives will be summarized and

forwarded to the project initiators. Naturally, the project pays attention to social issues, and these proposals are considered in the established order.

**Question 4:** Do wastewater services reach every household?

**Answer:** As mentioned above, a feasibility study (FS) for the project is currently being developed. Once the feasibility study is approved, detailed information will be provided on the scope of work that will be carried out in the mahallas included in the project area.

**Question 5:** Who will repair the roads when drinking water and wastewater pipes are damaged?

**Answer:** All roads damaged during the implementation of this project will be reinstated by the Construction Contractor and the quality of repairs will be monitored by the Construction Supervision Consultant Company.

**Question 6:** Who will pay for the damage to trees and buildings planted by residents for the purpose of water pipelines?

**Answer:** As we have already explained the site-specific Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will cover all affected assets (trees, buildings and etc.) and the possessors of such affected assets eligible to cash compensation will be included in RAP. The compensation costs are incurred by Project Executing Agency. All damages to your property located within the project right of way will be cash compensated prior to the commencement of any civil works. However, if any additional damages are incurred during the construction phase, the Grievance Redress Mechanism shall be used to report such damages for timely redress. All claims lodged to seek resolution of damages caused by negligence of Construction Contractor will be recorded, examined on-site, and resolved through the fair decision of Grievance Redress Committees. The Construction Contractor will be liable to cover the costs of repair and/or compensation for any damages to private /public assets caused by civil works. Importantly, during RAP preparation and disclosure more public consultations will be conducted and local communities will be provided with more specific information when specific details on the scope of impact are made available.

**The list of the participants in the public consultation with signatures is attached**

PARTICIPANT'S LIST / ҚАТНАШЧИЛАР РҮЙХАТИ

# / T/p	Name and Surname / Исми ва фамилияси	Position / Лавозими	Contact number / Телефон рақами	Signature / Имзоси
1	Ахмедовлар Эмрар	Ахмедовлар Эмрар	88 505-60-65	Эмрар
2	Алимова Аилар	Алимова Аилар	90 095 02 82	Аилар
3	Алимова Руж	Алимова Руж	97 650 00 40	Руж
4	Алимов Умар	Алимов Умар	97 241 12 00	Умар
5	Алимова Светлана	Алимова Светлана	90 654 90 65	Светлана
6	Алимова Умар	Алимова Умар	99 720 19 58	Умар
7	Алимова Сардор	Алимова Сардор	90 724 45 07	Сардор
8	Алимова Руж	Алимова Руж	91 870 95 05	Руж

**Photos of Public Consultation conducted on April 3, 2024, in Akmangit Public Community**



## Annex 12. Public consultation during RPF preparation in Mahalla Takhtakopir, district Takhtakopir

### **Minutes of the Public Consultation On Environment, Social and LAR issues for**

#### **AIIB funded Project: Development and modernization of drinking water supply and sewage systems in the Republic of Karakalpakstan**

Date: April 4, 2024

Time: 09:30-10:10

Location: Mahalla Takhtakopir, district – Takhtakopir, Republic of Karakalpakstan

#### **Participants:**

1. Local Residents (in total 12 participants; among them 9 men and 3 women)
2. Chairperson of Local Community, Mr. A. Nietullaev
3. Consultants of “Nazar Business and Technology” LLC (NBT): Azam Azimov.

#### **Agenda:**

- Brief overview of Project objectives and benefits
- Project-related environmental impact and mitigation measures
- Discussion on expected social and LAR impacts, activities related to relocation of objects located within the project-affected area, eligibility and principles of compensation defined in compliance with country legislation and AIIB IR guidelines; the essence of the cut-off date, Importance of participatory involvement of APs in DMS and all field surveys, a brief description of valuation methodology to be exercised during the determination of compensation unit rates;
- Grievance redress mechanism, its benefits, and rules for lodging appeals, proposals, and complaints, and grievance redress process
- Identification of concerns of the local community and opportunities to support vulnerable groups and women within the project area
- Question – Answer session

---

On April 4, 2024, the formal Public Disclosure Meeting was held in the Meeting of Hall of Mahalla Takhtakopir. At the beginning of the presentations, the handout materials were provided to every participant.

Mr. Azam Azimov opened the meeting and briefed the audience on the objectives of the pending project, to provide the local population with clean and high-quality drinking water and improve wastewater services. He highlighted the importance of the project for the local population and communities within the project area in terms of improving livelihood standards and development of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. He briefed the audience technical parameters of the proposed project, the scope of activities, expected environmental and social impacts, and proposed mitigation measures. He also discussed mitigation and monitoring measures to be exercised during civil works to address project environment and social impacts.

Mr. Azimov described the major aspects and objectives of the Resettlement Planning Framework (RPF) prepared in compliance with AIIB guidelines for Involuntary Resettlement, country legislation, and the best international practice. He described the activities undertaken during RPF preparation and the importance of planned field surveys to be undertaken in the future during preparation site-specific RAPs required to define fair compensation packages for every project-affected household and legal or physical person. Mr. Azimov continued the presentation of social and LAR impacts and touched upon the method of calculation of compensation unit rates for affected structures, annual crops, perennials, and replacement saplings; spoke about additional one-time allowance allocated for vulnerable and severely affected households, etc. Additionally, he explained the essence of the **cut-off date and, the** method that will be exercised during the preparation of site-specific RAPs. During the presentation, reference was made to the Grievance Redress Mechanism and roles of Grievance Redress Commissions to be operating during the entire project cycle to allow any aggrieved person to appeal a proposal, or complaint related to environmental, social, or other project-related works. The benefits of the GRM mechanism to allow timely review and resolution of any complaints were clearly explained to the participants.

The Local Community chairman A. Nietullaev and the participants of the meeting highly appreciated the work carried out by our government to provide the population with clean and high-quality drinking water and improve wastewater services.

After being informed about the project, the panel opened a question-answer session.

The participants were given the opportunity to express their opinions while answering the questions of the meeting organizers, as given below:

***Questions are given to the participants:***

1. **Problems with drinking water in the neighborhood, where is the water brought from, how far, how long does it take to bring water, and is there a sewage system?**

Residents of "Takhtakopir" MFY are provided with centralized drinking water, despite this, there are problems with water supply in some remote residential areas. However, today there are no sewage networks in the neighborhood, and sewage disposal service is not established. Most of the residents of MFY discharge sewage into specially dug pits in their houses, as well as residents of multi-story buildings, social facilities, and other industrial infrastructure discharge sewage into specially organized closed reservoirs (septic tanks) in the adjacent area. Reservoirs (septic tanks) are removed from the area using special sewage transport vehicles.

2. **What is the status of women's employment in the neighborhood? In which areas do they work, and in which ones more?**

Today, the total population of "Takhtakopir" MFY is 5,014, of which 2,412 are women. According to official data, there are currently 176 unemployed people, of which 104 are women. Women are mainly engaged in farming and animal husbandry in their homes.

3. **What are the initiatives in MFY to promote employment?**



The local community provides practical assistance in obtaining preferential loans based on subsidies to women who are willing to work. In this case, at the expense of loans, women mainly buy sewing machines, hairdressing equipment, etc., and also provide self-employment in the fields of agriculture and livestock.

In addition, practical assistance will be provided in directing women who wish to learn a profession to monocenters.

**4. Are there employment centers? If so, is there a drinkable water system? What is the condition of the toilets?**

There is 1 vocational education and training center on the territory of the neighborhood. Due to the lack of sewage networks in the neighborhood, the wastewater produced in social facilities, including the sewage water from toilets, is discharged into specially dug pits outside the building.

**5. Condition of drinking water and toilets in local kindergartens, schools, and medical centers.**

Facilities are supplied with drinking water (when water is supplied based on the schedule, reserve water is collected and used for consumption during the day). Due to the lack of sewage systems, the toilets in these facilities are located in adjacent areas outside the building, most of which do not have heating systems. Wastewater is discharged into specially dug pits.

**6. What proposals are there for project support (social support, women's support)?**

In order to support employment, it is necessary to organize productions that provide employment to women at least in the neighborhood. It is appropriate if within the framework of the project, providing vocational training and the donation of sewing machines, and hairdressing equipment to provide employment to women in need and included in the "Women's Register" in the "Takhtakopir" Local Community.

***The questions raised by the participants and answers provided by the organizers are listed below:***

**Question 1:** *Does the project fully cover the neighborhood?*

**Answer:** Makhalla Takhtakopir is included in the project area, where a number of measures are planned to improve the wastewater systems. A feasibility study (FS) for the project is currently being developed. Once the feasibility study is approved, detailed information will be provided on the scope of work that will be carried out in the mahallas included in the project area.

**Question 2:** *When will the project start?*

**Answer:** The project implementation period is set for 2025-2029. The specific date for the start of work is still to be defined by relevant authorities. Once it is defined all communities within the project area will be notified of pending field surveys. The important message is that prior to the commencement of any project-related civil works, the detailed, site-specific Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be prepared, in compliance with AIIB relevant guidelines and country legislation. The RAP

will be prepared by highly qualified and experienced experts who will conduct relevant detailed measurement surveys, census, socio-economic survey, title deed search, and inventory of all affected assets. Specifically for the site-specific RAP the Valuation Report will be prepared by the independent professional appraisers and the compensation unit rates will be defined per each type of affected asset (land use right, structures, improvements, annual and perennial crops, impact to business and loss of salary, wages, etc.) Based on these data the detailed compensation budget will be developed to cover each affected household, and/or affected business, and once the RAP and budget are finalized through additional public consultations, approved by relevant agencies, and cleared each affected person or household will be notified on commencement of RAP implementation to ensure all eligible APs are fully cash compensated prior to commencement any civil works on specific site.

**Question 3:** *Within the framework of the project, how much assistance will be provided to the unemployed population of the neighborhood, i.e. women, and the disabled?*

**Answer:** During the public consultations held in all mahallas included in the project area, such as our meeting today, proposals from the mahalla representatives will be summarized and forwarded to the project initiators. Naturally, the project pays attention to social issues, and these proposals are considered in the established order.

**Question 4:** *Do wastewater services reach every household?*

**Answer:** As mentioned above, a feasibility study (FS) for the project is currently being developed. Once the feasibility study is approved, detailed information will be provided on the scope of work that will be carried out in the mahallas included in the project area.

**Question 5:** *Who will repair the roads when drinking water and wastewater pipes are damaged?*




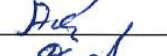







**Answer:** All roads that will be damaged during the implementation of this project to be reinstated by the Construction Contractor and the quality of repairs will be monitored by the Construction Supervision Consultant Company.

**Question 6:** *Who will pay for the damage to trees and buildings planted by residents for the purpose of water pipelines?*

**Answer:** As we have already explained the site-specific Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will cover all affected assets (trees, buildings, etc.), and the possessors of such affected assets eligible for cash compensation will be included in the RAP. Project Executing Agency incurs the compensation costs. All damages to your property located within the project right of way will be cash compensated prior to the commencement of any civil works. In case additional damages are incurred during the construction phase, the Grievance Redress Mechanism shall be used to report such damages for timely redress. All claims lodged to seek resolution of damages caused by negligence of Contraction Contractor will be recorded, examined on-site, and resolved through the fair decision of Grievance Redress Committees. The Construction Contractor will be liable to cover the costs of repair and/or compensation for any damages to private /public assets caused by civil works. During RAP preparation and disclosure more public consultations will be conducted and local communities will be provided with more specific information when specific details on the scope of impact are made available.

The list of the participants in the public consultation with signatures is attached

PARTICIPANT'S LIST / ҚАТНАШЧИЛАР РҮЙХАТИ

# / T/p	Name and Surname / Ими ва фамилияси	Position / Лавозими	Contact number / Телефон рақами	Signature / Имзоси
1.	Нигматуллаев Ахмедбай	Бухгалтер шраф	93 712 40 77	
2	Қайдарбеков Бади	Бухгалтер шраф	93 770 6503	
3	Султамбетов Қалабай	Технолог		
4.	Сейтмазарова А	1-синдик	93.776-26-75	
5	Тасмазаров Ч	Менеджер	93 487-8155	
6.	Сейтмазаров К.	Вуч	93.363.3306	
7	Алмжаров ЖС	ППЖ хизматкери	81435-15-69	
8	Абдукаримов Ч	Менеджер	99455-2152	
9.	Магдиров К.	пенсиякоринд	94-603-0962	
10	Б.Д.Сарсенбаев	проф. инос. ора	93 489-8562	
11	Б.Тамирбеков	Техник	97787-07-09	
12	Б.Кайназаров	СУБТАМИНАТИ ТУНАИ ФИЛИАЛ БОШ ИЖРА		

**Photos of Public Consultation conducted on April 4, 2024, in Takhtakopir Public Community**



## Annex 13. Public consultation during RPF preparation in Mahalla Kutli Meken, district Karaozak

### **Minutes of the Public Consultation On Environment, Social, and LAR issues for**

#### **AIIB-funded Project: Development and modernization of drinking water supply and sewage systems in the Republic of Karakalpakstan**

Date: April 4, 2024

Time: 10:50-11:30

Location: Mahalla Kutli Meken, district Karaozak, Republic of Karakalpakstan

#### **Participants:**

1. Local residents (in total, 5 participants, among them 4 men and 1 woman)
2. Chairperson of the Local Community, Mr. P. Kallibekov
3. Consultants of “Nazar Business and Technology” LLC (NBT): Azam Azimov.

#### **Agenda:**

- A brief overview of project objectives and benefits
- Project-related environmental impact and mitigation measures
- Discussion on expected social and LAR impacts, activities related to the relocation of objects located within the project-affected area, eligibility, and principles of compensation defined in compliance with country legislation and AIIB IR guidelines; essence of the cut-off date, importance of participatory involvement of APs in DMS and all field surveys, and brief description of valuation methodology to be exercised during the determination of compensation unit rates;
- Grievance redress mechanism, its benefits and rules for lodging appeals, proposals, and complaints, and the grievance redress process
- Identification of the concerns of the local community and opportunities to support vulnerable groups and women within the project area
- Question-and-Answer Session

On April 4, 2024, the formal public disclosure meeting was held in the Hall of Mahalla Kutli Meken. At the beginning of presentations, handout materials were provided to each and every participant. Mr. Azam Azimov opened the meeting and briefed the audience on the objectives of the pending project: to provide the local population with clean, high-quality drinking water and improve wastewater services. He highlighted the importance of the project for the local population and communities in the project area in terms of improving livelihood standards and the development of the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

He briefed the audience on the on the technical parameters of the proposed project, the scope of activities, expected environmental and social impacts, and proposed mitigation measures. He also discussed mitigation and monitoring measures to be exercised during civil works to address the project environment and social impacts.

Mr. Azimov described the major aspects and objectives of the Resettlement Planning Framework document (RPF), prepared in compliance with AIIB guidelines for Involuntary



Resettlement, country legislation, and the best international practices. He described the activities undertaken during RPF preparation and the importance of planned field surveys to be undertaken in the future. During preparation, site-specific RAPs are required to define a fair compensation package for each and every project-affected household and legal or physical person. Mr. Azimov continued the presentation of social and LAR impacts and touched upon the method of calculation of compensation unit rates for affected structures, annual crops, perennials, and replacement saplings; spoke about the additional one-time allowance allocated for vulnerable and severely affected households, etc. Additionally, he explained the essence of the **cut-off date and the** method that will be exercised during the preparation of site-specific RAPs.

During the presentations, reference was made to the Grievance Redress Mechanism and the roles of Grievance Redress Commissions to be operating during the entire project cycle to allow any aggrieved person to lodge an appeal, proposal, or complaint related to environmental, social, or other project-related works. The benefits of the GRM mechanism to allow timely review and resolution of any complaints were clearly explained to the participants.

The local community chairman, P. Kallibekov, and the participants of the meeting highly appreciated the work carried out by our government to provide the population with clean and high-quality drinking water and improve wastewater services.

After being informed about the project, the panel opened a question-and-answer session.

The participants were given the opportunity to express their opinion while answering the questions of the meeting organizers, as given below:

*Questions given to the participants:*

**1. Problems with drinking water in the neighbourhood: where is the water brought from, how far, how long does it take to bring water, and is there a sewage system?**

Approximately 56% of the population of "Kutli Meken" MFY is provided with centralized drinking water; however, there are problems with water supply in some remote areas. However, today there are no sewage networks in the neighbourhood, and sewage disposal services are not established. Most of the residents of MFY discharge sewage into specially dug pits in their houses, as well as residents of multi-story buildings, social facilities, and other industrial infrastructure that discharge sewage into specially organized closed reservoirs (septic tanks) in the adjacent area. Reservoirs (septic tanks) are removed from the area using special sewage transport vehicles.

**2. What is the status of women's employment in the neighbourhood? Where do they work, and in which areas?**

The total population of "Kutli Meken" MFY is 4,670 of which 2,321 are women. According to official data, currently, the number of unemployed people is 118. Women are mainly engaged in farming and animal husbandry in their homes.

**3. What are the initiatives in MFY to promote employment?**

The local community provides practical assistance in obtaining preferential loans based on subsidies for women who are willing to work. In this case, at the expense of loans, women mainly buy sewing machines, hairdressing equipment, etc., and also provide self-employment in the fields of agriculture and livestock.

In addition, practical assistance will be provided in directing women who wish to learn a profession to monocenters.

**4. Are there employment centers? If so, is there a drinkable water system? What is the condition of the toilets?**

There are no monocenters in the neighbourhood. Since there are no sewage networks in the neighbourhood, wastewater generated in social facilities, including sewage water from toilets, is discharged into specially dug pits outside the building.

**5. Condition of drinking water and toilets in local kindergartens, schools, and medical centers.**

Facilities are supplied with drinking water (when water is supplied based on the schedule, reserve water is collected and used for consumption during the day). Due to the lack of sewage systems, the toilets in these facilities are located in adjacent areas outside the building, most of which do not have heating systems. Wastewater is discharged into specially dug pits.

**6. What proposals are there for project support (social support, women's support)?**

Construction of a monocenter for vocational training of women in the neighbourhood in order to support employment.

***The questions raised by the participants and the answers provided by the organizers are listed below:***

**Question 1:** *Does the project fully cover the neighbourhood?*

**Answer:** Makhalla Kutli Meken is included in the project area, where a number of measures are planned to improve the wastewater systems. A feasibility study (FS) for the project is currently being developed. Once the feasibility study is approved, detailed information will be provided on the scope of work that will be carried out in the mahallas included in the project area.

**Question 2:** *When will the project start?*

**Answer:** The project implementation period is set for 2025–2029. The specific date for the start of work is still to be defined by relevant authorities.

Once it is defined, all communities within the project area will be notified of pending field surveys. The important message is that prior to the commencement of any project-related civil works, a detailed, site-specific Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be prepared in compliance with AIIB relevant guidelines and country legislation. The RAP will be prepared by highly qualified and experienced experts who will conduct relevant detailed measurement surveys, a census, a socio-economic survey, a title deed search, and an inventory of all affected assets. Specifically for the site-specific RAP, the valuation report will be prepared by the independent professional appraisers, and the compensation unit rates will be defined per type of affected asset (land use rights, structures, improvements, annual and perennial crops, impact to business, loss of salary, wages, etc.). Based on these data, a detailed compensation budget will be developed to cover each affected household and/or affected business, and once the RAP and budget are finalized through additional public consultations, approved by relevant agencies, and cleared, each affected person or household will be notified on the commencement of RAP implementation to ensure all eligible APs are fully cash compensated prior to the commencement any civil works on a specific site.

**Question 3:** *Within the framework of the project, how much assistance will be provided to the unemployed population of the neighbourhood, i.e., women, and to the disabled?*



**Answer:** During the public consultations held in all makhallas included in the project area, such as our meeting today, proposals from the makhalla representatives will be summarized and forwarded to the project initiators. Naturally, the project pays attention to social issues, and these proposals are considered in the established order.

**Question 4:** *Do wastewater services reach every household?*

**Answer:** As mentioned above, a feasibility study (FS) for the project is currently being developed. Once the feasibility study is approved, detailed information will be provided on the scope of work that will be carried out in the mahallas included in the project area.

**Question 5:** *Who will repair the roads when drinking water and wastewater pipes are damaged?*




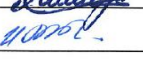

**Answer:** All roads damaged during the implementation of this project will be reinstated by the construction contractor, and the quality of repairs will be monitored by the construction supervision consultant company.

**Question 6:** *Who will pay for the damage to trees and buildings planted by residents for the purpose of water pipelines?*

**Answer:** As we have already explained, the site-specific Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will cover all affected assets (trees, buildings, etc.), and the possessors of such affected assets eligible for cash compensation will be included in the RAP. The compensation costs are incurred by the project execution agency. All damages to your property located within the project right of way will be cash compensated prior to the commencement of any civil works. However, if any additional damages are incurred during the construction phase, the Grievance Redress Mechanism shall be used to report such damages for timely redress. All claims lodged to seek resolution of damages caused by the negligence of the contracting contractor will be recorded, examined on site, and resolved through the fair decision of the Grievance Redress Committees. The construction contractor will be liable to cover the costs of repair and/or compensation for any damages to private or public assets caused by civil works. Anyhow, during RAP preparation and disclosure, more public consultations will be conducted, and local communities will be provided with more specific information when specific details on the scope of impact are made available.

**The list of the participants in the public consultation with signatures is attached**

PARTICIPANT'S LIST / ҚАТНАШЧИЛАР РҮЙХАТИ

# / Т/р	Name and Surname / Исм ва фамилияси	Position / Лавозими	Contact number / Телефон рақами	Signature / Имзоси
1.	Калимбетов Пури	Қ.ф.и.с. лек.	941471759	
2.	Ниязидинов Б.	Водок. инж.	906542966	
3.	Абдураҳмонов Б.	М.з. Қ.р. Б. вақ.	937741708	
4.	Якубов Эмир	Водок. инж.	933638855	
5.	Қорабаева Тўлқин	Қ.ф.и.с. лек.	97349-41-39	

**Photos of Public Consultation conducted on April 4, 2024 in Kutli Meken Public Community**



## Annex 14. Public consultation during RPF preparation in Mahalla Berdak, district Chimbay

### **Minutes of the Public Consultation On Environment, Social, and LAR issues for**

#### **AIIB-funded Project: Development and modernization of drinking water supply and sewage systems in the Republic of Karakalpakstan**

Date: April 4, 2024

Time: 12:45-13:30

Location: Mahalla Berdak, district – Chimbay, Republic of Karakalpakstan

#### **Participants:**

1. Local Residents (in total 2 participants; among them 1 men and 1 women)
2. Chairperson of Local Community, Mrs. F. Palvanova
3. Consultants of “Nazar Business and Technology” LLC (NBT): Azam Azimov.

#### **Agenda:**

- Brief overview of Project objectives and benefits
- Project-related environmental impact and mitigation measures
- Discussion on expected social and LAR impacts, activities related to relocation of objects located within the project-affected area, eligibility, and principles of compensation defined in compliance with country legislation and AIIB IR guidelines; the essence of a cut-off date, Importance of participatory involvement of APs in DMS and all field surveys, brief description of valuation methodology to be exercised during determination of compensation unit rates;
- Grievance redress mechanism, its benefits, and rules for lodging appeals, proposals, and complaints and grievance redress process
- Identification of concerns of the local community and opportunities to support vulnerable groups and women within the project area
- Question – Answer session

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On April 4, 2024, the formal Public Disclosure Meeting was held in the Meeting of Hall of Mahalla Berdak. At the beginning of the presentations, the handout materials were provided to every participant.

Mr. Azam Azimov opened the meeting and briefed the audience on the objectives of the pending project, to provide the local population with clean and high-quality drinking water and improve wastewater services. He highlighted the importance of the project for the local population and communities within the project area in terms of improving livelihood standards and development of the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

He briefed the audience technical parameters of the proposed project, the scope of activities, expected environmental and social impacts, and proposed mitigation measures.

He also discussed mitigation and monitoring measures to be exercised during civil works to address project environment and social impacts.

Mr. Azimov described the major aspects and objectives of the Resettlement Planning Framework (RPF) prepared in compliance with AIIB guidelines for Involuntary Resettlement, country legislation, and the best international practice. He described the activities undertaken during RPF preparation and the importance of planned field surveys to be undertaken in the future during preparation site-specific RAPs required to define fair compensation packages for each and every project-affected household and legal or physical person.

Mr. Azimov continued the presentation of social and LAR impacts and touched upon the method of calculation of compensation unit rates for affected structures, annual crops, perennials, and replacement saplings; he spoke about additional one-time allowance allocated for vulnerable and severely affected households, etc. Additionally, he explained the essence of the **cut-off date and, the** method that will be exercised during the preparation of site-specific RAPs.

During the presentations, reference was made to the Grievance Redress Mechanism and roles of Grievance Redress Commissions to be operating during the entire project cycle to allow any aggrieved person to appeal, propose, and complaint related to environmental, social, or other project-related works. The benefits of the GRM mechanism to allow timely review and resolution of any complaints were clearly explained to the participants.

The Local Community chairman F.Palvanova and the participant of the meeting highly appreciated the work carried out by our government to provide the population with clean and high-quality drinking water and improve wastewater services.

After being informed about the project, the panel opened a question-answer session.

The participants were given the opportunity to express their opinions while answering the questions of the meeting organizers, as given below:

***Questions are given to the participants:***

- 1. Problems with drinking water in the neighborhood, where is the water brought from, how far, how long does it take to bring water, and is there a sewage system?**

"Berdak" MFY has 829 households, of which 678 are supplied with centralized drinking water. The rest of the households consume water from wells. However, today there are no sewage networks in the neighborhood, and sewage disposal service is not established. Most of the residents of MFY discharge sewage into specially dug pits in their houses, as well as residents of multi-storey buildings, social facilities, and other industrial infrastructure discharge sewage into specially organized closed reservoirs (septic tanks) in the adjacent area. Reservoirs (septic tanks) are removed from the area using special sewage transport vehicles.

- 2. What is the status of women's employment in the neighborhood? Where do they work, and in which areas more?**

Today, the total population of “Berdak” MFY is 3 916, of which 1,956 are women. There are 113 women included in the "Women's Register". According to official data, currently, the number of unemployed people is 136. Women are mainly engaged in farming and animal husbandry in their homes.

### **3. What are the initiatives in MFY to promote employment?**

Local community provides practical assistance in obtaining preferential loans based on subsidies to women who are willing to work. In this case, at the expense of loans, women mainly buy sewing machines, hairdressing equipment, etc., also provide self-employment in the fields of agriculture and livestock.

In addition, practical assistance will be provided in directing women who wish to learn a profession to monocenters.

### **4. Are there employment centers? If so, is there a drinkable water system? What is the condition of the toilets?**

There are no mono-centers in the neighborhood. Since there are no sewage networks in the neighborhood, wastewater generated in social facilities, including sewage water from toilets, is discharged into specially dug pits outside the building.

### **5. Condition of drinking water and toilets in local kindergartens, schools and medical centers.**

Facilities are supplied with drinking water (when water is supplied based on the schedule, reserve water is collected and used for consumption during the day). Due to the lack of sewage systems, the toilets in these facilities are located in adjacent areas outside the building, most of which do not have heating systems. Wastewater is discharged into specially dug pits.

### **6. What proposals are there for project support (social support, women's support)?**

There is only 1 kindergarten in MFY area. Therefore, it was stated that kindergartens should be built in the neighbourhood. In addition, a proposal was made to establish a craft centre in the neighbourhood.

***The questions raised by the participants and answers provided by the organization are listed below:***

**Question 1:** *Does the project fully cover the neighborhood?*

**Answer:** Makhalla Berdak is included in the project area, where a number of measures are planned to improve the wastewater systems. A feasibility study (FS) for the project is currently being developed. Once the feasibility study is approved, detailed information will be provided on the scope of work that will be carried out in the mahallas included in the project area.

**Question 2:** *When will the project start?*

**Answer:** The project implementation period is set for 2025-2029. The specific date for start of work is still to be defined by relevant authorities. Once it is defined all communities

within the project area will be notified on pending field surveys. The important message is that prior to commencement of any project related civil works the detailed, site-specific Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be prepared, in compliance with AIIB relevant guidelines and country legislation. The RAP will be prepared by highly qualified and experienced experts who will conduct relevant detailed measurement surveys, census, socio-economic survey, title deed search and inventory of all affected assets. Specifically for the site-specific RAP the Valuation Report will be prepared by the independent professional appraisers and the compensation unit rates will be defined per each type of affected asset (land use right, structures, improvements, annual and perennial crops, impact to business and loss of salary, wages, etc.) Based on these data the detailed compensation budget will be developed to cover each affected household, and/or affected business and once the RAP and budget is finalized through additional public consultations, approved by relevant agencies and cleared each affected person or household will be notified on commencement of RAP implementation to ensure all eligible APs are fully cash compensated prior to commencement any civil works on specific site.

**Question 3:** *Within the framework of the project, how much assistance will be provided to the unemployed population of the neighborhood, i.e. women, and to the disabled?*

**Answer:** During the public consultations held in all mahallas included in the project area, such as our meeting today, proposals from the mahalla representatives will be summarized and forwarded to the project initiators. Naturally, the project pays attention to social issues, and these proposals are considered in the established order.

**Question 4:** *Do wastewater services reach every household?*

**Answer:** As mentioned above, a feasibility study (FS) for the project is currently being developed. Once the feasibility study is approved, detailed information will be provided on the scope of work that will be carried out in the mahallas included in the project area.

**Question 5:** *Who will repair the roads when drinking water and wastewater pipes are damaged?*

**Answer:** All roads which will be damaged during the implementation of this project will be reinstated by the Construction Contractor and the quality of repairs will be monitored by the Construction Supervision Consultant Company.

**Question 6:** *Who will pay for the damage to trees and buildings planted by residents for the purpose of water pipelines?*



**Answer:** As we have already explained the site-specific Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will cover all affected assets (trees, buildings, etc.), and the possessors of such affected assets eligible for cash compensation will be included in RAP. The compensation costs are incurred by the Project Executing Agency. All damages to your property located within the project right of way will be cash compensated prior to the commencement of any civil works. However, if any additional damages are incurred during the construction phase, the Grievance Redress Mechanism shall be used to report such damages for timely redress. All claims lodged to seek resolution of damages caused by negligence of Construction Contractor will be recorded, examined on-site, and resolved through the fair decision of Grievance Redress Committees.

The Construction Contractor will be liable to cover the costs of repair and/or compensation for any damages to private /public assets caused by civil works. During Anyhow, during

RAP preparation and disclosure more public consultations will be conducted and local communities will be provided with more specific information when specific details on the scope of impact are made available.

**The list of the participants in the public consultation with signatures is attached**

**PARTICIPANT'S LIST / ҚАТНАШЧИЛАР РҮЙХАТИ**

# / Т/р	Name and Surname / Иسمи ва фамилияси	Position/ Лавозими	Contact number / Телефон рақами	Signature / Имзоси
1.	Фатима Палванова	"Бердак" МФЙ райси	(90) 728-03-22	
2.	Ерназар Бердишуретов	Сўғ' таъминот' шукаси	(+99) 061-93-95	



**Photos of Public Consultation conducted on April 4, 2024 in Berdak Public Community**



## Annex 15. Public consultation during RPF preparation in Mahalla Kazanketgen, district Buzatov

### **Minutes of the Public Consultation On Environment, Social, and LAR issues for**

#### **AIIB funded Project: Development and modernization of drinking water supply and sewage systems in the Republic of Karakalpakstan**

Date: April 4, 2024

Time: 09:00-10:00

Location: Mahalla Kazanketgen, district – Buzatov, Republic of Karakalpakstan

#### **Participants:**

1. Local Residents (in total 9 participants; among them 8 men and 1 women)
2. Chairperson of Local Community, Mr. A. Ibragimov
3. Consultants of “Nazar Business and Technology” LLC (NBT): Mukhammad Umarov.

#### **Agenda:**

- Brief overview of Project objectives and benefits
- Project-related environmental impact and mitigation measures
- Discussion on expected social and LAR impacts, activities related to relocation of objects located within the project-affected area, eligibility, and principles of compensation defined in compliance with country legislation and AIIB IR guidelines; the essence of the cut-off date, Importance of participatory involvement of APs in DMS and all field surveys, a brief description of valuation methodology to be exercised during the determination of compensation unit rates;
- Grievance redress mechanism, its benefits, and rules for lodging appeals, proposals, and complaints, and grievance redress process
- Identification of concerns of the local community and opportunities to support vulnerable groups and women within the project area
- Question – Answer session

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On April 4, 2024, the formal Public Disclosure Meeting was held in the Meeting Hall of Mahalla Kazanketgen. At the beginning of the presentations, the handout materials were provided to every participant.

Mr. Mukhammad Umarov opened the meeting and briefed the audience on the objectives of the pending project, to provide the local population with clean and high-quality drinking water and improve wastewater services. He highlighted the importance of the project for the local population and communities within the project area in terms of the improvement of livelihood standards and development of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. He briefed the audience technical parameters of the proposed project, the scope of activities, expected environmental and social impacts, and proposed mitigation measures. He also discussed mitigation and monitoring measures to be exercised during civil works to address project environment and social impacts. Mr. Umarov described the major aspects and objectives of the Resettlement Planning Framework (RPF) prepared in compliance with AIIB guidelines for Involuntary Resettlement, country legislation, and the best international practice. He described the activities undertaken during RPF preparation and the importance of planned field surveys to

be undertaken in the future during preparation site-specific RAPs required to define fair compensation packages for every project-affected household and legal or physical person. Mr. Umarov continued the presentation of social and LAR impacts and touched upon the method of calculation of compensation unit rates for affected structures, annual crops, perennials, and replacement saplings; spoke about additional one-time allowance allocated for vulnerable and severely affected households, etc. Additionally, he explained the essence of the **cut-off date and, the** method that will be exercised during the preparation of site-specific RAPs.

During the presentations, reference was made to the Grievance Redress Mechanism and roles of Grievance Redress Commissions to be operating during the entire project cycle to allow any aggrieved person to lodge an appeal, proposal, complaint related to environmental, social, or other project-related works. The benefits of the GRM mechanism to allow timely review and resolution of any complaints were clearly explained to the participants.

The Local Community chairman A. Ibragimov and the participants of the meeting highly appreciated the work carried out by our government to provide the population with clean and high-quality drinking water and improve wastewater services.

After being informed about the project, the panel opened a question-answer session.

The participants were given the opportunity to express their opinions while answering the questions of the meeting organizers, as given below:

***Questions are given to the participants:***

1. **Problems with drinking water in the neighborhood, where is the water brought from, how far, how long does it take to bring water, and is there a sewage system?**

"Kazanketgen" Local Communities chairman made a speech and spoke in detail about the current state of drinking water supply and sewerage in the neighborhood. The water supply in the neighborhood is partially provided. However, the lack of sewage meant that they used mainly the traditional method.

2. **What is the status of women's employment in the neighborhood? Where do they work, and in which areas more?**

There are a total of 2737 women in the neighborhood, of which 1188 are under 30 years old. Women are mainly engaged in farming, livestock, tailoring, selling food products in the markets, providing services, and several other jobs in their homes.

3. **What are the initiatives in MFY to promote employment?**

Local Community negotiates with farms peasant farms and other types of entrepreneurs to employ the unemployed population. The neighborhood will train unemployed people and women in a variety of training courses free of charge to employ them and in the future, practical assistance will be provided to supply them with appropriate work tools based on internal capabilities.

4. **Are there employment centers? If so, is there a drinkable water system? What is the condition of the toilets?**

There are no mono-centers in the neighborhood. Since there are no sewage networks in the neighborhood, wastewater generated in social facilities, including sewage water from toilets, is discharged into specially dug pits outside the building.

**5. Condition of drinking water and toilets in local kindergartens, schools, and medical centers.**

There are 3 schools, 3 kindergartens, and 1 vocational school, 1 medical institution in the neighborhood, which are provided with drinking.

**6. What proposals are there for project support (social support, women's support)?**

The total number of low-income families in the neighborhood is 182. There are 151 persons with disabilities, of which 18 are disabled in the 1st group, 130 are disabled in the 2nd group and 3 are disabled in the 3rd group. The number of families included in the "Iron Register" by neighborhood is 5, and the number of women included in the "Women's Register" is 164. The total number of unemployed people in the neighborhood is 199 people.

**Suggestions.**

- Provision of practical assistance within the framework of the project to provide even partial employment to the unemployed in MFY.
- Delivery of sewing machines, ovens, and other work tools to support families in need included in the "Iron Register" by the project.
- Delivery of Ariston (heating equipment) to schools and kindergartens.

***The questions raised by the participants and answers provided by the organizers are listed below:***

**Question 1:** *Does the project fully cover the neighborhood?*

**Answer:** Makhalla Kazanketgen is included in the project area, where several measures are planned to improve the wastewater systems. A feasibility study (FS) for the project is currently being developed. Once the feasibility study is approved, detailed information will be provided on the scope of work that will be carried out in the mahallas included in the project area.

**Question 2:** *When will the project start?*

**Answer:** The project implementation period is set for 2025-2029. The specific date for the start of work is still to be defined by relevant authorities.

Once it is defined all communities within the project area will be notified of pending field surveys. The important message is that before the commencement of any project-related civil works, the detailed, site-specific Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be prepared, in compliance with AIIB relevant guidelines and country legislation. The RAP will be prepared by highly qualified and experienced experts who will conduct relevant detailed measurement surveys, census, socio-economic survey, title deed search, and inventory of all affected assets. Specifically for the site-specific RAP the Valuation Report will be prepared by the independent professional appraisers and the compensation unit rates will be defined per each type of affected asset (land use right, structures, improvements, annual and perennial crops, impact to business and loss of salary, wages, etc.) Based on these data the detailed compensation budget will be developed to cover each affected household, and/or affected business, and once the RAP and budget are finalized through additional public consultations, approved by relevant agencies, and cleared each affected person or household will be notified on commencement of RAP implementation to ensure all eligible APs are fully cash compensated prior to commencement any civil works on specific site.

**Question 3:** *Within the framework of the project, how much assistance will be provided to the unemployed population of the neighborhood, i.e. women, and the disabled?*

**Answer:** During the public consultations held in all mahallas included in the project area, such as our meeting today, proposals from the mahalla representatives will be summarized and

forwarded to the project initiators. Naturally, the project pays attention to social issues, and these proposals are considered in the established order.

**Question 4:** Do wastewater services reach every household?

**Answer:** As mentioned above, a feasibility study (FS) for the project is currently being developed. Once the feasibility study is approved, detailed information will be provided on the scope of work that will be carried out in the mahallas included in the project area.

**Question 5:** Who will repair the roads when drinking water and wastewater pipes are damaged?

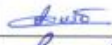




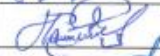
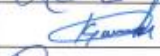

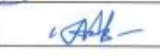
**Answer:** All roads that will be damaged during the implementation of this project are to be reinstated by the Construction Contractor and the quality of repairs will be monitored by the Construction Supervision Consultant Company.

**Question 6:** Who will pay for the damage to trees and buildings planted by residents for water pipelines?

**Answer:** As we have already explained the site-specific Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will cover all affected assets (trees, buildings, etc.), and the possessors of such affected assets eligible for cash compensation will be included in the RAP. Project Executing Agency incurs the compensation costs. All damages to your property located within the project right of way will be cash compensated before the commencement of any civil works. However, if any additional damages are incurred during the construction phase, the Grievance Redress Mechanism shall be used to report such damages for timely redress. All claims lodged to seek resolution of damages caused by negligence of Construction Contractor will be recorded, examined on-site, and resolved through the fair decision of Grievance Redress Committees. The Construction Contractor will be liable to cover the costs of repair and/or compensation for any damages to private /public assets caused by civil works. Anyhow, during RAP preparation and disclosure more public consultations will be conducted and local communities will be provided with more specific information when specific details on the scope of impact are made available.

**The list of the participants in the public consultation with signatures is attached**

PARTICIPANT'S LIST / ҚАТНАШЧИЛАР РҮЙХАТИ

# / T/p	Name and Surname / Исмн ва фамилияси	Position / Лавозими	Contact number / Телефон рақами	Signature / Имзоси
1	Иброҳимов А.А. Холматов	Маҳалла раиси	97.390.00.65	
2	Сонарбаева Малика Сонарбаевна	Хотин бирдор Фанат	93.775-82-66	
3	Сопоров Дринбасир Мамтобали	Боронс уюргачиси	93.771-19-19	
4	Утманов Бекмурза Холматов	Проб. инженер	87.474-74-87	
5	Бажарбаев Даурабег Бажарбаевич	Ёштар иштироки	99.957-57-07	
6	Нурматов Холмас Нурматович	Ўқув. иштироки	93.362-60-61	
7	Қурбатов Иштироки	Маҳалла раиси	94.901.01.63	
8	Мирзиатов Шайхон	Маҳалла раиси	93.369.48.49	
9	Ҳайитов Дилмур	ИИХ. уст. с.у. тақинотчи	99.949.87.07	



**Photos of Public Consultation conducted on April 4, 2024, in Kazanketgen Public Community**



## Annex 16. Public consultation during RPF preparation in Mahalla Kenes, district Chimbay

### **Minutes of the Public Consultation On Environment, Social, and LAR issues for**

#### **AIIB-funded Project: Development and modernization of drinking water supply and sewage systems in the Republic of Karakalpakstan**

Date: April 4, 2024

Time: 11:50-12:30

Location: Mahalla Kenes, district – Chimbay, Republic of Karakalpakstan

#### **Participants:**

4. Local Residents (in total 2 participants; among them 2 men and 0 women)
5. Chairperson of Local Community, Mr. B. Bekbullaev
6. Consultants of “Nazar Business and Technology” LLC (NBT): Azam Azimov.

#### **Agenda:**

- Brief overview of Project objectives and benefits
- Project-related environmental impact and mitigation measures
- Discussion on expected social and LAR impacts, activities related to relocation of objects located within the project-affected area, eligibility, and principles of compensation defined in compliance with country legislation and AIIB IR guidelines; the essence of the cut-off date, Importance of participatory involvement of APs in DMS and all field surveys, a brief description of valuation methodology to be exercised during the determination of compensation unit rates;
- Grievance redress mechanism, its benefits, and rules for lodging appeals, proposals, and complaints, and grievance redress process
- Identification of concerns of the local community and opportunities to support vulnerable groups and women within the project area
- Question – Answer session

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On April 4, 2024, the formal Public Disclosure Meeting was held in the Meeting of Hall of Mahalla Kenes. At the beginning of the presentations, the handout materials were provided to every participant.

Mr. Azam Azimov opened the meeting and briefed the audience on the objectives of the pending project, to provide the local population with clean and high-quality drinking water and improve wastewater services. He highlighted the importance of the project for the local population and communities within the project area in terms of the improvement of livelihood standards and development of the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

He briefed the audience technical parameters of the proposed project, the scope of activities, expected environmental and social impacts, and proposed mitigation measures.



He also discussed mitigation and monitoring measures to be exercised during civil works to address project environment and social impacts.

Mr. Azimov described the major aspects and objectives of the Resettlement Planning Framework (RPF) prepared in compliance with AIIB guidelines for Involuntary Resettlement, country legislation, and the best international practice. He described the activities undertaken during RPF preparation and the importance of planned field surveys to be undertaken in the future during preparation site-specific RAPs required to define fair compensation packages for every project-affected household and legal or physical person.

Mr. Azimov continued the presentation of social and LAR impacts and touched upon the method of calculation of compensation unit rates for affected structures, annual crops, perennials, and replacement saplings; spoke about additional one-time allowance allocated for vulnerable and severely affected households, etc. Additionally, he explained the essence of the **cut-off date and, the** method that will be exercised during the preparation of site-specific RAPs.

During the presentations, reference was made to the Grievance Redress Mechanism and roles of Grievance Redress Commissions to be operating during the entire project cycle to allow any aggrieved person to lodge an appeal, proposal, complaint related to environmental, social, or other project-related works. The benefits of the GRM mechanism to allow timely review and resolution of any complaints were clearly explained to the participants.

The Local Community chairman B. Bekbullaev and the participants of the meeting highly appreciated the work carried out by our government to provide the population with clean and high-quality drinking water and improve wastewater services.

After being informed about the project, the panel opened a question-answer session.

The participants were given the opportunity to express their opinions while answering the questions of the meeting organizers, as given below:

***Questions are given to the participants:***

1. **Problems with drinking water in the neighborhood, where is the water brought from, how far, how long does it take to bring water, and is there a sewage system?**

"Kenes" MFY has 1282 households, of which 510 are supplied with centralized drinking water. However, drinking water is provided to the population from 18:00-19:00 according to the schedule. The rest of the households consume water from wells. Today there are no sewage networks in the neighborhood, and sewage disposal service is not established. Most of the residents of MFY discharge sewage into specially dug pits in their houses, as well as residents of multi-story buildings, social facilities, and other industrial infrastructure discharge sewage into specially organized closed reservoirs (septic tanks) in the adjacent area. Reservoirs (septic tanks) are removed from the area using special sewage transport vehicles

2. **What is the status of women's employment in the neighborhood? In which areas do they work, and in which ones more?**

Today, the total population of “Kenes” MFY is 7,269, of which 3 582 are women. According to official data, currently, the number of unemployed people is 215. The number of unemployed people who are willing to work is 118, of which 65 are women.

**2. What are the initiatives in MFY to promote employment?**

The local community provides practical assistance in obtaining preferential loans based on subsidies to women who are willing to work. In this case, at the expense of loans, women mainly buy sewing machines, hairdressing equipment, etc., and also provide self-employment in the fields of agriculture and livestock.

In addition, practical assistance will be provided in directing women who wish to learn a profession to monocenters.

**3. Are there employment centers? If so, is there a drinkable water system? What is the condition of the toilets?**

There are no mono-centers in the neighborhood.

**4. Condition of drinking water and toilets in local kindergartens, schools, and medical centers.**

Facilities are supplied with drinking water (when water is supplied based on the schedule, reserve water is collected and used for consumption during the day). Due to the lack of sewage systems, the toilets in these facilities are located in adjacent areas outside the building, most of which do not have heating systems. Wastewater is discharged into specially dug pits.

**5. What proposals are there for project support (social support, women's support)?**

Local community activists made a proposal to build a “palace of culture” in the neighborhood.

***The questions raised by the participants and answers provided by the organizers are listed below:***

**Question 1:** *Does the project fully cover the neighborhood?*

**Answer:** Makhalla Kenes is included in the project area, where a number of measures are planned to improve the supply of drinking water. A feasibility study (FS) for the project is currently being developed. Once the feasibility study is approved, detailed information will be provided on the scope of work that will be carried out in the mahallas included in the project area.

**Question 2:** *When will the project start?*

**Answer:** The project implementation period is set for 2025-2029. The specific date for the start of work is still to be defined by relevant authorities.

Once it is defined all communities within the project area will be notified of pending field surveys. The important message is that prior to the commencement of any project-related civil works, the detailed, site-specific Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be prepared, in compliance with AIIB relevant guidelines and country legislation. The RAP will be prepared by highly qualified and experienced experts who will conduct relevant detailed

measurement surveys, census, socio-economic survey, title deed search, and inventory of all affected assets. Specifically for the site-specific RAP the Valuation Report will be prepared by the independent professional appraisers and the compensation unit rates will be defined per each type of affected asset (land use right, structures, improvements, annual and perennial crops, impact to business and loss of salary, wages, etc.) Based on these data the detailed compensation budget will be developed to cover each affected household, and/or affected business, and once the RAP and budget are finalized through additional public consultations, approved by relevant agencies, and cleared each affected person or household will be notified on commencement of RAP implementation to ensure all eligible APs are fully cash compensated prior to commencement any civil works on specific site.

**Question 3:** *Within the framework of the project, how much assistance will be provided to the unemployed population of the neighborhood, i.e. women, and the disabled?*

**Answer:** During the public consultations held in all mahallas included in the project area, such as our meeting today, proposals from the mahalla representatives will be summarized and forwarded to the project initiators. Naturally, the project pays attention to social issues, and these proposals are considered in the established order.

**Question 4:** *Does drinking water reach every household?*

**Answer:** As mentioned above, a feasibility study (FS) for the project is currently being developed. Once the feasibility study is approved, detailed information will be provided on the scope of work that will be carried out in the mahallas included in the project area.

**Question 5:** *Who will repair the roads when drinking water pipes are damaged?*

**Answer:** All roads that will be damaged during the implementation of this project are to be reinstated by the Construction Contractor and the quality of repairs will be monitored by the Construction Supervision Consultant Company.

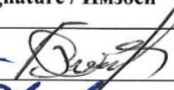

**Question 6:** *Who will pay for the damage to trees and buildings planted by residents for the purpose of water pipelines?*

**Answer:** As we have already explained the site-specific Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will cover all affected assets (trees, buildings, etc.), and the possessors of such affected assets eligible for cash compensation will be included in the RAP. Project Executing Agency incurs the compensation costs. All damages to your property located within the project right of way will be cash compensated prior to the commencement of any civil works. However, if any additional damages are incurred during the construction phase, the Grievance Redress Mechanism shall be used to report such damages for timely redress. All claims lodged to seek resolution of damages caused by negligence of Construction Contractor will be recorded, examined on-site, and resolved through the fair decision of Grievance Redress Committees. The Construction Contractor will be liable to cover the costs of repair and/or compensation for any damages to private /public assets caused by civil works.

Anyhow, during RAP preparation and disclosure more public consultations will be conducted and local communities will be provided with more specific information when specific details on the scope of impact are made available.

The list of the participants in the public consultation with signatures is attached

PARTICIPANT'S LIST / ҚАТНАШЧИЛАР РУЙХАТИ

# / T/p	Name and Surname / Ими ва фамилияси	Position/ Лавозими	Contact number / Телефон рақами	Signature / Имзоси
1.	Бигуллаев Б.	Кенес Офицери	91 395 75 35	
2.	Давлетов И.	Хоким ёрғон	77 064 00 74	

**Photos of Public Consultation conducted on April 4, 2024, in Kenes Public Community**



## Annex 17. Public consultation during RPF preparation in Mahalla Jidvanjap, district Kegayli

### **Minutes of the Public Consultation On Environment, Social, and LAR issues for**

#### **AIIB-funded Project: Development and modernization of drinking water supply and sewage systems in the Republic of Karakalpakstan**

Date: April 4, 2024

Time: 12:45-13:30

Location: Mahalla Jidvanjap, district – Kegayli, Republic of Karakalpakstan

#### **Participants:**

1. Local Residents (in total 9 participants; among them 6 men and 3 women)
2. Chairperson of Local Community, Mr. A. Mirzambetov Consultants of “Nazar Business and Technology” LLC (NBT): Mukhammad Umarov.

#### **Agenda:**

- Brief overview of Project objectives and benefits
- Project-related environmental impact and mitigation measures
- Discussion on expected social and LAR impacts, activities related to relocation of objects located within the project-affected area, eligibility, and principles of compensation defined in compliance with country legislation and AIIB IR guidelines; the essence of the cut-off date, Importance of participatory involvement of APs in DMS and all field surveys, a brief description of valuation methodology to be exercised during the determination of compensation unit rates;
- Grievance redress mechanism, its benefits, and rules for lodging appeals, proposals, and complaints, and grievance redress process
- Identification of concerns of the local community and opportunities to support vulnerable groups and women within the project area
- Question – Answer session

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On April 4, 2024, the formal Public Disclosure Meeting was held in the Meeting Hall of Mahalla Jidvanjap. At the beginning of presentations, the handout materials were provided to each and every participant. Mr. Mukhammad Umarov opened the meeting and briefed the audience on the objectives of the pending project, to provide the local population with clean and high-quality drinking water and improve wastewater services. He highlighted the importance of the project for the local population and communities within the project area in terms of the improvement of livelihood standards and development of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. He briefed the audience technical parameters of the proposed project, the scope of activities, expected environmental and social impacts, and proposed mitigation measures.

He also discussed mitigation and monitoring measures to be exercised during civil works to address project environment and social impacts.

Mr. Umarov described the major aspects and objectives of the Resettlement Planning Framework (RPF) prepared in compliance with AIIB guidelines for Involuntary Resettlement, country legislation and the best international practice. He described the activities undertaken during RPF preparation and the importance of planned field surveys to be undertaken in the future during preparation site-specific RAPs required to define fair compensation packages for each and every project-affected household and legal or physical person.

Mr. Umarov continued the presentation of social and LAR impacts and touched upon the method of calculation of compensation unit rates for affected structures, annual crops, perennials, and replacement saplings; spoke about additional one-time allowance allocated for vulnerable and severely affected households, etc. Additionally, he explained the essence of the **cut-off date and**, method that will be exercised during the preparation of site-specific RAPs.

During the presentations, reference was made to the Grievance Redress Mechanism and roles of Grievance Redress Commissions to be operating during the entire project cycle to allow any aggrieved person to lodge an appeal, proposal, or complaint related to environmental, social, or other project-related works. The benefits of the GRM mechanism to allow timely review and resolution of any complaints was clearly explained to the participants.

The Local Community chairman A. Mirzambetov and the participants of the meeting highly appreciated the work carried out by our government to provide the population with clean and high-quality drinking water and improve wastewater services.

After informing about the project, the panel opened a question-answer session.

The participants were given the opportunity to express their opinions while answering the questions of the meeting organizers, as given below:

***Questions given to the participants:***

- 1. Problems with drinking water in the neighborhood, where is the water brought from, how far, how long does it take to bring water, and is there a sewage system?**

"Jidvanjap" Local Communities chairman made a speech and spoke in detail about the current state of drinking water supply and sewerage in the neighborhood. The water supply in the neighborhood is partially provided. However the lack of sewage meant that they used mainly the traditional method. He informed that it would be good if a sewage network was laid in the neighborhood as part of the project.

- 2. What is the status of women's employment in the neighborhood? Where do they work, and in which areas more?**

There are a total of 2122 women in the neighborhood, of which 1098 are under 30 years old. Women are mainly engaged in farming, livestock, tailoring, selling food products in the markets, in the public sector, and a number of other jobs in their homes.

- 3. What are the initiatives in MFY to promote employment?**

Local Community negotiates with farms and peasant farms and other types of entrepreneurs to provide employment to the unemployed population. The neighborhood will train unemployed people and women in a variety of training courses free of charge to employ them and in the future, practical assistance will be provided to supply them with appropriate work tools based on internal capabilities.

- 4. Are there employment centers? If so, is there a drinkable water system? What is the condition of the toilets?**

In the district, there are centers that help with unemployment. The conditions there are good. Every month, the neighborhood provides this center with information on job vacancies. They take measures to provide employment to the unemployed.

- 5. Condition of drinking water and toilets in local kindergartens, schools, and medical centers**



There are 2 schools, 7 kindergartens, and 1 medical institution in the neighborhood, which are provided with drinking water. Public toilets are in good condition.

**6. What proposals are there for project support (social support, women's support)?**

The total number of low-income families in the neighborhood is 316. There are 119 persons with disabilities, of which 9 are disabled in the 1<sup>st</sup> group, 107 are disabled in the 2<sup>nd</sup> group and 3 are disabled in the 3<sup>rd</sup> group. The number of families included in the "Iron Register" by neighborhood is 4, and the number of women included in the "Women's Register" is 153. The total number of unemployed people in the neighborhood is 661 people.

**Suggestions:**

- Provision of practical assistance within the framework of the project to provide even partial employment to the unemployed in MFY. (building the greenhouses, buying chickens and others for poultry farming)
- Delivery of sewing machines, overlocks (sewing machine), and stoves by the project for the purpose of supporting women in need and people with disability.

***The questions raised by the participants and answers provided by the organizers are listed below:***

**Question 1:** *Does the project fully cover the neighborhood?*

**Answer:** Makhalla Jidvanjap is included in the project area, where a number of measures are planned to improve the wastewater systems. A feasibility study (FS) for the project is currently being developed. Once the feasibility study is approved, detailed information will be provided on the scope of work that will be carried out in the mahallas included in the project area.

**Question 2:** *When will the project start?*

**Answer:** The project implementation period is set for 2025-2029. The specific date for the start of work is still to be defined by relevant authorities.

Once it is defined all communities within the project area will be notified of pending field surveys. The important message is that prior to the commencement of any project-related civil works the detailed, site-specific Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be prepared, in compliance with AIIB relevant guidelines and country legislation. The RAP will be prepared by highly qualified and experienced experts who will conduct relevant detailed measurement surveys, census, socio-economic survey, title deed search, and inventory of all affected assets. Specifically for the site-specific RAP the Valuation Report will be prepared by the independent professional appraisers and the compensation unit rates will be defined per each type of affected asset (land use right, structures, improvements, annual and perennial crops, impact to business and loss of salary, wages, etc.) Based on these data the detailed compensation budget will be developed to cover each affected household, and/or affected business, and once the RAP and budget are finalized through additional public consultations, approved by relevant agencies, and cleared each affected person or household will be notified on commencement of RAP implementation to ensure all eligible APs are fully cash compensated prior to commencement any civil works on specific site.

**Question 3:** *Within the framework of the project, how much assistance will be provided to the unemployed population of the neighborhood, i.e. women, and to the disabled?*

**Answer:** During the public consultations held in all makhallas included in the project area, such as our meeting today, proposals from the makhalla representatives will be summarized and forwarded to the project initiators. Naturally, the project pays attention to social issues, and these proposals are considered in the established order.

**Question 4:** *Do wastewater services reach every household?*

**Answer:** As mentioned above, a feasibility study (FS) for the project is currently being developed. Once the feasibility study is approved, detailed information will be provided on the scope of work that will be carried out in the mahallas included in the project area.

**Question 5:** *Who will repair the roads when drinking water and wastewater pipes are damaged?*

**Answer:** All roads damaged during the implementation of this project will be reinstated by the Construction Contractor and the quality of repairs will be monitored by the Construction Supervision Consultant Company.

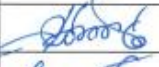

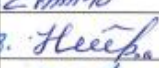


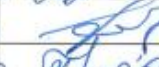
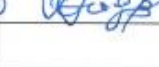


**Question 6:** *Who will pay for the damage to trees and buildings planted by residents for the purpose of water pipelines?*

**Answer:** As we have already explained the site-specific Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will cover all affected assets (trees, buildings etc.), and the possessors of such affected assets eligible for cash compensation will be included in the RAP. The compensation costs are incurred by the Project Executing Agency. All damages to your property located within the project right of way will be cash compensated prior to the commencement of any civil works.

However, if any additional damages are incurred during the construction phase, the Grievance Redress Mechanism shall be used to report such damages for timely redress. All claims lodged to seek resolution of damages caused by negligence of Construction Contractor will be recorded, examined on-site, and resolved through the fair decision of Grievance Redress Committees. The Construction Contractor will be liable to cover the costs of repair and/or compensation for any damages to private /public assets caused by civil works. Anyhow, during RAP preparation and disclosure more public consultations will be conducted and local communities will be provided with more specific information when specific details on the scope of impact are made available.

The list of the participants in the public consultation with signatures is attached

PARTICIPANT'S LIST / ҚАТНАШЧИЛАР РУЙХАТИ

# / T/p	Name and Surname / Иеми ва фамилияси	Position / Лавозими	Contact number / Телефон рақами	Signature / Имзаси
1	Мырзаалиев А.Ишар	оқсоқол.	93-441-70-10.	
2	Досназарова Гулжан	хотин-қизлари	93 364-0648	
3	Атаалиев Давран	хоким ёрдамчиси	93 488-99-33	
4	Ашанова Назолат	жалал тасекин	99-955-55-48.	
5	Азизбаева Гулсали	мс кутубчиси	93 418-98-14.	
6	Пажитков Миррахун	проф. инфектор	99-543-42-12	
7	Қудайбергенов Байрам	оқитувчи	+93 712-95 28.	
8	Сағдиев Давлат	бас митинг	97-259-13-64	
	Қудайбергенов Раҳим	АПН ағза	99, 880-86.00	

**Photos of Public Consultation conducted on April 4, 2024, in Jidvanjap Public Community**



## Annex 18. Public consultation during RPF preparation in Mahalla Aydin jol, district Nukus city

### **Minutes of the Public Consultation On Environment, Social, and LAR issues for**

#### **AIIB-funded Project: Development and modernization of drinking water supply and sewage systems in the Republic of Karakalpakstan**

Date: April 4, 2024

Time: 14:00-14:45

Location: Mahalla Aydin jol, district – Nukus city, Republic of Karakalpakstan

#### **Participants:**

1. Local Residents (in total 3 participants; among them 2 men and 1 women)
2. Chairperson of Local Community, Mr. M. Najimov
3. Consultants of “Nazar Business and Technology” LLC (NBT): Mukhammad Umarov.

#### **Agenda:**

- Brief overview of Project objectives and benefits
- Project-related environmental impact and mitigation measures
- Discussion on expected social and LAR impacts, activities related to relocation of objects located within the project-affected area, eligibility, and principles of compensation defined in compliance with country legislation and AIIB IR guidelines; the essence of the cut-off date, Importance of participatory involvement of APs in DMS and all field surveys, a brief description of valuation methodology to be exercised during the determination of compensation unit rates;
- Grievance redress mechanism, its benefits, and rules for lodging appeals, proposals, and complaints, and grievance redress process
- Identification of concerns of the local community and opportunities to support vulnerable groups and women within the project area
- Question – Answer session

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On April 4, 2024, the formal Public Disclosure Meeting was held in the Meeting Hall of Mahalla Aydin Jol. At the beginning of the presentations, the handout materials were provided to every participant.

Mr. Mukhammad Umarov opened the meeting and briefed the audience on the objectives of the pending project, to provide the local population with clean and high-quality drinking water and improve wastewater services. He highlighted the importance of the project for the local population and communities within the project area in terms of the improvement of livelihood standards and development of the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

He briefed the audience technical parameters of the proposed project, the scope of activities, expected environmental and social impacts, and proposed mitigation measures.

He also discussed mitigation and monitoring measures to be exercised during civil works to address project environment and social impacts.

Mr. Umarov described the major aspects and objectives of the Resettlement Planning Framework (RPF) prepared in compliance with AIIB guidelines for Involuntary Resettlement, country legislation, and the best international practice. He described the activities undertaken during RPF

preparation and the importance of planned field surveys to be undertaken in the future during preparation site-specific RAPs required to define fair compensation packages for every project-affected household and legal or physical person.

Mr. Umarov continued the presentation of social and LAR impacts and touched upon the method of calculation of compensation unit rates for affected structures, annual crops, perennials, and replacement saplings; spoke about additional one-time allowance allocated for vulnerable and severely affected households, etc. Additionally, he explained the essence of the **cut-off date and, the method that will be exercised during the preparation of site-specific RAPs.**

During the presentations, reference was made to the Grievance Redress Mechanism and roles of Grievance Redress Commissions to be operating during the entire project cycle to allow any aggrieved person to lodge an appeal, proposal, or complaint related to environmental, social, or other project related works. The benefits of the GRM mechanism to allow timely review and resolution of any complaints were clearly explained to the participants.

The Local Community chairman M. Najimov and the participants of the meeting highly appreciated the work carried out by our government to provide the population with clean and high-quality drinking water and improve wastewater services.

After being informed about the project, the panel opened a question-answer session.

The participants were given the opportunity to express their opinions while answering the questions of the meeting organizers, as given below:

***Questions are given to the participants:***

- 1. Problems with drinking water in the neighborhood, where is the water brought from, how far, how long does it take to bring water, and is there a sewage system?**

“Aydij Jol” Local Communities chairman made a speech and spoke in detail about the current state of the drinking water supply in the neighborhood. The neighborhood has a main water supply and sewerage. However, most of them need repair. Accordingly, it is necessary to enter to the program and repair those that need to be repaired.

- 2. What is the status of women's employment in the neighborhood? In which areas do they work, and in which more?**

There are a total of 2072 women in the neighborhood, of which 798 are under 30 years old. Women are mainly engaged in farming in their houses, selling food in the markets, providing services, and several other jobs.

- 3. What are the initiatives in MFY to promote employment?**

Local Community negotiates with entrepreneurs in various fields to provide employment to the unemployed population. The neighborhood will train unemployed people and women in varieties of training courses free of charge to employ them and in the future, practical assistance will be provided to supply them with appropriate work tools based on internal capabilities.

- 4. Are there employment centers? If so, is there a drinkable water system? What is the condition of the toilets?**

In the city, some centers help with the unemployment. The conditions there are good. Every month, the neighborhood provides this center with information on job vacancies. They take measures to employ the unemployed.

**5. Condition of drinking water and toilets in local kindergartens, schools, and medical centers.**

There are 1 kindergarten and 1 medical institution in the neighborhood, which are provided with drinking water. The toilets are in good condition.

**6. What proposals are there for project support (social support, women's support)?**

The total number of low-income families in the neighborhood is 212. There are 53 persons with disabilities, of which 11 are disabled in the 1<sup>st</sup> group, 38 are disabled in the 2<sup>nd</sup> group and 4 are disabled in the 3<sup>rd</sup> group. The number of families included in the "Iron Register" by neighborhood is 3, and the number of women included in the "Women's Register" is 153. The total number of unemployed people in the neighborhood is 85 people.

**Suggestions:**

- Provision of practical assistance within the framework of the project to provide even partial employment to the unemployed in MFY.
- Provision of sewing machines and other work tools by the project to support women in need.

***The questions raised by the participants and answers provided by the organizers are listed below:***

**Question 1:** *Does the project fully cover the neighborhood?*

**Answer:** Makhalla Aydin Jol is included in the project area, where a number of measures are planned to improve the supply of drinking water. A feasibility study (FS) for the project is currently being developed. Once the feasibility study is approved, detailed information will be provided on the scope of work that will be carried out in the mahallas included in the project area.

**Question 2:** *When will the project start?*

**Answer:** The project implementation period is set for 2025-2029. The specific date for the start of work is still to be defined by relevant authorities.

Once it is defined all communities within the project area will be notified of pending field surveys. The important message is that prior to the commencement of any project-related civil works, the detailed, site-specific Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be prepared, in compliance with AIIB relevant guidelines and country legislation. The RAP will be prepared by highly qualified and experienced experts who will conduct relevant detailed measurement surveys, census, socio-economic survey, title deed search, and inventory of all affected assets. Specifically for the site-specific RAP the Valuation Report will be prepared by the independent professional appraisers and the compensation unit rates will be defined per each type of affected asset (land use right, structures, improvements, annual and perennial crops, impact to business and loss of salary, wages, etc.) Based on these data the detailed compensation budget will be developed to cover each affected household, and/or affected business, and once the RAP and budget are finalized through additional public consultations, approved by relevant agencies, and cleared each affected person or household will be notified on commencement of RAP implementation to ensure all eligible APs are fully cash compensated prior to commencement any civil works on specific site.

**Question 3:** *Within the framework of the project, how much assistance will be provided to the unemployed population of the neighborhood, i.e. women, and the disabled?*



**Answer:** During the public consultations held in all mahallas included in the project area, such as our meeting today, proposals from the mahalla representatives will be summarized and forwarded to the project initiators. Naturally, the project pays attention to social issues, and these proposals are considered in the established order.

**Question 4:** *Does drinking water reach every household?*

**Answer:** As mentioned above, a feasibility study (FS) for the project is currently being developed. Once the feasibility study is approved, detailed information will be provided on the scope of work that will be carried out in the mahallas included in the project area.

**Question 5:** *Who will repair the roads when drinking water pipes are damaged?*

**Answer:** All road damage during the implementation of this project will be reinstated by the Construction Contractor and the quality of repairs will be monitored by the Construction Supervision Consultant Company.

**Question 6:** *Who will pay for the damage to trees and buildings planted by residents for the purpose of water pipelines?*

**Answer:** As we have already explained the site-specific Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will cover all affected assets (trees, buildings, etc.), and the possessors of such affected assets eligible for cash compensation will be included in the RAP. The compensation costs are incurred by the Project Executing Agency. All damages to your property located within the project right of way will be cash compensated prior to the commencement of any civil works.

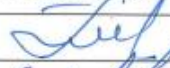


However, if any additional damages are incurred during the construction phase, the Grievance Redress Mechanism shall be used to report such damages for timely redress. All claims lodged to seek resolution of damages caused by negligence of Construction Contractor will be recorded, examined on-site, and resolved through the fair decision of Grievance Redress Committees.

The Construction Contractor will be liable to cover the costs of repair and/or compensation for any damages to private /public assets caused by civil works.

Anyhow, during RAP preparation and disclosure more public consultations will be conducted and local communities will be provided with more specific information when specific details on the scope of impact are made available.

**The list of the participants in the public consultation with signatures is attached**

PARTICIPANT'S LIST / ҚАТНАШЧИЛАР РҮЙХАТИ

# / Т/р	Name and Surname / Исми ва фамилияси	Position / Лавозими	Contact number / Телефон рақами	Signature / Имзаси
1.	Нозимов Мухаммад Али	"Абдул жол" МФУ раиси	91 384-0648	
2.	Жолынов Руслан	Айсан ҶОА МФУ ҳақим Ҷаббаровилло	99 95232-27	
3.	Вейгабдуллаева Амина	х/б фаоли	91-383-12-64	

**Photos of Public Consultation conducted on April 4, 2024, in Aydin Jol Public Community**



## Annex 19. Public consultation during RPF preparation in Allaniyaz Kaharman and Uzun Kol, district Nukus City

### **Minutes of the Public Consultation On Environment, Social, and LAR issues for**

#### **AIIB-funded Project: Development and modernization of drinking water supply and sewage systems in the Republic of Karakalpakstan**

Date: April 4, 2024

Time: 15:00-16:00

Location: Mahalla Allaniyaz Kaharman and Uzun Kol, district – Nukus City, Republic of Karakalpakstan

#### **Participants:**

1. Local Residents (in total 7 participants; among them 3 men and 4 women)
2. Chairperson of Local Community, Mr. B. Saparbeto
3. Consultants of “Nazar Business and Technology” LLC (NBT): Mukhammad Umarov.

#### **Agenda:**

- Brief overview of Project objectives and benefits
- Project-related environmental impact and mitigation measures
- Discussion on expected social and LAR impacts, activities related to relocation of objects located within the project-affected area, eligibility, and principles of compensation defined in compliance with country legislation and AIIB IR guidelines; the essence of the cut-off date, Importance of participatory involvement of APs in DMS and all field surveys, a brief description of valuation methodology to be exercised during the determination of compensation unit rates;
- Grievance redress mechanism, its benefits, and rules for lodging appeals, proposals, and complaints, and grievance redress process
- Identification of concerns of the local community and opportunities to support vulnerable groups and women within the project area
- Question – Answer session

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On April 4, 2024, the formal Public Disclosure Meeting was held in the Meeting of Hall of Mahalla Allaniyaz Kaharman. At the beginning of the presentations, the handout materials were provided to every participant.

Mr. Mukhammad Umarov opened the meeting and briefed the audience on the objectives of the pending project, to provide the local population with clean and high-quality drinking water and improve wastewater services. He highlighted the importance of the project for the local population and communities within the project area in terms of the improvement of livelihood standards and development of the Republic of Karakalpakstan. He briefed on technical parameters of the proposed project, the scope of activities, expected environmental and social impacts, and proposed mitigation measures. He also discussed mitigation and monitoring measures to be exercised during civil works to address project environment and social impacts. Mr. Umarov described the major aspects and objectives of the Resettlement Planning Framework (RPF) prepared in compliance with AIIB guidelines for Involuntary Resettlement, country legislation, and the best international practice. He described the activities undertaken during RPF preparation and the importance of planned field surveys to be undertaken in the future during preparation site-specific RAPs required to define fair compensation packages for every project-affected

household and legal or physical person. Mr. Umarov continued the presentation of social and LAR impacts and touched upon the method of calculation of compensation unit rates for affected structures, annual crops, perennials, and replacement saplings; spoke about additional one-time allowance allocated for vulnerable and severely affected households, etc. Additionally, he explained the essence of the **cut-off date and, the** method that will be exercised during the preparation of site-specific RAPs.

During the presentations, reference was made to the Grievance Redress Mechanism and roles of Grievance Redress Commissions to be operating during the entire project cycle to allow any aggrieved person to lodge an appeal, proposal, complaint related to environmental, social, or other project-related works. The benefits of the GRM mechanism to allow timely review and resolution of any complaints were clearly explained to the participants.

The Local Community chairman B. Saparbetov and the participants of the meeting highly appreciated the work carried out by our government to provide the population with clean and high-quality drinking water and improve wastewater services.

After being informed about the project, the panel opened a question-answer session.

The participants were given the opportunity to express their opinions while answering the questions of the meeting organizers, as given below:

***Questions are given to the participants:***

**1. Problems with drinking water in the neighborhood, where is the water brought from, how far, how long does it take to bring water, and is there a sewage system?**

Both Local Community chairmen made a speech and spoke in detail about the current state of drinking water supply and sewerage in the neighborhood. There is a main water supply and sewerage in the neighborhood. But most of them need repair, which is why, they should be included in the program and repaired

**2. What is the status of women's employment in the neighborhood? In which areas do they work, and in which ones more?**

There are a total of 2863 women in "Allaniyaz Kaharman" MFY, of which 1103 are under 30 years old. There are a total of 2417 women in "Uzun kol" MFY, of which 1066 are under 30 years old. Women are mainly engaged in farming, selling food products in the markets, providing services, and a number of other jobs in their home.

**3. What are the initiatives in MFY to promote employment?**

Both local communities negotiate with farms peasant farms and other types of entrepreneurs to provide employment to the unemployed population. The neighborhood will train unemployed people and women in varieties of training courses free of charge to employ them and in the future, practical assistance will be provided to supply them with appropriate work tools based on internal capabilities

**4. Are there employment centers? If so, is there a drinkable water system? What is the condition of the toilets?**

In the district, there are centers that help with unemployment. The conditions there are good. Every month, the neighborhood provides this center with information on job opportunities. They take measures to provide employment to the unemployed.

## 5. Condition of drinking water and toilets in local kindergartens, schools, and medical centers.

There are 4 kindergartens and 2 schools in “Allaniyaz Kaharman” MFY, and 5 kindergartens in “Uzun Kol” MFY, which are provided with drinking water. The toilets are in good condition.

## 6. What proposals are there for project support (social support, women's support)?

The total number of low-income families in “Allaniyaz Kaharman” is 3. There are 112 persons with disabilities, of which 17 are disabled in the 1st group, 94 are disabled in the 2nd group and 1 is disabled in the 3rd group. The number of families included in the "Iron Register" by neighborhood is 3, and the number of women included in the "Women's Register" is 198. The total number of unemployed people in the neighborhood is 187 people.

The total number of low-income families in “Uzun kol” MFY is 70. There are 47 persons with disabilities, of which 2 are disabled in the 1st group and 45 are disabled in the 2nd group. The number of families included in the "Iron Register" by neighborhood is 2. The total number of unemployed people in the neighborhood is 85 people.

### Suggestions.

- Provision of practical assistance within the framework of the project to provide even partial employment to the unemployed in MFY.
- Delivery of sewing machines and other work tools by the project to support women in need.

***The questions raised by the participants and answers provided by the organizers are listed below:***

**Question 1:** *Does the project fully cover the neighborhood?*

**Answer:** Makhalla Allaniyaz Kaharman and Uzun Kol are included in the project area, where a number of measures are planned to improve the supply of drinking water. A feasibility study (FS) for the project is currently being developed. Once the feasibility study is approved, detailed information will be provided on the scope of work that will be carried out in the mahallas included in the project area.

**Question 2:** *When will the project start?*

**Answer:** The project implementation period is set for 2025-2029. The specific date for the start of work is still to be defined by relevant authorities.

Once it is defined all communities within the project area will be notified of pending field surveys. The important message is that prior to the commencement of any project-related civil works, the detailed, site-specific Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be prepared, in compliance with AIIB relevant guidelines and country legislation. The RAP will be prepared by highly qualified and experienced experts who will conduct relevant detailed measurement surveys, census, socio-economic survey, title deed search, and inventory of all affected assets. Specifically for the site-specific RAP the Valuation Report will be prepared by the independent professional appraisers and the compensation unit rates will be defined per each type of affected asset (land use right, structures, improvements, annual and perennial crops, impact to business and loss of salary, wages, etc.) Based on these data the detailed compensation budget will be developed to cover each affected household, and/or affected business, and once the RAP and budget are finalized through additional public consultations, approved by relevant agencies, and cleared each affected

person or household will be notified on commencement of RAP implementation to ensure all eligible APs are fully cash compensated prior to commencement any civil works on specific site.

**Question 3:** *Within the framework of the project, how much assistance will be provided to the unemployed population of the neighborhood, i.e. women, and to the disabled?*

**Answer:** During the public consultations held in all mahallas included in the project area, such as our meeting today, proposals from the mahalla representatives will be summarized and forwarded to the project initiators. Naturally, the project pays attention to social issues, and these proposals are considered in the established order.

**Question 4:** *Does drinking water reach every household?*

**Answer:** As mentioned above, a feasibility study (FS) for the project is currently being developed. Once the feasibility study is approved, detailed information will be provided on the scope of work that will be carried out in the mahallas included in the project area.

**Question 5:** *Who will repair the roads when drinking water pipes are damaged?*

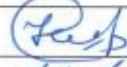


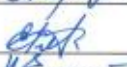

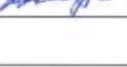

**Answer:** All road damage during the implementation of this project will be reinstated by the Construction Contractor and the quality of repairs will be monitored by the Construction Supervision Consultant Company.

**Question 6:** *Who will pay for the damage to trees and buildings planted by residents for the purpose of water pipelines?*

**Answer:** As we have already explained the site-specific Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will cover all affected assets (trees, buildings, etc.), and the possessors of such affected assets eligible for cash compensation will be included in the RAP. Project Executing Agency incurs the compensation costs. All damages to your property located within the project right of way will be cash compensated prior to the commencement of any civil works. However, if any additional damages are incurred during the construction phase, the Grievance Redress Mechanism shall be used to report such damages for timely redress. All claims lodged to seek resolution of damages caused by negligence of Construction Contractor will be recorded, examined on-site, and resolved through the fair decision of Grievance Redress Committees. The Construction Contractor will be liable to cover the costs of repair and/or compensation for any damages to private /public assets caused by civil works. Anyhow, during RAP preparation and disclosure more public consultations will be conducted and local communities will be provided with more specific information when specific details on the scope of impact are made available.

The list of the participants in the public consultation with signatures is attached

PARTICIPANT'S LIST / ҚАТНАШЧИЛАР РҮЙХАТИ

# / Т/р	Name and Surname / Иسمи ва фамилияси	Position / Лавозими	Contact number / Телефон рақами	Signature / Имзоси
	Тошмуратов Туржун	Ёшлар ётоқхонаси	99 454 02 23	
	Белимуратова Шайриш	хотим-ушхонасидан	99 425 52 51	
	Муратбакиева Гужан	хотим-ушхонасидан	91 506 68 38	
	Темишев С.В.	орун аро	90 653 88 48	
	Есмадилов Тўхун	Тўхун кол орун аро	90 - 650-3017	
	Утемишев Еркебай	Ушхонасидан	91 784 08 72	
	Сапаримбетов Б	А.Кахариш	99 561 64 00	



**Photos of Public Consultation conducted on April 4, 2024, in Allaniyaz Kaharman and Uzun Kol Public Community**



## Annex 20. Public consultation during RPF preparation in Mahalla Ak Jagis, Nukus City

### **Minutes of the Public Consultation On Environment, Social, and LAR issues for**

#### **AIIB-funded Project: Development and modernization of drinking water supply and sewage systems in the Republic of Karakalpakstan**

Date: April 4, 2024

Time: 17:00-18:00

Location: Mahalla Ak Jagis, Nukus City, Republic of Karakalpakstan.

#### **Participants:**

1. Local residents (in total, 7 participants, among them 3 men and 4 women)
2. Chairperson of the Local Community, Mr. Allaniyazov
3. Consultants of “Nazar Business and Technology” LLC (NBT): Mukhammad Umarov.

#### **Agenda:**

- A brief overview of project objectives and benefits
- Project-related environmental impact and mitigation measures
- Discussion on expected social and LAR impacts, activities related to the relocation of objects located within the project-affected area, eligibility, and principles of compensation defined in compliance with country legislation and AIIB IR guidelines; essence of the cut-off date; importance of participatory involvement of APs in DMS and all field surveys; and brief description of valuation methodology to be exercised during the determination of compensation unit rates;
- Grievance redress mechanism, its benefits and rules for lodging appeals, proposals, and complaints, and the grievance redress process
- Identification of the concerns of the local community and opportunities to support vulnerable groups and women within the project area
- Question-and-Answer Session

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On April 4, 2024, the formal public disclosure meeting was held in the Hall of Mahalla Ak Jagis. At the beginning of presentations, handout materials were provided to each and every participant.

Mr. Mukhammad Umarov opened the meeting and briefed the audience on the objectives of the pending project: to provide the local population with clean, high-quality drinking water and improve wastewater services. He highlighted the importance of the project for the local population and communities in the project area in terms of improving livelihood standards and the development of the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

He briefed the audience on the technical parameters of the proposed project, the scope of activities, the expected environmental and social impacts, and the proposed mitigation measures. He also discussed mitigation and monitoring measures to be exercised during civil works to address the project environment and social impacts. Mr. Umarov described the major aspects and objectives of the Resettlement Planning Framework (RPF) prepared in compliance with AIIB guidelines for Involuntary Resettlement, country legislation, and the best international practices. He described the activities undertaken during RPF preparation and the importance of planned field surveys to be

undertaken in the future. During preparation, site-specific RAPs are required to define a fair compensation package for each and every project-affected household and legal or physical person. Mr. Umarov continued the presentation of social and LAR impacts and touched upon the method of calculation of compensation unit rates for affected structures, annual crops, perennials, and replacement saplings; spoke about the additional one-time allowance allocated for vulnerable and severely affected households, etc. Additionally, he explained the essence of the **cut-off date and the method** that will be exercised during the preparation of site-specific RAPs.

During the presentations, reference was made to the Grievance Redress Mechanism and the roles of Grievance Redress Commissions to be operating during the entire project cycle to allow any aggrieved person to lodge an appeal, proposal, or complaint related to environmental, social, or other project-related works. The benefits of the GRM mechanism for allowing timely review and resolution of any complaints were clearly explained to the participants.

The local community chairman, T. Allaniyazov, and the participants of the meeting highly appreciated the work carried out by our government to provide the population with clean and high-quality drinking water and improve wastewater services.

After being informed about the project, the panel opened a question-and-answer session.

The participants were given the opportunity to express their opinion while answering the questions of the meeting organizers, as given below:

***Questions given to the participants:***

1. **Problems with drinking water in the neighborhood: where is the water brought from, how far, how long does it take to bring water, and is there a sewage system?**  
 “Ak jagis” Local Community Chairman T. Allaniyazov made a speech and spoke in detail about the current state of drinking water supply and sewerage in the neighborhood. There is a main water supply and sewerage system in the neighborhood. But most of them are in need of repair, which is why they should be included in the program and repaired.
2. **What is the status of women's employment in the neighborhood? Where do they work, and in which areas?**  
 There are a total of 3063 women in the neighborhood, of whom 1714 are under 30 years old. Women are mainly engaged in farming, selling food products in markets, providing services, and a number of other jobs at home.
3. **What are the initiatives in MFY to promote employment?**  
 The local community negotiates with farms, peasant farms, and other types of entrepreneurs to provide employment to the unemployed population.  
 The neighborhood will train unemployed people and women in a variety of training courses free of charge to employ them, and in the future, practical assistance will be provided to supply them with appropriate work tools based on their internal capabilities.
4. **Are there employment centers? If so, is there a drinkable water system? What is the condition of the toilets?**  
 In the district, there are centers that help with unemployment. The conditions there are good. Every month, the neighborhood provides this centre with information on job vacancies. They take measures to provide employment to the unemployed.
5. **Condition of drinking water and toilets in local kindergartens, schools, and medical centers**

There are 3 kindergartens and 1 medical institution in the neighborhood, which are provided with drinking water. Toilets are in good condition.

**6. What proposals are there for project support (social support, women's support)?**

The total number of low-income families in the neighborhood is 128. There are 168 persons with disabilities, of which 27 are disabled in the 1st group, 73 are disabled in the 2nd group, and 68 are disabled in the 3rd group. The number of families included in the "Iron Register" by neighborhood is 7, and the number of women included in the "Women's Register" is 203. The total number of unemployed people in the neighborhood is 85.

**Suggestions:**

1. Provision of practical assistance within the framework of the project to provide even partial employment to the unemployed in MFY.
2. Delivery of sewing machines and other work tools by the project to support women in need.
3. Saparbaeva Rano, who is a resident of MFY, has three children; two of them are disabled (2006–2009). Help this citizen raise her children.
4. *The questions raised by the participants and the answers provided by the organizers are listed below:*

**Question 1: Does the project fully cover the neighborhood?**

**Answer:** Makhalla Ak Jagis is included in the project area, where a number of measures are planned to improve the supply of drinking water. A feasibility study (FS) for the project is currently being developed. Once the feasibility study is approved, detailed information will be provided on the scope of work that will be carried out in the mahallas included in the project area.

**Question 2: When will the project start?**

**Answer:** The project implementation period is set for 2025–2029. The specific date for the start of work is still to be defined by relevant authorities. Once it is defined, all communities within the project area will be notified of pending field surveys. The important message is that prior to the commencement of any project-related civil works, a detailed, site-specific Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be prepared in compliance with AIIB relevant guidelines and country legislation. The RAP will be prepared by highly qualified and experienced experts who will conduct relevant detailed measurement surveys, a census, a socio-economic survey, a title deed search, and an inventory of all affected assets. Specifically for the site-specific RAP, the valuation report will be prepared by the independent professional appraisers, and the compensation unit rates will be defined per type of affected asset (land use rights, structures, improvements, annual and perennial crops, impact to business, loss of salary, wages, etc.). Based on these data, a detailed compensation budget will be developed to cover each affected household and/or affected business. Once the RAP and budget are finalized through additional public consultations, approved by relevant agencies, and cleared, each affected person or household will be notified of the commencement of RAP implementation to ensure all eligible APs are fully cash compensated prior to the commencement of any civil works on a specific site.

**Question 3: Within the framework of the project, how much assistance will be provided to the unemployed population of the neighborhood, i.e., women, and to the disabled?**

**Answer:** During the public consultations held in all makhallas included in the project area, such as our meeting today, proposals from the makhalla representatives will be summarized and forwarded to the project initiators. Naturally, the project pays attention to social issues, and these proposals are considered in the established order.

**Question 4:** *Does drinking water reach every household?*

**Answer:** As mentioned above, a feasibility study (FS) for the project is currently being developed. Once the feasibility study is approved, detailed information will be provided on the scope of work that will be carried out in the mahallas included in the project area.

**Question 5:** *Who will repair the roads when drinking water pipes are damaged?*

**Answer:** All roads damaged during the implementation of this project will be reinstated by the construction contractor, and the quality of repairs will be monitored by the construction supervision consultant company.

**Question 6:** *Who will pay for the damage to trees and buildings planted by residents for the purpose of water pipelines?*

**Answer:** As we have already explained, the site-specific Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will cover all affected assets (trees, buildings, etc.), and the possessors of such affected assets eligible for cash compensation will be included in the RAP. The compensation costs are incurred by the project execution agency. All damages to your property located within the project right of way will be cash compensated prior to the commencement of any civil works.

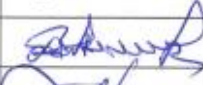



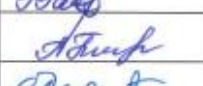
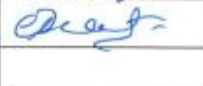

However, if any additional damages are incurred during the construction phase, the Grievance Redress Mechanism shall be used to report such damages for timely redress. All claims lodged to seek resolution of damages caused by the negligence of the contracting contractor will be recorded, examined on site, and resolved through the fair decision of the Grievance Redress Committees.

The construction contractor will be liable to cover the costs of repair and/or compensation for any damages to private or public assets caused by civil works.

Anyhow, during RAP preparation and disclosure, more public consultations will be conducted, and local communities will be provided with more specific information when specific details on the scope of impact are made available.

The list of participants in the public consultation with signatures is attached

PARTICIPANT'S LIST / ҚАТНАШЧИЛАР РҲЙХАТИ

# / Т/р	Name and Surname / Исми ва фамилияси	Position / Лавозими	Contact number / Телефон рақами	Signature / Имзоси
1.	Алманиятв Теңибаев	Мурат раиси	973575180	
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3.	Максимурасов Гулкан	Хотинчилик, маслак	973538494	
4.	Хотинилов Бекноза	Захир елакиси	907016236	
5.	Тобановалар Фруда	Фрукаро	937723710	
6.	Памуанов Алмино	Фрукаро	913834620	
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Photos of Public Consultation conducted on April 4, 2024 in Ak Jagis Public Community

