

# **Uzbekistan: Bukhara Region Water Supply and Sewerage (BRWSSP)**

**Project No.: 000314**

**Component 1 – Investment in Water Supply Infrastructure**

**Livelihood Restoration Plan:**

**Volume-6 No: BWSP-W21-25 Peshku District**

**September 2024**

Prepared by: Global Business Services, subcontractor of JV Seureca-Tumas, for JSC “Uzsuvtaminot” and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank

## CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of September 01, 2024)<sup>1</sup>

Currency unit      –      Uzbek Sum (UZS)  
US\$1                =      UZS12,655.01

## ABBREVIATIONS

AIIB	–	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
BRWSSP	–	Bukhara Region Water Supply and Sewerage Project
DN	–	Diameter nominal
EA	–	Executive Agency
ESF	–	Environmental and Social Framework
ESIA	–	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMPF	–	Environmental and Social Management Planning Framework
ESS	–	Environmental and Social Standard
ESP	–	Environmental and Social Policy
FGD	–	Focus group discussion
GoU	–	Government of Uzbekistan
GRM	–	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GRC	–	Grievance Redress Committee
IA	–	Implementation Agency
JSC	–	Joint Stock Company
KII	–	Key Informant Interviews
LLC	–	Limited Liability Company
LRP	–	Livelihood Restoration Plan
NGO	–	Non-governmental organization
OzDST	–	Uzbek abbreviation for “Uzbek State Standard”
PAP	–	Project-affected person
PCU	–	Project Coordination Unit
PMC		Project Management Consultant
UZS	–	Uzbek sum
WDU	–	Water distribution unit/station

<sup>1</sup>[Foreign Exchange](#)

**WEIGHTS AND MEASURES**

m <sup>3</sup>	–	cubic meter
°C	–	degree Celsius
ha	–	hectare
km	–	kilometer
m		meter
mm	–	millimeter
%	–	percent

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## Executive Summary

This Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) has been prepared to address the livelihood impacts of the proposed water supply works in Peshku district of Bukhara Province. The planned water supply works in Peshku District are part of the “Bukhara Region Water Supply and Sewerage Project,” which the Government of Uzbekistan is implementing with the financial assistance of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB).

**Project Description.** The Bukhara Region Water Supply and Sewerage Project aims to improve access to safe, reliable, and sustainable water supply services in six districts (Bukhara, Romitan, Peshku, Jandor, Kagan, and Karaulbazar districts, as well as Bukhara and Kagan cities), and the sanitation system in Karakul, Alat, Karaulbazar, Romitan and Gijduvon districts.

This document specifically discusses the BWSP-W21-25 Peshku District (Volume 6) project, which has been formulated to improve water supply service delivery in the Peshku District of Bukhara Province. During the detailed design stage, stakeholders agreed upon the project's scope. The new project design includes strengthening the capacity of the existing five water distribution units (WDU) – Dedaroz, Khuja Peshku, Kudrashekh, Olong, and Susana WDUs - and constructing a new one, the Karakalpak WDU. The project also involves constructing intra-settlement networks and water mains. The civil works specified in the design are limited to the existing water-pumping stations. Construction of the networks will be along the existing roads, while water mains will run through some farmlands. Upon completion, the project will improve living standards, the environment, and public health in Peshku District. The project's outcome will be enhanced and expanded access to reliable, safe, sustainable, and affordable water supply services in the area.

This project aligns with the AIIB Environmental and Social Policy, an integral part of the AIIB Environmental and Social Framework. The LRP for this project takes into consideration the relevant regulatory framework in Uzbekistan, and AIIB's Environmental and Social Standards and guidelines. Additionally, the project adheres to a harmonized framework that is applicable to it.

**Legal Framework.** AIIB and applicable Uzbek regulatory framework's policies comparison and reconciliation resulted in the harmonized framework for the project and covering (a) livelihood restoration, (b) compensation entitlements, (c) compensation, (d) information disclosure, (e) public consultation, and (f) grievance redress mechanism.

**Stakeholder Engagement.** The project identified key stakeholder groups, comprising representatives from government institutions, stakeholders acting on behalf of the client, affected parties, and community leaders and residents. In October 2023, January, February, June, and July 2024, institutional and community stakeholder consultations were conducted through meetings and workshops that covered project design and resettlement issues. Focus group discussions, key informant interviews, and surveys were used to obtain specific issues, concerns, and choices of occupations and gender-based groups within the primary stakeholders. The consultations revolved around project details and alignment, benefits and impacts, compensation against losses, GRM, resettlement assistance, and other questions. Stakeholder consultation will continue throughout the project implementation.

**Grievance Redress Mechanisms.** A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has been established at the project level to enable individuals to appeal to any decision, practice, or activity they disagree with regarding land or other asset compensation or social and environmental issues. Affected people have been informed of their rights during the consultation, survey, and compensation process, including the procedures for addressing complaints verbally, in writing, or even anonymously. They have also been informed of their right to approach a court independently, regardless of the project-level grievance redress process.

**Socio-economic Profile Baseline.** A socio-economic survey was conducted in July 2024 among the individuals who would be affected by the project. The total number of project-affected farmers is 63 – 59 men and 4 women-farmers. All adults were literate, and more than half of farmers had a higher educational level, while others had secondary or vocational education.

The survey revealed that agriculture was the main employment type among the affected persons, including livestock rearing, crop planting, cocoon production for the silk industry, and gardening. The farmers reported having the necessary machinery and equipment for their agricultural activities, including at least one tractor, harvester, cultivator, and other tools. In addition to the full-time workers, the farmers also hired seasonal workers who were provided with daily wages, food, and housing, if needed.

**Resettlement impacts.** The project activities related to Water Distribution Units (WDUs) will include reconstruction, modernization, and new construction. Most of the planned work will be done on the existing WDUs, except for the Karakalpak WDU, which requires new construction. All six WDUs are located on land owned by the water utility, so there is no need to acquire additional land for the project. The networks will be laid along public roads, while some sections of water mains will be running on farmlands, following the agreed right-of-way. These activities will be temporary and will not require permanent land acquisition. However, the temporary acquisition of land due to pipework may result in a loss of business activity and economic displacement in the farmlands. The water utility signed an easement agreement with 63 affected farmers for temporary land acquisition under the main water construction. The pipework on the farmlands is expected to be no more than a year with less than a month per the affected farm.

Temporary traffic disruptions are expected in the nearby village roads due to ongoing network construction and rehabilitation work. The contractor will prepare and implement a Traffic Management Plan and Community Health and Safety Management Plan as part of its Site-Specific Environmental and Social Management Plan. Once the construction work is complete, the affected lands and roads will be restored by the contractor to their original state and made fully accessible to the local population.

**Eligibility and Entitlement.** Eligible parties, including individuals, groups, families, institutions, or any other entity, may claim compensation or livelihood restoration for any temporary losses directly related to project activities. The cut-off date for the project is 01 August 2024. This information was provided orally to all project-affected people during the detailed measurement survey, and all affected farmers signed easement agreements before this date. All people identified as being impacted by the cut-off date will be entitled to compensation for any affected assets. It is important to note that any person who encroaches on the proposed project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation or assistance under the project.

The project entitlement matrix was developed during the Environmental and Social Management Planning Framework<sup>2</sup> (EMPF) preparation and includes main categories of losses and impacts. Any unanticipated impacts identified during project implementation will be compensated at replacement cost and the entitlement matrix will be revised.

**Livelihood Restoration.** Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) is prepared following AIIB requirements and Environmental and Social Management Planning Framework (ESMPF) for Bukhara Region Water Supply and Sewerage Project (BRWWSP) on assessing the project for the potential social and economic impacts on affected households who will experience loss of livelihoods due to temporary land acquisition by the project.

**Implementation and Monitoring.** Uzsuvtaminot JSC is the project's Implementing Entity (PIE), while Bukhara Suvtaminot serves as the Employer of construction contracts. A Project Coordination Unit (PCU) has been established under Uzsuvtaminot JSC to oversee the implementation of the project, including land acquisition and resettlement activities. The PCU will be assisted by a Project Management Consultant (PMC), which will include Environmental, Social, and Resettlement Specialists to facilitate the implementation of livelihood restoration and resettlement activities according to the LRP. The cost estimates for LRP implementation include compensation and assistance to the project-affected people, which will be provided from government funds, as well as training, monitoring, and evaluation activities to be conducted by the PMC and PCU. Internal and external monitoring will be performed, and the monitoring and evaluation results will be detailed in the quarterly and semi-annual progress monitoring reports and the livelihood restoration and resettlement completion reports. The monitoring and evaluation results will be regularly reported to AIIB.

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<sup>2</sup> [https://www.aiib.org/en/projects/details/2020/approved/download/Uzbekistan/EN\\_BRWSSP\\_ESMPF.pdf](https://www.aiib.org/en/projects/details/2020/approved/download/Uzbekistan/EN_BRWSSP_ESMPF.pdf)

# 1. INTRODUCTION

This Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) has been prepared to address the livelihood impacts of the proposed water supply works in Peshku district of Bukhara Province. The proposed water supply works in Peshku district represent a project in the Bukhara Region Water Supply and Sewerage Project<sup>3</sup> (BRWSSP), which is being implemented by the Government of Uzbekistan (GoU) with the financial assistance of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB).

## 1.1. Project Background

The Bukhara Region Water Supply and Sewerage Project (BRWSSP) aims to support the efforts of the Uzbekistan government to improve water supply and sanitation services in the Bukhara Province. The project seeks to enhance service delivery and improve access to safe, reliable, and sustainable water supply services. It will cover six districts, which are Bukhara, Ramitan, Peshku, Jandor, Kagan, and Karaulbazar districts, along with Bukhara and Kagan cities. The project will also focus on improving the sanitation system in Karakul, Alat, Karaulbazar, Ramitan, and Gijduvon districts.

According to the Bukhara Province Department of Statistics<sup>4</sup>, the coverage of water supply services in the Bukhara province is currently at 55.6%. To meet the demand for drinking water and other utility services in the Bukhara province and other regions, the Uzbek Government initiated the Obod Qishloq Program. However, the program did not cover all the necessary aspects of water infrastructure in the Bukhara Province. The water mains, networks, chlorination facilities, and pumping stations in the area remain obsolete and deteriorated due to underfunded maintenance works and a lack of resources, equipment, and technology.

The project feasibility study was prepared in 2018. When the detailed design of the project started in 2022, the feasibility study was reviewed critically to ensure that it matched the proposed scope with works that had been completed by the Obod Qishloq Program. Once all parties agreed on the work to be done under the Water Supply Component, the project scope was divided into seven procurement packages designed to cover the needs of specific administrative districts:

- Volume-1 No: BWSP-W1-3 Central facilities of water supply systems in Bukhara
- Volume-2 No: BWSP-W4-10 Bukhara city and Bukhara District
- Volume-3 No: BWSP-W11-14 Jandor District
- Volume-4 No: BWSP-W15-19 Kagan and Kagan District
- Volume-5 No: BWSP-W20 Karaulbazar District
- Volume-6 No: BWSP-W21-25 Peshku District
- Volume-7 No: BWSP-W21-25 Ramitan District.

The project is implemented by Uzsvtaminot Joint Stock Company (Uzsvtaminot JSC) as the Project Implementing Entity (PIE) and Bukhara Svvtaminot (water utility) as the Employer. The

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<sup>3</sup> [Uzbekistan: Bukhara Region Water Supply and Sewerage Project, Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank \(www.aiib.org\)](http://www.aiib.org)

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.buxstat.uz/uz/rasmiy-statistika/services-2>

Project Coordination Unit (PCU) under Uzsvtaminot JSC was established with responsibilities for the overall project management, implementation, and monitoring. A Project Coordinator under the PCU is set up in Bukhara to manage day-to-day project implementation at the district and site levels.

## 1.2. Project Description

The project discussed in this document is the BWSP-W21-25 Peshku District (Volume 6) package. It is formulated to improve water supply service delivery in the Peshku district of Bukhara Province. During the detailed design stage, stakeholders agreed upon the project scope, which includes the rehabilitation and construction of six water-pumping stations called water distribution units (WDU), water main, and a district water network covering about 37 communities and adjacent areas.

The project interventions include water-pumping stations such as Khuja Peshku WDU, Dedaroz WDU, Kudrashekh WDU, Olong WDU, Susana WDU, and Karakalpak WDU. The civil works specified in the design for WDUs are limited to the existing pumping stations. All project WDUs are located on water utility-owned lands, with only five of them currently operational.

Other projects in the district involve the construction and rehabilitation of networks, both in the center and the surrounding villages. The work will include laying pipework along public roads, replacing old pipes, and extending the network by installing new pipes and connecting them to the project's WDUs. The water source for these WDUs will be a water main running from the Zarafshan Water Treatment Plant (WTP). This water main will also be constructed as part of the project.

Water-pumping stations included in the project interventions are Khuja Peshku WDU, Dedaroz WDU, Kudrashekh WDU, Olong WDU, Susana WDU, and Karakalpak WDU. The civil works specified in the design for WDUs are limited to the existing pumping stations. All project WDUs are placed on water utility-owned lands, where only five are operating. These lands are classified as secure facilities following Uzbekistan legislation<sup>5</sup>. Their relationship to the district network would be along the current district and rural roads and crossing the outskirts of farmlands by replacing existing or laying new pipes.

The project aims to improve the living standards, environment, and public health in the Peshku district through improved access to reliable, safe, sustainable, and affordable water supply services. A detailed description of the project is presented in Section 2.

## 1.3. Livelihood Restoration Scope and Objectives

This document, the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP), has been prepared to assess the project and address the potential social and economic impacts on affected people that will experience a loss of livelihood due to the project interventions. The LRP identifies all concerned parties, the

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<sup>5</sup> [Regulation of the Cabinet of Ministers of Uzbekistan No. 981 "On the procedure for establishing water protection zones and sanitary buffer zones of water bodies in Uzbekistan," 11.12.2019](#)

extent of the project's impact, the type of loss and its value, and outlines how the project-affected parties will be compensated or how their livelihoods will be restored. The LRP specifies measures to avoid potentially adverse effects on the local communities, enhance potential benefits and minimize, mitigate, or compensate for such effects when avoidance is not feasible. It also describes the social and economic benefits of the project to the local population.

The LRP is prepared to meet the applicable standard of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) concerning Involuntary Resettlement (Environmental and Social Standard 2, ESS 2) and the requirements of Environmental and Social Policy (ESP). The intention is to ensure that all activities and the required level of protection are provided to the people and communities affected by the project and its components.

This LRP aims to achieve an equitable and sustainable outcome for the people and communities transferring their ownership or use of land and livelihood assets for the project development to proceed. This includes ensuring those directly affected by the project activities are involved in the planning and have opportunities to participate in devising and implementing livelihood impact mitigations and enhancements.

This LRP complies with the applicable Uzbek regulatory framework and AIIB's ESS 2. Section 3.3 and ESMPF for Bukhara Region Water Supply and Sewerage Project (BRWWSP) and provide the harmonized framework applicable to this project.

Considering the above, the LRP objectives are to (a) conduct AIIB and government policies comparison and reconciliation, (b) identify project-affected persons, (c) compose a socio-economic profile of the PAPs, (d) define compensation for losses resulting from the project activities in line with national law and practices, (e) define other measures to enable PAPs to restore and improve their livelihood, (f) propose a grievance redress mechanism, and (g) conduct consultations with affected communities.

## 2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

### 2.1. Background

Bukhara Region Water Supply and Sewerage Project<sup>6</sup> (BRWSSP) supports the ongoing efforts of the Government of Uzbekistan towards improving the water supply and sanitation services in the Bukhara Province with Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) financing. The Project aims at improving access to safe, reliable, and sustainable water supply in six districts: Bukhara, Romitan, Peshku, Jandor, Kagan, and Karaulbazar districts and the Bukhara and Kagan cities. The Project range is provided in [Figure 1](#) and comprises the following components:

- Volume-1 No: BWSP-W1-3 Central facilities of water supply systems in Bukhara
- Volume-2 No: BWSP-W4-10 Bukhara city and Bukhara District
- Volume-3 No: BWSP-W11-14 Jandor District
- Volume-4 No: BWSP-W15-19 Kagan and Kagan District
- Volume-5 No: BWSP-W20 Karaulbazar District
- Volume-6 No: BWSP-W21-25 Peshku District
- Volume-7 No: BWSP-W21-25 Romitan District.

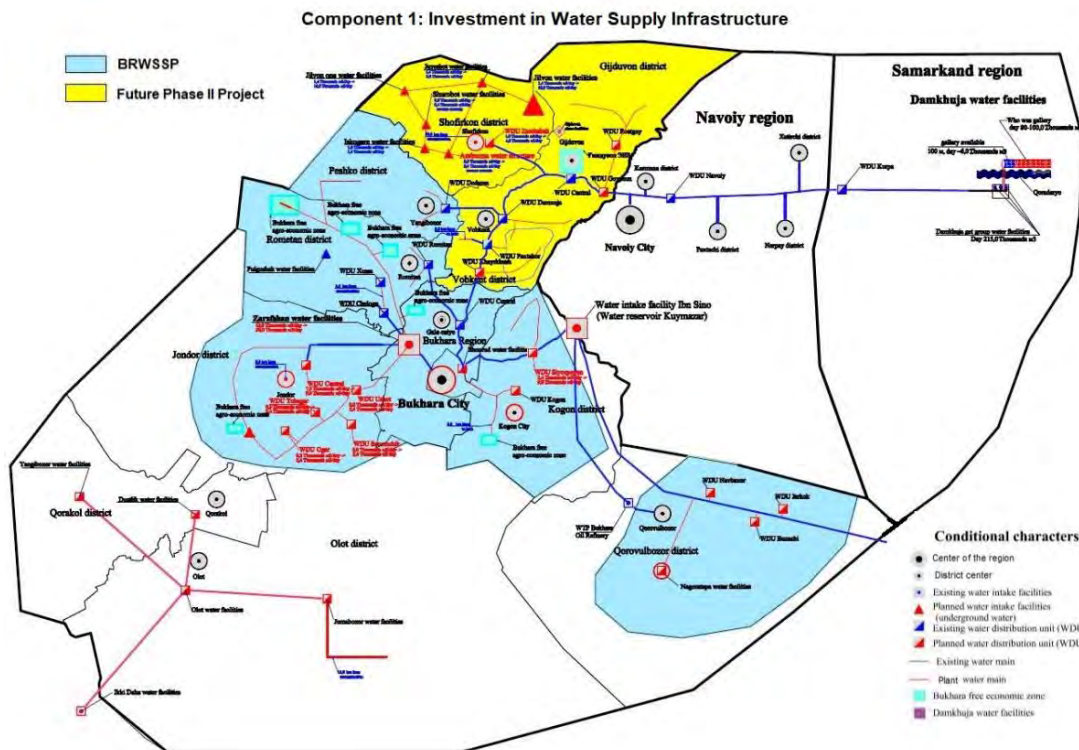


Figure 1: Project Range  
(Source: Project Feasibility Study)

<sup>6</sup> [Uzbekistan: Bukhara Region Water Supply and Sewerage Project, Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank \(www.aiib.org\)](http://www.aiib.org)

## 2.2. Project Location

The document discusses the BWSP-W21-25 Peshku District (Volume 6), which covers activities in the Peshku District of Bukhara province (Figure 2).

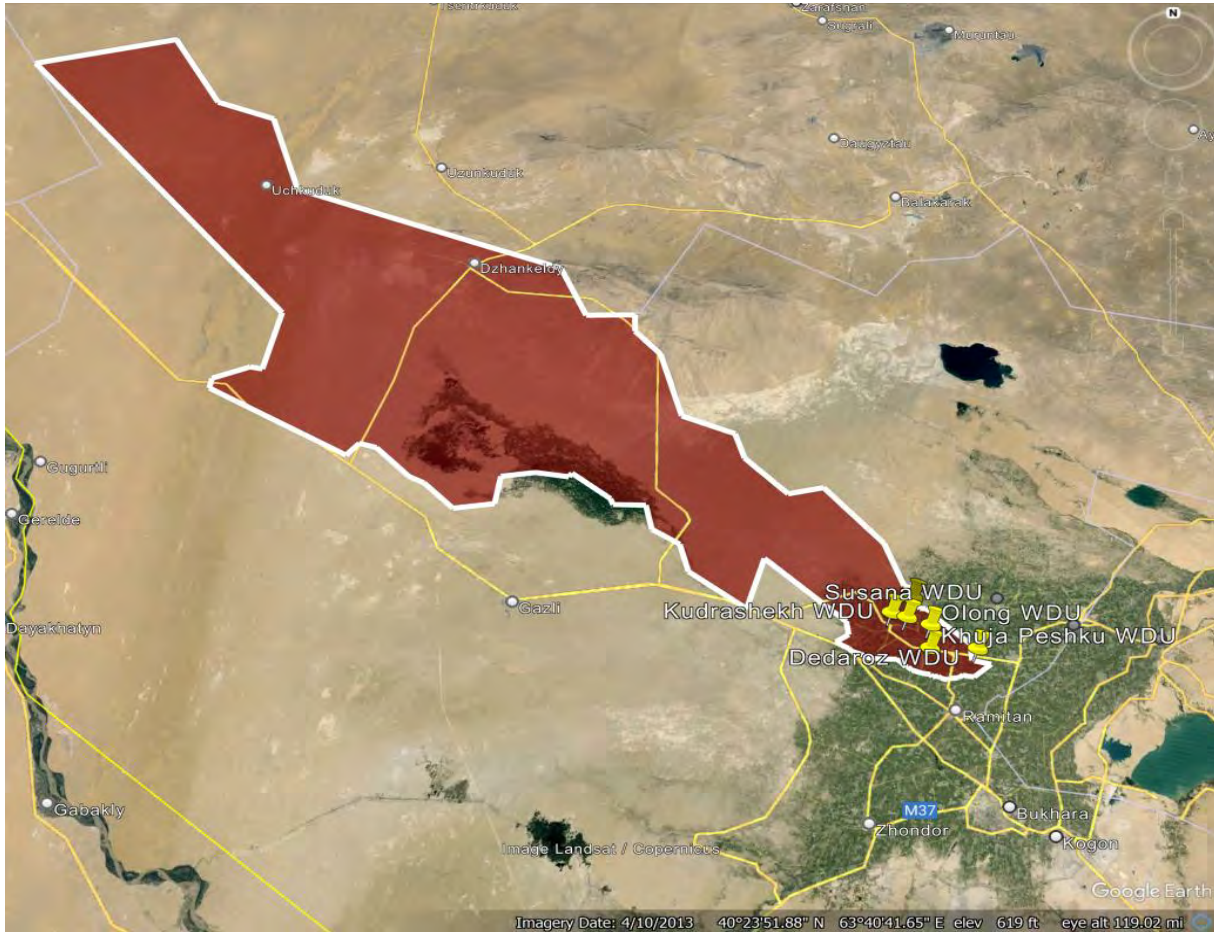


Figure 2: Project Area

White lines = boundaries of areas comprising Peshku District; yellow line = road infrastructure  
Source: Google earth

Peshku District is located in the northwestern part of Bukhara Province near to M-37 highway, as shown in Figure 2. The district is composed of 131 populated settlements, including four towns (Yangibozor, Peshku, Shavgon, and Mahallai-Mirishkor) and 127 villages. The most populated settlements are concentrated around the district administrative center – Yangibozor town. Other parts of the Peshku district are in the Kyzylkum desert, where villages are sparsely populated. The project will be implemented in the south of the Peshku district, where the most population resides, which is highlighted in color in Figure 2 and involves the design and construction of water mains and primary and secondary networks in this area. Most of the civil work will be concentrated around six project pumping stations, including inside works and outside works for connecting, extension, and rehabilitation of the district networks and connections.

Figure 3 provides the location of the project WDUs, and water main and network routes.

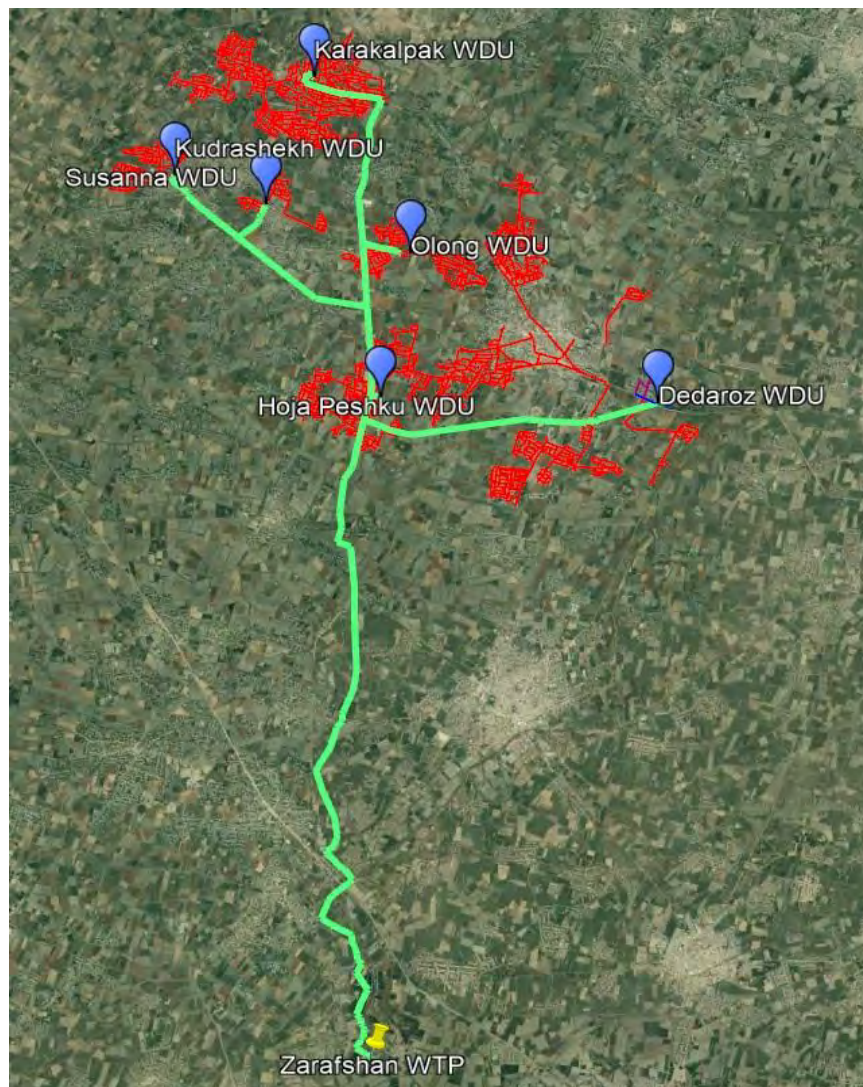


Figure 3: Project WDUs

WDU = water distribution station; WTP = water treatment plant; red lines = networks; green lines = water main sourcing water from Zarafshan WTP to Peshku district  
(Source: Google earth)

The project WDUs are accessed via A-380 and M-37 highways. The project area is more highly developed than the other parts of Peshku District. It has more settlements, the main administrative center for the district providing government and public services, and active business and agricultural activities. The project WDUs are located near populated settlements to provide direct water to customers. The WDU lands belong to the water utility and are classified as secure facilities by applicable Uzbekistan legislation<sup>7</sup>. Other project components include pipework for laying new pipelines or rehabilitating existing ones. The pipes will be laid mainly along district and rural roads, where the existing pipes will not be removed until testing and commissioning the new ones and ensuring the overall hydraulic integrity of the network.

<sup>7</sup> [Regulation of the Cabinet of Ministers of Uzbekistan No. 981 "On the procedure for establishing water protection zones and sanitary buffer zones of water bodies in Uzbekistan," 11.12.2019](#)

## 2.3. Project Components

The project comprises three main components: WDUs, water mains, and networks. The approved interventions under the project (Table 1) will help to meet the growing drinking water demand in the Peshku district and provide proper public health conditions in the area.

Table 1: Summary of the project activities

No.	Component	Project Works
1.	Khuja Peshku WDU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Construction of new water reservoirs (2x1000 m<sup>3</sup>)</li> <li>▪ Construction of a new pumping station with equipment:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– horizontal centrifugal pumps (two main and one spare): Q<sub>p</sub>= 25 l/s, Q<sub>t</sub>=50.18 l/s, H<sub>m</sub> = 50 m, N<sub>m</sub> = 22 kW, GL=226.5, PAL = 224.35 m</li> <li>– submersible pump: Q<sub>p</sub> =10 m<sup>3</sup>/h, H<sub>m</sub> = 10 mwc, N<sub>m</sub>= 0.75 kW</li> <li>– field drainage pump: Q<sub>p</sub> =20 m<sup>3</sup>/h, H<sub>m</sub> = 10 mwc N<sub>m</sub>= 1.5 kW</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Construction of new electrolysis room with equipment (electrolyzer with control cabinet, NaClO solution storage tank, dosing pumps, fire extinguisher, hydrogen leak detection system, ventilation system, etc.) inside the pumping station</li> <li>▪ Construction of new septic tank</li> <li>▪ Construction of new check point (guard house)</li> <li>▪ Other supplementary or ancillary works</li> </ul>
2.	Dedaroz WDU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Construction of new water reservoirs (2x2500 m<sup>3</sup>)</li> <li>▪ Installation of new pumping equipment:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– horizontal centrifugal pumps (three main and one spare): Q<sub>p</sub>= 52.98 l/s, Q<sub>t</sub>=158.95 l/s, H<sub>m</sub> = 50 m, N<sub>m</sub> = 45 kW, GL=232.4, PAL = 231.76 m</li> <li>– submersible pump: Q<sub>p</sub> =10 m<sup>3</sup>/h, H<sub>m</sub> = 10 mwc, N<sub>m</sub>= 0.75 kW</li> <li>– field drainage pump: Q<sub>p</sub> =20 m<sup>3</sup>/h, H<sub>m</sub> = 10 mwc N<sub>m</sub>= 1.5 kW</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Construction of new electrolysis room with equipment (electrolyzer with control cabinet, NaClO solution storage tank, dosing pumps, fire extinguisher, hydrogen leak detection system, ventilation system, etc.) inside the pumping station</li> <li>▪ Construction of new administrative building</li> <li>▪ Construction of new garage for two vehicles</li> <li>▪ Construction of new septic tank</li> <li>▪ Construction of new check point (guard house)</li> <li>▪ Other supplementary or ancillary works</li> </ul>
3.	Kudrashekh WDU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Construction of new water reservoirs (2x900 m<sup>3</sup>)</li> <li>▪ Installation of new pumping equipment:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– vertical centrifugal pumps (two main and one spare): Q<sub>p</sub> = 25 l/s, Q<sub>t</sub> = 50.02 l/s, H<sub>m</sub> = 64 m, N<sub>m</sub> = 22 kW, GL=224.4, PAL = 221.8 m</li> <li>– submersible pump: Q<sub>p</sub> =10 m<sup>3</sup>/h, H<sub>m</sub> = 10 mwc, N<sub>m</sub>= 0.75 kW</li> <li>– field drainage pump: Q<sub>p</sub> =20 m<sup>3</sup>/h, H<sub>m</sub> = 10 mwc N<sub>m</sub>= 1.5 kW</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Construction of new electrolysis room with equipment (electrolyzer with control cabinet, NaClO solution storage tank, dosing pumps, fire extinguisher, hydrogen leak detection system, ventilation system, etc.) inside the pumping station</li> <li>▪ Construction of new septic tank</li> <li>▪ Other supplementary or ancillary works</li> </ul>
4.	Olong WDU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Construction of new water reservoirs (2x1600 m<sup>3</sup>)</li> <li>▪ Construction of new pumping station with equipment:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– horizontal centrifugal pumps (three main and one spare): Q<sub>p</sub>= 23.44 l/s, Q<sub>t</sub> = 70.32 l/s, H<sub>m</sub> = 50 m, N<sub>m</sub> = 22 kW, GL = 229.92, PAL = 227.65</li> <li>– submersible pump: Q<sub>p</sub> =10 m<sup>3</sup>/h, H<sub>m</sub> = 10 mwc, N<sub>m</sub>= 0.75 kW</li> <li>– field drainage pump: Q<sub>p</sub> =20 m<sup>3</sup>/h, H<sub>m</sub> = 10 mwc N<sub>m</sub>= 1.5 kW</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Construction of new electrolysis room with equipment (electrolyzer with control cabinet, NaClO solution storage tank, dosing pumps, fire extinguisher, hydrogen leak detection system, ventilation system, etc.) inside the pumping station</li> <li>▪ Construction of new septic tank</li> <li>▪ Construction of new check point (guard house)</li> <li>▪ Other supplementary or ancillary works</li> </ul>

No.	Component	Project Works
5.	Susana WDU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Construction of new water reservoirs (2x1000 m<sup>3</sup>)</li> <li>▪ Construction of new pumping station with equipment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– horizontal centrifugal pumps (two main and one spare): Q<sub>p</sub>= 21.36 l/s, Q<sub>t</sub> = 70.32 l/s, H<sub>m</sub> = 50 m, N<sub>m</sub> = 22 kW, GL = 227.10 m, PAL = 224.95 m</li> <li>– submersible pump: Q<sub>p</sub> =10 m<sup>3</sup>/h, H<sub>m</sub> = 10 mwc, N<sub>m</sub>= 0.75 kW</li> <li>– field drainage pump: Q<sub>p</sub> =20 m<sup>3</sup>/h, H<sub>m</sub> = 10 mwc N<sub>m</sub>= 1.5 kW</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Construction of new electrolysis room with equipment (electrolyzer with control cabinet, NaClO solution storage tank, dosing pumps, fire extinguisher, hydrogen leak detection system, ventilation system, etc.) inside the pumping station</li> <li>▪ Construction of new septic tank</li> <li>▪ Construction of new check point (guard house)</li> <li>▪ Other supplementary or ancillary works</li> </ul>
6.	Karakalpak WDU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Construction of new water reservoirs (2x1400 m<sup>3</sup>)</li> <li>▪ Construction of new pumping station with equipment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– horizontal centrifugal pumps (two main and one spare): Q<sub>p</sub>= 22.12 l/s, Q<sub>t</sub> = 66.37 l/s, H<sub>m</sub> = 50 m, N<sub>m</sub> = 22 kW, GL = 225 m, PAL = 222.85</li> <li>– submersible pump: Q<sub>p</sub> =10 m<sup>3</sup>/h, H<sub>m</sub> = 10 mwc, N<sub>m</sub>= 0.75 kW</li> <li>– field drainage pump: Q<sub>p</sub> =20 m<sup>3</sup>/h, H<sub>m</sub> = 10 mwc N<sub>m</sub>= 1.5 kW</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Construction of new electrolysis room with equipment (electrolyzer with control cabinet, NaClO solution storage tank, dosing pumps, fire extinguisher, hydrogen leak detection system, ventilation system, etc.) inside the pumping station</li> <li>▪ Construction of new septic tank</li> <li>▪ Construction of new check point (guard house)</li> <li>▪ Other supplementary or ancillary works</li> </ul>
7.	Pipework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Construction of 377.869 km of networks, including 240.2855 km of primary and 137.5835 km of secondary networks</li> </ul>

WDU = water distribution units (station)

The depth of the pipeline trenches will vary between 1.0±1.5 m and 1.5 m depending on the landscape. Trenches will be backfilled after the pipes are laid. The machinery used during construction will be bulldozers, excavators, truck cranes, and trucks, which run only within the temporarily established right-of-way and existing roads going nearby and along the alignment of the existing old and new pipelines. The temporary right-of-way for the construction and rehabilitation works is twelve meters.

Key activities to be conducted over the life of the project are outlined in Table 2.

Table 2: Project activities during implementation

No.	Project Phase	Details
1.	Pre-construction Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All work will be conducted in accordance with the detailed master construction schedule agreed upon with the water company and local authorities.</li> <li>▪ Prior to the commencement of work, the contractor would be required to provide a detailed site-specific environmental and social management plan identifying traffic, earth, community health and safety, emergency preparedness, and other management plans.</li> <li>▪ No dispossession of assets or project activities (including ground clearance) shall occur unless consent has been obtained from affected communities and compensation activities are completed for the project component following LRP.</li> </ul>
2.	Construction Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The contractor will prepare the site-specific environmental and social management plan.</li> <li>▪ The construction, testing, and commissioning of the system will be undertaken in accordance with applicable construction, environmental, and public health standards of Uzbekistan.</li> <li>▪ The contractor will perform environmentally and socially friendly construction.</li> </ul>

No.	Project Phase	Details
3.	Operation Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When transferring the water infrastructure, the water utility will ensure the availability of the required engineering personnel at the WDUs. The contractor will deliver training sessions on water infrastructure operation and maintenance.</li> <li>The water utility will properly manage filtration and disinfection facilities, as well as operations and domestic solid waste and wastewater.</li> <li>The water utility will perform the drinking water production in compliance with the Uzbek drinking water quality standard (OzDST 951:2000 "Drinking water. Hygiene Requirements and Water Quality Control").</li> </ul>

LRP = livelihood restoration plan

## 2.4. Alternatives Analysis

### 2.4.1. No project-alternative

During due diligence, alternative designs for the proposed scope were considered to minimize resettlement impacts. The first alternative considered for any new project is a no-development option, which means no construction of a new pumping station or rehabilitation and upgrading existing ones, no additional drinking water reservoirs, filtration, and chlorination facilities and networks in the district. According to the Statistics Agency under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Uzbekistan Statistics Agency), as of January 01, 2023, the water supply coverage is 45.9% in Peshku District (Table 3).

Table 3: Water Supply Coverage of Population

No.	Area	As of 01.01.2022	As of 01.01.2023	As of 01.01.2024
1.	Bukhara Province, % of population	50.9	55.6	-
2.	Peshku District, % of population	34.4	41.6	45.9

Source: Uzbekistan Statistics Agency, May 10, 2024

The district's drinking water supply system relies on water pumping and distribution stations (WDUs) that directly supply water to consumers and other pumping stations. Gravity supply is not part of this system, meaning an electricity blackout could immediately interrupt the water supply. Unfortunately, most WDUs have no backup power supply, and their reservoir capacity is not sufficient to meet the water demand of the service zone population. Additionally, critical pumping equipment at most of these stations is old and in need of replacement.

The district area has a scheduled water supply with access to drinking water for one to three hours per day, depending on the certain WDU. For instance,

- Kudrashekh WDU supplies water for two hours per day in the morning to two villages (3,189 people and 578 households).
- Dedaroz WDU supplies water for three hours in the morning and three hours in the evening per day to six villages (4,239 people and 819 households).
- Olong WDU supplies water for one hour per day to eight villages (3,800 people and 864 households).
- Susana WDU supplies water for two hours per day to four villages (3,787 people and 668 households).
- No network and tap water supply in Karakalpak community.

The district population suffers from an unsustainable water supply and shortage, leading to the purchase of bottled water and water from water utility trucks, the installation of private water tanks or underground water storage, and private water wells with electric pumps. The cost of tanker water is UZS45,000÷50,000 per liter and customers commonly purchase at least 1-2 tons monthly, according to Peshku District Department of Uzsuvtaminot data.

During the baseline survey conducted by the ESIA team, it was found that the existing treatment facilities cannot effectively disinfect the water. Tap water was found to have bacteria that pose a severe threat to public health, and without proper water treatment technology, the risk of waterborne diseases increases. Disinfection is the final stage in drinking water treatment before it is distributed. It removes pathogenic microorganisms from the water, which can cause diseases such as typhus, paratyphoid, cholera, and diarrhea, as well as viral infections such as hepatitis and poliomyelitis. Drinking water quality must comply with Uzbekistan Standard for Drinking Water No. O'zMSt 133:2024, 09.06.2024: Hygienic Requirements and Water Quality Control, which requires mandatory drinking water disinfection. The "do-nothing scenario" was considered an inapplicable alternative as it would miss the opportunity to contribute to the safe and sustainable well-being of the local population, given the current sanitary and hygienic situation and growing water demand. In addition, if the project does not move forward, the significant positive economic and social benefits will not be realized in the project area.

#### **2.4.2. Sites selection**

WDUs: Selecting construction sites for the project was not difficult. To ensure feasibility in engineering, finance, and economics, the project was planned on land owned by the water utility, where five out of six WDUs are operating pumping stations. The selection of project sites was made after stakeholders visited and screened the sites. Final approval was given by Uzsuvtaminot JSC, Bukhara Suvtaminot LLC, Bukhara Province Administration, and relevant line departments overseeing cadaster, land management, infrastructure building, etc.

Water Mains and Networks: water mains and networks will be rehabilitated by replacing the old pipes with new ones and extending them by adding new pipes and connections. The pipes will be laid along district and rural roads and on some farmlands. The project will not require permanent land acquisition, but some farmland plots must be temporarily acquired to lay the pipes.

The land plots for the temporary acquisition were identified jointly by the DD Consultant, water utility, and local authorities from the Peshku District Administration (khokimiyat). This decision was based on the final design of the networks and water mains, which the Bukhara Province Inspectorate of State Architectural and Construction Supervision approved.

### 3. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

#### 3.1. AIIB Policy

The project is financed by the Asian Infrastructure and Investment Bank (AIIB) and should comply with the AIIB Environmental and Social Framework comprising three Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) for the purpose of addressing issues relating to environmental and social sustainability for the projects with AIIB financing:

- ESS 1: Environmental and Social Assessment and Management (ESS 1)
- ESS 2: Involuntary Resettlement (ESS 2)
- ESS 3: Indigenous Peoples (ESS 3).

##### 3.1.1. ESS's Applicability

The project implementation will trigger the AIIB's ESP and ESSs. Under this project, ESS 1 (Environmental and Social Assessment and Management) and ESS 2 (Involuntary Resettlement) are applicable. The ESIA addresses ESS1 and ESS2, and this LRP addresses ESS2. The proposed project will not trigger AIIB's ESS3 (Indigenous Peoples).

Table 4: ESS's Applicability

ESS	Applicability	Triggering
<b>ESS1</b>	The standard is applicable as the project will have environmental and social impacts, details of which are provided in the ESIA.	As the environmental and social impacts will be associated with the construction activities which are temporary with low intensity in nature, ESS1 will be triggered.
<b>ESS2</b>	The standard is applicable as the project will likely have an impact on involuntary resettlement.	The project is expected to involve temporary land acquisition during the pipe laying over the farmlands, common resource area, and along public roads. Given such impacts, ESS2 will be triggered.
<b>ESS3</b>	The standard is applicable if any indigenous people are present in the project area.	Standard is not applicable as indigenous people are not present in the project area.

ESS = environmental and social standard; ESIA = environmental and social impact assessment

##### 3.1.2. Screening and Categorization

The AIIB ESF determines the project category by the type of activity presenting the highest environmental or social risk, including direct, indirect, cumulative, and induced impacts, as relevant, in the project area.

Due to its nature and expected impacts, the project is classified as Category B, where *"impacts on the entire displaced population are minor, or fewer than 200 people are displaced."* The client, with prior approval of the Bank, prepares an abbreviated resettlement plan in the form of a Livelihood Restoration Plan. Social impacts due to the project will involve temporary land acquisition for the construction of water mains on the selected farmlands.

### 3.1.3. ESS2

The ESS 2 requires undertaking the following actions in relation to the AIIB financing projects:

- (a) Planning – the client determines the extent of Involuntary Resettlement through asset and land surveys, census of displaced persons, and evaluation of socioeconomic conditions (including risks, impacts and gender differentiated source of livelihoods).
- (b) Resettlement Plan – the client prepares resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons’ entitlements, income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
- (c) Abbreviated Resettlement Plan – where impacts on the entire displaced population are minor, or fewer than 200 people are displaced, the client, with the prior approval of the Bank, prepares 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 – the client ensures 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 – the client carries out meaningful consultations with persons to be displaced by the Project; this process should take into consideration anyone classed as vulnerable and put in place additional measures to ensure there is a means for open participation from all stakeholder groups.
- (g) Grievance Mechanism – the client establishes 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.
- (h) Social Support – social considerations should be made by the client where impacts are likely from the restoration process, particularly in the case of vulnerable groups; this can be achieved through implementation of social preparation such as from engaging in consultations and affected populations prior to resettlement and compensation decisions in the Project.

- (i) Livelihood Restoration – the client improves, or at least restores, the livelihoods of all persons displaced by the Project through: (i) land based resettlement strategies or cash compensation for replacement value of land, (ii) prompt replacement of 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.
- (j) Resettlement Assistance – the client provides 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 – the client improves 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 – the client ensures 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. Do not include compensation to these people for the informally 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 people that are currently under administrative or legal review, develop procedures to address these situations.
- (m) Negotiated Settlement – the client develops 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 – the client discloses the draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process, in the Project area, in a timely manner and discloses any RPF in the same manner; regularly discloses updated environmental and social information, along with information on any relevant material changes in the Project.
- (o) Compensation and Entitlements – compensations and other resettlement entitlements should be finalized before any physical or economic displacement under the Project.

- (p) Implementation, Supervision and Monitoring – using suitably qualified and experienced experts, the client should supervise, implement, 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 considering the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports in accordance with the Information Disclosure above. Consider the use of qualified and experienced third parties to support monitoring programs.

## 3.2. National Regulation

The applicable national regulatory framework is based on the provisions specified in the Constitution of Uzbekistan, the Land Code of Uzbekistan, the Civil Code, and other Uzbek Government regulations.

### 3.2.1. Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan

The Constitution of Uzbekistan<sup>8</sup> has the following applicable provisions:

- The Constitution does not explicitly prohibit private ownership of land:
  - Article 41 provides that all have the right to own property, although the distinction between movable and immovable is not made.
  - Article 68 states, "*The land, its minerals, fauna, flora, and other natural resources shall constitute the national wealth and be rationally used and protected by the state. Land may be privately owned on the terms and in the manner prescribed by law and ensuring its rational use and protection as national wealth.*" This provision specifies the clear inference that land is treated as "*national wealth*," so the state retains land ownership, but allows it to own the land in specific cases.
- Article 47 of the Constitution states that owners deprived by a court decision and the law of their houses are provided with respective compensation.
- Article 57 of the Constitution states that the state protects the rights of socially vulnerable populations, including disabled and lonely seniors and people with disabilities.
- Article 65 of the Constitution provides equality and legal protection of all forms of ownership. Private property is said to be inviolable. An owner may be deprived of property only as prescribed by law and a court decision.
- Article 66 of the Constitution stipulates that an owner, at his discretion, shall possess, use and dispose of his property, whereas the use of the property must not cause damage to the environment or violate the rights and legitimate interests of other people, society, and the state.
- Article 127 of the Constitution specifies makhalla as self-governing authorities selected by community residents. A makhalla is responsible for making decisions regarding problems of local importance, considering community interest, historical and social roots and national values.

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<sup>8</sup> [Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan](#), 01.05.2023

### 3.2.2. Land Code

The Land Code<sup>9</sup> is Uzbekistan's principal legal foundation governing land policy and tenure. The distinction between land and permanent structures attached to land is strongly present in the Land Code and does not mirror the concept contained in the Civil Code, which appears to deal with land and buildings as a single concept.

The highest form of land tenure established by the Land Code is life-long inheritable possession. This is followed by various forms of lesser rights affecting land, as follows:

- Permanent use (Article 20)
- Temporary use from three to ten years (Article 20)
- Lease (Article 24) in the form of a temporary use right of between ten to fifty years
- Joint possession and use (Article 21).

The Land Code sets forth the methodology for acquisition, transfer, and circumstances of termination of the preceding rights. According to the Land Code, the land belongs to the state. Therefore, individuals may only enjoy using rights associated with a particular parcel that cannot be transferred. A land parcel is a plot with fixed boundaries that is formed during the planning process.

The code describes the responsibilities in land management of different government authorities, including the province-level, district-level, and city-level administrations and other government authorities. The regulation provides for the rights and obligations of the land possessor, user, tenant, and owner, as well as describes the land categories per established classification, land acquisition, compensation, resolution of land disputes, and land protection. The Land Code also defines the rights to terminate land plots, seizure, and acquisition of land for public purposes. It stipulates the terms of the seizure of land in violation of land legislation.

The Land Code provides that:

- Withdrawal of land belonging to individuals and legal entities on the right of lifetime inheritable possession, permanent possession, permanent use, fixed-term (temporary) use, or lease for public needs with the compensation is carried out in a way prescribed by law (Article 37).
- Losses caused by violation of the rights of landowners, land users, and tenants (including lost profits) shall be reimbursed in full (Article 41, Clause 3).
- Withdrawal for public needs of land owned by individuals or legal entities on the right of lifetime inheritable possession, permanent possession, permanent use, fixed-term (temporary) use, or lease is carried out only after total compensation as prescribed by the law (Article 41).
- The Land Code (Article 36, Clause 1) specifies provisions where the right to land can be terminated. The right of possession or the ownership of permanent or temporary use of the entire land plot or part thereof, as well as the lease of the land, shall be terminated in the following cases:
  - (1) Voluntary abandonment of a land plot.

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<sup>9</sup> [Land Code of Uzbekistan, 01.07.1998](#)

- (2) Expiration of the period for which the land plot was provided.
- (3) Liquidation of a legal entity.
- (4) Termination of labor relations in connection with which the land was provided, unless otherwise provided by law.
- (5) Use of the land is not for the intended purpose.
- (6) Irrational use of land classified as agricultural land and resulted in a decreasing yield indicator below the value for three years.
- (7) Use of land in ways that lead to a decrease in soil fertility, chemical or radioactive contamination, and deterioration of the environmental situation.
- (8) Non-payment of land tax by the requirements of applicable legislation or non-payment of rent following the lease agreement.
- (9) Non-use of land provided for agricultural activities during the year and non-use of the land supplied for farming activities for two years.
- (10) Non-use of land within two years after receiving the right of lifelong inheritable possession and when the ownership of lifelong inheritable possession of a land plot is pledged during the term of the pledge agreement, whereas unused land plots are withdrawn with compensation to the former owners for the cost they paid.
- (11) Termination of membership of a farm in the Council of Farmers, Farms and Owners of Homestead Lands of Uzbekistan.
- (12) Withdrawal of a land plot as prescribed by the Code.

Article 39 states that land users, tenants and landowners have among others the right to reimbursement of losses (including lost profits), in the case of land withdrawal.

According to Article 87, losses of agricultural and forestry production caused by the withdrawal of agricultural and forest lands, including land owned and used by individuals for their use in non-agricultural or forestry activities or losses resulting in land deterioration due to the project activities, are subject to compensation.

### 3.2.3. Civil Code of Uzbekistan

The following is an outline of the main articles contained in the Civil Code<sup>10</sup> dealing with land rights. The outline is broken down into sections dealing with land issues, agricultural restructuring, and land transactions.

- The Civil Code provides that land may be held in ownership (Article 169). Both private and state ownership are allowed (Article 167) and the ownership right of land “shall arise in instances, in the procedure and upon the conditions provided for by legislation” (Article 188). Other forms of land tenure include: the right of economic jurisdiction; the right of inheritable possession for life; the right of permanent possession and use of a land plot; and servitude (Article 165).
- Property can be held in common or in joint ownership. The Civil Code provides general rules for common ownership and the division of property (Articles 216-227). Specific rules may be provided by separate legislation for the division of joint property (Article 226).

<sup>10</sup> [Civil Code of Uzbekistan](#)

- If registration or notarization is required when property is alienated, the right of ownership arises at the time of registration or notarization. If both are required, the right of ownership arises only at the time of registration (Article 185). In earlier provisions, the code states that the right of ownership, transfer, limitation, and termination of rights to immovable property shall be subject to state registration (Article 84).
- Nationalization with compensation is allowed in accordance with law (Article 202), and requisition with payment is allowed in case of a natural disaster, epidemic, or other extraordinary circumstances (Article 203). Furthermore, the right of ownership can be terminated by compulsory acquisition through a court decision or by an act of legislation (Article 197). If an act of legislation terminates the right of ownership, the losses caused to the owner, including the value of the property, shall be compensated by the state. It should be noted that the division of ownership between land and buildings can make the valuation procedure cumbersome. Disputes concerning compensation are to be settled by the court (Article 233).
- When property is withdrawn and the party is entitled to compensation, the compensation is determined based on the market prices of similar properties. This assessment may be contested in court (Article 205). If rights to ownership are terminated by a decision by a state agency and that decision is not directed toward the owner of the property, the owner must be provided with property of equal value and be compensated for all losses. If the owner disputes the termination, the property cannot be withdrawn until the dispute is resolved in court (Article 206).

### 3.2.4. Housing Code

The Housing Code<sup>11</sup> regulates relations among citizens, legal entities, government bodies and public authorities on property rights, including their change and termination of the right to own and use residential premises (Article 2).

The Housing Code sets minimum standards for housing conditions that all rental housing, new or existing, must meet to protect the health of residents (Article 9).

Article 11 of the Housing Code specifies provisions where:

- Residential premises can be privately or publicly owned and transferred from one form of ownership to another in the manner prescribed by law.
- The right of housing ownership is indefinite and represents a person's right to own, use, and dispose of residential premises belonging to him at his discretion and in his interests, without violating the rights and legally protected interests of citizens, legal entities, and the state.
- Modification, reconstruction, or demolition of residential premises is permitted with the appropriate permission from local government authorities.
- Private ownership of residential buildings, apartments, part of a house, or an apartment is not limited in number, size, and cost.

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<sup>11</sup> <https://lex.uz/acts/106134>

- Residential buildings and apartments that are privately owned cannot be seized, i.e., the owner cannot be deprived of the right of ownership of a residential building or apartment, except in cases established by law.
- Forced seizure of residential premises is allowed only based on a court decision in cases and the manner prescribed by law.

Article 13 specifies that the real estate rights and transactions concerned are recorded with the specific authorized department providing a document on property ownership.

Article 27 provides the following provisions:

- If private housing is demolished due to the land acquisition in the public interest, the real estate owners are provided with equivalent housing of their choice and by the parties' agreement. The new housing area must be no less than the established social norm.
- The owner is compensated for the market value of any plants on the property that will be demolished.
- Instead of receiving new housing to replace the demolished one, the owners may be paid the total market value of the houses, structures, plantings, and land plots.

Article 30 states that the real estate owners whose property is demolished due to the seizure of land in public interest can move and restore their assets at the new location.

### **3.2.5. Law on Protection of Private Property and Owner's Rights**

Article 19 of Law No. LRU-336<sup>12</sup> dated 24.09.2012 specifies that:

- Private property acquisition by the government should be governed by the procedure established by applicable legislation. This also includes the provision to the owner of an equivalent property and compensation for other losses incurred or compensation in full for the losses caused by the termination of the right of ownership.
- The land acquisition is accompanied by the issuance of relevant orders and resolutions of local authorities, including the governors of districts, provinces, cities, etc.
- Demolition of a house, other structures, facilities, or plantations on the plot of land subject to withdrawal shall not be permissible unless prior and complete compensation of losses at market value is provided.
- The relevant government authorities shall notify the property owners about their decision in the written form no less than six months before the commencement of demolition.
- The appraisal of a house, structures, facilities, or plantations located on the land plots being acquired shall be done by appraisal companies by the established procedure.
- In case of the owner's disagreement, the decision to terminate the right on private property shall not be executed until the court settles the dispute. During the settlement, the issues related to compensation to the owner for caused losses shall also be solved.

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<sup>12</sup> <https://lex.uz/ru/docs/4402206>

### **3.2.6. Law on Procedure for Lands Withdrawal in Public Interest with Compensation**

Law No. LRU-781<sup>13</sup> dated 29.06.2022 specifies procedures for the withdrawal of land plots or their parts owned by individuals and legal entities based on the right of lifetime inheritable possession, permanent use, fixed-term (temporary) use or lease, in the public interest with compensation.

Article 4 specifies purposes which shall be deemed the basis for land acquisition in the public interest, including:

- Provision of land for defense and state security needs, alienating protected natural areas, and creating and operating free economic and trade zones.
- Fulfilment of obligations arising from international treaties.
- Development of mineral deposits.
- Construction of roads and railways of republican and local significance, airports and their facilities, bridges, subways, tunnels, engineering and energy systems, space activities facilities, main pipelines, engineering and communication networks, irrigation, and melioration systems.
- Execution of approved master plans for residential areas.

Article 5 states that land acquisition should follow the basic principles of legality, priority of ownership rights, inviolability of private property, openness and transparency, and compensation guarantee.

Article 11 specifies the setting up of a commission oversight of compensating the affected people. The commission shall comprise ten deputies, three representatives of non-governmental non-profit organizations, a representative of the territorial division of the Ministry for Economic Development and Poverty Reduction, territorial financial authority, and Cadaster Agency.

Chapter 3 of the Law details the procedure for land acquisition in public interest in ten articles (Articles 13 to 22). Article 22 also discusses the procedure for negotiated settlement during land acquisition in public interest.

Chapter 4 (Articles 23 to 28) specifies options for compensating the affected people, where buildings, plants, land, and transportation costs related to relocation are subject to compensation in the form of new land and buildings, payments, and other compensation options as specified in the agreement between the government authority and the property owner.

### **3.2.7. Law on Homesteading**

The Law on Homesteading No. ZRU-681 dated 1 April 2021 specifies that:

- Homesteading is associated with cultivating and processing agricultural products for personal consumption by households and free trade.
- Homestead is not a business and does not require registration from the authorities. However, individuals involved in homesteading as a business, i.e., cultivation and

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<sup>13</sup> <https://lex.uz/docs/6355530>

processing of agricultural products for the market, may register with relevant authorities for taxation purposes.

- Agricultural products cultivated and processed on the homestead are private property.
- Homesteads could be from the agricultural and forest category lands and from the residential areas.
- Homesteads provided based on lifelong inheritable ownership can be leased for temporary use while preserving property rights.

### 3.2.8. Law on Valuation

The Law on Valuation No. 811-I dated August 19, 1999, provides for the following main provisions:

- Valuation could be conducted only by the accredited legal entity (Article 4).
- Valuation company is independent and could not be set by the government (Article 4).
- The valuation objects include movable and immovable property, rights of claim, obligations (debts), works, services, information, intellectual property, and other objects (Article 5).
- The valuation of the object is carried out in monetary value (Article 6).
- Fair market value is the price of an asset when buyer and seller have reasonable knowledge of it and are willing to trade without pressure (Article 7).
- The right to conduct an asset valuation is unconditional (Article 10).
- The valuation is mandatory if (1) the asset is owned in whole or in part by the government and (2) there is a dispute about the asset value (Article 11).
- The basis for asset valuation is a contract signed by the valuation company and the client or, in some cases, provided for by law due to a court ruling (Article 12).
- Article 13 provides mandatory details to be included in the contract for asset valuation.
- If the client disagrees with the performed asset valuation, the dispute is subject to consideration by the court (Article 18).

### 3.2.9. Law on Land Cadaster

The Law on Land Cadaster No. 666-I<sup>14</sup> dated 28.08.1998 sets out the legislative framework governing the setting up, management and functioning of the land cadaster, a comprehensive registry capturing the physical, legal, and economic attributes of immovable properties.

The law prescribes precise criteria and methodologies for ascertaining the cadastral value of immovable properties, grounded in market valuation, and considering natural and monetary indicators. The legal framework governs the cartography of the cadaster, encapsulates the creation of maps and graphical representations, which delineate property sizes, shapes, locations, and provide geographical details, including territorial boundaries. It delineates the regulations for accessing, sharing, and disseminating cadastral information, consistently upholding data protection principles.

<sup>14</sup> <https://lex.uz/uz/docs/9704>

The legislation fosters collaboration and information exchange amongst local governments, government bodies, notaries, and other public entities that possess a vested interest or impact on the cadastral data, facilitating the efficient operation and utilization of this vital registry.

### **3.2.10. Presidential Order on Ensuring Ownership Rights of Individuals and Business Entities**

Presidential Order No. PF-5491 dated 3 August 2019 supporting the unconditional rights of individuals and legal entities for their property. The main provisions of the regulation include the following:

- The involuntary resettlement activities associated with land acquisition in the public interest should be consulted with the centralized fund for compensation of losses to citizens and business entities established under the Cabinet of Ministers.
- The Ministry of Construction of Uzbekistan, with the Cabinet of Ministers of Karakalpakstan and province-level municipalities, should minimize the acquisition of land owned by citizens and business entities when planning urban development programs.
- Territorial working groups should be set up for the inventory of acquired land in the public interest, verification of compensation paid to citizens and business entities, and development of mitigation measures to eliminate deficiencies in loss compensation.
- This regulation requires establishing a roadmap for inventory of the acquired lands, structures, etc. belonging to the individuals and legal entities.

### **3.2.11. Law on the Appeal of Individuals and Legal Entities**

The Law on Appeals of Individuals and Legal Entities No. ZRU-445<sup>15</sup>, 11.09.2017, regulates appeals, recommendations, and complaints of individuals and legal entities to government authorities and organizations. The main provisions are briefly specified in the following articles:

- Article 5 stipulates that the complainant may submit its complaint/appeal orally, in writing, or electronically.
- Article 6 requires the complainant to specify their full name and address and may include e-mail and other contacts of the complainant. Complaints/appeals may be submitted in Uzbek or other languages.
- Articles 8-14 require the government authorities and organizations to establish a complaint management system.
- Article 16 provides for non-discrimination in considering grievance regardless of gender, race, nationality, language, religion, social origin, beliefs, etc.
- Article 21 describes the procedure for complaint/appeal submission.
- Article 22 stipulates no deadline for complaint/appeal submission but limits the period for complaint/appeal submission up to one year since the complainant identified that they were negatively affected.
- Article 23 states that any appeal or grievance shall be registered and considered.
- Article 24 describes a procedure for complaint/appeal management.

<sup>15</sup> <https://lex.uz/docs/3336171>

- Article 24(1) discusses the opportunity for children to submit a complaint/appeal.
- Article 28 specifies that the complaint/appeal shall be redressed within 15 days and, if additional investigations are needed, the complaint/appeal shall be redressed for up to one month, while the consideration of complaints/appeals requiring in-depth analysis may be extended for up to another month.

### **3.2.12. Law on Amendment of Several Regulations due to the Improvement of the Land Law**

The Law No. ZRU-871<sup>16</sup>, dated 23.10.2023, amends the Civil Code and Land Code regarding the easement agreement, the rights and obligations of the easement participants, the terms for changing the easement and its cancellation, payment, and the establishment of a public easement.

The Law specifies the procedures for transferring rights and obligations to the asset to another person, for providing land plots for rent, and the grounds for terminating the ownership rights of individuals and legal entities to land.

This Law will expand rental relations further, legal regulation of relations related to the establishment of easements, and reliable protection of the rights of landowners, land users, tenants, and owners of land plots.

The Tenant Law No. 427-XII<sup>17</sup>, dated 19.11.1991, was amended on Article 8<sup>1</sup> with the following key provisions:

- The tenant may transfer rights and obligations under landlord-tenant relations to another person with the landlord's consent.
- The tenant may transfer rights and obligations on rented agricultural land to another person only in cases provided for by law.

The Civil Code was amended on Article 173 and provides for:

- Landowners, land users, tenants, and owners of land plots have the right to demand a proportionate payment for the use of their land.
- Land tax and lease are paid by the landowners, land users, tenants, and owners of land plots, while the easement payment should not be less than the land tax and lease amount.
- Other amendments.

The Land Code was amended on Articles 5, 17, 18, 23, 24, 25 and 30 where some provision include:

- Article 5 introduces the terms and conditions for establishing easement in public interest.
- Article 17 provides for foreign persons and legal entities, stateless persons, and enterprises with foreign investments can only lease land except for cases provided by the code. The article also states that in cases provided for by law, legal entities and individuals have the right to privatize non-agricultural land that they have under the right of permanent use (ownership), lease, or lifetime inheritable ownership.

<sup>16</sup> <https://lex.uz/docs/6643526>

<sup>17</sup> <https://lex.uz/docs/112910>

- Article 25 specifies that:
  - A public easement for geological, topographic, and other engineering surveys is established by a decision of the governor of the province based on an application of the organization that received the permit or issued this permit.
  - A public easement is established for up to one year to conduct the survey on irrigated arable land, gardens, vineyards, mulberry fields, berry fields, hayfields, pastures, and forests. In this case, the easement can be extended this period, if necessary, for no more than one year.
- Article 30 provides for:
  - Easement as a nonpossessory right to use and/or enter onto the real property of another without possessing it.
  - Easement is established for engineering communications and irrigation works, water withdrawal for irrigation and livestock watering, driving livestock, creation of protective green belt and other environmental protection measures, etc.
  - Easement can be established without payment if it is required for the construction of roads, tunnels, and other engineering and technical infrastructure and networks
  - Easement is established based on a mutual agreement between the persons who demanded its establishment and the owner; if the agreement is not reached, the easement is established by a court of law.
  - Other provisions.

### 3.2.13. Other Uzbek regulations

- Order of the Cabinet of Ministers on Additional Measures to Guarantee Ownership Rights of Individuals and Legal Entities and Improving Procedure on Land Acquisition and Provision of Compensation, No. 911, 16.11.2019.
- Regulation of the Cabinet of Ministers of Uzbekistan No. 255, Appendix “Administrative procedure for obtaining permit for cutting trees and shrubs,” 31.03.2018.

## 3.3. Policies Comparison and Reconciliation

AIIB and applicable Uzbek regulatory framework’s policies comparison and reconciliation are provided in Table 5.

Table 5: Policies comparison and reconciliation

Provision	AIIB	Uzbek regulation	Harmonized Framework
Livelihood restoration	The Bank requires rehabilitation/improvement of affected people’s livelihood standards.	The notion of livelihood rehabilitation is not sanctioned by the national regulatory framework. However, there are a number of laws <sup>18</sup> related	Support for vulnerable populations is provided regularly by the Government on central and local levels and does not require additional

<sup>18</sup> President regulation No. UP-6277 “On measures to provide a social allowance to low-income families and further expand the scale of the fight with poverty”, 11.08.2021, <https://lex.uz/uz/docs/5572521>

Provision	AiIB	Uzbek regulation	Harmonized Framework
		to social support for vulnerable and low-income households.	payments with the project implementation.
Compensation entitlements	Project-affected people with legal title should be compensated for lost land and other assets.	Affected people with legal titles are compensated for lost land and other assets.	Reconciliation is not required.
	Project-affected people without title or any recognized land rights are to be provided with resettlement assistance and compensation for the loss of non-land assets.	Affected households that do not have legal rights to the land and assets they occupy but pay land and property taxes are subject to compensation. Affected households without title or recognized land rights are not compensated for land and non-land assets unless they pay land and property taxes <sup>19</sup>	Project-affected people without title or recognized land rights but paying land and property taxes are subject to compensation.
Compensation	Loss of land: Land replacement or cash compensation at market prices	Land replacement or cash compensation at market prices <sup>20</sup>	Reconciliation is not required.
	Loss of structures: Cash compensation at replacement cost for lost assets free of depreciation, transaction costs, and other deductions	Cash compensation at market prices for lost assets free of depreciation, transaction costs, and other deductions	Reconciliation is not required.
	Loss of indirectly affected assets: The affected parts of an asset that are no longer usable after impact need to be compensated.	All losses, including profit lost, need to be compensated to all affected persons.	Reconciliation is not required.
	Business losses: In case of business losses due to the project activities, the client will reimburse actual losses, including new business establishment costs. The losses for a certain period of business suspension are calculated based on the recent tax declaration. Without a tax declaration, the losses are calculated based on the maximum non-taxable salary established in Uzbekistan.	Business losses: In case of business losses due to the project activities, the affected person is eligible for reimbursement at market prices for all damages upon provision of the documented evidence.	Local authorities will consider an application for the loss of only legally registered businesses against the provision of documentary evidence.
	Loss of trees: In case of non-fruit tree loss, irrespective of legal land occupancy status, compensation shall	Fruit and non-fruit trees affected by the project activities shall be	Trees affected by the project activities shall be

<sup>19</sup> Law No. ZRU-781 "Procedures for the withdrawal of lands for public needs with compensation", 29.06.2022, <https://lex.uz/uz/docs/6087438>

<sup>20</sup> President Regulation No. P-5491 "On additional measures for unconditionally guarantee to citizens and business entities' property rights," 03.08.2019, <https://lex.uz/docs/4460115>

Provision	AIBB	Uzbek regulation	Harmonized Framework
	be at market value, whereas payment is calculated based on tree type, wood volume, or other methods. In case of fruit tree loss, compensation shall be at replacement cost considering various methods: replacement value of the tree, loss of income (x type of tree market value of one-year income x total loss of productive years), and others.	compensated to their owners <sup>21</sup> .	compensated to their owners.
	Loss of jobs: Compensation for lost income ensures the affected person's rehabilitation. It is calculated for a downtime period of up to 12 months at the rate of the applicant's wage or as the official minimum wage for informal workers. Compensation is paid directly to the APs.	Downtime for reasons beyond the control of the employer and employee is paid in the amount of at least two-thirds of the wage, calculated in proportion to the downtime <sup>22</sup> .	Reconciliation is not required.
Information disclosure	Resettlement-related documents will be timely disclosed in the affected people's language.	There are no requirements related to resettlement information disclosure.	Resettlement-related documents will be timely disclosed in the affected people's language.
Public consultation	Meaningful public consultations will be held with the project-affected persons, who should be informed about their entitlements, options, and resettlement alternatives.	Public consultations will be held with the project-affected persons, who should be informed about their entitlements, options, or resettlement alternatives <sup>23</sup>	Reconciliation is not required.
Grievance Redress Mechanism	Grievance redress mechanism will be established for the project and will be communicated to the project-affected persons.	The government authority will establish a grievance redress procedure, while the affected people may appeal using appropriate grievance redress tools <sup>24</sup> .	Reconciliation is not required.

<sup>21</sup> Regulation of the Cabinet of Ministers of Uzbekistan No. 255, Appendix "Administrative procedure for obtaining permit for cutting trees and shrubs," 31.03.2018, <https://my.gov.uz/ru/service/171>

<sup>22</sup> Article 266, Labour Code of Uzbekistan, <https://lex.uz/ru/docs/6257291>

<sup>23</sup> <https://lex.uz/docs/4597630>

<sup>24</sup> Law on Appeals of Individuals and Legal Entities, amended by law No.ZRY-445 dated 11.09.2017, <https://lex.uz/docs/3336171>

## 4. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

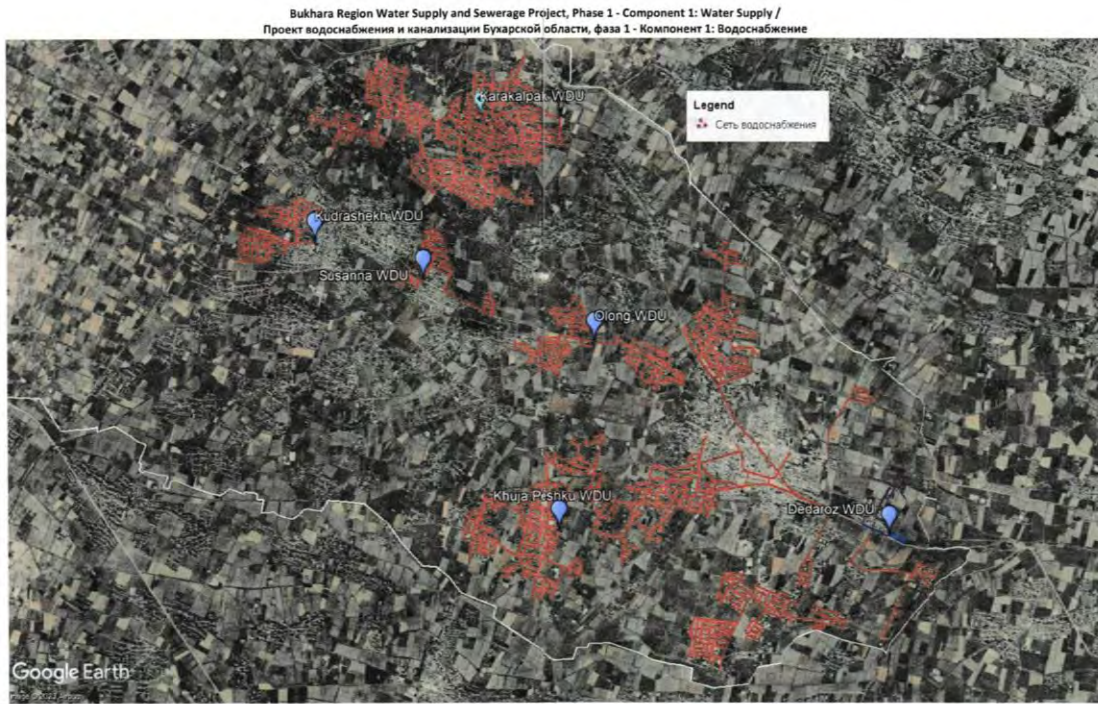
### 4.1. Scope of Land Acquisition

The project comprises three main components: WDUs, water mains, and networks:

- The project activities on WDUs will involve reconstruction, modernization, and new construction. No land acquisition is needed to construct and rehabilitate the project WDUs due to the following:
  - Khuja Peshku, Dedaroz, Kudrashekh, and Susana WDUs are currently operational facilities supplying water in neighboring villages. The land plots of these WDUs are owned by the water utility.
  - The land plots designated for the construction of Karakalpak and Olong WDUs belong to the water utility but currently do not have any facilities.
  - Following Uzbekistan legislation, the operating WDU is an object with restricted access. Khuja Peshku, Dedaroz, Kudrashekh, and Susana WDUs are currently operating facilities with security and fence. **There are no informal users inside these four WDUs.**
  - The land for the new Olong WDU project currently does not have a fence and may be at risk of being encroached upon by domestic animals from nearby villages. Instead of fencing, the water utility planted fruit and poplar trees along the site's perimeter. The guards and operators of the operating Olong WDU, situated 220 m away from the project site, take care of the trees and the land. No informal land users were present during the survey on 18÷23 January 2024. Some photographs of the land are presented in Section 2.4.4.
  - Karakalpak WDU land has no fence or security. Despite being surrounded by residential houses, the local population does not use the land due to its uneven surface, very salty soil, and sparse natural vegetation presented by camelthorn and reed. No informal land users were present during the survey on 8÷11 October 2023. Some photographs of the land are given in Section 2.4.6.
  - All planted trees, shrubs, and grass inside the WDU lands are owned by the water utility.
- The networks will be laid along public roads inside and outside the villages, following the agreed right-of-way. These activities will be temporary and will not require permanent land acquisition. Inside the residential area, the pipes will be laid along the village roads, which are government lands.
- The water main will be running along the rural roads and on farmlands, following the agreed right-of-way. These activities will be temporary and will not require permanent land acquisition.

Temporary land acquisition due to the pipework will result in loss of business activity and economic displacement in the farmlands. Additionally, it will cause traffic disturbance, restricted access to land and other assets, social/public services, common resource areas, etc., during the construction of water mains along the roads. The project's temporary land acquisition scope is illustrated in Figure 5, where:

- Red lines are new networks to be built within the project
- White lines are the borders of the project district
- Blue symbols are the project WDUs.



СОГЛАСОВАНО / AGREED							
TOM-6 Красная линия водопроводных сетей Пешкусский района / Volume-6 Redline of Water Networks in Peshku District							
Начальник управления строительством и коммунальным хозяйством Бухарской области Head of the Department of Construction and Public Services of the Bukhara Region Сират Жунусов/Sirat Junusov	Директор Бухарского областного ООО «Суватимин» Директор областного регионального ООО "Sovaminor" Мухомин Ахмедов / Muxomir Axbodov	Заместитель Холма по строительству Пешкусского района Deputy Mayor for the construction of the Peshku district Шерина Болотдин / Sherina Bolotdin	Архитектор Пешкусского района Civil Architect of the Peshku district Махлос Сараров / Makhlos Sararov	Начальник кадастровой палаты Пешкусского района Head of the cadastral chamber of the Peshku district Рахман Хасанов / Ravshan Hajiyev	Начальник ООО «Суватимин» Пешкусского района Head of "Sovaminor" LLC, Peshku district Мартышб Ахмедов / Martyskhob Axbodov	Представитель Заказчика ГКП / Representative of the Client FCU	Внешено Представитель консультанта СИ ТУМАС – SEURECA / Introduced Representative of Consultant TUMAS – SEURECA FN Нона Кеппалискиене / Nona Kerpizinskiene
							18.01.2024

Figure 4: Project Scope: Networks Map  
red line = designed networks; blue drop-symbol = location of the project WDUs  
(Source: Detailed Design)



Figure 5: Project Scope: Water Mains Map

green line = designed water mains running to the project WDUs; red line = designed water main running from the Zarafshan WTP through Romitan district; blue drop-symbol = location of the project WDUs  
(Source: Detailed Design)

Table 6 provides information on the settlements affected by the construction or rehabilitation of networks. It also specifies the length of the networks to be constructed in each village.

Table 6: Settlements-Beneficiaries of New Networks

No.	Populated Settlements	Servicing WDU	Network Length to be Constructed, km	Primary network, km	Secondary network, km
1.	Jogarebolo	Khuja Peshku WDU	5.0	3.0	2.0
2.	Jogarepoyon		5.2	2.9	2.3
3.	Niyozbek		4.587	3.476	1.111
4.	Peshku		11.267	6.025	5.242
5.	Iskomgaze		11.974	7.723	4.251
6.	Rabothuja		4.453	3.074	1.379
7.	Shurobod		4.482	2.733	1.749
8.	Saroycha		2.332	1.553	0.779
9.	Hupkalak		6.988	5.095	1.893

No.	Populated Settlements	Servicing WDU	Network Length to be Constructed, km	Primary network, km	Secondary network, km
10.	Yukori Chorobod		2.695	1.338	1.357
11.	Kuyi Chorobod		4.38	2.168	2.212
12.	Kupanak		1.7	0.8	0.9
13.	Tahna		2.128	1.161	0.967
14.	Uzbek sarob	Dedarozi WDU	5.4	3.7	1.7
15.	Kassoblar		7.636	4.657	2.979
16.	Bogimuso		9.098	6.373	2.725
17.	Durmon		10.242	8.2565	1.9855
18.	Yangidiyor		4.438	3.219	1.219
19.	Malishoyak		2.326	1.789	0.537
20.	Saroy		9.89	5.617	4.273
21.	Kuyi Hujalar		3.622	2.902	0.72
22.	Kushkarasul		1.3	0.8	0.5
23.	Valfajir		11.4	7.175	4.225
24.	Sardushoh		3.725	2.451	1.274
25.	Afshona		14.895	8.545	6.35
26.	Kurgontepa		7.89	6.199	1.691
27.	Avdeni		3.489	2.689	0.8
28.	Ibn Sino		3.285	2.527	0.758
29.	Yangiobod		6.842	5.194	1.648
30.	Chorobod		3.3	2.3	1
31.	Yangiyul		6.066	4.514	1.552
32.	Yangihayot		1.127	0.692	0.435
33.	Zarafshon		1.363	1.023	0.34
34.	Kodravon	5.172	4.09	1.082	
35.	Uzbek	Kudrashekh WDU	8.729	5.147	3.582
36.	Murodi		11.465	7.345	4.12
37.	Djunabul	Olong WDU	4.652	2.48	2.172
38.	Olong		3.147	2.163	0.984
39.	Shaboda		2.128	1.665	0.463
40.	Khayrohare		9.959	4.801	5.158
41.	Kusravon		14.565	8.416	6.149
42.	Kulbahti	Susana WDU	7.087	3.552	3.535
43.	Turgareh		2.765	1.511	1.254
44.	Saydon		2.616	1.216	1.4
45.	Karakalpok (with Urganjobod,		57.206	41.983	15.223

No.	Populated Settlements	Servicing WDU	Network Length to be Constructed, km	Primary network, km	Secondary network, km
	Arbobkhoji, Ofandar and Mahallagija)	Karakalpak WDU			
46.	Pustinduz		7.4	4.3	3.1
47.	Urta Okrabod		5.748	3.299	2.449
48.	Khorkash		10	4.237	5.763
49.	Buzakon (with Mugilon)		5.762	2.277	3.485
50.	Bokimirishkor		11.627	7.329	4.298
51.	Bobokhoji		8.334	4.264	4.07
52.	Tanirut		4.324	3.159	1.165
53.	Shovareh		10.663	5.383	5.28
<b>Total:</b>			<b>377.869</b>	<b>240.2855</b>	<b>137.5835</b>

(Source: Approved Project Scope)

The right-of-way for the network will depend on the pipe's diameter and trench size. Different diameters of pipes will be laid in various areas within the same village. For example, larger pipes will be used when connecting to the WDU or other villages, while smaller ones will be used when connecting to the household. Table 7 provides details of the pipe diameters and corresponding trench sizes specified in the detailed design of the village network in the Romitan district. The buffer zone of the trench is provided by retreating one and a half meters from the upper edges of the trench on each side to ensure safety for the local population. However, the contractor will establish specific right-of-way requirements for each work site in their Plan for the Organization of Work and Site Work Execution Program, which will be agreed upon with the water utility, PMC, and PCU.

Table 7: Peshku District Networks: Pipe Diameter and Trenches Size

No.	Pipe diameter, mm	Trench's width, mm	Trench's depth, mm
1.	63	1,800	1,263
2.	75	1,900	1,310
3.	110	1,900	1,310
4.	160	1,900	1,360
5.	250	2,000	1,450
6.	315	2,000	1,515
7.	400	2,000	1,600

(Source: Detailed Design)

The construction of water mains will affect twenty communities, namely Ibn Sino, Yangibozor, Peshku, Sadir, Valfajir, Bogimuso, Utabek, Kuchok, Uglon, Mirishkor, Varakhsho, Kalai Mirishkor, Zandani, Karakalpak, Kuchkumar, Robotikalmok, Kalaychorbog, Chilongu, Khosa, and Bogiturkon. The water main will be running from Zarafshan WTP through Romitan district to the project WDUs. Figure 8 illustrates project scope on networks (red lines) and water mains (green lines) approved by local institutional stakeholders.

Zarafshan WTP is an existing facility and a main water source for the project WDUS. The rehabilitation work on the Zarafshan WTP is included in the project scope under “Volume-1 No: BWSP-W1-3 Central facilities of water supply systems in Bukhara.”

The water main route will start at Zarafshan WTP, cross the A-380 highway, and then enter the rural roads of the Romitan district. It will run along the paved roads and the outskirts of farmlands until it reaches Khuja Peshku WDU. At the intersection of district roads, the water pipeline will split into two directions:

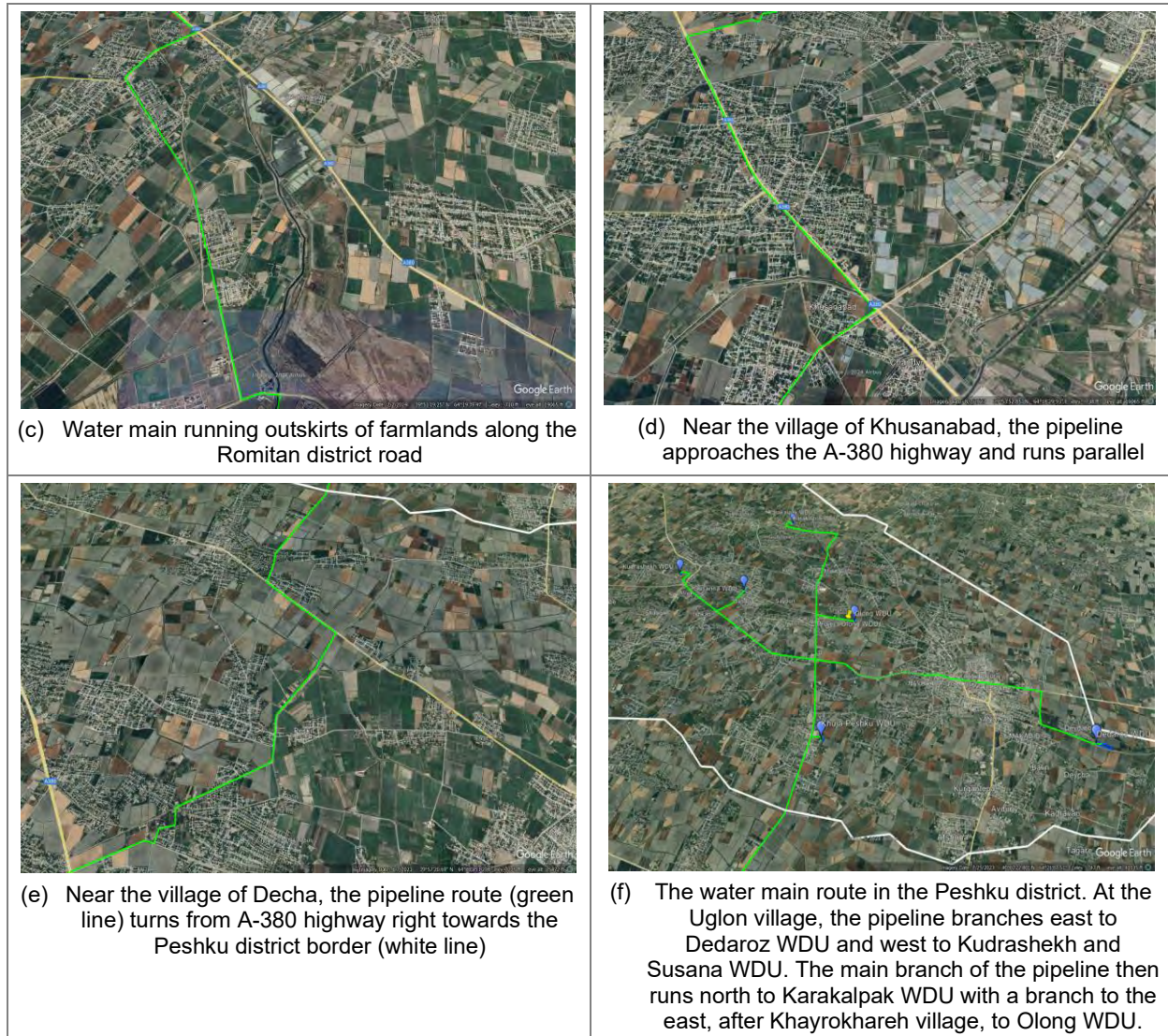
- The water main (green line in the figures below) starts its route at Zarafshan WTP. The pipeline then runs along part of the Central Bukhara Drainage Canal and enters the Romitan district, where a pipeline runs along the outskirts of farmlands next to the road.
- The pipeline approaches the A-380 highway and runs parallel to it near the village of Khusanabad (Romitan district).
- At the Decha village, the water main route turns from the A-380 highway towards the Peshku district border (white line) and runs parallel to the road of the Romitan district along the edge of the farm fields.
- The water main enters the Peshku district at Peshku village with a small branch to the east towards Khuja Peshku WDU. The pipeline then runs north along the outskirts of farm fields and parallels the district road to Uglon village, where it branches east to Dedaroz WDU and west to Kudrashekh and Susana WDU. The main branch of the pipeline then runs north to Karakalpak WDU with a branch to the east, after Khayrokhareh village, to Olong WDU.



(a) General view of the project water main route (green line)



(b) Water main (green line) starting in Zarafshan WTP and running along the Central Bukhara Drainage Canal



## 4.2. Impact Assessment

The detailed impact assessment was carried out based on a census of affected parties and their assets and the socio-economic profile of PAPs through sample surveys. This included:

- Identification of lands to be affected by water main construction.  
To determine which land parcels would be impacted by the project, a detailed design was overlaid onto Google Maps and verified by a topographic survey. Once a list of affected lands was compiled, the team consulted with local authorities and line departments responsible for cadaster, agriculture, and water resource management in the district. The goal was to gather information on land ownership and land use categories. Data collection was done through direct verification at the plots during measurement and census.
- Inventory of losses  
The inventory of losses was conducted to summarize the information on: (i) size of the affected lands, their location (geographic coordinates), soil quality, value, etc. and

information on their ownership disaggregated by gender; (ii) number of structures that will be impacted with key specifications (such main dimensions, materials used, description of foundation, insulation, walls, staircases, floor, roofing, ceilings, doors, windows frame, etc.) and information on their ownership disaggregated by gender; (iii) other immovable assets like electricity and gas connections and sources of drinking water, etc., and (iv) number and type of crops, trees, flowers, etc. with information of annual yield.

- Socio-economic survey of PAPs  
A survey was carried out to differentiate between the vulnerable and non-vulnerable households affected by the project. The survey aimed to gather information on several aspects such as (a) profiles of household heads based on age, gender, and education; (b) household members, labor force, and employment, categorized by gender; (c) family incomes and their sources in comparison to poverty thresholds in the district; (d) asset ownership like land, crops, and trees, and other relevant information.
- Consultations with PAPs, local authorities, community leaders, and representatives of cadaster, agriculture, and water resource management in the district.
- Compensation calculations were performed by district local authorities (khokimiyat) following Law No. LRU-781 on Procedure for Lands Withdrawal in the Public Interest with Compensation.

The social due diligence revealed no permanent land acquisition for the project components.

### 4.3. Identifying Ownership of the Concerned Lands

#### 4.3.1. Water Distribution Stations

The project scope includes the following activities:

- A. Reconstruction and modernization of five WDUs – Khuja Peshku, Dedaroz, Kudrashekh, and Susana  
The sole owner of these three WDUs is Bukhara Suvtaminot LLC, the water utility company.
- B. Construction of Olong WDU
  - Due to the insufficient area in the existing Olong WDU plot, the water utility provided land nearby to construct new project facilities. The new land plot also belongs to the water utility.
  - The project site is bordered to the north by the Vabkentdarya Canal, an irrigation canal regulation station to the east, a small irrigation canal to the south, and farmlands to the west.
  - The project site has no fence or guard but is overseen by the water utility.
- C. Construction of Karakalpak WDU
  - The land allocated for the construction of the new Olong WDU is owned by water utility.
  - The site is bordered on two sides by residential buildings and on the other two sides by a village road.
  - The project site has no fence or guard but is overseen by the water utility.

Due diligence revealed no land acquisition is required for WDU project work.

### 4.3.2. Water Mains and Networks

The project aims to upgrade the existing pipeline networks and water mains by replacing old pipes and constructing new ones in the Peshku district. The survey identified that temporary land acquisition for project pipework would affect the parties listed in Table 8.

Table 8: Identified Affected Parties

No.	Affected Parties	Number of Affected Parties	Affected Area, ha	Network length, km	Land Category
1.	Farmlands (All leaseholder)	63	32.071	-	irrigated agriculture
2.	Peshku District Administration	1	1.8968	-	common resource area
3.	Romitan District Administration	1	1.1874	-	common resource area
4.	Bukhara Province Road Administration	1	0.2995	-	highway
5.	Villages ( <i>List of villages and their networks is provided in Table 6</i> )	53	-	377.869	common resource area
Total:		120	35.2451	377.869	---

(Source: Survey outcomes)

Three of the listed affected parties are government institutions possessing affected lands, and the others are agricultural lands leased by farmers. The project's impact on agricultural lands, common resource area, and public roads will be temporary as it is limited to installing networks and water mains within a specific short period.

## 4.4. Identifying Any Leaseholders

### 4.4.1. Water Distribution Stations

No leaseholders were identified in the six project sites during the survey.

### 4.4.2. Water Mains and Networks

The affected public roads and common resource area (Table 9) are maintained by the Bukhara Province Road Administration and the Peshku District Development Department on behalf of the state. However, concerning the farmlands, in Uzbekistan agricultural land belongs to the state and can be leased for thirty years following Article 24 of the Land Code<sup>25</sup>. Therefore, the owners of the affected farmlands are legally leaseholders. The table below lists the 63 leaseholders.

Table 9: Affected Leaseholders

No.	Affected Party	Farm Owner/ Manager	Organization's Tax Number	Location
1.	BCT Cluster Agrokomplex	R. Norov	304964016	Afrosiyob

<sup>25</sup> <https://lex.uz/docs/149947#150279>

No.	Affected Party	Farm Owner/ Manager	Organization's Tax Number	Location
2.	Javokhir-Oybek Farm	Sh. Rajabov	204776846	Rabotikolmok
3.	Azizbek Mizrob 2020 Farm	B. Rustamov	306990901	Rabotikolmok
4.	Orol Dehqon Farm	Sh. Mavlonov	200817178	Rabotikolmok
5.	Asadbek Mubin Farm	M. Aminov	302805774	Rabotikolmok
6.	Afshona Bog'i Chorboglari	H. Imomov	307075337	Ibn Sino
7.	Avezbobo Zamini Farm	M. Avezov	304912769	Ibn Sino
8.	Zafarobod 2018 Farm	Z. Yoriyev	305430854	Yangibozor
9.	Buxoro Servis Agrocluster	U. Norziyev	306882204	Peshku
10.	Chorobod Diyori Farm	M. Baxronov	302741595	Bogimuso
11.	Botir Utkir Abdulaziz Farm	B. Gulomov	308194362	Valfajir
12.	Himmat Abdulaziz Dalalari Farm	H. Ochilov	308195535	Bogimuso
13.	Zuhro Farm	J. Hojiyev	200884256	Ibn Sino
14.	Shurobod Farm	R. Barnoyev	203258177	Peshku
15.	Tora Farm	M. Akramov	203035028	Peshku
16.	Akobir Akmal Ogli Farm	A. Navro'zov	305390478	Varaxsho
17.	Jurakulobod Odil Nuri Farm	A. Akramov	305385973	Peshku
18.	Abdullo Orif Zamini Farm	O. Navruzov	305383098	Mirishkor
19.	Ibrohim Imrona Farm	M. Jumayeva	308284772	Sadir
20.	Best Fine Fruit Farm	Sh. Badriddinov	306996505	Peshku
21.	Jahongir E'zozbek Barakasi Farm	N. To'rakulov	305862672	Kuchok
22.	Korkam Peshku Zamini Farm	Sh. Raxmonov	205986609	Uglon
23.	Shuhrat Malik Farm	Sh. Rashidov	203068421	Varaxsho
24.	Mahalla Miyron Farm	Sh. Haydarov	204899090	Korakalpok
25.	Fayzullo Zoyir Farm	Z. Saidov	204880339	Korakalpok
26.	Aliyor Nurli Farm	N. Hayotov	303623321	Kalai Mirishkor
27.	Mo'gilon Tongi Farm	N. Oripov	305236248	Zandani
28.	Najmiddin Turdiyev Farm	T. Turdiyev	204892275	Zandani
29.	Sardushoh Oltin Hirmoni Farm	O. Yuldoshev	308350595	Bogimuso
30.	Sadirov Farm	H. Sadirov	200884288	Peshku
31.	Ibn Sino Zamini Farm	A. Sirojov	306043005	Utabek
32.	Doston Kosaravon Diyori Dalalari Farm	K. Sidikova	306949507	Uglon
33.	Oktambobo Durdonasi Farm	E. Abdiyev	305070321	Ibn Sino
34.	Doniyor Obod Farm	D. Rajabov	302491662	Zandani
35.	Zamin Farm	Q. Nafasov	203247809	Chilongu
36.	Quchoq oq oltin makoni Farm	M. To'raqulov	303115112	Kuchok
37.	Mustaqimbobo zamini Farm	I. Bozorov	305311638	Bogiturkon

No.	Affected Party	Farm Owner/ Manager	Organization's Tax Number	Location
38.	Mansur Farm	M. Fozilov	202104607	Valfajir
39.	Bahodir-Togay Farm	F. Saidov	203862882	Khosa
40.	Sharif Farm	Z. Sanoqulov	203239041	Chilongu
41.	Zoyirjon Zohid Omad Farm	Z. Sharipov	304807408	Khosa
42.	Tokhtamurod Farm	E. Hamroqulov	203216466	Chilongu
43.	Romitan Super Elita Urugchilik Khojaligi Farm	T. Sultonov	307292598	Khosa
44.	Sulton-Oktam Farm	B. Sultonov	202842084	Khosa
45.	Gafarobod Farm	S. Fayziyev	200889898	Kalaychorbog
46.	Abdullo-Bozor Farm	U. Bozorov	202876374	Romitan
47.	Rajabbobo Farm	X. Radjabov	203275061	Chilongu
48.	Turon Farm	U. Rajabov	200890012	Chilongu
49.	Nurbek Azizbek Mahmud Farm	Z. Nurov	303211724	Chilongu
50.	Sherzod-2 Farm	Sh. Ganiyev	203264036	Chilongu
51.	Bukhoro Viloyat Hududiy Agropilla LLC	I. Temirov	201188599	Kalaychorbog
52.	Homid Jora Chorva Farm	F. Jo'rayev	305388161	Chilongu
53.	Rokhat Farm	I. Temirov	200890645	Kalaychorbog
54.	Silk Servis LLC	B. Tilavov	301370584	Chilongu
55.	Buxoro-Agro Erkin Iqtisodiy Zona	F. Tilloyev	305793461	Chilongu
56.	Khikmatobod Farm	n/a	203229212	Khosa
57.	Homid Jora Zamini Farm	n/a	302244589	Chilongu
58.	Hoji Sharif Farm	F. Hojiyev	408587633	Romitan
59.	Bukhara Brilliant Silk Cluster	R. Daniyarova	203608832	Peshku
60.	Bukhoro baliq LLC	U. Shamuradov	200870875	Kuchkumor
61.	Tokhtabobo Farm	F. Hojiyev	203087249	Chilongu
62.	Sohibqiron Ulugbek Zamini LLC	U. Murotov	301415787	Uba
63.	Xursand Jo'ra Fayz Farm	B. Jo'rayev	306403743	Kahramon

(Source: Survey outcomes)

## 4.5. Other Informal Land Use

### 4.5.1. Water Distribution Stations

- Khuja Peshku, Dedaroz, Kudrashekh, and Susana WDUs:** According to the survey, no informal land use was identified inside WDUs. These water collection and distribution facilities are operating, with fence and guard.

- **Olong WDU:** A project land plot has no fence and may be subject to herding by domestic animals from adjacent villages. However, at the time of the survey, the land had no informal users. Below are some photographs illustrating the borders of the project land.



Figure 6: Overview of Land for Construction of Olong WDU  
(Source: Site visit of 11 October 2024)

- **Karakalpak WDU:** The site is land with an uneven surface, bordered on two sides by residential buildings and on the other two sides by a village road. Despite the lack of fencing and the nearest household to the border of WDU is about 15 m, no informal users are on the site. The site's land is unsuitable for farming, including grazing, due to high soil salinity and sparse vegetation, represented mainly by camel thorns and reeds. Below are some photographs illustrating the borders of the project land.



Figure 7: Site condition in the Land Allocated for Construction of Karakalpak WDU  
(Source: Field visits, 8-11 October 2023)

## 4.5.2. Water Mains and Networks

According to the survey, no informal land use was identified in the affected farmlands.

## 4.6. Losses Due to the Project

### 4.6.1. Impact on land

#### Water Distribution Stations

The project activities would be implemented inside the WDU's territory and on land owned by the water utility. Therefore, no land loss is foreseen within these project activities.

#### Water Mains and Networks

During the construction of the water pipelines, affected farms listed in Table 9 will temporarily lose some of their land for a specific short period. This land loss will occur only in the approved right-of-way, affecting about 32 hectares, and will not exceed one month per farm.

Table 10: Farms' Affected Area

No.	Affected Party	General Data on Land Plot			Affected Area		
		Location	Cadaster No.	Square	Length, m	Width, m	Area, sq.m
1.	BCT Cluster Agrokomplex LLC	Afrosiyob	20:07:000011904	207,850.00	241.00	10.00	2,410.00
			20:07:000012158	88,180.00	163.00	10.00	1,630.00
			20:07:000012417	69,670.00	163.00	10.00	1,630.00
			20:07:000012433	31,090.00	95.00	10.00	950.00
			20:07:000012437	11,640.00	68.00	10.00	680.00
			20:07:000012460	252,050.00	295.00	10.00	2,950.00
			20:07:000012470	87,650.00	158.00	10.00	1,580.00
			20:07:000012523	560,500.00	543.00	10.00	5,430.00
			20:07:000012524	682,300.00	628.00	10.00	6,280.00
			20:07:000012533	100,060.00	162.00	10.00	1,620.00
			20:07:000012534	103,030.00	169.00	10.00	1,690.00
			20:07:000434621	91,470.00	178.00	10.00	1,780.00
			20:07:000434655	252,970.00	317.00	10.00	3,170.00
			20:07:000434661	42,400.00	128.00	10.00	1,280.00
			20:07:000434676	445,830.00	384.00	10.00	3,840.00
			20:07:000922582	233,940.00	281.00	10.00	2,810.00
20:07:000994445	1,027,530.00	1,243.00	10.00	12,430.00			
20:07:000994448	56,200.00	129.00	10.00	1,290.00			
20:07:000995090	218,240.00	299.00	10.00	2,990.00			
20:07:000998625	1,032,850.00	744.00	10.00	7,440.00			
2.	Javokhir-Oybek Farm	Rabotikalmok	20:01:000090742	659,850.00	200.00	8.00	1,600.00
3.	Azizbek Mizrob 2020 Farm	Rabotikalmok	20:01:000091107	53,600.00	225.00	8.00	1,800.00
4.	Orol Dehqon Farm	Rabotikalmok	20:01:000287965	93,010.00	400.00	8.00	3,200.00
5.	Asadbek Mubin Farm	Rabotikalmok	20:01:000091172	86,240.00	520.00	8.00	4,160.00
6.	Afshona bog'i chorbog'lari	Ibn Sino	n/a	31,900.00	147.00	8.00	1,176.00
7.	Avezbobo zamini Farm	Ibn Sino	20:06:000163301	294,400.00	771.00	8.00	6,168.00
8.	Zafarobod 2018 Farm	Yangibozor	20:06:000194622	162,900.00	441.00	8.00	3,528.00

No.	Affected Party	General Data on Land Plot			Affected Area		
		Location	Cadaster No.	Square	Length, m	Width, m	Area, sq.m
9.	Buxoro Servis Agrocluster	Peshku	20:06:000411573	932,600.00	2,737.00	8.00	21,896.00
10.	Chorobod diyori Farm	Bogimuso	20:06:001003921	65,700.00	123.00	8.00	984.00
11.	Botir Utkir Abdulaziz Farm	Valfajir	20:06:000112116	132,100.00	696.00	8.00	5,568.00
12.	Himmat Abdulaziz Dalalari Farm	Bogimuso	20:06:000019264	152,800.00	532.00	8.00	4,256.00
13.	Zuhro Farm	Ibn Sino	20:06:001012632	31,800.00	210.00	8.00	1,680.00
14.	Shurobod Farm	Peshku	20:06:000022365	227,900.00	711.00	8.00	5,688.00
15.	To'ra Farm	Peshku	20:06:000178992	82,800.00	303.00	8.00	2,424.00
16.	Akobir Akmal o'g'li Farm	Varakhsho	20:06:000415659	70,100.00	532.00	8.00	4,256.00
17.	Jurakulobod Odil Nuri Farm	Peshku	20:06:000017481	165,300.00	551.00	8.00	4,408.00
18.	Abdullo Orif Zamini Farm	Mirishkor	20:06:000170586	131,600.00	700.00	8.00	5,600.00
19.	Ibrohim Imrona Farm	Sadir	20:06:000000879	199,700.00	585.00	8.00	4,680.00
20.	Best Fine Fruit Farm	Peshku	20:06:000000975	7,500.00	235.00	8.00	1,880.00
21.	Jahongir E'zozbek Barakasi Farm	Kuchok	20:06:000076999	285,800.00	758.00	8.00	6,064.00
22.	Ko'rkam Peshku Zamini Farm	Uglon	20:06:000076919	166,900.00	520.00	8.00	4,160.00
23.	Shuhrat Malik Farm	Varakhsho	20:06:000193888	41,000.00	309.60	8.00	3,096.00
24.	Mahalla Miyron Farm	Karakalpak	20:06:000019313	153,400.00	90.00	10.00	720.00
25.	Fayzullo Zoyir Farm	Karakalpak	20:06:000450645	194,400.00	1,074.00	8.00	8,592.00
26.	Aliyor Nurli Farm	Kalai Mirishkor	20:06:000147412	35,000.00	142.00	8.00	1,136.00
27.	Mo'gilon Tongi Farm	Zandani	20:06:000991169	7,000.00	245.00	8.00	1,960.00
28.	Najmiddin Turdiyev Farm	Zandani	20:06:000144246	194,200.00	387.00	8.00	3,096.00
29.	Sardushoh Oltin hirmoni Farm	Bogimuso	20:06:000150617	101,500.00	343.00	8.00	2,744.00
30.	Sadirov Farm	Peshku	20:06:000015889	15,800.00	215.00	8.00	1,720.00
31.	Ibn Sino Zamini Farm	Utabek	20:06:000166693	193,200.00	465.00	8.00	3,720.00
32.	Doston Ko'saravon Diyori Dalalari Farm	Uglon	20:06:000077062	120,100.00	1,221.00	8.00	9,768.00
33.	O'ktambobo Durdonasi Farm	Ibn Sino	20:06:000015927	190,400.00	787.00	8.00	6,296.00
34.	Doniyor Obod Farm	Zandani	20:06:000121301	16,900.00	309.00	8.00	2,472.00
35.	Zamin Farm	Chilongu	20:07:000163445	225,500.00	68.00	10.00	680.00
			20:07:000435413	173,760.00	269.00	10.00	2,690.00

No.	Affected Party	General Data on Land Plot			Affected Area		
		Location	Cadaster No.	Square	Length, m	Width, m	Area, sq.m
			20:07:000435414	38,180.00	121.00	10.00	1,210.00
36.	Quchoq Oq Oltin Makoni Farm	Kuchok	n/a	141,500.00	475.00	8.00	3,800.00
37.	Mustaqimbobo Zamini Farm	Bogiturkon	20:07:000012199	76,150.00	146.30	10.00	14,630.00
38.	Mansur Farm	Valfajir	20:06:000113025	85,300.00	298.00	8.00	2,384.00
39.	Bahodir-Tog'ay Farm	Khosa	20:07:000427990	103,110.00	272.00	10.00	2,720.00
40.	Sharif Farm	Chilongu	20:07:000013079	60,330.00	166.00	10.00	1,660.00
			20:07:000013083	98,960.00	255.00	10.00	2,550.00
			20:07:000131197	69,480.00	147.00	10.00	1,470.00
41.	Zoyirjon Zohid Omad Farm	Khosa	20:07:000009231	199,440.00	272.00	10.00	2,720.00
42.	Tokhtamurod Farm	Chilongu	20:07:000012697	47,090.00	127.00	10.00	1,270.00
			20:07:000012699	44,710.00	223.00	10.00	2,230.00
43.	Romitan Super Elita Urugchilik Khojaligi Farm	Khosa	20:07:000972882	44,200.00	190.00	10.00	1,900.00
			20:07:000972883	325,070.00	585.00	10.00	5,850.00
44.	Sulton-Oktam Farm	Khosa	20:07:000131245	159,910.00	338.00	10.00	3,380.00
45.	Gafarobod Farm	Kalaychorbog	20:07:000011752	251,210.00	421.00	10.00	4,210.00
46.	Abdullo-Bozor Farm	Chilongu	20:07:000117433	216,830.00	265.00	10.00	2,650.00
47.	Rajabbobo Farm	Chilongu	20:07:000181661	483,530.00	650.00	10.00	6,500.00
48.	Turon Farm	Chilongu	20:07:000171965	350,000.00	426.00	10.00	4,260.00
49.	Nurbek Azizbek Makhmud Farm	Chilongu	20:07:001073869	69,650.00	151.00	10.00	1,510.00
50.	Sherzod-2 Farm	Chilongu	20:07:000100498	173,220.00	330.00	10.00	3,300.00
			20:07:000461297	235,750.00	423.00	10.00	4,230.00
51.	Buxoro Viloyat Hududiy Agropilla LLC	Kalaychorbog	20:07:000002815	12,460.00	146.00	10.00	1,460.00
52.	Homid Jo'ra Chorva Farm	Chilongu	20:07:000190910	134,460.00	270.00	10.00	2,700.00
53.	Rokhat Farm	Kalaychorbog	20:07:000090553	109,300.00	357.00	10.00	3,570.00
54.	Silk Servis LLC	Chilongu	20:07:000003061	20,740.00	78.00	10.00	780.00
55.	Buxoro-Agro Erkin Iqtisodiy Zona	Chilongu	20:07:000002786	304,430.00	351.00	10.00	3,510.00
			20:07:000002788	189,270.00	266.00	10.00	2,660.00
56.	Khikmatobod Farm	Khosa	20:07:000181227	247,000.00	307.20	10.00	3,072.00
57.	Homid Jora Zamini Farm	Chilongu	20:07:000441079	123,300.00	191.20	10.00	1,912.00
58.	Hoji Sharif Farm	Chilongu	20:07:000091781	127,200.00	275.00	10.00	2,200.00
59.	Bukhara Brilliant Silk Cluster Farm	Chilongu	20:06:000014384	31,185.00	307.00	8.00	2,456.00
60.	Bukhorobaliq LLC	Kuchkumar	20:01:000282066	278,070.00	400.00	8.00	3,200.00
61.	Tokhtabobo Farm	Chilongu	20:07:000412545	198,600.00	406.00	10.00	4,060.00

No.	Affected Party	General Data on Land Plot			Affected Area		
		Location	Cadaster No.	Square	Length, m	Width, m	Area, sq.m
62.	Sohibqiron Ulugbek Zamini LLC	Uba	20:07:000273032	99,500.00	168.00	10.0	1,680.00
63.	Khursand Jora Fayz Farm	Qahramon	20:07:000090443	75,000.00	527.00	10.00	5,270.00

(Source: Survey outcomes)

The survey and consultations with local authorities and farmers negotiated a right-of-way, preferred location of the pipe development, crop rotation, crop calendar, and easement agreement. The other discussions related land restoration upon completion of the project pipework and the contractor's responsibilities for the affected lands.

The easement agreements have been signed with all affected parties, including farmers and three government institutions, with the condition that pipelines be developed only in areas without tree plantations and in the period between crop rotations. Easement agreements (Table 11) with all affected parties are provided in Appendix 5, where:

- 63 easement agreements were made with 63 farmers
- five easement agreements were made with Peshku District Authority (1 easement agreement), Romitan District Authority (2 easement agreements), and Bukhara Province Road Administration (2 easement agreements)

Table 11: Easements under the Project

No.	Affected Party	Stakeholder Type	Easement Agreement (No. and date)
1.	BCT Cluster Agrokomplex LLC	farmer	No.Tom-6/1, 15.01.2024
2.	Javokhir-Oybek Farm	farmer	No.Tom-6/2, 06.02.2024
3.	Azizbek Mizrob 2020 Farm	farmer	No.Tom-6/3, 06.02.2024
4.	Orol Dehqon Farm	farmer	No.Tom-6/4, 06.02.2024
5.	Asadbek Mubin Farm	farmer	No.Tom-6/5, 06.02.2024
6.	Afshona bog'i chorbog'lari LLC	farmer	No.Tom-6/6, 08.02.2024
7.	Avezbobo zamini Farm	farmer	No.Tom-6/7, 08.02.2024
8.	Zafarobod 2018 Farm	farmer	No.Tom-6/8, 08.02.2024
9.	Buxoro Servis Agrocluster LLC	farmer	No.Tom-6/9, 08.02.2024
10.	Chorobod diyori Farm	farmer	No.Tom-6/10, 09.02.2024
11.	Botir Utkir Abdulaziz Farm	farmer	No.Tom-6/11, 09.02.2024
12.	Himmat Abdulaziz Dalalari Farm	farmer	No.Tom-6/12, 09.02.2024
13.	Zuhro Farm	farmer	No.Tom-6/13, 09.02.2024
14.	Shurobod Farm	farmer	No.Tom-6/14 13.02.2024
15.	To'ra Farm	farmer	No.Tom-6/15 14.02.2024
16.	Akobir Akmal o'g'li Farm	farmer	No.Tom-6/16 14.02.2024
17.	Jurakulobod Odil Nuri Farm	farmer	No.Tom-6/17, 14.02.2024
18.	Romitan District Authority	institution	No.Tom-6/18, 15.02.2024
19.	Abdullo Orif Zamini Farm	farmer	No.Tom-6/19, 15.02.2024
20.	Ibrohim Imrona Farm	farmer	No.Tom-6/20, 15.02.2024
21.	Best Fine Fruit Farm	farmer	No.Tom-6/21, 15.02.2024
22.	Jahongir E'zozbek Barakasi Farm	farmer	No.Tom-6/22, 15.02.2024
23.	Ko'rkam Peshku Zamini Farm	farmer	No.Tom-6/23, 15.02.2024
24.	Zandani Community	farmer	No.Tom-6/24, 15.02.2024
25.	Shuhrat Malik Farm	farmer	No.Tom-6/25, 19.02.2024
26.	Mahalla Miyron Farm	farmer	No.Tom-6/26, 19.02.2024
27.	Fayzullo Zoyir Farm	farmer	No.Tom-6/27, 19.02.2024
28.	Aliyor Nurli Farm	farmer	No.Tom-6/28, 19.02.2024
29.	Mo'gilon Tongi Farm	farmer	No.Tom-6/29, 19.02.2024

No.	Affected Party	Stakeholder Type	Easement Agreement (No. and date)
30.	Najmiddin Turdiyev Farm	farmer	No. Tom-6/30, 26.02.2024
31.	Sardushoh Oltin hirmoni Farm	farmer	No. Tom-6/31, 26.02.2024
32.	Sadirov Farm	farmer	No. Tom-6/32, 26.02.2024
33.	Ibn Sino Zamini Farm	farmer	No. Tom-6/33, 27.02.2024
34.	Doston Ko'saravon Diyori Dalalari Farm	farmer	No. Tom-6/34, 27.02.2024
35.	O'ktambobo Durdonasi Farm	farmer	No. Tom-6/35, 27.02.2024
36.	Doniyor Obod Farm	farmer	No. Tom-6/36, 27.02.2024
37.	Zamin Farm	farmer	No. Tom-6/37, 27.02.2024
38.	Quchoq Oq Oltin Makoni Farm	farmer	No. Tom-6/38, 27.02.2024
39.	Mustaqimbobo Zamini Farm	farmer	No. Tom-6/39, 27.02.2024
40.	Mansur Farm	farmer	No. Tom-6/40, 01.03.2024
41.	Peshku District Authorities	institution	No. Tom-6/41, 01.03.2024
42.	Bahodir-Tog'ay Farm	farmer	No. Tom-6/42, 01.03.2024
43.	Sharif Farm	farmer	No. Tom-6/43, 01.03.2024
44.	Zoyirjon Zohid Omad Farm	farmer	No. Tom-6/44, 01.03.2024
45.	Tokhtamurod Farm	farmer	No. Tom-6/45, 02.03.2024
46.	Romitan Super Elita Urugchilik Khojaligi Farm	farmer	No. Tom-6/46, 02.03.2024
47.	Sulton-Oktam Farm	farmer	No. Tom-6/47, 02.03.2024
48.	Gafarobod Farm	farmer	No. Tom-6/48, 02.03.2024
49.	Abdullo-Bozor Farm	farmer	No. Tom-6/49, 03.03.2024
50.	Rajabbobo Farm	farmer	No. Tom-6/50, 03.03.2024
51.	Turon Farm	farmer	No. Tom-6/51, 05.03.2024
52.	Nurbek Azizbek Makhmud Farm	farmer	No. Tom-6/52, 05.03.2024
53.	Sherzod-2 Farm	farmer	No. Tom-6/53, 23.04.2024
54.	Buxoro Viloyat Hududiy Agropilla LLC	farmer	No. Tom-6/54, 05.03.2024
55.	Homid Jora Chorva Farm	farmer	No. Tom-6/55, 23.04.2024
56.	Rokhat Farm	farmer	No. Tom-6/56, 23.04.2024
57.	Silk Servis LLC	farmer	No. Tom-6/57, 23.04.2024
58.	Buxoro-Agro Erkin Iqtisodiy Zona	farmer	No. Tom-6/58, 03.05.2024
59.	Romitan District Authority	institution	No. Tom-6/59, 03.05.2024
60.	Khikmatobod Farm	farmer	No. Tom-6/60, 03.05.2024
61.	Homid Jora Zamini Farm	farmer	No. Tom-6/61, 03.05.2024
62.	Hoji Sharif Farm	farmer	No. Tom-6/62, 03.05.2024
63.	Bukhara Brilliant Silk Cluster Farm	farmer	No. Tom-6/63, 13.05.2024
64.	Bukhorobaliq LLC	farmer	No. Tom-6/64, 13.05.2024
65.	Tokhtabobo Farm	farmer	No. Tom-6/65, 05.06.2024
66.	Sohibqiron Ulugbek Zamini LLC	farmer	No. Tom-6/66, 06.04.2024
67.	Khursand Jora Fayz Farm	farmer	No. Tom-6/67, 04.06.2024
68.	Bukhara Province Road Administration	institution	No. PESHK-1, 15.01.2024
		institution	No. PESH-2/24 ot 27.05.2024

(Source: Survey outcomes)

#### 4.6.2. Impact on plants and crops

The impacted land is currently being used for growing various crops (Table 12), including:

- Cotton cropping – 39 farms
- Wheat cropping – 9 farms
- Mulberry plantation for cocoons/silk production – three farms
- Fruit trees plantation – four farms
- Vegetables – three farms
- Grazing lands (clover) – four farms.

Table 12: Crops in Affected Lands

No.	Affected Farm	Affected Area, ha	Crops planted in affected lands					
			Wheat	Cotton	Mulberry	Fruit Trees	Vegetables	Clover
1	BCT Cluster Agrokomplex	63,880	---	√	---	---	---	---
2	Javokhir-Oybek Farm	1,600	---	√	---	---	---	---
3	Azizbek Mizrob 2020 Farm	1,800	---	---	---	---	√	---
4	Orol Dehqon Farm	3,200	---	√	---	---	---	---
5	Asadbek Mubin Farm	4,160	---	---	---	---	---	√
6	Afshona Bogi Chorboglari	1,176	---	---	---	√	---	---
7	Avezbobo Zamini Farm	6,168	---	√	---	---	---	---
8	Zafarobod 2018 Farm	3,528	---	√	---	---	---	---
9	Buxoro Servis Agrocluster LLC	21,896	---	√	---	---	---	---
10	Chorobod Diyori Farm	984	---	√	---	---	---	---
11	Botir Utkir Abdulaziz Farm	5,568	---	---	---	---	---	√
12	Himmat Abdulaziz Dalalari Farm	4,256	---	√	---	---	---	---
13	Zuhro Farm	1,680	---	√	---	---	---	---
14	Shurobod Farm	5,688	---	√	---	---	---	---
15	Tora Farm	2,424	---	√	---	---	---	---
16	Akobir Akmal Ogli Farm	4,256	---	√	---	---	---	---
17	Jurakulobod Odil Nuri Farm	4,408	---	√	---	---	---	---
18	Abdullo Orif Zamini Farm	5,600	---	√	---	---	---	---
19	Ibrohim Imrona Farm	4,680	---	√	---	---	---	---
20	Best Fine Fruit Farm	1,880	---	---	---	√	---	---
21	Jahongir Ezozbek Barakasi Farm	6,064	√	---	---	---	---	---
22	Korkam Peshku Zamini Farm	4,160	---	√	---	---	---	---
23	Shuhrat Malik Farm	3,096	---	√	---	---	---	---
24	Mahalla Miyron Farm	720	---	√	---	---	---	---
25	Fayzullo Zoyir Farm	8,592	---	√	---	---	---	---
26	Aliyor Nurli Farm	1,136	---	√	---	---	---	---
27	Mogilon Tongi Farm	1,960	---	√	---	---	---	---
28	Najmiddin Turdiyev Farm	3,096	---	---	---	√	---	---
29	Sardushoh Oltin Hirmoni Farm	2,744	---	√	---	---	---	---
30	Sadirov Farm	1,720	---	√	---	---	---	---
31	Ibn Sino Zamini Farm	3,720	---	√	---	---	---	---
32	Doston Kosaravon Diyori Dalalari	9,768	---	√	---	---	---	---
33	Oktambobo Durdonasi Farm	6,296.00	---	√	---	---	---	---
34	Doniyor Obod Farm	2,472	---	√	---	---	---	---
35	Zamin Farm	4,580	√	---	---	---	---	---
36	Quchoq Oq Oltin Makoni Farm	3,800	√	---	---	---	---	---
37	Mustaqimbobo Zamini Farm	14,630	---	√	---	---	---	---
38	Mansur Farm	2,384	---	√	---	---	---	---
39	Bahodir-Togay Farm	2,720	---	√	---	---	---	---
40	Sharif Farm	5,680	√	√	---	---	---	---
41	Zoyirjon Zohid Omad Farm	2,720	---	√	---	---	---	---
42	Tokhtamurod Farm	3,500	---	√	---	---	---	---

No.	Affected Farm	Affected Area, ha	Crops planted in affected lands					
			Wheat	Cotton	Mulberry	Fruit Trees	Vegetables	Clover
43	Romitan Super Elita Urugchilik Khojaligi	7,750	√	---	---	---	---	---
44	Sulton-Oktam Farm	3,380	√	---	---	---	---	---
45	Gafarobod Farm	4,210	√	√	---	---	---	---
46	Abdullo-Bozor Farm	2,650	---	---	---	---	---	√
47	Rajabbobo Farm	6,500	---	√	---	---	---	---
48	Turon Farm	4,260	√	---	---	---	---	---
49	Nurbek Azizbek Maxmud Farm	1,510	---	√	---	---	---	---
50	Sherzod-2 Farm	7,530	---	√	---	---	---	---
51	Buxoro Viloyat Hududiy Agropilla	1,460	---	---	√	---	---	---
52	Homid Jora Chorva Farm	2,700	---	---	---	---	---	√
53	Rokhat Farm	3,570	---	√	---	---	---	---
54	Silk Servis	780	---	---	√	---	---	---
55	Buxoro-Agro Erkin Iqtisodiy Zona	6,170	---	---	---	---	√	---
56	Khikmatobod Farm	3,072	---	√	---	---	---	---
57	Homid Jora Zamini Farm	1,912	---	---	---	---	---	√
58	Hoji Sharif Farm	2,200	---	---	---	---	---	√
59	Bukhara Brilliant Silk Cluster	2,456	---	---	√	---	---	---
60	Buxoro Baliq LLC	3,200	---	---	---	---	---	√
61	Tokhtabobo Farm	4,060	---	√	---	---	---	---
62	Sohibqiron Ulugbek Zamini	1,680	---	---	---	---	√	---
63	Khursand Jora Fayz Farm	5,270	---	---	---	√	---	---

(Source: Survey outcomes)

## Cotton and wheat

Cotton and wheat constitute the most critical cropping systems in the project district. 74.6% (47 farms) of the affected farmlands are sown with cotton or wheat (Table 12). The lease agreement between the local authority and the farm includes a provision for implementing a specific planting and harvesting annual plan for certain crops. This plan is created by the district agricultural department considering land sub-category (i.e., per crop) and soil fertility (soil bonitet), wherein the land with the highest quality and fertility is designated for cultivating cotton and wheat.

According to the district authority, most cotton fields are planted after wheat; others are after fallow or rotated with vegetables. This farming approach helps increase the yield of cotton and wheat, the district's main commercial crops. The pipe installation work for the whole project is expected to take around one year, and the pipework for each affected land plot is expected to take no more than one month. During consultations, the district authority requested that the project activities be performed between crop rotations or during fallow to avoid crop loss, late crop planting, and non-compliance with the annual agricultural schedule. Otherwise, the farmers will be compensated following ESMPF for the loss of crops based on the average yield for the last three years and the weighted average price per crop as prescribed by Uzbekistan Commodity Exchange

(<https://uzex.uz/>). Table 13 provides data on yield and revenue per hectare in 2023 with weighted average prices per centner for the following crops<sup>26</sup>:

- wheat – UZS263,300
- cotton – UZS800,000.

Table 13: Calculated Revenue per Crop at 2023 Prices

No.	Affected Farm	Affected Area, ha	Wheat		Cotton	
			Average yield**, centners per ha	Revenue, UZS	Average yield**, centners per ha	Revenue, UZS
1	BCT Cluster Agrokomplex*	6.3880	0	0	25	20,000,000
2	Javokhir-Oybek Farm	0.1600	0	0	30	24,000,000
3	Orol Dehqon Farm	0.3200	0	0	30	24,000,000
4	Avezbobo Zamini Farm	0.6168	0	0	25	20,000,000
5	Zafarobod 2018 Farm	0.3528	0	0	25	20,000,000
6	Buxoro Servis Agrocluster LLC	2.1896	0	0	30	24,000,000
7	Chorobod Diyori Farm	0.0984	0	0	30	24,000,000
8	Himmat Abdulaziz Dalalari Farm	0.4256	0	0	30	24,000,000
9	Zuhro Farm	0.1680	0	0	30	24,000,000
10	Shurobod Farm	0.5688	0	0	30	24,000,000
11	Tora Farm	0.2424	40	10,532,000	0	0
12	Akobir Akmal Ogli Farm	0.4256	0	0	25	20,000,000
13	Jurakulobod Odil Nuri Farm	0.4408	0	0	30	24,000,000
14	Abdullo Orif Zamini Farm	0.5600	0	0	25	20,000,000
15	Ibrohim Imrona Farm	0.4680	0	0	25	20,000,000
16	Jahongir Ezozbek Barakasi Farm	0.6064	40	10,532,000	0	0
17	Korkam Peshku Zamini Farm	0.4160	0	0	25	20,000,000
18	Shuhrat Malik Farm	0.3096	0	0	30	24,000,000
19	Mahalla Miyron Farm	0.0720	0	0	30	24,000,000
20	Fayzullo Zoyir Farm	0.8592	0	0	30	24,000,000
21	Aliyor Nurli Farm	0.1136	0	0	35	28,000,000
22	Mogilon Tongi Farm	0.1960	0	0	30	24,000,000
23	Sardushoh Oltin Hirmoni Farm	0.2744	0	0	30	24,000,000
24	Sadirov Farm	0.1720	0	0	35	28,000,000
25	Ibn Sino Zamini Farm	0.3720	0	0	30	24,000,000
26	Doston Kosaravon Diyori Dalalari	0.9768	0	0	35	28,000,000
27	Oktambobo Durdonasi Farm	0.6296	0	0	30	24,000,000
28	Doniyor Obod Farm	0.2472	0	0	30	24,000,000
29	Zamin Farm	0.4580	40	10,532,000	0	0
30	Quchoq Oq Oltin Makoni Farm	0.3800	40	10,532,000	0	0

<sup>26</sup> <https://uzex.uz/ru/news/the-exchange-price-of-grain-is-declining>, <https://www.spot.uz/ru/2023/10/19/cotton-price/>

No.	Affected Farm	Affected Area, ha	Wheat		Cotton	
			Average yield**, centners per ha	Revenue, UZS	Average yield**, centners per ha	Revenue, UZS
31	Mustaqimbobo Zamini Farm	0.1463	0	0	30	24,000,000
32	Mansur Farm	0.2384	0	0	30	24,000,000
33	Bahodir-Togay Farm*	0.2720	0	0	40	32,000,000
34	Sharif Farm*	0.5680	70	18,431,000	35	28,000,000
35	Zoyirjon Zohid Omad Farm	0.2720	0	0	30	24,000,000
36	Tokhtamurod Farm	0.3500	0	0	30	24,000,000
37	Romitan Super Elita Urugchilik Khojaligi	0.7750	50	13,165,000	0	0
38	Sulton-Oktam Farm	0.3380	40	10,532,000	0	0
39	Gafarobod Farm	0.4210	45	11,848,500	30	24,000,000
40	Rajabbobo Farm	0.6500	0	0	30	24,000,000
41	Turon Farm	0.4260	40	10,532,000	0	0
42	Nurbek Azizbek Maxmud Farm	0.1510	0	0	30	24,000,000
43	Sherzod-2 Farm	0.7530	0	0	30	24,000,000
44	Rokhat Farm	0.3570	0	0	30	24,000,000
45	Buxoro-Agro Erkin Iqtisodiy Zona*	0.6170	0	0	0	0
46	Khikmatobod Farm*	0.3072	0	0	30	24,000,000
47	Tokhtabobo Farm	0.4060	0	0	30	24,000,000

\*Information collected during survey in Romitan district

\*\*information provided by the head of Peshku district's agricultural department (Mr. Malik Doniyorov) and the head of Romitan district's agricultural department (Mr. Rustam Rasulov) during public consultations and surveys.

Considering these farmers are legal agricultural tenants, they are entitled to compensation for the loss of wheat and cotton as per the Entitlement Matrix (EM) provided in the project ESMPF stating the following:

*“4.3. a. Agricultural tenants: In case of agricultural tenants advance notice to harvest crops or compensation for the lost crop at the market value of the 1-year yield.”*

So, the compensation is calculated based on the affected area per farm and revenue from previous years. Table 14 shows the estimated compensation using 2023 yields and prices for wheat and cotton.

Table 14: Estimated Compensation at 2023 Prices for Loss of Grains

No.	Affected Farm	Affected Area, ha	Wheat	Cotton
1	BCT Cluster Agrokomplex	6.3880	0	127,760,000
2	Javokhir-Oybek Farm	0.1600	0	3,840,000
3	Orol Dehqon Farm	0.3200	0	7,680,000
4	Avezbobo Zamini Farm	0.6168	0	12,336,000
5	Zafarobod 2018 Farm	0.3528	0	7,056,000
6	Buxoro Servis Agrocluster LLC	2.1896	0	52,550,400
7	Chorobod Diyori Farm	0.0984	0	2,361,600
8	Himmat Abdulaziz Dalalari Farm	0.4256	0	10,214,400
9	Zuhro Farm	0.1680	0	4,032,000
10	Shurobod Farm	0.5688	0	13,651,200
11	Tora Farm	0.2424	2,552,957	0

No.	Affected Farm	Affected Area, ha	Wheat	Cotton
12	Akobir Akmal Ogli Farm	0.4256	0	8,512,000
13	Jurakulobod Odil Nuri Farm	0.4408	0	10,579,200
14	Abdullo Orif Zamini Farm	0.5600	0	11,200,000
15	Ibrohim Imrona Farm	0.4680	0	9,360,000
16	Jahongir Ezozbek Barakasi Farm	0.6064	6,386,605	0
17	Korkam Peshku Zamini Farm	0.4160	0	8,320,000
18	Shuhrat Malik Farm	0.3096	0	7,430,400
19	Mahalla Miyron Farm	0.0720	0	1,728,000
20	Fayzullo Zoyir Farm	0.8592	0	20,620,800
21	Aliyor Nurli Farm	0.1136	0	3,180,800
22	Mogilon Tongi Farm	0.1960	0	4,704,000
23	Sardushoh Oltin Hirmoni Farm	0.2744	0	6,585,600
24	Sadirov Farm	0.1720	0	4,816,000
25	Ibn Sino Zamini Farm	0.3720	0	8,928,000
26	Doston Kosaravon Diyori Dalalari Farm	0.9768	0	27,350,400
27	Oktambobo Durdonasi Farm	0.6296	0	15,110,400
28	Doniyor Obod Farm	0.2472	0	5,932,800
29	Zamin Farm	0.4580	4,823,656	0
30	Quchoq Oq Oltin Makoni Farm	0.3800	4,002,160	0
31	Mustaqimbobo Zamini Farm	0.1463	0	3,511,200
32	Mansur Farm	0.2384	0	5,721,600
33	Bahodir-Togay Farm	0.2720	0	8,704,000
34	Sharif Farm	0.5680	10,468,808	15,904,000
35	Zoyirjon Zohid Omad Farm	0.2720	0	6,528,000
36	Tokhtamurod Farm	0.3500	0	8,400,000
37	Romitan Super Elita Urugchilik Khojaligi	0.7750	10,202,875	0
38	Sulton-Oktam Farm	0.3380	3,559,816	0
39	Gafarobod Farm	0.4210	4,988,219	10,104,000
40	Rajabbobo Farm	0.6500	0	15,600,000
41	Turon Farm	0.4260	4,486,632	0
42	Nurbek Azizbek Maxmud Farm	0.1510	0	3,624,000
43	Sherzod-2 Farm	0.7530	0	18,072,000
44	Rokhat Farm	0.3570	0	8,568,000
45	Buxoro-Agro Erkin Iqtisodiy Zona	0.6170	0	0
46	Khikmatobod Farm	0.3072	0	7,372,800
47	Tokhtabobo Farm	0.4060	0	9,744,000
Subtotal:			51,471,727	517,693,600
Total (as per EM):			569,165,327	

(Source: Survey outcomes)

### Trees plantation

During the consultations, farmers and representatives of the district agricultural departments demanded that pipes be laid only in areas without tree plantations, that is, on the outskirts of their parcels. Otherwise, the farmers would be compensated following EM stating:

*“5. Impact to trees, standing crops, other properties, perennial and non-perennial crops:*

- a. Three months (90 days) advance notification for the harvesting of standing crops or a lump sum equal to the market value of the yield of the standing crop lost*

- b. Compensation for timber trees provided based on replacement cost  
 c. Compensation for fruit trees will be provided based on replacement cost.”

Compensation calculation should be “Based on market value for loss harvest equal the average annual income for past 3 years multiplied by 4 times (years) plus input costs for trees to reflect the duration from planting to reach the productive stage” (EM, ESMPF).

Table 15 provides the average yield and market price for the last three years in Bukhara Province.

Table 15: Estimated Revenue per Fruit Tree

No.	Fruit Tree	Average Yield, kg	Average Market Price* per kg, UZS	Estimated revenue, UZS
1.	Apricot	20	4,000	60,000
2.	Black Cherry	20	20,000	200,000
3.	Apple	25	7,000	150,000
4.	Peach	25	10,000	250,000

\*Market wholesale prices in Uzbekistan for 2022-2024; information provided by the representatives of the agricultural departments in Romitan and Peshku districts of Bukhara Province

Compensation for the loss of trees is calculated considering affected areas per farm, yield, market prices, and revenue from previous years as illustrated in Table 16.

Table 16: Estimated Compensation at 2023 Prices for Loss of Trees

No	Affected Farm	Affected Area, ha	Average number of trees per ha	Estimated compensation for losses, UZS				
				Apricot	Black cherry	Apple	Peach	Total
1	Afshona Bogi Chorboglari Fram	0.1176	400	3,010,560	940,800	823,200	588,000	5,362,560
2	Best Fine Fruit Farm	0.1880	400	4,812,800	1,504,000	1,316,000	940,000	8,572,800
3	Najmiddin Turdiyev Farm	0.3096	400	7,925,760	2,476,800	2,167,200	1,548,000	14,117,760
4	Rajabbobo Farm	0.6500	400	13,491,200	4,216,000	3,689,000	2,635,000	24,031,200
5	Khursand Jora Fayz Farm	0.5270	400	3,010,560	940,800	823,200	588,000	5,362,560
Sub-total:								52,084,320
Total (per EM):								208,337,280

(Source: Survey outcomes)

## Mulberry as Source for Silk Production

Project activities will affect three organizations involved in silk production and having some mulberry plantations. The plan is to develop pipelines between the mulberry plantation and the public road, as outlined in the detailed design. However, if the project deviates from the agreed right-of-way and encroaches on the plantation, the affected farms will be compensated following item 5 of EM, “Impact to trees, standing crops, other properties, perennial and non-perennial crops.”

A mature mulberry tree can produce 100 to 300 kilograms of leaves annually. The amount of leaves it produces depends on its size, age, health, growing conditions, etc. Approximately one thousand caterpillars consume about 60 kg of mulberry leaves in one and a half months to make one kilogram of raw silk. In Bukhara province, five to seven boxes of grains are grown per season from one hectare of mulberries. Each box yields 50-65 kg of cocoon.

In Uzbekistan, the cocoons prices are established by the relevant line department; in 2023, it was UZS30,000 per kg. The estimated revenue for the average cocoon yield in 2023 per hectare of mulberries was calculated following: 6 (grain boxes) x 60 (60 kg per grain box) x UZS30,000 (per cocoon kg) = UZS10,800,000. Table 17 provides estimated calculations of compensation for mulberry tree loss per affected farm.

Table 17: Estimated Compensation for Mulberry Trees Loss

No.	Affected Farm	Affected Area, ha	Revenue per hectare in 2023, UZS	Estimated Compensation, UZS
1	Buxoro Viloyat Hududiy Agropilla LLC	0.1460	10,800,000	1,576,800
2	Silk Service LLC	0.078	10,800,000	842,400
3	Bukhara Brilliant Silk Cluster LLC	0.2456	10,800,000	2,652,480
Total:				5,071,680
Total (per EM):				20,286,720

(Source: Survey outcomes)

### Clover

Seven affected farmlands are growing clovers. The farmers are legal agricultural tenants; therefore, they are eligible to compensation for clover loss in the same way as was calculated for wheat and cotton as per EM.

Table 18 shows the estimated compensation using 2023 yields and average wholesale price for clover.

Table 18: Estimated Compensation for Clover Loss

No.	Clover loss	Affected Area, ha	Average yield*, centners per ha	Weighted average price*, UZS	Revenue per hectare in 2023, UZS	Estimated compensation for losses, UZS
1	Botir Utkir Abdulaziz Farm	0.5568	20	200,000	4,000,000	2,227,200
2	Abdullo-Bozor Farm	0.2650	20	200,000	4,000,000	1,060,000
3	Homid Jora Chorva Farm	0.2700	20	200,000	4,000,000	1,080,000
4	Homid Jora Zamini Farm	0.1912	20	200,000	4,000,000	764,800
5	Hoji Sharif Farm	0.2200	20	200,000	4,000,000	880,000
6	Buxoro Baliq LLC	0.3200	20	200,000	4,000,000	1,280,000
7	Asadbek Mubin Farm	0.4160	20	200,000	4,000,000	1,664,000
Total:						8,956,000

\*Average yield and market wholesale price in the Bukhara province for 2022-2024; information provided by the representatives of the agricultural departments in Romitan and Peshku districts of Bukhara Province

### Vegetables

Three affected farms cultivate vegetables – potato and tomato. The farmers are legal agricultural tenants. They are eligible to compensation for vegetables loss in the same way as was calculated for wheat and cotton as per EM. Table 19 shows the estimated compensation using 2023 yields and average wholesale price for potato (UZS3,500 per kg, average wholesale price) and tomato (UZS15,500 per kg, average winter-spring wholesale price).

Table 19: Estimated Compensation for Vegetables Loss

No.	Affected Farm	Affected Area, ha	Average yield, tons per ha		Approximate compensation for losses, UZS		
			potato	tomato	potato	tomato	total
1	Azizbek Mizrob 2020 Farm	0.1800	15	20	9,450,000	0	9,450,000
2	Buxoro-Agro Erkin Iqtisodiy Zona	0.6170	0	20	0	92,550,000	92,550,000
3	Sohibqiron Ulugbek Zamini	0.1680	15	0	4,410,000	0	4,410,000
Total:							102,000,000

(Source: Survey outcomes)

#### 4.6.3. Impact on structures

Following the inventory observation and field visits, it has been determined that the project will not have any impact on the structure of individuals or organizations, except for limited access to houses, offices, and common resource areas during the pipework – construction of intra-settlement networks and connections to the networks.

#### 4.6.4. Impacted on business

According to the survey, the project is not expected to have a severe negative impact on the businesses in the project settlements, except for the following two points:

- (1) The census and socio-economic survey identified 63 farms to be affected by the project with temporarily restricted access to the affected areas specified in Table 9. However, if the project does not follow the set agreement on the pipework schedule, the affected parties will be compensated for the loss of crops, trees, and other plants.
- (2) Limited access to offices, shops, and common resource areas during the pipework, which involves the construction of intra-settlement networks to be constructed along the existing intra-settlement roads. The contractor will minimize the project's impact on the business and residents of the area. The affected lands and roads will be restored and made fully available to the local population upon the completion of construction work.

#### 4.6.5. Impact on wage earners or temporary employees

The project is expected to affect wage earners and temporary employees working on 63 farms listed in Table 10. Most of these workers lack formal skill training and are therefore considered non-skilled. If their work is temporarily disrupted, they may face a job crisis. The survey indicates that about 4,774 wage laborers may be affected. Table 19 below presents information on farm employees gathered during the census and socio-economic survey.

Table 20: Wage Earners and Seasonal Workers

	Affected Farm	Wage earners	Sources
1	BCT Cluster Agrokomplex LLC	13	<a href="https://orginfo.uz/en/organization/3d5367f04774/">https://orginfo.uz/en/organization/3d5367f04774/</a>
2	Javokhir-Oybek Farm	8	<a href="https://statsnet.co/companies/uz/59524125">https://statsnet.co/companies/uz/59524125</a>
3	Azizbek Mizrob 2020 Farm	2	<a href="https://statsnet.co/companies/uz/59519079">https://statsnet.co/companies/uz/59519079</a>
4	Orol Dehqon Farm	n/a	n/a
5	Asadbek Mubin Farm	1	<a href="https://statsnet.co/companies/uz/59521002">https://statsnet.co/companies/uz/59521002</a>
6	Afshona Bogi Chorboglari	2	<a href="https://statsnet.co/companies/uz/59482250">https://statsnet.co/companies/uz/59482250</a>
7	Avezbobo Zamini Farm	5	<a href="https://statsnet.co/companies/uz/59483187">https://statsnet.co/companies/uz/59483187</a>

	Affected Farm	Wage earners	Sources
8	Zafarobod 2018 Farm	5	<a href="https://statsnet.co/companies/uz/59482886">https://statsnet.co/companies/uz/59482886</a>
9	Buxoro Servis Agroklaster LLC	30	<a href="https://statsnet.co/companies/uz/59482318">https://statsnet.co/companies/uz/59482318</a>
10	Chorobod Diyori Farm	11	<a href="https://statsnet.co/companies/uz/59483767">https://statsnet.co/companies/uz/59483767</a>
11	Botir Utkir Abdulaziz Farm	5	<a href="https://uzorg.info/info-id-1426192">https://uzorg.info/info-id-1426192</a>
12	Himmat Abdulaziz Dalalari Farm	n/a	<a href="https://uzorg.info/info-id-1426309">https://uzorg.info/info-id-1426309</a>
13	Zuhro Farm	n/a	n/a
14	Shurobod Farm	1	<a href="https://uzorg.info/info-id-235903">https://uzorg.info/info-id-235903</a>
15	Tora Farm	n/a	<a href="https://uzorg.info/info-id-88404">https://uzorg.info/info-id-88404</a>
16	Akobir Akmal ogli Farm	6	<a href="https://statsnet.co/companies/uz/59482909">https://statsnet.co/companies/uz/59482909</a>
17	Jurakulobod Odil Nuri Farm	5	<a href="https://statsnet.co/companies/uz/59482970">https://statsnet.co/companies/uz/59482970</a>
18	Abdullo Orif Zamini Farm	6	<a href="https://statsnet.co/companies/uz/59483003">https://statsnet.co/companies/uz/59483003</a>
19	Ibrohim Imrona Farm	n/a	n/a
20	Best Fine Fruit Farm	6	<a href="https://statsnet.co/companies/uz/59482248">https://statsnet.co/companies/uz/59482248</a>
21	Jahongir Ezozbek Barakasi Farm	5	<a href="https://statsnet.co/companies/uz/59482719">https://statsnet.co/companies/uz/59482719</a>
22	Korkam Peshku Zamini Farm	7	<a href="https://statsnet.co/companies/uz/59485489">https://statsnet.co/companies/uz/59485489</a>
23	Shuhrat Malik Farm	n/a	n/a
24	Mahalla Miyron Farm	n/a	n/a
25	Fayzullo Zoyir Farm	8	<a href="https://statsnet.co/companies/uz/59486197">https://statsnet.co/companies/uz/59486197</a>
26	Aliyor Nurli Farm	6	<a href="https://statsnet.co/companies/uz/59483536">https://statsnet.co/companies/uz/59483536</a>
27	Mogilon Tongi Farm	n/a	n/a
28	Najmiddin Turdiyev Farm	n/a	n/a
29	Sardushoh Oltin Hirmoni Farm	n/a	n/a
30	Sadirov Farm	n/a	n/a
31	Ibn Sino Zamini Farm	1	<a href="https://statsnet.co/companies/uz/59476383">https://statsnet.co/companies/uz/59476383</a>
32	Doston Kosaravon Diyori Dalalari	1	<a href="https://statsnet.co/companies/uz/59482295">https://statsnet.co/companies/uz/59482295</a>
33	Oktambobo Durdonasi Farm	n/a	n/a
34	Doniyor Obod Farm	n/a	n/a
35	Zamin Farm	n/a	n/a
36	Quchoq Oq Oltin Makoni Farm	1	<a href="https://statsnet.co/companies/uz/59483651">https://statsnet.co/companies/uz/59483651</a>
37	Mustaqimbobo Zamini Farm	3	<a href="https://statsnet.co/companies/uz/59476790">https://statsnet.co/companies/uz/59476790</a>
38	Mansur Farm	n/a	n/a
39	Bahodir-Togay Farm*	4	<a href="https://statsnet.co/companies/uz/59480650">https://statsnet.co/companies/uz/59480650</a>
40	Sharif Farm*	4	Information collected during survey in Romitan district, package Volume-7
41	Zoyirjon Zohid Omad Farm	4	<a href="https://statsnet.co/companies/uz/59477054">https://statsnet.co/companies/uz/59477054</a>
42	Toxtamurod Farm	6	<a href="https://statsnet.co/companies/uz/59481023">https://statsnet.co/companies/uz/59481023</a>
43	Romitan Super Elita Urugchilik Khojaligi	16	<a href="https://statsnet.co/companies/uz/59475636">https://statsnet.co/companies/uz/59475636</a>
44	Sulton-Oktam Farm	n/a	n/a
45	Gafarobod Farm	n/a	n/a
46	Abdullo-Bozor Farm	4	<a href="https://statsnet.co/companies/uz/59481234">https://statsnet.co/companies/uz/59481234</a>
47	Rajabbobo Farm	7	<a href="https://statsnet.co/companies/uz/59480979">https://statsnet.co/companies/uz/59480979</a>
48	Turon Farm	n/a	n/a
49	Nurbek Azizbek Maxmud Farm	5	<a href="https://statsnet.co/companies/uz/59477839">https://statsnet.co/companies/uz/59477839</a>
50	Sherzod-2 Farm	n/a	n/a
51	Buxoro Viloyat Hududiy Agropilla	5	<a href="https://statsnet.co/companies/uz/59548173">https://statsnet.co/companies/uz/59548173</a>
52	Homid Jora Chorva Farm	7	<a href="https://statsnet.co/companies/uz/59478370">https://statsnet.co/companies/uz/59478370</a>
53	Roxat Farm	n/a	n/a
54	Silk Servis	57	<a href="https://statsnet.co/companies/uz/59478707">https://statsnet.co/companies/uz/59478707</a>
55	Buxoro-Agro Erkin Iqtisodiy Zona	4,300	<a href="https://president.uz/oz/lists/view/2465">https://president.uz/oz/lists/view/2465</a>

	Affected Farm	Wage earners	Sources
56	Khikmatobod Farm	1	<a href="https://statsnet.co/companies/uz/59476319">https://statsnet.co/companies/uz/59476319</a>
57	Homid Jora Zamini Farm	7	<a href="https://statsnet.co/companies/uz/59478370">https://statsnet.co/companies/uz/59478370</a>
58	Hoji Sharif Farm	2	<a href="https://orginfo.uz/en/organization/90902d9eea66/">https://orginfo.uz/en/organization/90902d9eea66/</a>
59	Bukhara Brilliant Silk Cluster	197	<a href="https://statsnet.co/companies/uz/59546104">https://statsnet.co/companies/uz/59546104</a>
60	Bukhorobaliq	2	<a href="https://orginfo.uz/organization/b8d64efe233c/">https://orginfo.uz/organization/b8d64efe233c/</a>
61	Tuxtabobo Farm	6	<a href="https://orginfo.uz/en/organization/263940e1ce66/">https://orginfo.uz/en/organization/263940e1ce66/</a>
62	Sohibqiron Ulugbek Zamini	1	<a href="https://statsnet.co/companies/uz/59478661">https://statsnet.co/companies/uz/59478661</a>
63	Xursand Jora Fayz Farm	1	<a href="https://statsnet.co/companies/uz/59476128">https://statsnet.co/companies/uz/59476128</a>
	Total:	≈4,774	---

(Source: Survey outcomes)

The minimum salary for full-time employees on the affected farms is UZS2,000,00. According to EM, the affected wage earners will receive a “one-time subsistence allowance of equivalent to three months minimum wage income for severely affected households.” The legal wage earners will be compensated by their companies, i.e. affected farms listed in Table 9. Seasonal agricultural laborers will not be entitled to this assistance.

#### 4.6.6. Impact on public roads

The project activities will temporarily affect local roads and population movements, but the roads are not expected to be damaged. The project design includes 2.995 km of work along the highway in the Peshku district. The pipework inside and between populated settlements will affect 377.869 km of paved and unpaved roads. Table 19 lists the villages where networks will be constructed or rehabilitated under the project.

Table 21: Affected Villages and Project Networks

No.	Populated Settlement	Network Length to be Constructed, km
1.	Jogarebolo	5.0
2.	Jogarepoyon	5.2
3.	Niyozbek	4.587
4.	Peshku	11.267
5.	Iskomgaze	11.974
6.	Rabothuja	4.453
7.	Shurobod	4.482
8.	Saroycha	2.332
9.	Hupkalak	6.988
10.	Yukori Chorobod	2.695
11.	Kuyi Chorobod	4.38
12.	Kupanak	1.7
13.	Tahna	2.128
14.	Uzbek sarob	5.4
15.	Kassoblar	7.636
16.	Bogimuso	9.098
17.	Durmon	10.242
18.	Yangidiyor	4.438
19.	Malishoyak	2.326
20.	Saroy	9.89
21.	Kuyi Hujalar	3.622
22.	Kushkarasul	1.3

No.	Populated Settlement	Network Length to be Constructed, km
23.	Valfajir	11.4
24.	Sardushoh	3.725
25.	Afshona	14.895
26.	Kurgontepa	7.89
27.	Avdeni	3.489
28.	Ibn Sino	3.285
29.	Yangiobod	6.842
30.	Chorobod	3.3
31.	Yangiyul	6.066
32.	Yangihayot	1.127
33.	Zarafshon	1.363
34.	Kodravon	5.172
35.	Uzbek	8.729
36.	Murodi	11.465
37.	Djunabul	4.652
38.	Olong	3.147
39.	Shaboda	2.128
40.	Khayrohare	9.959
41.	Kusravon	14.565
42.	Kulbahti	7.087
43.	Turgareh	2.765
44.	Saydon	2.616
45.	Karakalpok (with Urganjiobod, Arbobkhoji, Ofandar and Mahallagija villages)	57.206
46.	Pustinduz	7.4
47.	Urta Okrabod	5.748
48.	Khorkash	10
49.	Buzakon (with Mugilon village)	5.762
50.	Bokimirishkor	11.627
51.	Bobokhoji	8.334
52.	Tanirut	4.324
53.	Shovareh	10.663
Total:		377.869

(Source: Detailed design)

The expected duration of the pipe installation for the whole project will not exceed one year. The contractor will minimize the project's effect on the people in the project settlements where the affected lands and roads will be restored and made fully available to the local population upon the completion of construction work.

#### 4.6.7. Summary of Impacts

Table 22: Summary of Impacts

No.	Impact	Permanent	Temporary
1.	Number of affected parties*, units	---	66
1.1.	Institutional Organizations**	---	3
1.2.	Farms (affected farms are listed in Table 10)	---	63
2.	Affected area, including:	---	54.04
2.1.	Common resource area***, ha	---	3.0842
2.2.	Grain fields, ha	---	26.55

No.	Impact	Permanent	Temporary
2.3.	Fruits trees, ha	---	1.1422
2.4.	Mulberry trees for silk production, ha	---	0.4696
2.5.	Clover fields, ha	---	2.239
2.6.	Vegetables, ha	---	0.965
3.	Public roads (highway), km	---	2.995
4.	Public roads (intra-settlement roads), km	---	377.869
5.	Affected wage earners, units	---	4,774
6.	Affected villages, units	---	53

\*Overall, 68 easements were made under the project with affected parties, where:

- 63 easements were signed with affected farmers
- Two easements were signed with Peshku District Administration – one easement for overall district common resources area and another for Zandani community area
- Two easements were made with Romitan District administration – one easement for overall district common resources area and another for Uglon community area
- One easement was signed with Bukhara Province Road Administration

\*\* (1) Romitan District Administration, (2) Peshku District Administration, and (3) Bukhara Province Road Administration

\*\*\* Total affected common resource area for two districts: Peshku district – 1.8968 ha and Romitan district – 1.1874 ha.

## 5. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE BASELINE

### 5.1. Approach and Methodology

A socio-economic survey was conducted on 19-23 June 2024, 4-5 July 2024, 15-18 July 2024, and 24-26 July 2024, to assess the impact of the project on the affected households. The information for this section was collected through key informant interviews with relevant institutional stakeholders and a survey of affected farmers. The survey covered 63 farmers who will be temporarily affected by the construction of the water main. The data collected covers various aspects of the affected parties, including demographic information about their families, livelihood engagement, income and expenditures, land use and tenure, household assets, access to infrastructure and public services, social network and cohesion, and levels of vulnerability.

### 5.2. Affected Parties

#### 5.2.1. Affected Farmers

The total number of farmers affected by the project is 63 (as shown in Table 21). Of the affected farms, 93% are owned by men, and only four have women co-founders alongside men. These farms are the Javokhir-Oybek Farm, Best Fine Fruit Farm, Bukhorobaliq LLC, and Doston Kusaravon Diyori Farm. Additionally, two other farms have women in high management positions (CEO): (i) Ibrohim Imrona Farm, led by Ms. M. Jumaeva, and (ii) Bukhara Brilliant Silk Cluster, led by Ms. R. Daniyarova. However, there are no farms solely led by women, and as a result, no entitlement stipulated by EM is applied to the affected farms.

Table 23: Type of Impact on Affected Persons

No.	Affected Farm	Founders/CEO	Type of Impact
1	BCT Cluster Agrokomplex LLC	Norov Rustam Hodiyeovich	Temporary
2	Javokhir-Oybek Farm	Rajabov Sheramat Sobirovich Rajabova Marifat Sobirovna	Temporary
3	Azizbek Mizrob 2020 Farm	Rustamov Bunyod Mavlonovich	Temporary
4	Orol Dehqon Farm	Sh. Mavlonov	Temporary
5	Asadbek Mubin Farm	Aminov Muxiddin Mubinovich	Temporary
6	Afshona Bogi Chorboglari	Imomov Hamdam Haydarovich	Temporary
7	Avezbobo Zamini Farm	Muqimov Axtam Avezovich	Temporary
8	Zafarobod 2018 Farm	Zoirov Boburmirzo Zafar o'g'li	Temporary
9	Buxoro Servis Agroklastar LLC	Narziyev Uchqun Izomiddinovich	Temporary
10	Chorobod Diyori Farm	Bahronov Matyoqub Nekovich	Temporary
11	Botir Utkir Abdulaziz Farm	Gulamov Botir Olimovich	Temporary
12	Himmat Abdulaziz Dalalari Farm	Ochilov Himmat Ne'matovich	Temporary
13	Zuhro Farm	J. Hojiyev	Temporary
14	Shurobod Farm	Bakhronov Fozil	Temporary
15	Tora Farm	Rakhmonov S.E.	Temporary
16	Akobir Akmal ogli Farm	Navruzov Akmal Karomovich	Temporary
17	Jurakulobod Odil Nuri Farm	Akramov Akram Odilovich	Temporary
18	Abdullo Orif Zamini Farm	Navro'zov Orif Sunnatovich	Temporary
19	Ibrohim Imrona Farm	Ismoilov Muhammad Nizom o'g'li	Temporary

No.	Affected Farm	Founders/CEO	Type of Impact
20	Best Fine Fruit Farm	Elova Samiya Teshayevna Elova Akmal Bekboyevich	Temporary
21	Jahongir Ezozbek Barakasi Farm	To'raqulov Navro'z Zoyirovich	Temporary
22	Korkam Peshku Zamini Farm	Raxmonov Shoxrux Matyoqubovich	Temporary
23	Shuhrat Malik Farm	Rashidov Shohrat Malikovich	Temporary
24	Mahalla Miyron Farm	Haydarov Sherdil Amrilloevich	Temporary
25	Fayzullo Zoyir Farm	Saitov Faizulla	Temporary
26	Aliyor Nurli Farm	Qudratov Islom Ismatovich	Temporary
27	Mogilon Tongi Farm	Oripov Nishod Xudoyorovich	Temporary
28	Najmiddin Turdiyev Farm	Turdiyev Tohir Muyassarovich	Temporary
29	Sardushoh Oltin Hirmoni Farm	Yuldoshev Oltin Toshpo'lotovich	Temporary
30	Sadirov Farm	Sadirov Hakim Narzulloyevich	Temporary
31	Ibn Sino Zamini Farm	Sirojov Ahtam Radjabovich	Temporary
32	Doston Kosaravon Diyori Dalalari Farm	Sidiqova Kimyo Hoshimovna	Temporary
33	Oktambobo Durdonasi Farm	E. Abdiyev	Temporary
34	Doniyor Obod Farm	Rajabov Doston Qandiyor O'g'li	Temporary
35	Zamin Farm	Q. Nafasov	Temporary
36	Quchoq Oq Oltin Makoni Farm	To'raqulov Mirshod Toxirovich	Temporary
37	Mustaqimbobo Zamini Farm	Bozorov Ixtiyor Mustaqimovich	Temporary
38	Mansur Farm	M. Fozilov	Temporary
39	Bahodir-Togay Farm	Saidov Bahodir Tagayevich	Temporary
40	Sharif Farm	Z. Sanoqulov	Temporary
41	Zoyirjon Zohid Omad Farm	Sharipov Zohidjon Zoyirovich	Temporary
42	Toxtamurod Farm	Hamroqulov Eldor Obil o'g'li	Temporary
43	Romitan Super Elita Urugchilik Khojaligi	Sultonov Tavakkal O'ktamovich	Temporary
44	Sulton-Oktam Farm	Sultonov Bozorboy Uktamovich	Temporary
45	Gafarobod Farm	S. Fayziyev	Temporary
46	Abdullo-Bozor Farm	Bozorov O'tkir Abdulloyevich	Temporary
47	Rajabbobo Farm	Radjabov Khurshid Ashurovich	Temporary
48	Turon Farm*	U. Rajabov	Temporary
49	Nurbek Azizbek Maxmud Farm	Nurov Zafar Safarovich	Temporary
50	Sherzod-2 Farm*	Sh. Ganiyev	Temporary
51	Buxoro Viloyat Hududiy Agropilla LLC	Aripov Zafarjon Mexritdinovich	Temporary
52	Homid Jora Chorva Farm	Jo'rayev Farrux Idiyevich	Temporary
53	Rokhat Farm	I. Temirov	Temporary
54	Silk Servis LLC	Tilavov Botir Obitovich Salomov Sanjar Sayfulloyevich Tilavov Qahramon Obitovich	Temporary
55	Buxoro-Agro Erkin Iqtisodiy Zona	Tilloev Furqat Farhodovich	Temporary
56	Khikmatobod Farm	n/a	Temporary
57	Homid Jora Zamini Farm	Juraev Alisher Salimovich	Temporary
58	Hoji Sharif Farm	Hojiyev G'olibjon Bozorovich	Temporary
59	Bukhara Brilliant Silk Cluster	Djurayev Baxtiyor Erkinovich	Temporary
60	Bukhorobaliq LLC	Akramov Muxiddin Hikmatovich Ziyodullayeva Inobat Soliyevna	Temporary
61	Tuxtabobo Farm	Hojiyev Farhod Toxtayevich	Temporary

No.	Affected Farm	Founders/CEO	Type of Impact
62	Sohibqiron Ulugbek Zamini	Murotov Usmon Jo`Rayevich	Temporary
63	Khursand Jora Fayz Farm	Djurayev Baxritdin Barnoyevich	Temporary

(Source: Survey outcomes)

### 5.2.2. Affected Persons in Common Resource Area

The project activities may have temporary impacts during network construction and rehabilitation, but these impacts should last no longer than one month per settlement. These impacts could include restricted access to facilities, shops, businesses, and homes, as well as disruptions to traffic. To mitigate these temporary impacts, the contractor will take several measures, including fencing the construction site(s), installing visible signs and lights in open trenches, creating paths over the trenches, arranging bypasses for pedestrians and vehicles, and informing the community of any new temporary routes before construction begins. Additionally, the contractor will prepare and implement a Traffic Management Plan and Community Health and Safety Management Plan as part of its Site-Specific Environmental and Social Management Plan.

## 5.3. Demographic Profile

Demographic profile is presented for the affected farmers and their families with corresponding gender disaggregation (Table 24).

Table 24: Gender Profile of Affected Persons

No.	Affected Farm	Founders/CEO		Household Composition							Total
		Female	Male	Farmer's mother	Farmer's father	Spouse	Son	Daughter	Other relatives	Grandchildren	
1	BCT Cluster Agrokomplex	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
2	Javokhir-Oybek Farm	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
3	Azizbek Mizrob 2020 Farm	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
4	Orol Dehqon Farm	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
5	Asadbek Mubin Farm	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
6	Afshona Bogi Chorboglari LLC	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	5
7	Avezbobo Zamini Farm	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	2	9
8	Zafarobod 2018 Farm	0	1	0	0	1	3	1	6	0	12
9	Bukhoro Servis Agrocluster LLC	0	1	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	6
10	Chorobod diyori Farm	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	7	0	12
11	Botir Utkir Abdulaziz Farm	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	3	0	7
12	Himmat Abdulaziz Dalalari Farm	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	5
13	Zuhro Farm	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	6

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No.	Affected Farm	Founders/CEO		Household Composition							
		Female	Male	Farmer's mother	Farmer's farther	Spouse	Son	Daughter	Other relatives	Grandchildren	Total
14	Shurobod Farm	0	1	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	7
15	Tora Farm	0	1	0	0	1	2	6	7	0	17
16	Akobir Akmal Ogli Farm	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	3	0	8
17	Jurakulobod Odil Nuri Farm	0	1	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	6
18	Abdullo Orif Zamini Farm	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
19	Ibrohim Imrona Farm	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	5	0	9
20	Best Fine Fruit Farm	1	1	0	0	1	2	2	2	0	9
21	Jahongir E'zozbek Barakasi Farm	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	6
22	Korkam Peshku Zamini Farm	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
23	Shuhrat Malik Farm	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	5
24	Mahalla Miyron Farm	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	4
25	Fayzullo Zoyir Farm	0	1	0	0	1	3	1	5	0	11
26	Aliyor Nurli Farm	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	5
27	Mogilon Tongi Farm	0	1	0	0	1	2	2	4	0	10
28	Najmiddin Turdiyev Farm	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	3	1	9
29	Sardushoh Oltin hirmoni Farm	0	1	0	0	1	2	2	5	0	11
30	Sadirov Farm	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
31	Ibn Sino Zamini Farm	0	1	0	0	1	2	2	3	0	9
32	Doston Kosaravon Diyori Dalalari	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
33	Oktambobo Durdonasi Farm	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	2	0	7
34	Doniyor Obod Farm	0	1	0	0	1	3	1	4	0	10
35	Zamin Farm	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
36	Quchoq Oq Oltin Makoni Farm	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	3	0	7
37	Mustaqimbobo zamini Farm	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
38	Mansur Farm	0	1	0	0	1	2	2	5	0	11
39	Bahodir-Togay Farm	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	5
40	Sharif Farm	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	4
41	Zoyirjon Zohid Omad Farm	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
42	Tokhtamurod Farm	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
43	Romitan Super Elita Urugchilik Khojaligi	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2

No.	Affected Farm	Founders/CEO		Household Composition							
		Female	Male	Farmer's mother	Farmer's farther	Spouse	Son	Daughter	Other relatives	Grandchildren	Total
44	Sulton-Oktam Farm	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
45	Gafarobod Farm	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
46	Abdullo-Bozor Farm	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
47	Rajabbobo Farm	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
48	Turon Farm	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
49	Nurbek Azizbek Makhmud Farm	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
50	Sherzod-2 Farm	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
51	Bukhoro Viloyat Khududiy Agropilla	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
52	Homid Jora Chorva Farm	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
53	Rokhat Farm	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
54	Silk Servis	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	5
55	Bukhoro-Agro Erkin Iqtisodiy Zona	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
56	Khikmatobod Farm	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	0	9
57	Homid Jora Zamini Farm	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
58	Hoji Sharif Farm	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
59	Bukhara Brilliant Silk Cluster	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
60	Bukhorobaliq	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
61	Tokhtabobo Farm	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
62	Sohibqiron Ulugbek Zamini	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
63	Khursand Jora Fayz Farm	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Total:											309

(Source: Survey outcomes)

According to the survey, 309 people live in 63 households, with 168 males and 141 females. The gender breakdown shows that women make up about 45.63% while men make up about 54.37%; this refers to 1.19 times more men than women. The average household size is five, close to the national average of 6 in 2023.

However, not all farmers openly disclosed the composition of their families, and the number of relatives living in the household may be more significant than determined during the survey.

#### 5.4. Age and Marital Status of Affected Persons

Table 23 provides the age profile of the affected persons of 63 households with segregation per gender and age group.

Table 25: Age Profile of APs

No.	Age Group, years	Male		Female		Total	
		person	%	person	%	persons	%
1.	0-2	1	100%	0	0%	1	0.32%
2.	3-7	4	57%	3	43%	7	2.27%
3.	8-15	11	55%	9	45%	20	6.47%
4.	16-25	21	49%	22	51%	43	13.92%
5.	26-39	41	56%	32	44%	73	23.62%
6.	40-59	76	55%	63	45%	139	44.98%
7.	60-69	12	55%	10	45%	22	7.12%
8.	70-79	1	33%	2	67%	3	0.97%
9.	80+	1	100%	0	0%	1	0.32%
	Total:	168	54.37%	141	45.63%	309	100.00%

(Source: Survey outcomes)

The population of the surveyed 63 households comprised of 90.94% of adults and 9.06% of children up to 16. The most populated age group was between 40-59 years (44.98%), while the smallest percentage was made up of senior citizens aged 70-79 (0.97%) and above 80 years (0.32%).

The next populated age group was 26-39 (23.62%), with men's share (56.16%) slightly higher than women's (43.84%).

The age group of 60-69 comprised 7.12% of the surveyed population, with men making 55% and women sharing 45%.

Children aged 0-2 years and 3-7 years made up 0.32% and 2.27% of the survey population, respectively. The boys' population (57.14%) was higher than the girls' population (42.86%), with a girls-to-boys ratio of 1:1.33.

All surveyed farmers reported being married. No one of farmers disclosed information on divorce between their children and other relatives living in their household.

## 5.5. Education Level

The survey outcomes in Table 26 only reflect the education level of the household head, but the farmers reported that all their children up to 17 are students at secondary school. During interviews, community leaders (also presenting in the survey) confirmed that attending and completing school is mandatory and controlled by the state. No information on the education level of their other relatives was provided.

Table 26: Education level of affected people

No.	Affected Farm	Farmer	Illiterate	Primary	Secondary	Vocational	Higher
1	BCT Cluster Agrokomplex LLC	R. Norov	0	1	0	0	1
2	Javokhir-Oybek Farm	Sh. Rajabov	0	1	0	1	n/a
3	Azizbek Mizrob 2020 Farm	B. Rustamov	0	1	0	1	n/a
4	Orol Dehqon Farm	Sh. Mavlonov	0	1	1	0	n/a
5	Asadbek Mubin Farm	M. Aminov	0	1	1	0	n/a

No.	Affected Farm	Farmer	Illiterate	Primary	Secondary	Vocational	Higher
6	Afshona Bogi Chorboglari	H. Imomov	0	1	1	0	n/a
7	Avezbobo Zamini Farm	M. Avezov	0	1	0	1	n/a
8	Zafarobod 2018 Farm	Z. Yoriyev	0	1	0	0	1
9	Buxoro Servis Agroklaster LLC	U. Norziyev	0	1	0	1	1
10	Chorobod Diyori Farm	M. Baxronov	0	1	1	0	n/a
11	Botir Utkir Abdulaziz Farm	B. Gulomov	0	1	1	0	n/a
12	Himmat Abdulaziz Dalalari Farm	H. Ochilov	0	1	0	1	n/a
13	Zuhro Farm	J. Hojiyev	0	1	0	1	n/a
14	Shurobod Farm	R. Barnoyev	0	1	0	1	n/a
15	Tora Farm	M. Akramov	0	1	0	1	n/a
16	Akobir Akmal ogli Farm	A. Navruzov	0	1	0	1	n/a
17	Jurakulobod Odil Nuri Farm	A. Akramov	0	1	0	1	n/a
18	Abdullo Orif Zamini Farm	O. Navruzov	0	1	1	0	n/a
19	Ibrohim Imrona Farm	M. Jumayeva	0	1	0	1	n/a
20	Best Fine Fruit Farm	Sh. Badriddinov	0	1	0	1	1
21	Jahongir Ezozbek Barakasi Farm	N. Turakulov	0	1	0	1	n/a
22	Korkam Peshku Zamini Farm	Sh. Raxmonov	0	1	0	1	n/a
23	Shuhrat Malik Farm	Sh. Rashidov	0	1	0	1	n/a
24	Mahalla Miyron Farm	Sh. Haydarov	0	1	1	0	n/a
25	Fayzullo Zoyir Farm	Z. Saidov	0	1	1	0	n/a
26	Aliyor Nurli Farm	N. Hayotov	0	1	0	1	n/a
27	Mogilon Tongi Farm	N. Oripov	0	1	0	1	n/a
28	Najmiddin Turdiyev Farm	T. Turdiyev	0	1	0	1	n/a
29	Sardushoh Oltin Hirmoni Farm	O. Yuldoshev	0	1	1	0	n/a
30	Sadirov Farm	H. Sadirov	0	1	1	0	n/a
31	Ibn Sino Zamini Farm	A. Sirojov	0	1	1	0	n/a
32	Doston Kosaravon Diyori Dalalari	K. Sidikova	0	1	1	0	n/a
33	Oktambobo Durdonasi Farm	E. Abdiyev	0	1	0	1	n/a
34	Doniyor Obod Farm	D. Rajabov	0	1	0	1	n/a
35	Zamin Farm	Q. Nafasov	0	1	1	0	n/a
36	Quchoq Oq Oltin Makoni Farm	M. Turakulov	0	1	1	0	n/a
37	Mustaqimbobo Zamini Farm	I. Bozorov	0	1	1	0	n/a
38	Mansur Farm	M. Fozilov	0	1	0	1	n/a
39	Bahodir-Togay Farm	F. Saidov	0	1	1	0	1
40	Sharif Farm	Z. Sanokulov	0	1	1	0	n/a
41	Zoyirjon Zohid Omad Farm	Z. Sharipov	0	1	1	0	n/a
42	Toxtamurod Farm	E. Hamroqulov	0	1	1	0	n/a

No.	Affected Farm	Farmer	Illiterate	Primary	Secondary	Vocational	Higher
43	Romitan Super Elita Urugchilik Khojaligi	T. Sultonov	0	1	1	0	1
44	Sulton-Oktam Farm	B. Sultonov	0	1	1	0	n/a
45	Gafarobod Farm	S. Fayziyev	0	1	0	0	1
46	Abdullo-Bozor Farm	U. Bozorov	0	1	1	0	n/a
47	Rajabbobo Farm	X. Radjabov	0	1	1	0	n/a
48	Turon Farm	U. Rajabov	0	1	1	0	n/a
49	Nurbek Azizbek Maxmud Farm	Z. Nurov	0	1	1	0	n/a
50	Sherzod-2 Farm	Sh. Ganiyev	0	1	1	0	n/a
51	Buxoro Viloyat Hududiy Agropilla	I. Temirov	0	1	1	0	1
52	Homid Jora Chorva Farm	F. Jorayev	0	1	0	0	1
53	Roxat Farm	I. Temirov	0	1	1	0	n/a
54	Silk Servis LLC	K. Tilavov	0	1	0	1	1
55	Buxoro-Agro Erkin Iqtisodiy Zona	F. Tilloev	0	1	0	0	1
56	Khikmatobod Farm	M. Nematov	0	1	1	0	n/a
57	Homid Jora Zamini Farm		0	1	1	0	n/a
58	Hoji Sharif Farm	F. Hojiyev	0	1	1	0	n/a
59	Bukhara Brilliant Silk Cluster	R. Daniyarova	0	1	1	0	1
60	Bukhorobaliq LLC	U. Shamuradov	0	1	1	0	1
61	Tuxtabobo Farm	F. Hojiyev	0	1	1	0	n/a
62	Sohibqiron Ulugbek Zamini	U. Murotov	0	1	1	0	n/a
63	Khursand Jora Fayz Farm	B. Jorayev	0	1	1	0	n/a
Total:			0	63	36	22	13
			0	100%	57.14%	34.92%	20.63%

(Source: Survey outcomes)

100% of the adults surveyed were literate and all of them had primary education. 20.63% of farmers reported to have higher education. 34.92% had vocational education and 57.14% had secondary education.

## 5.6. Employment and Income

Agriculture is the main source of income for farmers and their families in the project area. The affected farmers are mostly employed in the following activities:

- Cotton cropping – 39 farms
- Wheat cropping – 9 farms
- Mulberry plantation for cocoons/silk production – three farms
- Fruit trees plantation – four farms
- Vegetables – three farms
- Livestock breeding – four farmers.

Some farmers owned more than one farm and agricultural treatment businesses in other districts of the province.

The farmers have all the necessary machinery and equipment for agricultural activities. Each one owns at least one tractor, harvester, cultivator, etc. Most farms have more than two types of agricultural machinery. During harvest or when preparing the field for sowing, the farmers rent additional equipment and hire seasonal workers from the neighborhood. The seasonal workers are provided with daily wages, food, and housing if needed.

Men made up 94.33% of all workers in the affected farms (Table 25). Women working in affected farms made up 5.67%, four of whom were co-founders, two held high management positions, and two held accounting jobs.

Most adult females in the household were housewives, accounting for 33.98% of the total household members. The survey also revealed two women working for public institutions (secondary school and rural medical station).

Out of all the household members, 6.47% were school-aged children, and 2.59% were children who were under the age of 7. Retired individuals comprised 8.41% of all household members, with a higher percentage of men (53.85%) than women (46.15%). The minimal pension for retired adults was UZS648,00<sup>27</sup> in Bukhara province.

Table 27: Employment Profile

Occupation	Male		Female		Total	
	person	%	person	%	person	%
Farming	133	94.33%	8	5.67%	141	45.63%
Public Institutions	3	---	2	200.00%	5	1.62%
Business	2	50.00%	2	50.00%	4	1.29%
Housekeeping	---	---	105	100.00%	105	33.98%
Students at Public Schools	11	55.00%	9	45.00%	20	6.47%
Infants and Toddlers	5	62.50%	3	37.50%	8	2.59%
Retired	14	53.85%	12	46.15%	26	8.41%
Total:	168	---	141	---	309	100%

(Source: Survey outcomes)

The affected farmers owned houses with the necessary furniture, vehicles, and other staff. Consultations in the province revealed that local population spend on average, around UZS5,080,000 per month to meet their household needs (Table 26).

Table 28: Monthly Spending at 2023 prices

No.	Cost	Average Monthly Spending at 2023 prices, UZS
1.	Utility Services	---
1.1.	Drinking water (including bottled and/or tankered water)	100,000
1.2.	Gas supply	450,000
1.3.	Power supply	450,000
1.4.	Solid waste management	30,000
2.	Food	2,000,000
3.	Clothes	1,000,000

<sup>27</sup> <https://www.gazeta.uz/ru/2024/05/01/pensions/>

No.	Cost	Average Monthly Spending at 2023 prices, UZS
4.	Health	300,000
5.	Education (tutors for children, kindergarten cost, training, etc.)	200,000
6.	Communication (phone+Internet)	50,000
7.	Vehicle (fuel and maintenance per one vehicle)	500,000
	Total:	5,080,000

(Source: Survey outcomes)

None of the affected farmers reported their monthly or annual household income neither taxes paid for the last year. However, the average monthly income of affected farmers includes at least the amount of their monthly spending (Table 26), salaries of permanent employees (Section 4.6.5), taxes, and other payments, which on average will be UZS10,000,000.

## 5.7. Vulnerability of Affected Parties

The Statistics Agency under the President of Uzbekistan<sup>28</sup> has estimated the minimum monthly consumer spending per person for 2024 as UZS648,000. This means an average family of five members (Section 5.3) should spend around UZS3,240,000 per month, less than the amount affected farmers spend monthly.

The survey revealed no vulnerability among the affected farmers.

<sup>28</sup> <https://stat.uz/ru/press-tsentr/novosti-goskomstata/53287-o-stoimosti-minimal-nykh-potrebitel-skikh-raskhodov>

## 6. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

### 6.1. Overview

The purpose of this chapter is to provide a summary of the stakeholder engagement activities that have been undertaken to date during LRP preparation and measures that will be undertaken in the future during project implementation. For further details of the consultations to be carried out during the project implementation see Stakeholder Consultation and Participation Plan provided in ESIA Report.

The purpose of stakeholder engagement as part of LRP is to:

- Disclose the project design to stakeholders.
- Establish and maintain healthy relationships with the stakeholders.
- Collect valuable information on the project area, social issues, and comprehend the effects of displacement.
- Give stakeholders the opportunity to provide their thoughts and feedback on the project design.
- Address grievances that may arise from stakeholders and Project-Level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM).

### 6.2. LRP Stakeholders and Priority

Table 29: LRP stakeholders

Stakeholder Group	Stakeholder	Specific Interest, Relevance, or Influence	Priority
Government Representatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Deputy Governor (Khokim) on Social Affairs of Peshku District Administration</li> <li>▪ Deputy Governor (Khokim) in Construction Department of Peshku District Administration</li> <li>▪ Head of Agricultural Department of Peshku District Administration</li> <li>▪ Bukhara Province Public Health and Wellbeing Service</li> <li>▪ Bukhara Province Department of the Ministry of Ecology, Climate Change and Environmental Protection</li> <li>▪ Bukhara Province Road Authority</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Governance of the project area</li> <li>▪ Issuance of permissions</li> <li>▪ Coordination of project activities</li> <li>▪ Environmental and social management</li> <li>▪ Management of cumulative impacts</li> <li>▪ Emergency preparedness and coordination</li> </ul>	Medium
Client	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Bukhara Suvtaminot LLC</li> <li>▪ Uzsvtaminot JSC</li> <li>▪ Project Coordination Unit</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Water and wastewater management</li> </ul>	High

Stakeholder Group	Stakeholder	Specific Interest, Relevance, or Influence	Priority
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Project coordination and management</li> <li>▪ Project monitoring and evaluation</li> <li>▪ Project grievance redress</li> </ul>	
Lender	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ AIIB</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Funding Source</li> </ul>	High
Community Representatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Community leaders – chairmen of community committees</li> <li>▪ Representatives of community's women committee</li> <li>▪ Representatives of the community's youth committee</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Community governance</li> <li>▪ Community health and safety management</li> <li>▪ Social support</li> <li>▪ Assistance with employment</li> <li>▪ Domestic conflict resolution</li> <li>▪ Social mobilization for small community improvement projects</li> </ul>	High
Farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 63 Farmers (Table 10)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Potentially affected from project related environmental and social risks and impacts that will be managed through the project environmental and social management plan</li> <li>▪ Ensuring that affected people have access to information on the project development</li> </ul>	High
Community Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Management and teachers at public schools</li> <li>▪ Personnel of pre-school organizations</li> <li>▪ Local medical point doctors</li> <li>▪ Communities' men and women</li> </ul>	Potentially affected from project related environmental and social risks and impacts that will be managed through the project environmental and social management plan	High
Local Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Mass media, including digital social media platforms</li> </ul>	Project information sharing with stakeholders	High

### 6.3. Gender Inclusion

Efforts have been made to take a gender inclusive approach to stakeholder engagement and livelihood restoration where possible:

- The ESIA and LRP preparation has been led by female specialists.
- The fieldwork has also been conducted by female and male personnel.
- Consultation meetings and focus group discussions were specifically undertaken with women representatives of the communities to understand the challenges faced by women and their perception of the project design.

- The census and socio-economic survey identified four affected farms with women co-founders alongside men: Javokhir-Oybek Farm, Best Fine Fruit Farm, Bukhorobaliq LLC, and Doston Kusaravon Diyori Farm. Additionally, two other farms have women in high management positions (CEO): (i) Ibrohim Imrona Farm, led by Ms. M. Jumaeva, and (ii) Bukhara Brilliant Silk Cluster, led by Ms. R. Daniyarova. Moreover, at least two farms had women-accountants.
- During ESIA and LRP preparation, women in the household were recognized as a potentially vulnerable group.

## 6.4. Previous Engagement Activities

Extensive consultations were carried out during the preparation of the Environmental and Social Management Planning Framework (ESMPF) for Bukhara Region Water Supply and Sewerage Project (BRWWSP). This included focus group discussions, in-depth interviews, and workshops in November-December 2019. ESMPF reports: *“In total, 18 FGDs in nine districts and Bukhara and Kagan cities, around 10 in-depth interviews with key stakeholders, and two public consultations with secondary stakeholders have been undertaken. Separate female FGDs were organized in urban and rural areas in order to focus on examining the gender issues. More than 305 local people were involved in FGDs including 241 women. ...*

*The public consultation and disclosure workshop on the draft ESMPF was held on March 6 2020 at the conference hall of the Bukhara Region Suvokova. Representatives from khokimiyats, makhallas, women committee, youth union, state committee on ecology and nature protection, sanitarian epidemiological station, Bukhara region Department of Management of Natural Resources and Cadastre, and others attended the workshop. ... In total, 41 participants attended the workshop.”*

Outcomes of these consultations yielded an understanding of the *“project objectives, key elements of the ESMPF, anticipated environmental and social impacts, proposed mitigation measures and GRM,”* along with the understanding and appreciation of local and regional social issues. Social issues identified and discussed during stakeholder consultations included:

- *“During FGDs participants, mostly women, shared the current problems of the water and sewerage supply systems. They stated that in rural areas the access to the potable water is not reliable and they faced with frequent shortage of water delivery services. Even in urban areas of the region people have access to the water for 2-4 hours per day. Because of the low pressure and worn-out pipes the residents of the multiple story houses needed to fetch water from yards or buy it from private service providers.”*
- *“During FGD the project proponents and members of the social team shared the various details of the proposed project including its different components and phases. Women from remote areas actively participated in the FGDs and stressed that they urgently need the improvements in the water supply and sanitation sectors. During female FGDs it was revealed that women faced hardships because of widespread water borne diseases and the related expensive treatment.”*
- *“The vast majority of the FGD participants expressed their willingness to contribute to this project implementation by organizing the group of women leaders, who will inform the local*

*residents about project activities and ensure the households will get access to water supply.”*

The key outcomes of the consultations conducted during the ESMPF phase are provided in [Table 7.2: Key Suggestions and Comments Received during Consultations](#).

## 6.5. LRP Phase Engagement Activities

As part of the LRP preparation, the project team carried out various engagement activities. These included conducting key informant interviews with representatives of institutional stakeholders, focus group discussion with communities’ leaders, and survey of affected parties (Table 30). The purpose of these activities was to identify individuals or groups that may be impacted by or could influence the project development, whether positively or negatively.

Table 30: Consultations with Institutional Stakeholders

Date	Location	Representatives
09.10.2023	Peshku District Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Deputy District Governor on Construction, Utilities, and Environmental Protection, Mr. Sherzod Bozorov</li> <li>▪ Chief Engineer of Peshku District Department of Bukhara Suvtaminot, Mr. Oybek</li> </ul>
10.10.2023	Bukhara Province Department of the State Environmental Expertise Center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Mr. Ikrom Abdullaev, Leading Specialist, Bukhara Province Department of the State Environmental Expertise Center</li> <li>▪ Mr. Safarov Ganisher, Senior Specialist, Bukhara Province Department of the State Environmental Expertise Center</li> </ul>
11.10.2023	Office of Uzbekistan Ecologic Party	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ms. Dilorom Mukhamadieva, Head of Bukhara Province Department and her assistant</li> </ul>
23.01.2024 ÷ 26.01.2024	Bukhara Province Department of the State Environmental Expertise Center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Mr. Ikrom Abdullaev, Leading Specialist, Bukhara Province Department of the State Environmental Expertise Center</li> <li>▪ Mr. Ganisher Safarov, Senior Specialist, Bukhara Province Department of the State Environmental Expertise Center</li> </ul>
07.01.2024 ÷ 08.01.2024	Peshku Department of Bukhara Suvtaminot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Mr. Oybek Akhmedov, Chief Engineer of Peshku District Department of Bukhara Suvtaminot</li> <li>▪ Ms. Dilbar Kunduzova, Deputy Head of Peshku District Department of Bukhara Suvtaminot</li> </ul>
07.05.2024	Bukhara Province Public Health and Wellbeing Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Mr. Kayum Djalilov, Specialist of Sanitary-Hygienic Laboratory, Bukhara Province Public Health and Wellbeing Service</li> </ul>
19.06.2024	Peshku District Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Mr. Omon Ergashev, Deputy District Governor on Social Affairs</li> <li>▪ Mr. Sherzod Bozorov, Deputy District Governor on Construction, Utilities, and Environmental Protection</li> <li>▪ Mr. Isomiddin Shakirov, Head of Statistics Department</li> <li>▪ Mr. Mirzobek Bakhromov, Head of Construction Department</li> <li>▪ Mr. Matyokub Akhmedov, Head of Peshku District Department of Bukhara Suvtaminot</li> <li>▪ Mr. Oybek Akhmedov, Chief Engineer of Peshku District Department of Bukhara Suvtaminot</li> <li>▪ Ms. Dilbar Kunduzova, Deputy Head of Peshku District Department of Bukhara Suvtaminot</li> </ul>

Date	Location	Representatives
20.06.2024	Bukhara Province Department of the State Environmental Expertise Center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Mr. Ikrom Abdullaev, Leading Specialist, Bukhara Province Department of the State Environmental Expertise Center</li> <li>▪ Mr. Safarov Ganisher, Senior Specialist, Bukhara Province Department of the State Environmental Expertise Center</li> </ul>
21.06.2024	Peshku farmlands visiting mission of Peshku District Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Mr. Abdumalik Doniyorov, Head of Agriculture and Water Resources Management Department</li> <li>▪ Mr. Sherzod Bozorov, Deputy District Governor on Construction, Utilities, and Environmental Protection</li> <li>▪ Mr. Oybek Akhmedov, Chief Engineer of Peshku District Department of Bukhara Suvtaminot</li> </ul>
04.07.2024	Peshku District Department of Bukhara Suvtaminot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Mr. Mirzo Bakhromov, Chief Specialist</li> <li>▪ Mr. Abdumalik Doniyorov, Head of Agriculture and Water Resources Management Department</li> <li>▪ Mr. Jasur Tursunov, Architect</li> <li>▪ Mr. Rakhimov Karom, Cadaster Specialist</li> <li>▪ Mr. Oybek Akhmedov, Head of Peshku District Department of Water Utility</li> <li>▪ Mr. Ilyor Takhirov, Head of Peshku District Road Department</li> <li>▪ Mr. Fazliddin, Head of Peshku District Gas Supply Department</li> <li>▪ Mr. Uchkun Ochilov, Communal Specialist</li> <li>▪ Mr. Usmon Navruzov, Head of Peshku District Power Supply Department</li> <li>▪ Mr. Navruz Bakhromov, Peshku District Emergency Department</li> </ul>
22.07.2024	Peshku District Department of Bukhara Suvtaminot	Head of Peshku District Department of Bukhara Suvtaminot, water engineer, O&M engineer, and health and safety engineer

Consultations with institutional stakeholders included 33 people, the majority of whom were men and one woman, Ms. Dilbar Kunduzova, Deputy Head of Peshku District Department of Bukhara Suvtaminot.

Table 31: Affected Communities and Farmers Consultations in Peshku District

Populated Settlement	Meeting place	Date
Afshona Community	Community center (makhalla committee)	19.06.2024
Valfazhir Community	Community center (makhalla committee)	
Peshku Community	Rural medical station	20.06.2024
	Community center (makhalla committee)	
Bobobkhoji Community	Outpatient	21.06.2024
	Public school no.18	
	Community center	
	Kindergarten no.32	
Khorkash Community	Community center (makhalla committee)	22.06.2024
Yangiobod Community	Community center (makhalla committee)	
Susana Community	Community center (makhalla committee)	22.06.2024
	Kindergarten	

Populated Settlement	Meeting place	Date
Navoi Community	Community center (makhalla committee)	20.06.2024
Malishoyak Community	Community center (makhalla committee)	
Malishoyak Community	Rural medical station	
Khayrokhareh Village	makhalla	
Uglon Community	Community center (makhalla committee)	
Bogimuso Community	Community center (makhalla committee)	
Dedaroz Community	Kindergarten no.9	19.06.2024
Karakalpak Village	Community center (makhalla committee)	08.10.2023
Owners and managers of 63 affected farms	Consultations and signing easements	January-July 2024

### 6.5.1. Consultations with Institutional Stakeholders

The project team conducted consultations on social impact assessment with various institutional stakeholders in the Peshku district including key representatives of the District Administration in October 2023 and January 2024. However, the consultations related to the LRP were conducted on throughout January-July 2024 and were supported by PCU letters to Peshku District Administration and water utility (Appendix 3).

The consultations on resettlement activities conducted with heads of construction, agriculture, investment, economic planning, and agricultural cooperatives departments on the project design, goals, and specificities. The discussions were primarily focused on the water main design route and possible solutions for the farmers who might be affected. At the start of each engagement session a brief overview of the project was provided and the rationale for engaging with the specific stakeholders was explained. The primary approach used in public consultations was to provide sufficient relevant information in a form that is easily understood by non-experts without being simplistic or insulting, allowing adequate time for stakeholders to read, discuss, and consider the data and its implications, and present their views.

Key informant interviews were held with stakeholders that had an important role in agriculture and development and land management in the district. A key project collaborator from the government institution was the Head of Agriculture Department of Peshku District Administration, Mr. Abdumalik Doniyorov, and Deputy District Governor on Construction, Utilities, and Environmental Protection, Mr. Sherzod Bozorov. The stakeholders concerned cotton and wheat sowing and harvesting, project pipework period on the farmlands. The discussions took place in the district administration and farmlands. Some key issues discussed with institutional stakeholders are provided in Table 29.

Table 32: Summary of concerns expressed, and measures recommended

Concerns Expressed by Stakeholders	How they are Addressed
Stakeholders expressed their support for the project and asked about the extent to which tap water coverage will be in the area upon its completion.	The project aims to cover the entire area effectively.

Concerns Expressed by Stakeholders	How they are Addressed
Stakeholders requested that the contractor and water utility prepare a work schedule for each affected farm.	The project will request the contractor to prepare a work schedule for each affected farm. This work schedule will be discussed with the district administration.
Stakeholders raised questions about how the engineers designed the district water supply system and how to ensure that the entire population will have tap water.	As a primary step, information on the present and projected population of the district was gathered. Then the operational hydraulic structures of the existing water supply system were analyzed to determine their capacity to meet the water needs of the district's population. This involved assessing the current state and capabilities of each water reservoir and pumping station. Based on the findings, a detailed design for construction, rehabilitation, and modernization of six WDUs, ensuring adequate water supply for almost the entire area was developed.
Stakeholders were concerned about the results of water chemistry tests. They noted that the proposed project would only ensure the supply of water to the population, but what measures will be taken to ensure the safety of the supplied water.	This project design aims to construct infrastructure to supply water to all the district population. The system also foresees water disinfection facilities to be placed in the project WDUs, while the chemistry of water will be brought into line with the standard at the water treatment plants. For these purposes, there is a project package for the reconstruction of water treatment facilities, which will soon be completed and submitted for approval to stakeholders.
Stakeholders inquired about the procedure for selecting work suppliers and how soon work on the project would begin, considering the severe shortage of drinking water in the area.	Since the project involves international financing (AIIB), the contractor selection procedure will be based on bank procedures. The building department of the district administration has started considering the detailed design with other stakeholders, but the bank still needs to approve bidding documents.
Stakeholders asked about sewerage systems, i.e. when and who will be dealing with wastewater.	Stakeholders were informed that the sewerage component is not included in the DD Consultant's scope of work.

WDU = water distribution unit; DD Consultant = Detailed Design Consultant

## 6.5.2. Consultations with Affected People and Communities

### Consultations with Affected Farmers

Consultations with the project-affected people were conducted on January-July 2024, with the support of the Peshku District Administration, the Department of Agriculture, Peshku District Suvtaminot, and PCU Coordinators.

The consultations with 63 farmers were carried out to achieve the following objectives:

- informing the farmers about the impact of the upcoming project activities on their farmlands
- clarifying any issues related to the design of the water main
- providing an opportunity for the affected farmers to present their views on the project
- informing about the project grievance redress mechanism (GRM)
- creating better transparency and accountability in the decision-making process.

The provided information included the following: (i) project description, (ii) project pipeline design, (iii) scope of potential impacts caused by the water main construction, (iv) entitlements, easement (v) a tentative implementation schedule of the civil works, (vi) the GRM, and (vii) further consultations with and participation of affected parties and local population in the project.

The farmers have said that they agree with the water main being laid through their fields. However, they have requested that the laying of the pipe should not disrupt their farming activities. Furthermore, the water utility should develop an action plan for repairing pipes being laid in the farmlands, considering sowing and harvesting calendar. The farmers were told that the project has strict requirements and specifications for the pipes and the operation and maintenance (O&M) on the water mains will not be conducted in the near future. This is because the plastic pipes to be installed within the project are new and have a minimum lifespan of at least 15 years for plastic pipes and 10 years for steel pipes, as outlined in the Uzbekistan Building Standard (KMK 2.04.04-97<sup>29</sup>, p. 7).

Farmers were interested in who will pay the compensation if the project activities damage the crops and trees. The farmers were told that the provision of compensation is a liability of the GoU (Bukhara Province) and were also informed of the entitlements specified in EM. All farmers acknowledged the importance of drinking water in the area to enhance the population's health and living conditions and reduce the burden of constructing clean water ponds and purchasing tanker water at high rates.

Consultations also included a survey of affected farmers to obtain first-hand information about their socioeconomic conditions in defining their vulnerability and directions and strategies for the future. The survey encompassed information collection on living conditions and household size, monthly spending on basic needs, agricultural practices, etc. The questionnaire was designed as simply as possible to be user-friendly for the farmer while also allowing the gathering of needed data. The questions captured information on household demography, housing conditions, education and literacy, household economic activities, employment, income, and agricultural practices. The questionnaire comprised the following six sections:

1. Key Information on farm
2. Information on farm owners and their household (including gender, demography, marital status, nationality, housing, education, and vulnerable groups)
3. Employment and Income (including all sources of income)
4. Agricultural practices (main crops, yields, main and supplemental activities, agricultural machinery, and maintenance costs, etc.).

The survey outcomes are provided in Section 5 and the questionnaire used in the survey is presented in Appendix 2.

Community meetings were conducted in small and medium groups, facilitated by a water utility representative. Two consultations were carried out at the community-based centers (makhalla committees) within the settlements to encourage and facilitate the participation of community representatives. The objectives of these meetings were (a) inform affected communities about the proposed project activities, (b) obtain the viewpoints of residents on their livelihood, and (c)

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<sup>29</sup> [https://mc.uz/uploads/mcuz\\_34919435518.pdf](https://mc.uz/uploads/mcuz_34919435518.pdf)

provide an opportunity to present their views on the upcoming project activities and (d) provide better transparency and accountability in decision-making, creating a sense of ownership with the stakeholders. The primary approach used in community consultations was to provide sufficient relevant information in a form that is easily understood by non-experts without being simplistic or insulting, allowing adequate time for stakeholders to read, discuss, and consider the data and its implications, and present their views. During these meetings, the grievance redress mechanism and information on entitlements and easements and local communities were disclosed, along with opportunities to express their concerns and expectations.

The project communities were visited on 8÷11 October 2023, 19÷22 June 2024, and 4÷26 July 2024, and consultations were conducted with the community members within their settlements to encourage and facilitate their participation. Women made up 39.81% (43 women) and men comprised 60.19% (65 people). Consultations were conducted in 18 project communities, while ensuring that people from various segments of society participated in the consultation to ensure proper coverage of possible stakeholder concerns.

The specific issues, concerns, and choices of occupations and gender-based groups within the stakeholders were obtained from the focus group discussions conducted at different locations in the project area with various occupational groups, including farmers, teachers, day laborers, medical personnel, service holders, and shopkeepers. The focus group discussions were conducted in schools, kindergartens, and rural medical stations. Details of the consultation meetings are also provided on [www.sreda.uz](http://www.sreda.uz)<sup>30</sup> (the website's author is a member of the field group).

The objectives of the project, its preliminary design, entitlements, easements, GRM, and probable project impacts were shared with the participants at the beginning of each stakeholder consultation meeting session. The major issues included in the discussions were (i) project details and alignment, (ii) benefits and impacts of the project, (iii) compensation against losses, (iv) GRM, (v) resettlement assistance, and other questions. The stakeholders participated actively in all discussions and shared their views, needs, and aspirations about the project. Table 31 summarizes the key concerns emerging from community consultations and explains how each concern is addressed in the LRP.

Table 33: Summary of concerns expressed, and measures recommended

No.	Concerns Expressed by Stakeholders	How they are Addressed
1.	Outpatient personnel (Peshku community) noted that they serve five neighboring villages where 4,775 people live in 1165 households, but only 99 households are connected to tap water. Residents of the Peshku village asked when the construction project would start as safe drinking water is crucial for the community's health and safety.	The detailed design is currently undergoing expertise by the building department of the district administration. Since the project involves international financing (AIIB), the bidding documents for selection of civil work contractors should be approved by the lender. However, as soon as all approvals are collected, the bidding procedure will be started shortly.

<sup>30</sup> <https://sreda.uz/rubriki/voda/poezdka-v-romitan-i-okrestnosti-gde-vody-napitsya/>  
<https://sreda.uz/rubriki/voda/poezdka-v-romitan-i-okrestnosti-gde-vody-napitsya-chast-2/>  
<https://sreda.uz/rubriki/voda/poezdka-v-romitan-i-okrestnosti-gde-vody-napitsya-chast-3/>  
<https://sreda.uz/rubriki/voda/poezdka-v-romitan-i-okrestnosti-gde-vody-napitsya-chast-4/>

No.	Concerns Expressed by Stakeholders	How they are Addressed
2.	Peshku community' leaders also noted that not all villages were included in the list of villages to be connected to the tap water network.	The project settlements were selected jointly with water utility considering the funds allocated under the project to make the project economically and technically feasible.
3.	Communities' representatives asked how long construction work on the project will take.	The project activities are expected to be about eighteen months.
4.	Residents worried that roads had never existed in their villages, and now they are concerned that project construction equipment, machinery, vehicles, and earthwork would damage the new asphalt pavement.	All roads and associated infrastructure damaged due to the project will be restored to their original condition by the contractor.
5.	Communities' leaders believe that someone should oversee and supervise the construction activities daily to ensure that there are no accidents related to the project.	The project establishes community-level GRM for any social and environmental issues related to the project. The construction activities will be supervised by the Project Management Consultant – SU-YAPI Engineering & Consulting Inc. (Turkey), whose construction supervision specialists will perform services daily in the project area (according to the Uzbek legislation requirements). Moreover, the project will be overseen by Bukhara Suvtaminoti and PCU.
6.	Residents have noted that almost every household has water well. However, the pumped water is not clear and has a brackish taste. They use this water for household needs, but for drinking water, they buy purified water from private water traders or water utilities. They are wondering if the water in the new tap water system will be as clear as the bottled one.	This project design aims to construct infrastructure to supply water to the district population. The system also foresees water disinfection facilities to be placed in the project WDUs, while the chemistry of water will be brought into line with the standard (Section 3.4.3) at the water treatment plants. For these purposes, there is a project package for the reconstruction of water treatment facilities, which will soon be completed and submitted for approval to stakeholders.
7.	Residents asked what the water source for the new tap water system would be.	The water source would be a reconstructed water treatment plant in Bukhara. A water main would be running from the water treatment plant to the project WDUs.
8.	Local people asked whether there would be jobs for the local population, who would be responsible for hiring personnel for project construction.	The contractor will be responsible for the composition of the construction team. However, the PCU will require the contractor to attract and hire local people for at least unqualified positions.
9.	Residents also asked how many people will be hired for the construction and what type of job will be offered.	The contractor will be responsible for the composition of the construction team. However, the PCU will require the contractor to attract and hire local people for at least unqualified positions.
10.	Residents asked about the salary to be paid by the contractor.	The contractor will be responsible for the composition of the construction team and for payment for the work done by personnel following the Labor Code of Uzbekistan.
11.	Residents of the Valfajir community informed that the community comprises six villages. However, only four villages were included in the project, and two were not. The community leaders requested that all six rural settlements be included in the water supply project.	The list of villages to be connected to tap water system was composed together with Bukhara Suvtaminot, based on the project budget.
12.	Women of the Sadir community noted that some community villages have a scheduled tap water supply and asked how the water quality will be improved upon the project completion. Women	The water main to Peshku WDUs will be running from the water treatment plant in Bukhara. The project foresees reconstructing the water treatment plant and

No.	Concerns Expressed by Stakeholders	How they are Addressed
	also noted the poor quality of water consumed by both children and adults.	upgrading the water treatment technology to meet Uzbek drinking water quality standards.
13	The Bogimuso Community members were discussing the newly paved 12.5 km of roads and expressed their concern about the project not causing damage to the road infrastructure.	All roads and associated infrastructure damaged due to the project will be restored to their original condition by the contractor.
14.	There are 850 students at school #18 in the Bobohuji community. In 2025, as part of the Zamin Foundation initiative, separate toilets for girls and boys will be installed in the school building, and the water for flushing will be sourced from a yard well. Previously, water from the well was used for drinking, but now drinking water is bought in bottles from a private trader. The teachers, school management, and community leaders are concerned about the tap water in their village.	The Bobohuji community is part of the project. The contractor will build a tap water network in the village fed by Karakalpak WDU. After completing the project activities, the community will have 24-hour access to safe drinking water. The project in the Peshku district will start upon approval of the project detailed design and bidding documents by key project stakeholders.
15.	The personnel of kindergarten #9 in the Dedaroz village noted that the water supply was sourced from the Dedaroz WDU, reconstructed between 2011 and 2015 as part of the Asian Development Bank project. Despite the relatively recent reconstruction of the WDU, there has been a decline in the quality and supply of water. Is it expected that the water quality will improve, and if so, how long will it remain of good quality after the completion of the project?	The project foresees the construction of two new water reservoirs (2x2500 m <sup>3</sup> ), the installation of new pumping equipment (three main and one spare), and the construction of a new electrolysis room with equipment (electrolyzer with control cabinet, NaClO solution storage tank, dosing pumps, fire extinguisher, hydrogen leak detection system, ventilation system, etc.) inside the pumping station. These facilities are intended to improve water quality and supply water to customers.
16.	The residents of Dedaroz village were concerned about the change in their water supply source. Previously, water came from the Damkhodja aquifer, but the water quality started to decline.	The water will be sourced from the Kuyumazar reservoir upon completion of all project work. The raw water will be transported to the Zarafshan WTP (to be reconstructed as part of the Volume-1 No: BWSP-W1-3 Central Facilities of Water Supply Systems in Bukhara) and after treatment it will be distributed through water mains to the WDUs feeding neighboring village networks.

Some photographs of the community consultation meeting and focus group discussions are provided in Appendix 3.

## 6.6. Future Consultation and Participation

The stakeholder consultation will continue throughout the project implementation. The consultation process will be scheduled regularly with the stakeholders, including but not limited to the concerned government departments, local administration, and community representatives from the project area, and project-affected people, with a specific focus on women's empowerment. Visits will be undertaken in all the project communities twice or more, depending on the number of concerns raised under each consultation. Stakeholder engagement will provide stakeholders with opportunities to express their views on project risks, impacts and mitigation measures and will involve appropriate consideration of the views and responses by the PMC and PCU.

The overarching goal of consultations and community engagement will be to support and facilitate the project, maintain friendly relationships with the communities, reduce conflicts and project

opposition, and effectively address grievances. Stakeholder consultation and participation will be carried out during implementation through the following:

- Grievance Redress Mechanism
- Mass media awareness campaign for all stakeholders
- Informal consultations during project implementation
- Formal interactions through periodic workshops and consultation sessions with wider stakeholders, especially institutional ones such as the women's committee, makhalla committee, and other relevant NGOs at the district and regional levels.

PMC/PCU will consult with a broad range of institutional stakeholders to address any outstanding issues of the project and concerns of the communities. For further details of the consultations to be carried out during the project implementation, see the Stakeholder Consultation and Participation Plan in the ESIA Report.

## **6.7. Information Disclosure**

AiIB requires the borrower to provide relevant resettlement planning information in a timely manner, in an accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to affected people and other stakeholders. As part of information disclosure with the brief information on the project design was prepared in Uzbek and disseminated during the public consultations along with the GRM mechanism.

Online disclosure allows for quick and free access to documents for all stakeholders that have the Internet. The draft ESIA, GAP and LRP will be disclosed online at AiIB and Uzsuvtaminot websites upon clearance. Upon approval by AiIB, the LRP will be translated into the local language and will be available at the district level. After that Public consultation meeting will be held to receive feedback from stakeholders and all feedback will be reflected to Final ESIA, GAP and LRP which will be re-disclose by PCU and AiIB again.

## **6.8. Grievance Redress Mechanisms**

### **6.8.1. Objectives**

A project-level GRM has been established to allow affected persons to appeal any disagreeable decision, practice, or activity arising from land or other asset compensation or any issues related to the environment. Affected people have been fully informed of their rights and the procedures for addressing complaints verbally, in writing during consultation, or anonymously, survey, and compensation time. The project-level grievance redress mechanism shall not impede access to the country's judicial or administrative remedies. Affected people can approach a court anytime, independent of the project-level grievance redress process. Along with the AiIB requirements on the development and approval of grievance redress mechanism by the implementation of investment projects, grievance redress procedure in Uzbekistan is regulated by Law No.378 "On

the Appeals of Individuals and Legal Entities”, December 3, 2014. Uzsuvtaminot JSC established a project-level GRM and published it on its website<sup>31</sup>.

## 6.8.2. Approach and methodology

The affected people have the right to file complaints and queries on any aspect of land acquisition compensation and resettlement. “Uzsuvtaminot” ensures that grievances and complaints about any part of the land acquisition, compensation, easement, and resettlement are addressed promptly and satisfactorily. The affected households may appeal any decision, practice, or activity connected with assessing or valuing land or other assets, acquisition, and compensation.

The proposed GRM will be based on two-tier grievance redress committees – at the settlement and project levels. The settlement-level grievance redress committee (GRC) will be established to engage settlement-level community members/leaders (makhalla committee) to participate in the decision-making processes and to have “voices” of the aggrieved person/communities in the grievance redress procedures. This will also enhance local ownership of the project. Having members based on the settlement, the settlement-level GRC will help resolve the grievances quickly. Local participation will further build local capacity in dispute resolution and decision-making and provide leadership support in the implementation of the project. Cases which are not satisfactorily resolved or affected people remain aggrieved, the case will then be forwarded to the project-level GRC as the prime floor for resolution of the grievances.

The purpose of the GRM is to facilitate resolving disputes without going into litigation. In this regard, the decision of the project level GRC will be final within the GRM. However, if any disputant remains dissatisfied with the GRC outcome, the disputant can seek redress from a court of law. Both tier GRMs are supported by Law on Appeals of Individuals and Legal Entities<sup>32</sup>.

Following publication of the [Uzsuvtaminot JSC](#)<sup>33</sup>, PCU has established GRM at the project level and adopted “Operating procedures for grievance management of the Bukhara Region Water Supply and Sewerage Project”. A detailed description of the GRM procedure is provided in Appendix 4. PCU’s personnel specified in the procedure are changed, and the current specialist list is provided in Table 35.

Table 34: PCU composition as of 01 May 2024

No.	PCU personnel	Name
1.	PCU Head/ Water Supply Engineer	Mr. Laziz Rajabov
2.	PCU Environmental and Social Specialist	Ms. Sayyora Mukhamadalieva
3.	PCU Coordinators in Bukhara Province	Mr. Shakhimardan Ostonov Mr. Ravshan Khakimov

<sup>31</sup> Operational Procedures for Grievance Management within the Bukhara Region Water Supply and Sewerage Project, <https://uzsuv.uz/ru/ongoing-projects>

<sup>32</sup> Law on Appeals of Individuals and Legal Entities, amended by law No.ZRY-445 dated 11.09.2017, <https://lex.uz/docs/3336171>

<sup>33</sup> Operating procedures for grievance management of the Bukhara Region Water Supply and Sewerage Project, <https://uzsuv.uz/en/ongoing-projects>

No.	PCU personnel	Name
		Mr. Akmal Jalilov

The project GRM was disseminated during consultation meetings 8÷11 October 2023, 19÷22 June 2024, and 4÷26 July 2024.

### 6.8.3. Grievance redress committees

The Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) are to ensure accessibility, fairness, and independence of the procedures. The GRCs will be established at two levels:

- (1) Settlement-level GRC with the scope limited to project activities in the specific settlement
- (2) Project-level GRC, covering all project-affected settlements and project activities.

The project-level GRC besides PCU staff comprises two representatives of Bukhara Province Administration (khokimiyat) responsible for land acquisition and compensation and a representative of Bukhara Suvtaminot.

The settlement-level GRC includes the following members:

1. Head of the community (makhalla)
2. Head of the community's women's committee
3. PMC Environmental and Social Specialists
4. PCU Coordinator
5. Head of Peshku District Department of Bukhara Suvtaminoti Ltd
6. Contractor's representative.

Table 36 specifies composition of the settlement-level GRC in the project settlements.

Table 35: Settlement-level GRC Composition

GRC members*	Peshku community	Sadir Community	Navoi Community	Zandoni Community	Susana Community	Chilongu Community
Head of the community (makhalla)	Mr. Oltin Rakhmatov	Mr. Zafar Yoriev	Mr. Shukurov Samandar	Ms. Inobat Berdieva	Mr. Kandiyor Khodjiev	Mr. Mardon Amonov
Head of community's women committee	Ms. Mayram Shdieva	Ms. Rano Jalolova	Ms. Sarvar Berdieva	Ms. Kibriyo Istamova	Ms. Azima Bozorova	Ms. Mukhayo Takhirova
PMC Environmental and Social Specialists	Mr. Jamshid Tursunov and Ms. Lola Gulyamova					
PCU Environmental and Social Specialist	Ms. Sayyora Mukhamadaliyeva					
PCU Coordinator	Mr. Sanjar Madiev and Mr. Shakhimardan Ostonov					
Head of Peshku District Department of Bukhara Suv Taminoti Ltd	Mr. Matyokub Akhmedov					
Contractor's representative	To be determined upon international competitive bidding					

The settlement-level GRC composition shall be available on the dashboard of the project-affected settlements. At this level, a complaint should be resolved within two weeks. If the grievance was not redressed in the first stage or the complainer is not satisfied with the decision made/solution, s/he can submit the grievance directly to the project-level GRC in Tashkent. The project-level GRC composition will be available at the office of Bukhara Suvtaminot and the PCU Coordinator's office in the water utility.

Grievances may be channeled through letters, emails, text messages (SMS), verbal narration, grievance boxes, and registers. However, the printed Complaint Registration Forms will be available at the community center (makhalla committee) and construction sites, and complaints will be registered on the Grievance Log.

#### **6.8.4. GRC's scope of work**

The GRC scope of work will include the following:

- (1) The settlement level GRC will ensure that all project-related grievances are registered, formally recorded, reviewed, resolved, and the concerned person is informed on time.
- (2) The project-level GRC will monitor the work of the settlement-level GRC and will act as a forum for appeals against the decision of the settlement-level GRC.
- (3) Both tier GRCs will not consider complaints related to the procurement or any matters pending in court.
- (4) In resolving the disputes, the GRCs will consider the following:
  - Merit of the complaints/case received for consideration.
  - Evidence to decide on the complaint.
  - Witness statements.
  - Plausibility of the case in the light of related project activity.
  - Applicable laws, environmental guidelines of Pakistan, initial environmental examination, and environmental review document of the project, and AIIB ESP.
  - Observations made on the field; and
  - Available information on previous complaints of a similar nature.

#### **6.8.5. Hearing and resolution of the cases by settlement GRC**

The procedure for hearing and resolution of the complaint will be as follows:

On receipt of a complaint:

- The head of the community committee (head of the makhalla committee) will log the complaint in a register called the Complaint Register.
- Contact other members of the GRC to conduct a meeting within 14 calendar days of the logging of the complaint.
- If needed, request that the complainant or his representative meet the settlement GRC on the appointed date to discuss his complaint.
- Prepare all the relevant information and documents relevant to the complaint prior to the meeting and provide copies to all members.

The settlement GRC will meet on the appointed date during which it may:

- Deliberate on the nature and circumstances of the complaint.
- Investigate the complaint based on the evidence provided by the complainant.
- Meet with the complainant and other people.
- Make a decision.

If the GRC needs extra time to investigate or deliberate on the complaint, the head of the makhalla (community committee) will inform the complainant of the time when a decision is expected. In any case, all complaints should be resolved within one month. Once the complaint is resolved, the PMC will document the decision and prepare full documentation on the process, including minutes of meetings, photographs of visits, documents reviewed, and reasons for the decision. It will share this documentation and the complaint management report with all GRC members, the complainant, and the PCU. The GRC will ensure that the complainant is fully informed of the decision and is also informed about the right to appeal to Project GRC and to a court of law. In case follow-up actions are required, the PMC will ensure that the actions are taken and documented and will share this information with the head of the community committee, other GRC members, and the PCU.

#### **6.8.6. Hearing and resolution of the cases by Project GRC**

The procedure for hearing and resolution of the complaint by Project GRC will be as specified in the [Uzsuvtaminot JSC<sup>34</sup>](#).

The GRM will provide an accessible forum for receiving and facilitating resolution of affected persons' grievances related to the project. Every grievance will be registered with careful documentation of the process adopted for each grievance handled, as explained below.

PCU and PMC will have the overall responsibility for timely grievance redress on environmental and social safeguard issues. The Project Coordinator in Bukhara Province will be the focal person for facilitating grievance redress at the local level.

Public awareness campaigns will be conducted on a regular basis as per the communication strategy of the project to ensure awareness of the project's progress and its GRM.

However, if the complainant is not satisfied with the decision made by Project GRC, the grievance will be considered by Uzsuvtaminot JSC through its complaint management system

#### **6.8.7. Court of law**

At any stage of the two-tier GRM process, if an issue is not resolved or the complainer is not satisfied with the decision, the aggrieved person may submit his grievance to a Court at his own cost, where decisions will be made following applicable national legislation.

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<sup>34</sup> Operating procedures for grievance management of the Bukhara Region Water Supply and Sewerage Project, <https://uzsuv.uz/en/onqoing-projects>

## 7. ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENT

### 7.1. Eligibility

Eligible parties (covering individuals, persons, groups of people, families, institutions, or any other entity) may claim for compensation or livelihood restoration for the temporary or permanent losses which is directly related to the project activities.

The affected people who have the right to receive compensation under the project are discussed in Section 4.6.

### 7.2. Cut-off Date

Eligibility is determined with regard to the “cut-off date,” the final day of the detailed measurement survey of the project. Considering the number of affected parties and their locations, the survey was conducted from January to July 2024. Information about the cut-off date was provided to project-affected people orally during the detailed measurement survey. The cut-off date for affected farmers is the day of signing an easement agreement with the water utility under the project.

Table 36: Cut-off Date – Easement Signing Date

No.	Affected Party	Cut-off date – Easement Signing Date
1.	BCT Cluster Agrokomplex LLC	No.Tom-6/1, 15.01.2024
2.	Javokhir-Oybek Farm	No.Tom-6/2, 06.02.2024
3.	Azizbek Mizrob 2020 Farm	No.Tom-6/3, 06.02.2024
4.	Orol Dehqon Farm	No.Tom-6/4, 06.02.2024
5.	Asadbek Mubin Farm	No.Tom-6/5, 06.02.2024
6.	Afshona bog'i chorbog'lari LLC	No.Tom-6/6, 08.02.2024
7.	Avezbobo zamini Farm	No.Tom-6/7, 08.02.2024
8.	Zafarobod 2018 Farm	No.Tom-6/8, 08.02.2024
9.	Buxoro Servis Agrocluster LLC	No.Tom-6/9, 08.02.2024
10.	Chorobod diyori Farm	No.Tom-6/10, 09.02.2024
11.	Botir Utkir Abdulaziz Farm	No.Tom-6/11, 09.02.2024
12.	Himmat Abdulaziz Dalalari Farm	No.Tom-6/12, 09.02.2024
13.	Zuhro Farm	No.Tom-6/13, 09.02.2024
14.	Shurobod Farm	No.Tom-6/14 13.02.2024
15.	To'ra Farm	No.Tom-6/15 14.02.2024
16.	Akobir Akmal o'g'li Farm	No.Tom-6/16 14.02.2024
17.	Jurakulobod Odil Nuri Farm	No.Tom-6/17, 14.02.2024
18.	Romitan District Authority	No.Tom-6/18, 15.02.2024
19.	Abdullo Orif Zamini Farm	No.Tom-6/19, 15.02.2024
20.	Ibrohim Imrona Farm	No.Tom-6/20, 15.02.2024
21.	Best Fine Fruit Farm	No.Tom-6/21, 15.02.2024
22.	Jahongir E'zozbek Barakasi Farm	No.Tom-6/22, 15.02.2024
23.	Ko'rkam Peshku Zamini Farm	No.Tom-6/23, 15.02.2024
24.	Zandani Community	No.Tom-6\24, 15.02.2024
25.	Shuhrat Malik Farm	No.Tom-6/25, 19.02.2024
26.	Mahalla Miyron Farm	No.Tom-6/26, 19.02.2024
27.	Fayzullo Zoyir Farm	No.Tom-6/27, 19.02.2024
28.	Aliyor Nurli Farm	No.Tom-6/28, 19.02.2024
29.	Mo'gilon Tongi Farm	No.Tom-6/29, 19.02.2024
30.	Najmiddin Turdiyev Farm	No.Tom-6/30, 26.02.2024
31.	Sardushoh Oltin hirmoni Farm	No.Tom-6/31, 26.02.2024

No.	Affected Party	Cut-off date – Easement Signing Date
32.	Sadirov Farm	No. Tom-6/32, 26.02.2024
33.	Ibn Sino Zamini Farm	No. Tom-6/33, 27.02.2024
34.	Doston Ko'saravon Diyori Dalalari Farm	No. Tom-6/34, 27.02.2024
35.	O'ktambobo Durdonasi Farm	No. Tom-6/35, 27.02.2024
36.	Doniyor Obod Farm	No. Tom-6/36, 27.02.2024
37.	Zamin Farm	No. Tom-6/37, 27.02.2024
38.	Quchoq Oq Oltin Makoni Farm	No. Tom-6/38, 27.02.2024
39.	Mustaqimbobo Zamini Farm	No. Tom-6/39, 27.02.2024
40.	Mansur Farm	No. Tom-6/40, 01.03.2024
41.	Peshku District Authorities	No. Tom-6/41, 01.03.2024
42.	Bahodir-Tog'ay Farm	No. Tom-6/42, 01.03.2024
43.	Sharif Farm	No. Tom-6/43, 01.03.2024
44.	Zoyirjon Zohid Omad Farm	No. Tom-6/44, 01.03.2024
45.	Tokhtamurod Farm	No. Tom-6/45, 02.03.2024
46.	Romitan Super Elita Urugchilik Khojaligi Farm	No. Tom-6/46, 02.03.2024
47.	Sulton-Oktam Farm	No. Tom-6/47, 02.03.2024
48.	Gafarobod Farm	No. Tom-6/48, 02.03.2024
49.	Abdullo-Bozor Farm	No. Tom-6/49, 03.03.2024
50.	Rajabbobo Farm	No. Tom-6/50, 03.03.2024
51.	Turon Farm	No. Tom-6/51, 05.03.2024
52.	Nurbek Azizbek Makhmud Farm	No. Tom-6/52, 05.03.2024
53.	Sherzod-2 Farm	No. Tom-6/53, 23.04.2024
54.	Buxoro Viloyat Hududiy Agropilla LLC	No. Tom-6/54, 05.03.2024
55.	Homid Jora Chorva Farm	No. Tom-6/55, 23.04.2024
56.	Rokhat Farm	No. Tom-6/56, 23.04.2024
57.	Silk Servis LLC	No. Tom-6/57, 23.04.2024
58.	Buxoro-Agro Erkin Iqtisodiy Zona	No. Tom-6/58, 03.05.2024
59.	Romitan District Authority	No. Tom-6/59, 03.05.2024
60.	Khikmatobod Farm	No. Tom-6/60, 03.05.2024
61.	Homid Jora Zamini Farm	No. Tom-6/61, 03.05.2024
62.	Hoji Sharif Farm	No. Tom-6/62, 03.05.2024
63.	Bukhara Brilliant Silk Cluster Farm	No. Tom-6/63, 13.05.2024
64.	Bukhorobaliq LLC	No. Tom-6/64, 13.05.2024
65.	Tokhtabobo Farm	No. Tom-6/65, 05.06.2024
66.	Sohibqiron Ulugbek Zamini LLC	No. Tom-6/66, 06.04.2024
67.	Khursand Jora Fayz Farm	No. Tom-6/67, 04.06.2024
68.	Bukhara Province Road Administration	No. PESHK-1, 15.01.2024
		No. PESH-2/24 ot 27.05.2024

(Source: Survey outcomes)

All affected people identified as of the cut-off date will be entitled to compensation for affected assets. Any person who encroaches onto the proposed project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation and assistance under the project provided the cut-off date has been established and made public.

### 7.3. Entitlement Matrix

The project EM is presented in Table 37. It was developed during in ESMPF<sup>35</sup> preparation and requires addressing only the specific impacts caused by the project.

<sup>35</sup> [https://www.aiib.org/en/projects/details/2020/approved/download/Uzbekistan/EN\\_BRWSSP\\_ESMPF.pdf](https://www.aiib.org/en/projects/details/2020/approved/download/Uzbekistan/EN_BRWSSP_ESMPF.pdf)

Table 37: Entitlement matrix

	Impact Category	Entitlements	Implementation Guidelines	
<b>Section I. TITLE HOLDERS - Loss of Private Property</b>				
4	Impact to Tenants (Residential/ Commercial / Agricultural)	4.3 Agricultural tenants		
		a	In case of agricultural tenants advance notice to harvest crops OR Compensation for the lost crop at the market value of the 1-year yield	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 determined by the Agricultural Department (AD) at respective districts of the project area
5	Impact to trees, standing crops, other properties, perennial and non-perennial crops	a	Three months (90 days) advance notification for the harvesting of standing crops OR A lump sum equal to the market value of the yield of the standing crop lost	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 determined by the AD
		b	Compensation for timber trees provided based on replacement cost	Based on the market value of dry wood volume determined by the AD. Felled trees will be kept by affected households
		c	Compensation for fruit trees will be provided based on replacement cost.	Based on market value for loss harvest equal the average annual income for past 3 years multiplied by 4 times (years) plus input costs for trees to reflect the duration from planting to reach the productive stage
<b>Section IV. Loss of Livelihood Opportunities</b>				
9	Loss of employment in non-agricultural activities or daily agricultural wages or other wage workers	One-time subsistence allowance of equivalent to three months minimum wage income.	Only agricultural laborers who are in full-time/permanent employment of the landowner, or those affected full-time employees of the business, will be eligible for this assistance. Seasonal agricultural laborers will not be entitled to this assistance.	

Any temporary land use restriction or impact on private or public assets during the period of implementation of construction works under the project will be compensated by the side of the contractor equivalent to the cost of facilities, rent costs, cost of crops, and tree replacement as per the EM specified in the ESMPF.

## 8. IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

### 8.1. Institutional Arrangement

Uzsuvtaminot JSC is the Project Implementing Entity (PIE), and Bukhara Suvtaminot acts as the Employer. A Project Coordinating Unit (PCU) created under the Uzsuvtaminot JSC, together with Bukhara Suvtaminot, is responsible for overall project implementation, including land acquisition and resettlement activities. The PCU has a designated social and environmental specialist accountable for ensuring that all the activities related to land acquisition and involuntary work are being followed and implemented per Uzbekistan legislation and AIIB policies. The PCU will be supported by a Project Management Consultant (PMC), who has a Social and Resettlement Specialist in its contract to support the PCU in livelihood restoration and resettlement activities. SU-YAPI Engineering and Consulting Inc. (Turkey) is the PMC for the Project.

Table 38 summarizes stakeholders and their roles and responsibilities in the implementation of the LRP.

Table 38: Institutional arrangements

Stakeholder	Responsibility
Project Coordinating Unit under Uzsuvtaminot JSC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Availability of specialists for resettlement activities</li> <li>▪ Facilitate coordination with the relevant government agencies on resettlement activities</li> <li>▪ Finalizing entitlements, finalizing/updating the LRP, and obtaining the government's and AIIB's approval for the LRP</li> <li>▪ Ensuring compliance in terms of complete payment of compensation to affected persons before the start of construction</li> <li>▪ Monitoring RP implementation.</li> </ul>
Project Management Consultant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Assistance to PCU in project management</li> <li>▪ Supervision of the LRP implementation, including finalizing entitlements, compensation disbursement, monitoring, and other resettlement activities related to the project</li> <li>▪ Monitoring of LRP implementation and preparation of a monitoring report</li> <li>▪ Ensure that the project LRP is implemented smoothly and timely</li> <li>▪ Close work with the relevant government agencies to ensure affected people are compensated before construction works</li> <li>▪ Continue stakeholder consultation throughout the project implementation</li> <li>▪ Supervision of grievance redress</li> <li>▪ Updating the LRP, if needed.</li> </ul>
District Government (khokimiyat)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Compensation disbursement and other resettlement activities related to the project</li> <li>▪ Close work with affected people ensuring smooth and timely resettlement activities.</li> </ul>
Contractor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Restoration of roads and access if disturbed during construction.</li> </ul>
Bukhara Suvtaminot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Assistance in the project implementation</li> <li>▪ Provision of support during interactions with local government authorities related to resettlement activities</li> <li>▪ Close work with affected people ensuring smooth and timely implementation of the LRP provisions and the project.</li> </ul>

## 8.2. Implementation

The LRP implementation time will be scheduled as per the overall project implementation schedule. All activities related to the resettlement will be planned to ensure that compensation is paid before the commencement of civil work. Public consultation, monitoring, and grievance redress will be undertaken intermittently throughout the project's duration. Construction can only start once all the compensation and resettlement are done.

This LRP will be sent to AIIB for review and approval, after which the LRP will be published on the AIIB and Uzsuvtaminot JSC websites. Construction of this project is supposed to begin in Q4 2024.

The LRP will be discussed, updated, and approved by Uzsuvtaminot JSC and AIIB. Upon AIIB's concurrence, the LRP will be disclosed on the AIIB and Uzsuvtaminot JSC websites. The LRP activities during the finalization of the LRP will include the following:

- Finalizing and updating the LRP
- Updating the budget for resettlement activities
- Confirmation of easement registration and compensation amounts
- Approval of LRP by AIIB and Government
- Publication of the LRP on AIIB and Uzsuvtaminot JSC websites.

Upon the approval of the finalized project LRP, all arrangements for fixing the compensation and the disbursement need to be made, which include the payment of all eligible compensation and assistance, initiation of the land development process (if applicable), site preparation (if applicable), and finally the commencement of the civil works. The activities during LRP implementation will include the following:

- Continuous consultations
- Grievance (if any) redress
- Payment of easement registration and compensation and allowances
- Compensation completion report
- Handover of land to the contractor.

### 8.2.1. Implementation schedule

The implementation schedule is provided in Table 39.

Table 39: LRP implementation schedule

No.	Activities	2025/Months											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	18	9	10	11	12
A.	<b>Finalizing the LRP</b>												
A1.	Finalizing and updating the LRP												
A2.	Updating of the budget for resettlement activities												
A3.	Confirmation of compensation amounts												
A4.	Approval of LRP by AIIB and Government												
A5.	Publication of the LRP on AIIB and Uzsuvtaminot JSC websites												

No.	Activities	2025/Months											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	18	9	10	11	12
<b>B.</b>	<b>RP Implementation</b>												
B1.	Continuous consultations												
B2.	Grievance (if any) redress												
B3.	Payment of compensation and allowances												
B4.	Compensation completion report												
B5.	Handover of land to the contractor												
B6.	Preparation of a work schedule for each affected farm and coordinate it with the district administration.												
<b>C.</b>	<b>Monitoring</b>												
C1.	Monitoring on LRP implementation												
C2.	Ensure smooth and timely the LRP implementation												
C3.	Preparation of quarterly social monitoring report												

### 8.2.2. LRP implementation cost

The following tables provide costs for LRP implementation where:

- Compensation and assistance to the project affected people will be provided from the Government funds.
- Monitoring and evaluation activities will be conducted by PMC and PCU.

## 1. Cost for Wheat and Cotton Loss (to be covered by government funds)

No.	Affected Farm	Affected Area, ha	Wheat				Cotton			
			Price per centner, UZS	Average yield, centners per ha	Revenue, UZS	Approximate compensation for losses, UZS	Price per centner, UZS	Average yield, centners per ha	Revenue, UZS	Approximate compensation for losses, UZS
1	BCT Cluster Agrokomplex*	6.3880	263,300	0	0	0	800,000	25	20,000,000	127,760,000
2	Javokhir-Oybek Farm	0.1600	263,300	0	0	0	800,000	30	24,000,000	3,840,000
3	Orol Dehqon Farm	0.3200	263,300	0	0	0	800,000	30	24,000,000	7,680,000
4	Avezbobo Zamini Farm	0.6168	263,300	0	0	0	800,000	25	20,000,000	12,336,000
5	Zafarobod 2018 Farm	0.3528	263,300	0	0	0	800,000	25	20,000,000	7,056,000
6	Buxoro Servis Agrocluster LLC	2.1896	263,300	0	0	0	800,000	30	24,000,000	52,550,400
7	Chorobod Diyori Farm	0.0984	263,300	0	0	0	800,000	30	24,000,000	2,361,600
8	Himmat Abdulaziz Dalalari Farm	0.4256	263,300	0	0	0	800,000	30	24,000,000	10,214,400
9	Zuhro Farm	0.1680	263,300	0	0	0	800,000	30	24,000,000	4,032,000
10	Shurobod Farm	0.5688	263,300	0	0	0	800,000	30	24,000,000	13,651,200
11	Tora Farm	0.2424	263,300	40	10,532,000	2,552,957	800,000	0	0	0
12	Akobir Akmal Ogli Farm	0.4256	263,300	0	0	0	800,000	25	20,000,000	8,512,000
13	Jurakulobod Odil Nuri Farm	0.4408	263,300	0	0	0	800,000	30	24,000,000	10,579,200
14	Abdullo Orif Zamini Farm	0.5600	263,300	0	0	0	800,000	25	20,000,000	11,200,000
15	Ibrohim Imrona Farm	0.4680	263,300	0	0	0	800,000	25	20,000,000	9,360,000
16	Jahongir Ezozbek Barakasi Farm	0.6064	263,300	40	10,532,000	6,386,605	800,000	0	0	0
17	Korkam Peshku Zamini Farm	0.4160	263,300	0	0	0	800,000	25	20,000,000	8,320,000
18	Shuhrat Malik Farm	0.3096	263,300	0	0	0	800,000	30	24,000,000	7,430,400
19	Mahalla Miyron Farm	0.0720	263,300	0	0	0	800,000	30	24,000,000	1,728,000
20	Fayzullo Zoyir Farm	0.8592	263,300	0	0	0	800,000	30	24,000,000	20,620,800
21	Aliyor Nurli Farm	0.1136	263,300	0	0	0	800,000	35	28,000,000	3,180,800
22	Mogilon Tongi Farm	0.1960	263,300	0	0	0	800,000	30	24,000,000	4,704,000
23	Sardushoh Oltin Hirmoni Farm	0.2744	263,300	0	0	0	800,000	30	24,000,000	6,585,600
24	Sadirov Farm	0.1720	263,300	0	0	0	800,000	35	28,000,000	4,816,000
25	Ibn Sino Zamini Farm	0.3720	263,300	0	0	0	800,000	30	24,000,000	8,928,000
26	Doston Kosaravon Diyori Dalalari	0.9768	263,300	0	0	0	800,000	35	28,000,000	27,350,400
27	Oktambobo Durdonasi Farm	0.6296	263,300	0	0	0	800,000	30	24,000,000	15,110,400
28	Doniyor Obod Farm	0.2472	263,300	0	0	0	800,000	30	24,000,000	5,932,800
29	Zamin Farm	0.4580	263,300	40	10,532,000	4,823,656	800,000	0	0	0
30	Quchoq Oq Oltin Makoni Farm	0.3800	263,300	40	10,532,000	4,002,160	800,000	0	0	0
31	Mustaqimbobo Zamini Farm	0.1463	263,300	0	0	0	800,000	30	24,000,000	3,511,200
32	Mansur Farm	0.2384	263,300	0	0	0	800,000	30	24,000,000	5,721,600
33	Bahodir-Togay Farm	0.2720	263,300	0	0	0	800,000	40	32,000,000	8,704,000
34	Sharif Farm	0.5680	263,300	70	18,431,000	10,468,808	800,000	35	28,000,000	15,904,000
35	Zoyirjon Zohid Omad Farm	0.2720	263,300	0	0	0	800,000	30	24,000,000	6,528,000
36	Tokhtamurod Farm	0.3500	263,300	0	0	0	800,000	30	24,000,000	8,400,000

No.	Affected Farm	Affected Area, ha	Wheat				Cotton				
			Price per centner, UZS	Average yield, centners per ha	Revenue, UZS	Approximate compensation for losses, UZS	Price per centner, UZS	Average yield, centners per ha	Revenue, UZS	Approximate compensation for losses, UZS	
37	Romitan Super Elita Urugchilik Khojaligi	0.7750	263,300	50	13,165,000	10,202,875	800,000	0	0	0	
38	Sulton-Oktam Farm	0.3380	263,300	40	10,532,000	3,559,816	800,000	0	0	0	
39	Gafarobod Farm	0.4210	263,300	45	11,848,500	4,988,219	800,000	30	24,000,000	10,104,000	
40	Rajabbobo Farm	0.6500	263,300	0	0	0	800,000	30	24,000,000	15,600,000	
41	Turon Farm	0.4260	263,300	40	10,532,000	4,486,632	800,000	0	0	0	
42	Nurbek Azizbek Maxmud Farm	0.1510	263,300	0	0	0	800,000	30	24,000,000	3,624,000	
43	Sherzod-2 Farm	0.7530	263,300	0	0	0	800,000	30	24,000,000	18,072,000	
44	Rokhat Farm	0.3570	263,300	0	0	0	800,000	30	24,000,000	8,568,000	
45	Buxoro-Agro Erkin Iqtisodiy Zona	0.6170	263,300	0	0	0	800,000	0	0	0	
46	Khikmatobod Farm	0.3072	263,300	0	0	0	800,000	30	24,000,000	7,372,800	
47	Tokhtabobo Farm	0.4060	263,300	0	0	0	800,000	30	24,000,000	9,744,000	
Sub-total:		---	---	---	51,471,727	---	---	---	---	517,693,600	
										Total for wheat and cotton losses (as per EM):	569,165,327

## 2. Cost for Fruit Trees Loss (to be covered by government funds)

No	Affected Farm	Affected Area, ha	Average yield per tree (kg)				Average number of trees per ha	Average Market Price per kg, UZS				Approximate compensation for losses, UZS				
			Apricot	Black cherry	Apple	Peach		Apricot	Black cherry	Apple	Peach	Apricot	Black cherry	Apple	Peach	total
1	Afshona Bogi Chorboglar	0.1176	20	20	25	25	400	4,000	20,000	7,000	10,000	3,010,560	940,800	823,200	588,000	5,362,560
2	Best Fine Fruit Farm	0.1880	20	20	25	25	400	4,000	20,000	7,000	10,000	4,812,800	1,504,000	1,316,000	940,000	8,572,800
3	Najmiddin Turdiyev Farm	0.3096	20	20	25	25	400	4,000	20,000	7,000	10,000	7,925,760	2,476,800	2,167,200	1,548,000	14,117,760
4	Khursand Jora Fayz Farm	0.5270	20	20	25	25	400	4,000	20,000	7,000	10,000	13,491,200	4,216,000	3,689,000	2,635,000	24,031,200
															Sub-total:	52,084,320
															Total (per EM):	208,337,280

## 3. Cost for Cocoon/Mulberry Loss (to be covered by government funds)

No.	Affected Farm	Affected Area, ha	Boxes per ha	Cocoons, kg per box	Unit price, kg	Approximate compensation for losses, UZS
1	Buxoro Viloyat Hududiy Agropilla	0.1460	6	60	30,000	1,576,800

No.	Affected Farm	Affected Area, ha	Boxes per ha	Cocoons, kg per box	Unit price, kg	Approximate compensation for losses, UZS
2	Silk Servis	0.0780	6	60	30,000	842,400
3	Bukhara Brilliant Silk Cluster	0.2456	6	60	30,000	2,652,480
Sub-total:						5,071,680
Total (per EM):						20,286,720

#### 4. Cost for Clover (grazing land) Loss (to be covered by government funds)

No.	Clover loss	Affected Area, ha	Yield per hectare in 2023	Weighted average price, UZS	Revenue per hectare in 2023, UZS	Approximate compensation for losses, UZS
1	Botir Utkir Abdulaziz Farm	0.5568	20	200,000	4,000,000	2,227,200
2	Abdullo-Bozor Farm	0.2650	20	200,000	4,000,000	1,060,000
3	Homid Jora Chorva Frm	0.2700	20	200,000	4,000,000	1,080,000
4	Homid Jora Zamini Farm	0.1912	20	200,000	4,000,000	764,800
5	Hoji Sharif Farm	0.2200	20	200,000	4,000,000	880,000
6	Buxoro Baliq LLC	0.3200	20	200,000	4,000,000	1,280,000
7	Asadbek Mubin Farm	0.4160	20	200,000	4,000,000	1,664,000
Total (per EM):						8,956,000

#### 5. Vegetables (to be covered by government funds)

No.	Affected Farm	Affected Area, ha	Average yield, tons per ha		Average Market Price per kg, UZS		Approximate compensation for losses, UZS		
			potato	tomato	potato	tomato	potato	tomato	total
1	Azizbek Mizrob 2020 Farm	0.1800	15	20	3,500	15,000	9,450,000	0	9,450,000
2	Buxoro-Agro Erkin Iqtisodiy Zona	0.6170	0	20	3,500	15,000	0	92,550,000	92,550,000
3	Sohibqiron Ulugbek Zamini	0.1680	15	0	3,500	15,000	4,410,000	0	4,410,000
Total:									102,000,000

#### 6. Compensation to wage earners (to be covered by farmers)

Considering the minimum wage income in Uzbekistan equaling UZS1,050,000, the overall compensation will be as follows: UZS1,050,000 x 4,774 = UZS5,012,700,000.

Overall LRP implementation costs are provided in Table 40.

Table 40: Overall LRP Implementation Costs

Cost Item	Total cost		Comments
	UZS	USD*	
Compensation for wheat+cotton	569,165,327	44,975	government funds
Compensation for trees	208,337,280	16,463	government funds
Compensation for mulberry	20,286,720	1,603	government funds
Compensation for clover	8,956,000	708	government funds
Compensation for vegetables	102,000,000	8,060	government funds
Monitoring and evaluation	---	2,000	costs included in the PMC/PCU contract
Subtotal	---	<b>73,809.14</b>	-
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	---	<b>7,380.91</b>	<i>10% of Subtotal</i>
<b>Total:</b>	---	<b>81,190.05</b>	-

US\$1= UZS12,655.01 as of 01.09.2024, <https://cbu.uz/>

### 8.3. Monitoring

AIIB ESS2 requires to monitor and report the implementation of the resettlement by following the guidelines below:

- Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of the displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the LRP have been achieved.
- Consider the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring.
- Disclose monitoring reports in accordance with the information disclosure requirements.
- Consider the use of suitably qualified and experienced third parties to support monitoring programs.

Implementation status will be monitored by PMC and reviewed by PCU on a quarterly basis until all resettlement activities are completed. Pending issues and corresponding follow-up actions will be included in the PMC's social monitoring reports. As part of the quarterly monitoring, a community perception survey will be conducted by PMC/PCU. The Bank will focus its monitoring and review on main indicators, including among others: (a) consultation process; (b) eligible project-affected people; (c) relocation and resettlement assistance; (d) delivery of assistance; (e) the implementation and effectiveness of livelihood restoration plans; and (f) the effectiveness of grievance redress mechanisms (number and type of grievances and their follow ups). The data is to be disaggregated by gender where possible. Monitoring results will be reported to AIIB once every quarter.

Table 41: Monitoring

No.	Monitoring indicator	Data to be collected
1.	Consultation (process indicator)	Consultation meetings on the work schedule for water main construction.

No.	Monitoring indicator	Data to be collected
		Consultation meetings on the compensation to be provided to PAPs by the district authorities
		Consultation meetings on the work schedule for the network's construction in the project communities
2.	Eligible project-affected persons (outcome indicator)	List of eligible project-affected persons who received compensation and resettlement assistance
		Amount of compensation disbursed
3.	Compensation (impact indicator)	Number of persons who received compensation and assistance
		Type of compensation received
		Amount of paid compensation
4.	GRM effectiveness	Number of grievances logged and resolved, and time taken for grievance management (disaggregated by gender)
5.	Project-affected persons perception	Perception of PAPs regarding resettlement activities, compensation, grievance, and conflict resolution

## 8.4. Reporting

Both internal and external monitoring will be conducted to provide feedback for the Uzsuvtaminot JSC and assess the effectiveness of the LRP policy and implementation.

On behalf of Uzsuvtaminot JSC, PCU is responsible for managing and maintaining the PAPs database, documenting the affected person's census, resettlement activities, relevant grievances and actions taken, compensations provided, monitoring results, and other details. Monitoring reports documenting the progress of the LRP implementation will be prepared by PMC, reviewed by PCU, and approved by AIIB. The PMC will monitor LRP implementation and report on a quarterly basis to the PCU on the progress of resettlement activities covering monitoring activities.

The following monitoring reports will be prepared by PMC/PCU and submitted to AIIB.

Table 42: Reporting arrangements and requirements

No.	Type of Report	Content	Frequency
1.	Quarterly Progress Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Progress on resettlement activities, progress on indicators, results, issues affecting performance, constraints, variation from LRP (if any), reason for the same and corrections recommended.</li> <li>▪ Status of compensation disbursement against applicable entitlements.</li> <li>▪ Stakeholder consultation meeting minutes.</li> <li>▪ Grievance redress management.</li> </ul>	Quarterly
2.	Semi-annual Livelihood Restoration Monitoring Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Progress on land acquisition and resettlement activities, indicators, and variations, if any, with explanation and outcome, and recommended corrective actions</li> </ul>	Semi-annual

No.	Type of Report	Content	Frequency
3.	Livelihood Restoration Completion Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Overall narrative of the land acquisition and resettlement process, outputs, and outcomes of indicators from baseline, key variations/changes, and lessons learned.</li> </ul>	Upon completion of project

## 9. APPENDICES

# Appendix 1. Questionnaire Used for Survey of PAPs

Регистры и информационные системы кадастровых Внутренней области – Разработка проектного задания и системы документации на строительство Системы водоснабжения

**АНКЕТА ДЛЯ ОБСЛЕДОВАНИЯ**

**Информация об интервьюера**

ФИО интервьюера	_____
Дата интервью	_____ / _____ / 2024

**1. Информация об фермерском хозяйстве**

Номер договора	_____ (заполнить из Excel файла)		
ФИО владельца или руководителя	_____ (заполнить из Excel файла)		
Адрес фермерского хозяйства	_____ (заполнить из Excel файла)		

**2. Общие сведения о владельцах фермерского хозяйства и членах их семей**

**Владелец или руководитель ФХ:**

Пол	<input type="checkbox"/> Мужчина	<input type="checkbox"/> Женщина
Дата рождения	_____	
Национальность	<input type="checkbox"/> узбек <input type="checkbox"/> киргиз <input type="checkbox"/> таджик <input type="checkbox"/> русский <input type="checkbox"/> каракалпак <input type="checkbox"/> татар <input type="checkbox"/> казах <input type="checkbox"/> другое _____	
Образование	<input type="checkbox"/> среднее (школа/лицей) <input type="checkbox"/> высшее (ВУЗ) <input type="checkbox"/> среднее специальное (колледж/техникум) <input type="checkbox"/> другое _____	
Гражданский статус	<input type="checkbox"/> женат/замужем <input type="checkbox"/> не женат/не замужем <input type="checkbox"/> разведенный/разведенная <input type="checkbox"/> другое _____ <input type="checkbox"/> вдовец/вдова	
Сведения о членах семьи владельца фермерского хозяйства	<input type="checkbox"/> отец _____ (кол-во) <input type="checkbox"/> мать _____ (кол-во) <input type="checkbox"/> супруг/супруга _____ (кол-во) <input type="checkbox"/> брат _____ (кол-во) <input type="checkbox"/> сестра _____ (кол-во)	
	<input type="checkbox"/> сын _____ (кол-во) <input type="checkbox"/> дочь _____ (кол-во) <input type="checkbox"/> внук _____ (кол-во) <input type="checkbox"/> внучка _____ (кол-во) <input type="checkbox"/> другое _____ (кол-во)	
Категория уязвимости (имеются ли соц. уязвимые люди)	<input type="checkbox"/> инвалид _____ (кол-во) <input type="checkbox"/> пенсионер _____ (кол-во) <input type="checkbox"/> одинокий _____ (кол-во) <input type="checkbox"/> потеря кормильца _____ (кол-во) <input type="checkbox"/> вдова/вдовец _____ (кол-во) <input type="checkbox"/> больные люди _____ (кол-во) <input type="checkbox"/> разведенные _____ (кол-во) <input type="checkbox"/> другое _____ (кол-во)	
Место проживания	<input type="checkbox"/> собственный дом <input type="checkbox"/> квартира или арендуемое помещение	

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Регистры и информационные системы кадастровых Внутренней области – Разработка проектного задания и системы документации на строительство Системы водоснабжения

**3. Доходы**

Работа	Отец	Мать	Брат	сестра	Супруг/супруга				

**3.2. Дополнительные источники доходов**

Источники доходов	Отец	Мать	Брат	сестра	Супруг/супруга				
Члены семьи									
Продажа овощей и фруктов с огорода (вс в суммах)									
Продажа молока и молочных продуктов собственного производства									
Продажа товаров собственного производства (СУВАРИМАЛДИН)									
Доходы от другой деятельности									

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Регистры и информационные системы кадастровых Внутренней области – Разработка проектного задания и системы документации на строительство Системы водоснабжения

**4. Расходы**

**4.1 Коммунальные услуги (расходы домохозяйства)**

Вода	_____ сум в месяц / _____ сум в год
Газ	_____ сум в месяц / _____ сум в год
Электроэнергия	_____ сум в месяц / _____ сум в год
Мусор	_____ сум в месяц / _____ сум в год
Налоги (налог на имущество + налог на имущество)	_____ сум в месяц / _____ сум в год

**4.2 Расходы**

Еда	_____ сум в месяц / _____ сум в год
Одежда (обувь)	_____ сум в месяц / _____ сум в год
Транспорт (расходы на поездки)	_____ сум в месяц / _____ сум в год
Здоровье (лекарства, лечение, санатория, больницы)	_____ сум в месяц / _____ сум в год
Образование (оплата ВУЗа, дополнительных занятий и т.д.)	_____ сум в месяц / _____ сум в год
Коммуникация (телефон, интернет)	_____ сум в месяц / _____ сум в год
Социальные мероприятия культурные мероприятия, театр, кино, парк, концерты, охоты)	_____ сум в месяц / _____ сум в год
Расходы на автомобиль (сервисное обслуживание, расходы ГСМ)	_____ сум в месяц / _____ сум в год
Другие расходы	_____ сум в месяц / _____ сум в год
	_____ сум в месяц / _____ сум в год
	_____ сум в месяц / _____ сум в год
	_____ сум в месяц / _____ сум в год

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Регистры и информационные системы кадастровых Внутренней области – Разработка проектного задания и системы документации на строительство Системы водоснабжения

**ФЕРМЕРСКОЕ ХОЗЯЙСТВО**

**Общие сведения о фермерском хозяйстве**

Общая площадь фермерского хозяйства	_____
С какого года владеют фермерским хозяйством/землей	_____
Категория земель (например, с/х назначения)	<input type="checkbox"/> с/х назначение <input type="checkbox"/> <b>домовая земля</b> <input type="checkbox"/> лесное хозяйство <input type="checkbox"/> рыбное хозяйство
Другое	_____

Выскашиваемые с/х культуры	Вид культуры	Урожай	Доход в год
	<input type="checkbox"/> зерновые	_____ кг / _____ т.	_____ сум в год
	<input type="checkbox"/> хлопкок	_____ кг / _____ т.	_____ сум в год
	<input type="checkbox"/> бахчевые	_____ кг / _____ т.	_____ сум в год
	<input type="checkbox"/> овощи	_____ кг / _____ т.	_____ сум в год
	<input type="checkbox"/> фрукты	_____ кг / _____ т.	_____ сум в год
Другое	_____ кг / _____ т.	_____ сум в год	
	_____ кг / _____ т.	_____ сум в год	

Урожай, всего \_\_\_\_\_ кг / \_\_\_\_\_ т

Доход от фермерского хозяйства, всего \_\_\_\_\_ сум в месяц / \_\_\_\_\_ сум в год

Сколько человек трудятся в ф/х	<input type="checkbox"/> постоянный _____ кол-во <input type="checkbox"/> временный _____ кол-во
Оплата персонала (за период)	_____
Оформлены ли трудовые договора с персоналом	<input type="checkbox"/> да / <input type="checkbox"/> нет / другое _____

С/х машины собственные (кол-во)	_____
С/х машины арендуемые (кол-во) / расход по аренде	_____ шт. _____ сум в месяц / _____ сум в год
Расход на ГСМ	_____ сум в месяц / _____ сум в год
Расход на сервисное обслуживание с/х машины	_____ сум в месяц / _____ сум в год
Оплата за воду (за полив)	_____ сум в месяц / _____ сум в год
Оплата налога (на имущество и землю)	_____ сум в месяц / _____ сум в год

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Разработка и модернизация системы водоснабжения Внутренней области – Разработка проектного задания и системной документации на строительство Системы водоснабжения

Другие расходы	_____	_____ сум в месяц / _____ сум в год
	_____	_____ сум в месяц / _____ сум в год
	_____	_____ сум в месяц / _____ сум в год
	_____	_____ сум в месяц / _____ сум в год

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Разработка и модернизация системы водоснабжения Внутренней области – Разработка проектного задания и системной документации на строительство Системы водоснабжения

Потери	
Потери земель	_____ га
Потери земель под посевами (указать точную площадь)	
Потери деревьев (указать точное количество)	
Тип дерева	_____
Год посадки	_____
Средняя окружность кроны	_____
Высота дерева	_____
Диаметр ствола	_____
Урожай годовой	_____
Доход от продажи	_____
Кол-во деревьев	_____

Потери водоема рыбного хозяйства (указать точную площадь)	
Общая площадь	_____
Дата создания	_____
Тип рыб	_____
Объемы продажи	_____
Доходы от продажи	_____

Потери строений (указать точную площадь)	
Год постройки	_____
Назначение	_____
Площадь	_____
Материал	_____

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Разработка и модернизация системы водоснабжения Внутренней области – Разработка проектного задания и системной документации на строительство Системы водоснабжения

**3. Доходы (источники доходов и средняя сумма доходов)**

Работа/ Организация/ должность \_\_\_\_\_

Место проживания  собственный дом  квартира или арендуемое помещение

Зарплата  месячная \_\_\_\_\_ сум в месяц  годовая \_\_\_\_\_ сум в год

Продажа овощей и фруктов с огорода (вес и суммы) вид продукции \_\_\_\_\_ кг в год  
вес продаваемой продукции \_\_\_\_\_ сум в год  
сумма продаваемой продукции \_\_\_\_\_ сум в год

Продажа молока и молочных продуктов вид продукции \_\_\_\_\_ литров в год  
вес продаваемой продукции \_\_\_\_\_ сум в год  
сумма продаваемой продукции \_\_\_\_\_ сум в год

Продажа товаров собственного производства вид продукции \_\_\_\_\_ литров в год  
вес продаваемой продукции \_\_\_\_\_ сум в год  
сумма продаваемой продукции \_\_\_\_\_ сум в год

Доходы от других деятельностей вид деятельности \_\_\_\_\_ сум в год  
сумма дохода \_\_\_\_\_ сум в год

Суммарный доход  месячная \_\_\_\_\_ сум в месяц  годовая \_\_\_\_\_ сум в год

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### Appendix 3. Public Consultations

#### PCU Support Letters

PCU Support Letters to Bukhara Suvtaminot on Conducting Public Consultations



PCU Support Letter to Peshku District Administration on Conducting Public Consultations



100035, Toshkent shahri, Do'mon yo'li ko'chasi, 3-5  
tel: (99899) 695-55-65, e-mail: po.aib@uzswi.uz

3-5, Do'mon yo'li street, Tashkent, Uzbekistan, 100035  
tel: (99899) 695-55-65, e-mail: po.aib@uzswi.uz

Ref./Их.: BRP-1-24/187  
Date/Дата: 13/06/2024

Пешку тумани ҳокими  
У.И.Барноева

Хурматли Умид Исаевич,

Ўзбекистон Республикаси Вазирлар Маҳкамасининг 2020 йил 12 августдаги "Осиё инфратузилма инвестициялари банки иштирокида "Бухоро вилоятининг сув таъминоти ва канализация тизимларини ривожлантириш ва модернизация қилиш" лойиҳасини амалга ошириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида"ги 482-сон Қарори ижросини таъминлаш мақсадида, лойиҳанинг сув таъминоти тизимини лойиҳалаш бўйича консултантлари томонидан Пешку туманида жамоатчилик муҳокамалари ва ижтимоий тадқиқотлар ўтказилиши режалаштирилган.

Сиздан 2024 йил 19-21 июнь кунлари ушбу тадбирларни ташкил этишда амалий ёрдам беришингизни, ҳамда ижтимоий сўровномалар ўтказишда тумандаги маҳаллалар раислари ва аҳоли билан ишлаш учун рухсат беришингизни сўраймиз.

Хурмат билан,

Гуруҳ раҳбари в.б.

М.Мусадимов

Ишр. С.Мухамедалиева  
+998330245054

**Participants List of Public Consultations**

**Public Consultation in Peshku District Authority, 19 and 21 June 2024:**

Список лиц, с которыми Консультант проводил консультации в Пешкунском районе Бухарской области

Хокимият Хокимият 19 июня 2024 г.

№	Ф.И.О. участника	Место встречи	Дата	Возраст	Образование	Семейное положение	Место работы	Подпись
1	Эргашев Омон	Хокимият	19.06.24	48	высшее	женат	Зам. Хокима по социал. вопросам	
2	Мамитов Исомитдин	Хокимият	19.06.24	38	высшее	женат	Руководитель районного отдела статистики	
3	Бахронов Мирзобек	Хокимият	19.06.24	35	высшее	женат	Главный специалист кан. ст-ва	
4	Ахмедов Абду	Хокимият	19.06.24	54	высшее	женат	инженер водоканала	
5	Ахмедов Мобин	Хокимият	19.06.24	52	высшее	женат	касабин водоканала	
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Список лиц, с которыми Консультант проводил консультации в Пешкунском районе Бухарской области

Хокимият Хокимият 21 июня 2024 г.

№	Ф.И.О. участника	Место встречи	Дата	Возраст	Образование	Семейное положение	Место работы	Подпись
1	Мерзод	Хокимият	21.06.24	46	высшее	женат	Зам. Хокима кан. ст-ва	
2	Абду Ахмедов	Хокимият	21.06.24	54	высшее	женат	инженер водоканала	
3	Дильбор Кулиева	водоканал	21.06.24	55	высшее	замужем	комиссия кан. ст-ва водоканала	
4	Мамит	Хокимият	21.06.24	32	высшее	женат	мух-ль аппарата	
5	Исомитдин Мамитов	Хокимият	21.06.24	38	высшее	женат	мух-ль отдела статистики	
6	Мирзобек Бахронов	Хокимият	21.06.24	35	высшее	женат	гл. спец кан. ст-ва	
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Consultation in Dedaroz Community:

Список лиц, с которыми Консультант проводил консультации в Пешкунском районе Бухарской области

*Дедароз Ятсан 9* *19* июня 2024 г.

№	Ф.И.О. участника	Место встречи	Дата	Возраст	Образование	Семейное положение	Место работы	Подпись
1	<i>Абдурашова И.</i>	<i>ятсан</i>	<i>19.06.2024</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>ср</i>	<i>замужем</i>	<i>ятсан</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	<i>Абдурашова З.</i>	<i>ятсан</i>	<i>14.06.2024</i>	<i>1993</i>	<i>Очилов</i>	<i>очилар</i>	<i>ятсан</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	<i>Алимова К.</i>	<i>ятсан</i>	<i>14.06.24</i>	<i>1982</i>	<i>ср</i>	<i>замужем</i>	<i>якитке</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	<i>Алимова Б.</i>	<i>ятсан</i>	<i>19.06.24</i>	<i>1980</i>	<i>ср</i>	<i>замужем</i>	<i>ком. бонти</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	<i>Рашидова Саду</i>	<i>ятсан</i>	<i>19.06.20</i>	<i>1984</i>	<i>ср</i>	<i>замужем</i>	<i>воспитат</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
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Consultation in Khayrokhareh Community:

Список лиц, с которыми Консультант проводил консультации в Пешкунском районе Бухарской области

*Хайрохаре* *20* июня 2024 г.

№	Ф.И.О. участника	Место встречи	Дата	Возраст	Образование	Семейное положение	Место работы	Подпись
1	<i>Ширинбо Ашир</i>	<i>УРБ</i>	<i>20.06.24</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>среднее</i>	<i>холос</i>	<i>воучастник</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
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Consultation in Malishoyak Community:

Список лиц, с которыми Консультант проводил консультации в Пешкунском районе Бухарской области

Малишояк МФУ, Кузрабон

20 июня 2024 г.

№	Ф.И.О. участника	Место встречи	Дата	Возраст	Образование	Семейное положение	Место работы	Подпись
1	Хумаева Саида	МФУ	20.06.24	45	высшее	замуж	раба	
2	Таллаев Гурбан	МФУ	20.06.24	30	высшее	жен	пач. хона	
3	Нуриддин Исмаилов	МФУ	20.06.24	28	среднее	жен	магистр	
4	Киезов Мухомин	МФУ	20.06.24	27	среднее	жен	но соция	
5	Исмаилов Иса	37 школа	20.06.24	-	-	-	-	-
6	Салимова Аббас	СВП	20.06.24	28	Сред. спец.	Замужем	Хелишхон	
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Consultations in Navoi Community:

Список лиц, с которыми Консультант проводил консультации в Пешкунском районе Бухарской области

Навои МФУ

20 июня 2024 г.

№	Ф.И.О. участника	Место встречи	Дата	Возраст	Образование	Семейное положение	Место работы	Подпись
1	Шукроров Саидмурод	Кузрабон		49	высшее	жен	Раиба	
2	Берришва Сафар	Навои МФУ	20.06.24	51	среднее	замужем	Хотини Шукрор	
3	Рашидов Руслан	Навои МФУ	20.06.24	32	высшее	жен	Мухомин Исмаилов	
4	Исмаилов Саидмурод	Навои МФУ	20.06.24	34	среднее	жен	Исмаилов Мухомин	
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Consultations in Peshku Community:

Список лиц, с которыми Консультант проводил консультации в Пешкунском районе Бухарской области

Пешку М.РУ

20 июня 2024 г.

№	Ф.И.О. участника	Место встречи	Дата	Возраст	Образование	Семейное положение	Место работы	Подпись
1	Рохматов Айтжан	Пешку	20.06.24	40	высшее	женат	Работа	
2	Сабриев Вузуд	Пешку	20.06.24	32	высшее	женат	Шошманова	
3	Мирзова Майрам	М.РУ	20.06.24	62	высшее	замуж	Работает на дому	
4	Комилал Абдурашид	М.РУ	20.06.24	55	среднее	женат	Работа	
5	Мирзаев Мухаммад	М.РУ	20.06.24	58	среднее	женат	Работа	
6	Шарифов Рабобул	М.РУ	20.06.24	48	высшее	женат	Заместитель директора	
7	Мухомедов Хамид	М.РУ	20.06.24	46	среднее	женат	Работа	
8	Мурдобега Дилда	Ошанский полиция	20.06.24	32	среднее	замуж	Работа	
9	Шокиратов Момин	Семейный полиция	20.06.24	39	среднее	замуж	Коммуна	
10	Рохматов Феруз	Семейный полиция	20.06.24	44	среднее	замуж	Коммуна	
11	Ферузев Боттир	Семейный полиция	20.06.24	40	среднее	замуж	Коммуна	
12	Солтмухамедов Зодир	Ошанский полиция	20.06.24	52	среднее	замуж	Коммуна	
13	Мухомедов Махмуд	Ошанский полиция	20.06.24	49	среднее	замуж	Коммуна	
14	Мухомедов Зулайха	ошанский полиция	20.06.24	37	среднее	замуж	Работа	

и Зарфа Бурдуган  
 Мухомедов Дилда  
 Мухомедов Сапар

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Consultations in Uglon Community:

Список лиц, с которыми Консультант проводил консультации в Пешкунском районе Бухарской области

Углон МФУ

20 июня 2024 г.

№	Ф.И.О. участника	Место встречи	Дата	Возраст	Образование	Семейное положение	Место работы	Подпись
1	Бозоров М.	Диброхон, Шайбад		40	высшее	женат	Раис	[Signature]
2	Абдурашад Р.	МФУ	20.06.24	57	среднее	замужем	Хотин узлар	[Signature]
3	Алиев Р.	МФУ	20.06.24	35	высшее	женат	Хотин узлар	[Signature]
4	Рахмонов М.	МФУ	20.06.24	46	среднее	женат	Хотин узлар	[Signature]
5	Рахимова Ш.	МФУ	20.06.24	55	среднее	замужем	орудкор.	[Signature]
6	Рахимова Ш.	МФУ	20.06.24	49	среднее	замужем	орудкор.	[Signature]
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Consultations in Bogimusso Community:

Список лиц, с которыми Консультант проводил консультации в Пешкунском районе Бухарской области

Богимуссо МФУ

20 июня 2024 г.

№	Ф.И.О. участника	Место встречи	Дата	Возраст	Образование	Семейное положение	Место работы	Подпись
1	Тухтаев Мурзоб	Дурман	20.06.24	57	высшее	женат	Раис	[Signature]
2	Масуд Пилолов	МФУ	20.06.24	38	высшее	женат	Хотин узлар	[Signature]
3	Рахмонов Эрисв	МФУ	20.06.24	25	среднее	женат	Хотин узлар	[Signature]
4	Шахра Асанов	МФУ	20.06.24	41	среднее	замужем	Хотин узлар	[Signature]
5	Хакимов Хайрулло	Узун суфид		32	среднее	женат	Хотин узлар	[Signature]
6	Бозоров Сайид	31 дегса	20.06.24	35	среднее	замужем	тарбиячи	[Signature]
7	Саматов Дилшод	31 дегса	20.06.24	42	среднее	замужем	тарбиячи	[Signature]
8	Тухтаев Азиз	31 дегса		29	среднее	замужем	тарбиячи	[Signature]
9	Рахмонов Назим	31 дегса	20.06.24	33	среднее	замужем	тарбиячи	[Signature]
10	Рахмонов Саид	Касобкар	20.06.24	40	среднее	замужем	ошона	[Signature]
11	Рахмонов Назим	31 дегса	20.06.24	44	высшее	замужем	Директор	[Signature]
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Consultations in Khorkash Community:

Список лиц, с которыми Консультант проводил консультации в Пешкунском районе Бухарской области

Хоркаш МФУ

21 июня 2024 г.

№	Ф.И.О. участника	Место встречи	Дата	Возраст	Образование	Семейное положение	Место работы	Подпись
1	Халимов Мухомед	Хоркаш	21.06.24	55	высшее	женат	РАСС	[Signature]
2	Раззоков Хуристон	МФУ	21.06.24	50	высшее	женат	Комитет ёрғонимчи	[Signature]
3	Кежжаева Икболат	Форман	21.06.24	52	среднее	замужем	Устиш 1543-с.ф.б.и.и	[Signature]
4	Жиронов Муртаза	МФУ	21.06.24	30	среднее	женат	Ёшлар ётмоқда	[Signature]
5	Юсуфов Зулхадис	Форман	21.06.24	32	среднее	женат	Исраилов 76	[Signature]
6	Жаппаров Юсуф	МФУ	21.06.24	54	среднее	замужем	Жаппаров	[Signature]
7	Шарифов Ислом	Хоркаш	21.06.24	58	среднее	женат	Жаппаров	[Signature]
8	Халимов Муза	МФУ	21.06.24	48	высшее	женат	Едино ош	[Signature]
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Consultations in Yangiobod Community:

Список лиц, с которыми Консультант проводил консультации в Пешкунском районе Бухарской области

Янгиобод МФУ

21 июня 2024 г.

№	Ф.И.О. участника	Место встречи	Дата	Возраст	Образование	Семейное положение	Место работы	Подпись
1	С Давлатов	Янгиобод	21.06.24	55	среднее	женат	РАСС	[Signature]
2	С Динишова	МФУ	21.06.24	31	среднее	замужем	Комитет Ёрғонимчи	[Signature]
3	А. Жаппаров	Янгиобод	21.06.24	42	среднее	женат	Комитет ёрғонимчи	[Signature]
4	Б. Ризиев	МФУ	21.06.24	29	среднее	женат	Ёшлар ётмоқда	[Signature]
5	У. Жаппаров	Янгиобод	21.06.24	44	среднее	женат	Ишти маънавия	[Signature]
6	Т. Мустафоев	МФУ	21.06.24	34	высшее	женат	проектчик ш.с.	[Signature]
7	Т. Бекротов	МФУ	21.06.24	39	высшее	женат	Солтик инженир	[Signature]
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Consultations in Bobokhoji Community:

Список лиц, с которыми Консультант проводил консультации в Пешкунском районе Бухарской области

Бобохожи МҲИ

21 июня 2024 г.

№	Ф.И.О. участника	Место встречи	Дата	Возраст	Образование	Семейное положение	Место работы	Подпись
1	Ботиров Чирк	18 м.ш.к.ш	21.06.24	56	Высшее	Женит	Директор	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	Рахмонов Мурат	18 м.ш.к.ш	21.06.24	32	Высшее	Женит	Бухгалтер	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	Чориев Абдулло	18 м.ш.к.ш	21.06.24	35	Высшее	Женит	Зам. директора	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	Рахмонов Умар	18 м.ш.к.ш	21.06.24	58	Среднее	Женит	Учитель	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	Файзулла Коши	18 м.ш.к.ш	21.06.24	30	Высшее	Женит	Инженер	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	Назирова Фуркат	18 м.ш.к.ш	21.06.24	32	Высшее	Женит	Инженер	<i>[Signature]</i>
7	Мирзоев Шерар	18 м.ш.к.ш	21.06.24	35	Среднее	Женит	Работник	<i>[Signature]</i>
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Список лиц, с которыми Консультант проводил консультации в Пешкунском районе Бухарской области

Бобохожи МҲИ

21 июня 2024 г.

№	Ф.И.О. участника	Место встречи	Дата	Возраст	Образование	Семейное положение	Место работы	Подпись
1	Султаймонов Тирок	Бобохожи	21.06.24	48	Среднее	Женит	Раис	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	Исраев Шерар	МҲИ	21.06.24	39	Среднее	Женит	Работник	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	Колова Кошида	Бобохожи	21.06.24	55	Среднее	Женит	Работник	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	Шодиев Абдураман	МҲИ	21.06.24	28	Среднее	Женит	Работник	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	Обидов Соҳиб	Бобохожи	21.06.24	38	Среднее	Женит	Работник	<i>[Signature]</i>
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Consultations in Karakalpak Community:

Коракалпак  
 Список лиц, с которыми Консультант проводил консультации в Пешкунском районе Бухарской области  
 Бобохоти МФИ 32-Ботча 21 июня 2024 г.

№	Ф.И.О. участника	Место встречи	Дата	Возраст	Образование	Семейное положение	Место работы	Подпись
1	Ш. Музигובה	32-Ботча	21.06.24	36	Высшее	замужем	Моторист тарбиячи	Ш.Музигובה
2	Ф. Ортев	32-ДМТ	21.06.24	52	среднее	женат	коробча	Ф.Ортев
3	Толибов Бахридун	32-ДМТ	21.06.24	55	среднее	женат	коробча	Толибов
4	Саидов Норинурод	32-Ботча	21.06.24	38	среднее	женат	Ж.И.И.	Саидов
5	Магомедов Дилшодмурод	32-Ботча	21.06.24	50	Ср. спец.	замужем	Тарбиячи	Магомедов
6	Фатхасаров Назар	32-Ботча	21.06.24	29	среднее специальное	замужем	замужем	Фатхасаров
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Consultations in Susana Community:

Сусака МФИ 22 июня 2024 г.

№	Ф.И.О. участника	Место встречи	Дата	Возраст	Образование	Семейное положение	Место работы	Подпись
1	Тенгров Саид	Сусака	22.06.24	61	среднее	женат	Машинист	Тенгров
2	Абдураев Засан	Сусака МФИ	22.06.24	53	среднее	женат	Фрунзе	Абдураев
3	Муратов Рахим	Сусака МФИ	22.06.24	47	среднее	женат	Фрунзе	Муратов
4	Комилева Мухлиса		22.06.24	30	Ср. спец.	замужем	Камалича	Комилева
5	Морисов Бахадур	Ушба	22.06.24	24	Среднее	замужем	Ушба тарбиячи	Морисов
6	Ходимова Назия	Ботча	22.06.24	28	Среднее	замужем	Ушба тарбиячи	Ходимова
7	Бакирова Муноира	Ботча	22.06.24	22	Среднее	замужем	Ушба тарбиячи	Бакирова
8	Харитова Шарофат	Кундуз МФИ	22.06.24	35	Среднее	замужем	Ушба тарбиячи	Харитова
9	Рахимов Нафиса	Ботча	22.06.24	42	Среднее	замужем	Ошпаз	Рахимов
10	Ходимова Муноира	Ботча	22.06.24	43	Высшее	замужем	тарбиячи	Ходимова
11								
12								
13								
14								

### Selected Photographs of Consultations

Photographs of Consultations with Deputy Governors on Agriculture, Investments, and Construction, Peshku District Administration, 8-11 October 2023, and 19-23 June 2024



### Selected Photographs Taken During Consultations with Affected Farmers





**Some Photographs Taken During Consultation with PCU Local Coordinator in Bukhara and Peshku District Department of Water Utility, 19-23 June 2024**



### Selected Photographs Taken During Consultations with Community Leaders and Citizens in Peshku District, 19-23 June 2024



19-23 June 2024, Bobokhoji, Bogimuso and Valfajir communities



19-23 June 2024, Ibn Sino, Malishoyak, Peshku, and Susana communities



19-23 June 2024, Uglon, Khorkash, Yangiobod communities and Korakalpok village

### Project Awareness in Mass Media<sup>36</sup>

The grid contains six screenshots of news articles from the website <https://sreda.uz/rubriki/voda/peshkunty-v-ozhidanii-vodoprovoda/>. Each screenshot shows a different article with a title, text, and an image.

- Top Left:** Article titled "Пешкунцы в ожидании водопровода" (Peshkunty waiting for water supply). The text mentions that the town of Yangibazor is 30 km from Bukhara and is the center of the Peshkunty district, but lacks water supply. It mentions a project supported by the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank.
- Top Right:** Article titled "Плотины водохранилищ - Миссия из «Пешкунты»" (Dams of the reservoirs - Mission from Peshkunty). The text discusses the location of two reservoirs in the district and the need for water distribution. It mentions a project to build four reservoirs in the district.
- Middle Left:** Article titled "Воду доставляют водовозы из чистых скважин, естественно, за деньги. «Дорого?»" (Water is delivered by water trucks from clean wells, naturally, for money. "Expensive?"). The image shows a group of people standing in front of a building.
- Middle Right:** Article titled "За информацией мы обращаемся в местное подразделение Суватинота (Водоканала), Инженеры Дильбар Кримулова и Дилбек Алиевов хорошо знают проблемы и задачи." (For information we turn to the local branch of Suvatynota (Water Utility), Engineers Dildor Krimulova and Dilbek Alievov know the problems and tasks well). The image shows a wide view of a dry, cracked landscape.
- Bottom Left:** Article titled "Правление банка предусмотрел механизм рассмотрения жалоб по экологическим и социальным вопросам. Будет создан комитет по их рассмотрению из представителей мажлиса, местного комитета, ассоциации и координатора группы координации проекта. Есть определенные обязательства и перед фермерами. Оговариваются настоятельные повеления подрядчикам проводить работы в межсезонье." (The bank board has provided a mechanism for considering complaints on environmental and social issues. A committee will be created to consider them from representatives of the majlis, local committee, association, and project coordination group coordinator. There are certain obligations and commitments to farmers. Urgent instructions are given to contractors to carry out work in the off-season). The image shows a construction site with a large pile of earth.
- Bottom Right:** Article titled "То, что произошло пока, здесь точно знали. У провизора мажлиса Туяновера Мароева вся информация с водовозом на языке перед глазами. Само здание — с углолки. Раньше мажлис термился в центре. Свое построено в 2021 году." (What happened here, they knew for sure. The vizir of the majlis, Tuyanovera Maroeva, has all the information with the water truck on the tip of his tongue. The building itself is in a corner. The majlis used to be in the center. Its own building was built in 2021). The image shows a group of people sitting around a table in a meeting.
- Bottom Right (continued):** Article titled "Что ожидать при реализации проекта? Информация от консультинговой компании: «Будет водить тяжелая техника. Если самосвалы повредят асфальт, подрядчик обязан сделать дорогу с нуля. Значение — Усуватинот, он обеспечит техникой». Про механизм рассмотрения жалоб по экологическим и социальным вопросам тоже различно, откуда придет вода, тоже." (What to expect when the project is implemented? Information from the consulting company: "Heavy machinery will be driving. If dump trucks damage the asphalt, the contractor is obliged to rebuild the road from scratch. The significance is Usvatynot, he will provide the equipment." The mechanism for considering complaints on environmental and social issues is also different, where the water will come from, too). The image shows a large red tractor working in a field.

<sup>36</sup> <https://sreda.uz/rubriki/voda/peshkunty-v-ozhidanii-vodoprovoda/>

## Appendix 4. Project-level GRM

Below is a GRM procedure Uzsvtaminot JSC adopted within the Bukhara Region Water Supply and Sewerage Project.

JSC "Uzsvtaminot"

### Operating procedures for grievance management

of the Bukhara Region Water Supply and Sewerage Project

#### I. General Provisions

1. This operating procedure has been adopted by the JSC "Uzsvtaminot" as a guidance in resolving appeals and complaints of people associated with implementation of the Bukhara Region Water Supply and Sewerage Project (BRWSSP) financed with the loan of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)<sup>1</sup>. The project will be implemented in two cities- Bukhara and Kagan, and nine districts of Bukhara region: Bukahara, Zhondor, Kagan, Karaul bazar, Peshku, Rometan.
2. The "Uzsvtaminot" is an Implementing Agency (IA) for the BRWSSP. Under the IA, a Project Coordination Unit (PCU) is established at the central level for the project implementation. The PCU, with support of the LLC "Bukhoro suvtaminoti", will coordinate the project implementation at two cities and nine project districts of Bukhara region. The PCU has a social and environmental specialist. The IA will engage contractors and a supervision engineer to support implementation of the BRWSSP, who will also be involved in resolution of complaints within their roles and duties. The Contractors and supervision engineer will also have staff responsible for safeguards monitoring and compliance, including for receiving people's complaints and/or inquiries, reporting to the PCU and facilitating their resolution.

#### II. Objective and scope of the GRM

3. The PCU has set up a project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) following the policy requirements of AIIB<sup>2</sup> and laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan<sup>3</sup>. The GRM shall respond to the inquires, 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.
4. 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 response to the issues of citizens, to track a problem and avoid

<sup>1</sup> AIIB Loan Number L0314A approved on 3 April 2020. Project Effectiveness on November 26, 2020 and expected close date 30 December 2025.

<sup>2</sup> AIIB's Environmental and Social Framework, Approved February 2016 (Amended February 2019); AIIB Policy on the Project-affected people's mechanism, 7 December 2018.

<sup>3</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).

potential escalation of project affected people's complaints, and risks for delay and complaint related to the costs in the project implementation<sup>4</sup>.

5. 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.
6. 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.

### III. Guiding principles

7. The followings shall guide the grievance redress process:
  - (i) **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.
  - (ii) **Awareness:** The customers and public shall be made aware of the Project-level GRM, the process of the grievance resolution and members of the Grievance Redress Committee. The IA shall disseminate such information for public attention through its website, newspapers and media, as well as project disclosure and public consultations activities.
  - (iii) **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.
  - (iv) **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.

<sup>4</sup> E.g., unresolved complains escalated to the court may pose risk to project works suspension, delays and costs as well as reputation risks to the project implementing unit.

- (v) **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.
- (vi) **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.
- (vii) **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.

#### IV. Forms of lodging grievances / appeals

8. The following include the forms of lodging grievances / appeals:
  - (i) Grievances and appeals can be submitted orally or in written, or in electronic forms;
  - (ii) Grievances and appeals, received by contact numbers, as well as by telephone "hotline" are taken into account, registered and considered as oral messages;
  - (iii) 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;
  - (iv) Grievances and appeals can be in the form of statements, suggestions and complaints.
  - (v) Individuals and legal entities can apply individually or collectively.
  - (vi) Grievances and appeals can be submitted in the state official language and other languages.
9. 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.
10. If the complainant wishes to remain anonymous, and grievance or appeal received anonymously, such cases shall be registered and verified. The 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.

11. 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 Khokimiyat, 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.
12. The GRC members, involved in implementing the GRM, make sure, that confidentiality / anonymity is respected.
13. 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.

#### **V. Institutional Structure of the GRM**

14. 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 "Bukhoro suvtaminoti", contractor(s), supervision and project management consultants shall take an active part in resolving grievances and appeals.
15. Contractor(s), supervision and project management consultants, and 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 below.

##### **5.1. Grievance Focal Persons**

16. The Grievance Focal Persons (GFP) at the district level: Each of the 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.
17. 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.

18. 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 "Bukhoro suvtaminoti", as well as in the project information dissemination materials for public consultation during all stages of the project implementation.
19. 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.
20. 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.
21. A two-tier project-level GRM has been established on 26 November 2020.

#### 5.2. Tier-1: Local Grievance Redress Committee

22. 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 makhalla foundation (member);
- representative of district "Suvtaminot".

*Representative of district "Suvtaminot" as a GFP for the subject district*

23. 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. In particular, depending on the nature of the appeal, it can be submitted for consideration to state authorities and local authorities (khokimiyat, meeting of citizens of the mahalla), contracting and water supply organizations (LLC "Bukhoro suvtaminoti"), as well as specially authorized state bodies (Goskomekologiya, CSSEN, Goskomzemgeodezkadastr, etc.).

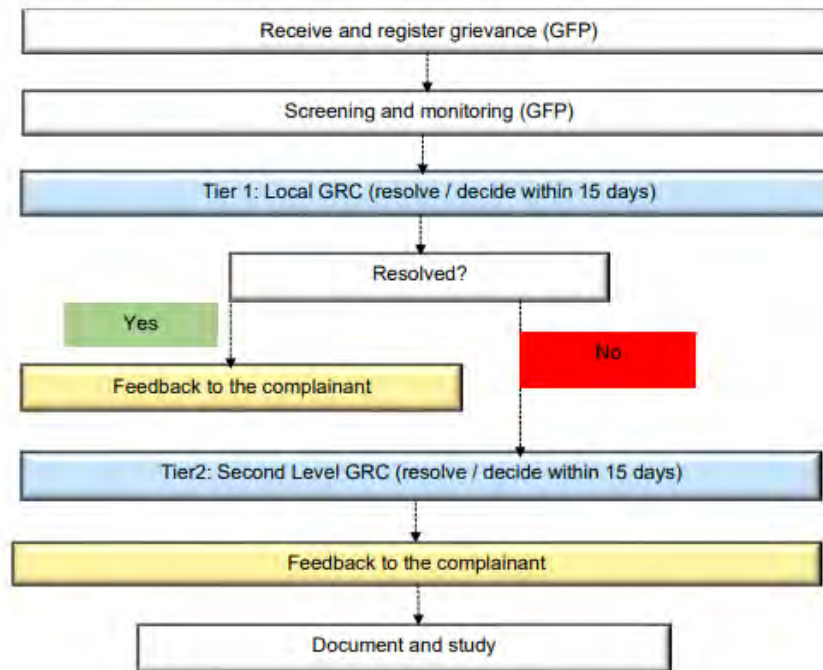
24. The aggrieved persons (complainant) can contact with any GRC representative and they will be responsible for receiving, hearing and resolving the grievances at this level.
25. GRG will consider and make a decision on the grievance within fifteen (15) days from the date of receipt and when additional study is required, a request for additional documents - within a period of up to one month.
26. The grievance is considered within fifteen days from the date of receipt, with the exception of 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.
27. 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.

### 5.3. Tier-2: Second Level Grievance Redress Committee

28. The Tier-2 includes the GRC at the PCU central level at "Uzsuvtaminot" that was formed on 1 April 2021 and include the followings<sup>5</sup>:
  - Project Coordinator, PCU (Mr. Iskandarov E.), Chairperson
  - social and environmental specialist, PCU (Mr. Karabaev A.), member
  - chief specialist of Bukhara region khokimiyat department (Zhumaev T.), member
  - head of the department for the coordination of works on land acquisition and compensation of the Bukhara region khokimiyat (Toirov A.), member
  - staff of the information service of LLC "Bukhoro suvtaminoti" (Sharipov D.), member
29. In necessary cases, appropriate experts shall be involved to consider appeals following the procedures envisaged in national laws and regulations.
30. The GRC at this level considers the appeals and complaints within fifteen (15) days upon the 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.
31. Figure 1. presents the complaints resolution process in sequential order.

<sup>5</sup> The exact GRC members for each subproject will be specified in the ESIA/ESMP/RAP for that subproject.

Figure 1. Grievance redress in sequential order



#### VI. Grievance Redress Actions

32. The grievance redress process, depending on the complexity of the issue, includes the following actions:
33. 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 (Attachment 2. provides a sample of a grievance logbook).

- (ii) **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.
- 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.
  - 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<sup>6</sup>.
- (iii) **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.
- (iv) **Data collection and analysis.** Collect and analyze 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 analyzed, check if the grievance/problem formulation is the same or need to make changes, if necessary.
- (v) **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.

<sup>6</sup> It is prohibited to unreasonably transfer an appeal for consideration to others or send it to those bodies or officials whose decisions or actions (inaction) are being appealed. If the requests do not contain the necessary information to send them to the relevant authorities, then they are returned to the applicant with a reasoned explanation no later than five days.

- (vi) **Hearing the grievance and identifying resolution options.** Based on collected and analyzed information, conduct the grievance hearing with participation of the complainants and / or their representative(s) to consider grievance resolution options<sup>7</sup>.
- (vii) **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?
  - 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 persons affected by the problem?
- (viii) **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.
- (ix) **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?)
- (x) **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;
  - prepare the grievance closing report with all documents filed for the case. The essential components of a problem report include the following:
    - executive summary<sup>8</sup>;
    - background;
    - review and assessment;
    - course of action, recommendation, and schedule;
    - conclusion.

<sup>7</sup> May consider using the negotiation and diplomatic approaches, especially when grievances turn into conflict management or cases are complicated.

<sup>8</sup> No need to prepare an executive summary if it is a simple complaint.

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

34. AIIB has project-affected people's mechanism<sup>9</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). Refer for details about the process, time limits of filing complaint and types of complaints eligible for the PPM to the "Rules of procedure of the project-affected people's mechanism issued by the managing director, complaints-resolution, evaluation and integrity unit (CEIU) June 13, 2019"<sup>10</sup>. Below is summary:
35. 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 Center, 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)
36. Time limits for filing complaints in general are 24 months from the project closing date or last disbursement date depending on financial modality.
37. 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.

### VII. Monitoring and Evaluation

38. The PCU will carry out internal monitoring of the progress of grievance resolutions.
- Track and control grievance redress process to achieve their resolution, and implementation of the decisions and take remedial correction actions in midcourse as required.
  - The outcomes of the monitoring shall be presented in the social safeguards monitoring reports, quarterly progress report (QPR) and other reports as defined for each subproject.
  - Monitoring results will be used for GRM evaluation and lessons learned. The sample monitoring indicators may include:

<sup>9</sup> AIIB Policy on the Project-affected People's Mechanism Dec. 7, 2018  
<https://www.aiib.org/en/policies-strategies/download/project-affected/PPM-policy.pdf>

<sup>10</sup> <https://www.aiib.org/en/policies-strategies/download/project-affected/PPM-RoP.pdf>

- No. of complaints received/redressed during the year;
- No. of complaints pending at the begin/end of the year;
- types of grievances (e.g., grouped by type of issues);
- time period required to resolve;
- complainant satisfaction level;
- adequacy of GRM and resources.

#### **VIII. Disclosure and Public Awareness**

39. The IA will disclose the GRM in its website for attention of public. The information to 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 customers can lodge their grievances, and the list of members of the GRC.
40. 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.

**Attachment 1. Appeals and complaints lodging template**

The grievance can be submitted in paper or digital formal and include the following information on:

Information about the complainant/appeal/inquiry	
1.	Date and place
2.	Full name of the complainant <i>(surname, first name and partonic)</i>
3.	Contact information of the complainant <i>(address, phone number)</i>
4.	Gender and Age
Information about the complaint/appeal/inquiry ( <u>underline the relevant one</u> )	
5.	Describe the details of the complaint/appeal/inquiry ( <i>add additional page and documents, if relevant</i> )
6.	Whether you have already taken up with any other grievance solution measures (e.g., court, ombudsmen). Yes or No. If Yes, please specify
7.	Signature of complainant (if submitted by paper, in person)
8.	Signature of the GRC team member received the complaint/appeal/inquiry
9.	Any comment by the GRC team member received the complaint/appeal/inquiry

Attachment 2. Grievance/complaints and appeals logbook

Database on appeals and complaints of individuals and legal entities within the framework of the Bukhara Region Water Supply and Sewerage Project" (2021 year)

No.	Reg. number	Date received	Full name	Age	Man	Woman	Contact info (address, phone number)	Type of complaint /appeal	Content	Actions taken	Dates of actions taken	Status (Resolved, Unresolved)
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
10												
11												
12												

Attachment 3. Sample Action Plan Template

Action Plan				
Goal: Resolve APs complain on ... (Insert the subject of the complaint)				
Activities	Responsible	Target Date	Resources Needed/budget	Reporting by

## **Appendix 5. Easement Agreements (copies)**

*(enclosed as separate documents)*