The Republic of Uzbekistan

"NATIONAL ELECTRIC GRID OF UZBEKISTAN" JSC

Central Asia Regional Electricity Market Interconnectivity and Trade

RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK

September 29, 2025

Confidential

Prepared by consultants on behalf of the State Joint-Stock Company “National Electric Grid of Uzbekistan” (NEGU) for the World Bank.

This Resettlement Framework is a document of the borrower.

This document constitutes a Resettlement Policy Framework, consistent with requirements of the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework, specifically Environmental and Social Standard 5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement. Its fundamental purpose is to establish terms of agreement between relevant authorities in "National Electric Grid of Uzbekistan" Joint Stock Company (NEGU) and the World Bank regarding principles and procedures to be used in preparation of a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) or RAPs during project implementation. World Bank approval of an RAP (or RAPs) is required before initiation of any works that would involve physical displacement or land acquisition (including any project-imposed restrictions on resource access or use).

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AH(s)	Affected household(s)
AP(s)	Affected person(s)
BRV	Basic rated value
CC	Civil Code
CM	Cabinet of Ministers
CSC	Construction Supervision Consultant
DCM	Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
DP	Displaced Person
DP	Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan
EMC	External Monitoring Consultant
EPC	Engineering, procurement and construction
ESS	Environmental and Social Standards of the World Bank
FS	Feasibility Study
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GoU	Government of Uzbekistan
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
ha	Hectare
HH	Household
IA	Implementation Agency
IFIs	International Financial Institutions
LAR	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
LC	Land Code
LC	Labor Code
LRU	Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NEGU	"National Electric Grid of Uzbekistan" Joint Stock Company
PAP	Project Affected Person
PIA	Preliminary Impact Assessment
PIC	Project Implementation Consultant
PMC	Project Management Consultant
PMU	Project Management Unit
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
RUz	The Republic of Uzbekistan
RCF	Republican Centralized Fund under the Cabinet of Ministers
SEA/SH	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment
SES	Socio-economic survey
SS	Substation
TC	Tax Code
TL	Transmission line
TOR	Terms of References
USD, $	US Dollar
WB	The World Bank

For reference as of 1.11.2024:

- The amount of Minimum Consumer Spending (poverty line) is UZS 648,000 per month
- The minimum wage is UZS 1,050,000 per month
- The basic rated value (BRV) is UZS 340,000 per month

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Within this Resettlement Policy Framework, unless the context otherwise requires, the following terms have the following meanings:

Affected Household (AH)	A household consists of one or more people living in the same house/apartment. A household may consist of one or more families with a joint or separate budget. For the purpose of the Project, the affected household means the main unit for compensation, with all members of the household to be considered as affected persons.
Census of PAPs	Field survey to identify and determine the number of persons affected by the project (APs), their assets and potential consequences for them; including the collection of demographic and asset information. This will identify and determine the number of Project Affected Persons (PAP) and the nature and level of impact.
Compensation	means payment in kind, cash or other assets provided in exchange for land acquisition, loss of other types of property (including fixed assets) or loss of livelihood as a result of project activities.
Cut-off date	Is the date by which PAPs and their affected properties have been identified and new arrivals to the plot cannot claim compensation or resettlement assistance. Persons whose possession, use or residence prior to the cut-off date can be confirmed remain eligible for assistance, regardless of their identification in the census.
Detailed Measurement Survey	A detailed list of losses to be completed after development of detailed design and marking the boundaries of the project site area.
Displaced (DP)/Resettled persons	For the purpose of the involuntary resettlement, the displaced/resettled persons mean persons that have been physically resettled (resettlement, loss of land of residence or shelter) and/or have lost a stable economic status (loss of land, assets, access to assets, sources of income or livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary land allotment or (ii) involuntary restrictions on use of land within the protective zones of the power lines.
Entitlement	A set of measures including compensation for the relocation cost, assistance in income restoration, assistance in relocation, income replacement, compensation for business restoration, etc. with respect to the impact on the affected persons. The right to various types of compensation depends on the type, extent and nature of the losses, and the measures envisaged to restore the living standards of the affected households or businesses. All compensation payments will be paid to the affected entities against the Entitlement Matrix.
ESS 5 on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement	emphasises the need to avoid or minimise involuntary resettlement or forced eviction to the extent possible by exploring all viable project alternatives. If involuntary resettlement is not feasible, appropriate measures will be taken in accordance with sustainable development programmes to mitigate adverse impacts on displaced persons by providing timely compensation and at least restoring their livelihoods and raising their living standards to pre-displacement or pre-project levels, whichever is higher.
Illegal people and Non-legalized assets	Households that have not registered their business, agricultural production, residential buildings and gardens, including those who do not have recognized rights (and the right to apply for registration) to the land they occupy, and persons using private or public land without an appropriate permit, license or donation document, that is, persons who do not have an official lease agreement for a land lot and/or buildings occupied/used

	by them. Such people have the right to receive compensation for their property, which is not related to the land ownership.
Income restoration	Income restoration means restoration of the productivity and livelihoods of the PAPs.
Involuntary resettlement	Involuntary resettlement is land acquisition that results in economic and social impacts caused by: a) Involuntary land acquisition resulting in: relocation or loss of housing; loss of property or access to property; loss of sources of income or livelihood (whether or not PAP is forced to relocate) b) Involuntary restriction of access to legally designated park areas and specially protected natural areas. Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected persons or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition or restrictions on land use that result in displacement.
Khokimiyat	Local government authority (regional, district or city mayor office) that ensures interaction between people and the government at the regional and state levels. The khokimiyats have the highest administrative and legal powers.
Land acquisition	Land acquisition refers to all methods of obtaining land for project purposes, which may include outright purchase, expropriation of property and acquisition of access rights, such as easements or rights of way. Land acquisition may also include: (a) acquisition of unoccupied or unutilized land whether or not the landholder relies upon such land for income or livelihood purposes; (b) repossession of public land that is used or occupied by individuals or households; and (c) project impacts that result in land being submerged or otherwise rendered unusable or inaccessible. This includes land or assets to which the owner has undisputed customary rights.
Loss inventory	Register/inventory of the property/assets affected by the Project.
Loss of a stable economic status	Loss of land, assets, access to assets, sources of income or livelihood that occurred as a result of (i) involuntary land acquisition; or (ii) involuntary restrictions on use of land or access to legally defined protective zones of energy infrastructure structures under construction.
Low-income households/individuals (low-income families)	By the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the No. 544 dated 27.08.2021 "On introduction of the procedure for calculating the value of minimum consumer expenses", it was approved the procedure for calculating the minimum consumer expenses of people to be used as a criterion of poverty. Starting from May 1, 2024, the Minimum Consumer Expenses (MCE) shall be UZS 648 thousand per month or UZS 21,600 per day per person. In 2023, the poverty rate in the country was 11% (in 2021 – 17%, in 2022 – 14.1%). In 2023 this figure was 10.1% in the Fergana region, and 11.9% in the Andijan region.
Makhalla	Local self-government communal authorities, officially recognized by the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan, acting as an intermediary between the government and communities. Makhallas are responsible for performing a variety of socio-economic and cultural functions and deal with vulnerable groups of communities and families. The chairmen of the makhallas are elected by local gatherings of citizens. For the sake of enhancement of the role of makhalla in the public life and improvement of the management system, the law specified the "makhalla seven", that is, such voluntary officials as the chairman of the makhalla, an assistant to the khokim, a youth leader, a women's activist, a prevention care inspector, a social worker and a tax inspector. In accordance with Law No. 209 dated 21.12.2023, the responsibility for provision of benefits to the low-income families has been transferred from makhallas to the "Inson" centers under the Social Protection Agency.

Meaningful consultations	A process that (i) begins at an early stage of the Project preparation and as conducted on a regular basis throughout the project; (ii) ensures timely disclosure of relevant and reliable information that is understandable and easily accessible to persons impacted by the project; (iii) as conducted in an environment that excludes intimidation or coercion; (iv) is gender-irrelevant and specifically adapted to the needs of limited and vulnerable groups of the community; (v) enables to consider all relevant views and opinions of persons impacted by the project and other stakeholders during decision-making, including project solutions, mitigation measures of the project, fair distribution of benefits and opportunities identified during the project, and other issues.
National Power Grid of Uzbekistan JSC (NEGU)	"National Electric Grid of Uzbekistan" Joint Stock Company has been established in accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan PP-4249 "On the strategy for further development and reforming the electric power industry in the Republic of Uzbekistan", dated March 27, 2019 No. "NEGU" JSC is the division of the Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The main activities of the company are as follows: operation and development of the main electric grids of the Republic of Uzbekistan, supply of electricity through the main electric grids and the interstate transit, cooperation with the electric power systems of neighboring countries.
Project Affected Persons (PAPs)	A person or household affected by direct economic and social impacts caused by: a. Involuntary land acquisition resulting in (i) displacement or loss of housing; (ii) loss of assets or access to assets; or (iii) loss of income or livelihood, regardless of whether the affected person must be displaced. b. involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks or protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihood of a displaced person.
Resettlement assistance	Relocation is provided with assistance such as relocation allowances, housing or rent, whichever is feasible and necessary, to facilitate resettlement during relocation
Right to land/ land use	According to the Land Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Article 17), individuals can own and use a land lot with the right of lifelong inherited ownership and transfer it by inheritance. This right is granted when land is allocated for individual housing construction and collective gardening and cultivation of vineyards (orchards), for peasant farms. Legal entities (companies, shops and firms) can dispose of the land lots against the rights to permanent possession, permanent use, temporary use, lease and ownership rights. In the above cases, if a person wants to sell the real estate (land and buildings), he/she sells first the buildings and structures, and then the land will be sold as a supplement to the buildings (i.e. the right to land can be given with the buildings only). Unlike the cases described above, the rightful owners of the land are the legal entities and individuals who have completed the process of land privatization in accordance with Law of the republic of Uzbekistan No. 728 (dated November 15, 2021) "On Privatization of non-agricultural land lots"
Significant impact	The impact of a project is considered as significant if i) the project is causing physical displacement; or 2) the project involves economic displacement with significant impacts on livelihoods or income or iii) the project may impose changes in land use that restrict access to resources in legally designated parks or protected areas or other common property resources on which local people may depend for livelihood purposes.

Tenant of agricultural land (farmer)	A legal entity in the form of a farm that is active in agricultural production with using the land lots provided to the farmer for a long-term lease. The lease term is limited to fifty years, but cannot be less than ten years. The tenant cannot sell, buy, donate or exchange the land lot. From March 1, 2024, the tenants of agricultural land lots are officially allowed to transfer their rights and obligations on the leased land plots for sublease to another person without changing the intended usage of the land plot. With this, the status of sub-tenants of land plots has been legalized.
The replacement value/cost of the property and land	means the prevailing market value of materials to construct a replacement structure with an area and quality similar to or better than that of the affected structure, or to repair a partially affected structure, plus the cost of transporting construction materials to the site of construction, plus the cost of any labor and contractor's fees, plus the cost of any registration fees and transfer taxes. In determining replacement cost, no allowance is made for depreciation of the asset and the cost of materials to be disposed of, and the value of the benefits to be derived from the project is not deducted from the valuation of the affected asset. For agricultural land, this means the market value of land of similar production potential or use located in the vicinity of the affected land at the time before the project or before relocation, whichever is higher, plus the cost of preparing the land to a level similar to that of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration fees and transfer taxes. For land in urban areas, this is the market value of land of similar size and use, with similar or improved public infrastructure and services, located in the vicinity of the affected land, at the time before displacement, plus the value of any registration fees and transfer taxes.
Vulnerable households	A separate group of people, which include: (1) Single parent households (headed by divorced or widowed women) with dependents and low income; (2) households with disabilities; (3) households with persons falling under the poverty line or without land plots; (4) households with elderly people without means of support and (5) some vulnerable or socially excluded ethnic minorities.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION 11
1.1. Description of the Project and its components 11
1.2. Rationale and scope of the Resettlement Policy Framework 13
1.3. Objectives of the Resettlement Policy Framework 16
2. LEGAL FRAMEWORK ON LAND ACQUISITION AND INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT 18
2.1 The applicable Law of Uzbekistan on land acquisition and involuntary resettlement 18
2.1.1 General acts that regulate the right to property and guaranty its inviolability 18
2.1.2 Laws regulating land acquisition, expropriation and resettlement 20
2.1.3 Compensation, land withdrawal from circulation, tax reduction 22
2.1.4 Vulnerable groups of Affected Persons 30
2.1.5 Standards for construction of TLs 34
2.2 Principles of land acquisition fixed in the World Bank's ESS5 36
2.3 Principles of this Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework 36
2.4 Comparison of national law and ESS5 of the World Bank "Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement" 39
3. THE ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA AND ENTITLEMENT MATRIX 45
3.1 Cut-off date 45
3.2 Eligibility Criteria 45
3.3 The entitlement matrix 47
3.4 Assessment and compensation of lost and affected assets 51
3.5 Assets valuation 52
3.6 Using the standard valuation 52
3.7 Compensation for land 54
3.8 Compensation for crops 55
3.9 Compensation for buildings and structures 55
3.10 Restoration and/or reconstruction of public infrastructure facilities (if necessary) 56
3.11 Compensation for timber and fruit trees (if available) 56
3.12 Compensation for vulnerable groups (if any) 57
3.13 Compensation methods (if available) 57
3.14 Compensation payment procedures 58
4. THE SCREENING PROCESS, PREPARATION AND APPROVAL OF RAP 59
4.1. Screening of the criteria of involuntary resettlement 59
4.2 Baseline and socio-economic data 59

4.3 Gender impact and mitigation measures 60
4.4 Preparation of RAP(s) 61
5. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES 62
5.1 Project coordination 62
5.2 Project Management Unit 62
5.3. Institutional mechanisms for resettlement and/or land acquisition procedure implementation 63
6. PUBLIC/STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATIONS AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE 65
7. BUDGET AND FINANCING 66
8. MONITORING AND REPORTING 66
8.1 Overview and Purpose 66
8.2 Internal Monitoring 67
8.3 External Monitoring 67
9. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM 69
9.1 Objectives of the GRM 69
9.2 The existing mechanisms for filing and reviewing complaints in Uzbekistan 69
9.3 Confidentiality and Anonymity 70
9.4 Proposed Grievance Redress Mechanism 70
9.5. NEGU Contacts for Grievances 73
9.6. Registration of requests and document management of GRM 74
9.7. Grievance monitoring and reporting 74
9.8. The World Bank's Grievance Redress System 75
APPENDIX 1. STRUCTURE OF THE RAP 76
APPENDIX 2. STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION WORKSHOPS 80
A. Goals and participants 80
B. Workshops schedule 81
C. Presentations of environmental assessment and resettlement 81
D. Photos of public consultations and signed lists of attendants 85
APPENDIX 3: CONTACTS OF POTENTIALLY AFFECTED PERSONS WHO PARTICIPATED THE CONSULTATIONS DURING THE PREPARATION OF THE RPF 102

List of tables

Table 1. Matrix for comparing the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on land alienation and resettlement with the World Bank's ESS5 "Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement" 40
Table 2. The entitlement matrix 47
Table 3. Example of a method for calculating the compensation for crops 55
Table 4. Example of a method for calculating compensation for buildings and structures 56
Table 5. Example of a method for calculating compensation for timber 56
Table 6. Example of a method for calculating compensation for fruit trees 56
Table 7. Forms of compensation 57
Table 8. Institutional mechanisms for resettlement and/or land acquisition procedure implementation 63
Table 9. The grievance redress mechanism and its levels 71
Table 10: Addresses of persons whom citizens can address their complaints and appeals to 73

List of diagrams

Diagram 1. Temporary alignment corridor and protective zones for single and double-circuits 220 kV power transmission lines. 16
Figure 2. Grievance Redress Mechanism 72

Confidential

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Description of the Project and its components

The energy sector has been a key driver that fueled economic growth in Central Asian for years following independence from the Soviet Union and will continue to play a key role as the region seeks to transition towards cleaner, greener and inclusive economic growth. The locations of the proposed interventions for establishing a robust regional electric grid will be in 4 Central Asian countries like Kyrgyz Republic, Republic of Kazakhstan, Republic of Tajikistan, Republic of Uzbekistan. The proposed Regional Electricity Market Interconnectivity and Trade (REMIT) MPA[1] project is structured to mirror the evolution from limited bilateral trade today to a full fledge regional electricity market in Central Asia in 3 phases/components. Most of the interventions at this stage are targeted for construction/augmentation/modernization/digitization of existing transmission network including domestic network for which feasibility studies are underway to achieve the objective.

The World Bank has agreed to finance critical infrastructure investments needed to improve the technical and operational performance of the regional grid in Uzbekistan. The World Bank will support the "National Electric Grid of Uzbekistan" Joint Stock Company (NEGU) in the implementation of the Project.

The REMIT project will contribute to the expansion of electricity trade and ensure the transition to clean energy in Central Asia. The proposed MPA approach for the Project is designed in such a way that comprehensively supports the development and expansion of the regional power market.

The Project begins with the MPA1 phase, which is aimed at (i) creation and commissioning of an experimental daily electricity market for energy trade based on bilateral Power Purchase Agreement (PPA); (ii) a certain number of crucial investments into the trade development; and (iii) an initial set of capacity-building measures to create favorable conditions for trading. The aim of the first stage is to bring the principles of market cooperation to the regional cooperation in the Central Asia and enhance confidence in the power trade between countries.

The proposed Project (MPA1) consists of the three components as follows:
(i) Component 1: Pilot regional electricity market;
(ii) Component 2: Improvement and digitalization of regional interconnectivity; and
(iii) Component 3: Improvement of the favorable environment and institutional capacity.

(i) Component 1: Pilot regional electricity market; This component is intended to support the implementation of a pilot short-term market platform to promote the regional electricity trade in Central Asia. The aim of the proposed pilot project is to show a clear demonstration impact on how

[1] The Multiphase Programmatic Approach (MPA) enables the countries to structure the long-term, large-scale or complex projects, with breaking them down into many smaller, interconnected fields of work (or phases), within a single program. By breaking down one loan into stages, the Bank's customers can select loans more accurately to meet their financing needs. This allows for a more efficient use of financial resources for both the Bank and the customers. This "adaptive approach" also enhances the potential to attract other sources of financing to support the development goals.

Confidential

the regional market can operate in Central Asia, with ensuring satisfaction of the growing power demand in the region through the efficient use of cheaper energy, increase the security and reliability of supply, and with this, stimulate economic growth and transition to a green economy in the region. A pilot market can be created within a short period of time (6-12 months) and may have an initial operation period of 2 years. It is expected that various projects can be tested during the implementation of the Project. The pilot Project will enable to integrate new market participants/new countries over the time, and connect them to different markets in the future.

Component 2: Improvement and digitalization of regional interconnectivity. The "REMIT MPA" Project will support the development of the regional market by using software and enhancing the physical infrastructure. This component will finance important investments to expand the regional electricity trade at both regional and national levels. Simultaneously, a potential list of the most important investments as required to improve the regional systems was also identified based on the proposals of the countries and their priority investment programs. The investments will be selected based on the key criteria as follows: (i) contribution to the development goals of the Project and expansion of power trade in the region; (ii) technical and economic feasibility in terms of time sensitivity and potential impact; and (iii) readiness for implementation, including environmental and social aspects.

At the current stage of the project life cycle, the technical assessment (including feasibility studies and detailed designs) and the precise routing of the lines are under development/refinement. Specific project impacts have not yet been identified, and a framework approach is being applied.

At the same time, priority investments have been identified, and project documentation is being developed for some facilities. In Uzbekistan, Phase 1 will finance

(i) the construction of new transmission line 220 kV connecting four existing power substations (PS) in Ferghana Region (PS Uzbekistan – PS Paulgan – PS Fergana – PS Sokin) to enhance reliability and expand capacity. This ~106 km TL will increase the stability of the power system for consumers of the Fergana region. Annually it will be transmitted 2.6 billion kW*h of electric power to consumers.

(ii) reconstruction of the Uzbekistan section of cross-border 220 kV line Kristall (KR) -Yulduz (UZ) to increase both capacity and reliability of the grid system facilitating the exchange of power between Southern Kyrgyz Republic and Uzbekistan's Fergana Valley. It is assumed that this ~64 km TL will have the technical capacity to transmit up to 1 billion kW*h to the existing power substation in Andijan region.

(iii) modernization of the existing five substations (Yulduz, Uzbekistan, Paulgan, Fergana, Sokin).

Component 3: Improvement of the favorable environment and institutional capacity. Since the effective cross-border trade depends on the reliability of the power sector at the domestic level, this component will support activities aimed at as follows: (i) improvement of the financial viability and governance of national energy sectors (e.g. tariff reform); (ii) enhancement of regulatory authorities through training, capacity-building, and other special activities. This component will also finance the supervision, management and coordination of the Project.

Confidential

1.2. Rationale and scope of the Resettlement Policy Framework

The REMIT MPA assumes financing of subprojects in certain project areas, and since detailed design of subprojects has not yet been finalized, screening of subprojects and preparation of RAPs for these subprojects cannot be undertaken at this time, making it necessary to develop an RPF to guide subproject screening, census and socio-economic surveys, and preparation of RAPs where required.

Recognizing the social issues that may arise in infrastructure projects, the PMG has prepared this RPF in accordance with the legislation of the Uzbekistan and the World Bank's Environmental and Social Standards for Involuntary Resettlement (WB SES5). The resettlement policy framework document describes principles and approaches to avoid, minimize and mitigate negative social impacts that may arise in subprojects financed under the Regional Electricity Transmission Project in Central Asia (REMIT MPA), aimed at modernizing the energy infrastructure and developing the electricity transmission market in Central Asia. Procedures for consultations, impact assessment, census and socio-economic surveys, and preparation and implementation of mitigation plans are also provided.

All subprojects proposed under the REMIT MPA will be screened for social impacts and will comply with this RPF regardless of the source of financing or method of financing. The RPF will be reviewed and updated as necessary in consultation with the World Bank to ensure its compliance with the current legislation, the Land Code of the Republic of Tajikistan, and the World Bank's Operational Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (WB SES5).

The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) sets out guidelines for development of appropriate measures to mitigate and compensate for the impacts of land acquisition and resettlement resulting from planned Project activities, the exact locations of which are yet to be determined. The RPF also details the legal framework for land acquisition and specifies mechanisms for providing compensation or assistance, as well as procedures for resettlement.

The RPF is applicable to all subprojects that may have impacts in the form of:

1. Loss of land,
2. Loss of home/commercial establishment,
3. loss of assets or access to assets, or
4. loss of sources of income or livelihood, regardless of whether PAPs will be resettled.

Sub-projects are yet to be designed, so specific areas for rehabilitation/construction work have not been determined yet. Therefore, we will have more information about potential impacts only when we prepare design and estimate documentation (DEC) and begin construction/rehabilitation works. At the current stage we may not exclude the possibility of land acquisition, restricted access to land, or loss of assets of project-affected communities or businesses. In this context it is important to develop RPF.

The RPF identifies potential impacts of Project work, scale of such potential impacts (temporary or permanent) on access to land, buildings/structures, and sources of income. It also details the legislative framework to regulate land acquisition and determine compensation or assistance mechanisms, resettlement procedures, compensation eligibility criteria for resettled population,

Confidential

assessment methods, compensation procedure, compensation eligibility matrix, as well as describe procedure for implementation, publication and dissemination of information and consultation procedures. It also establishes grievance redress and monitoring and evaluation mechanisms on land acquisition and resettlement.

The RPF will be used as a tool to determine whether impacts will occur due to Project activities. It will be designed as a practical instrument for preparation of Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) for sub-projects during Project implementation.

Key objectives of the RPF are to:

(i) Guide and instruct the PMU on proper identification, compensation, and restoration of PAPs livelihoods.

(ii) inform preparation, updating, implementation and monitoring of RAPs for subprojects.

The RPF contains measures to ensure that PAPs:

(i) are aware of their options and rights related to resettlement.

(ii) participate in consultations on compensation options, have the power of choice and are provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives.

(iii) receive compensation promptly and in an efficient manner and at full replacement cost for losses of assets directly related to Project implementation.

The RPF is based on the following principles:

1. Involuntary resettlement is to be avoided or at least minimized.
2. PAPs are to be suitably assisted in their efforts to improve, or at least restore, incomes and living standards.
3. PAPs are fully informed and consulted on compensation options.
4. Lack of formal legal land title is not a barrier to compensation or alternative forms of rehabilitation assistance.
5. Socially vulnerable segments of the population (such as ethnic minorities, female-headed households, the elderly, etc.) shall receive special attention during the resettlement process and adequate assistance to improve their standard of living.
6. Land acquisition and resettlement must be deemed and implemented as an integral part of the Project, and all compensation costs must be included in the costs and benefits of the Project.
7. Compensation/rehabilitation assistance should be provided for resettlement caused by other Project activities that may harm PAPs.
8. Compensation must be paid to PAPs at full replacement cost, without any deductions.

The RPF establishes the next steps for preparing and implementing the RAP. It explains the resettlement principles, organizational arrangements, and design criteria to be applied to the subprojects or Project components that will be prepared during the Project implementation phase. Once subprojects or specific Project components are identified and the necessary information is obtained, this framework/policy will be expanded into specific resettlement action plans. No Project activities that entail physical and/or economic displacement will be commenced until such specific plans are completed and approved by the Bank.

Thus, during the construction of power lines, it will be necessary as follows:

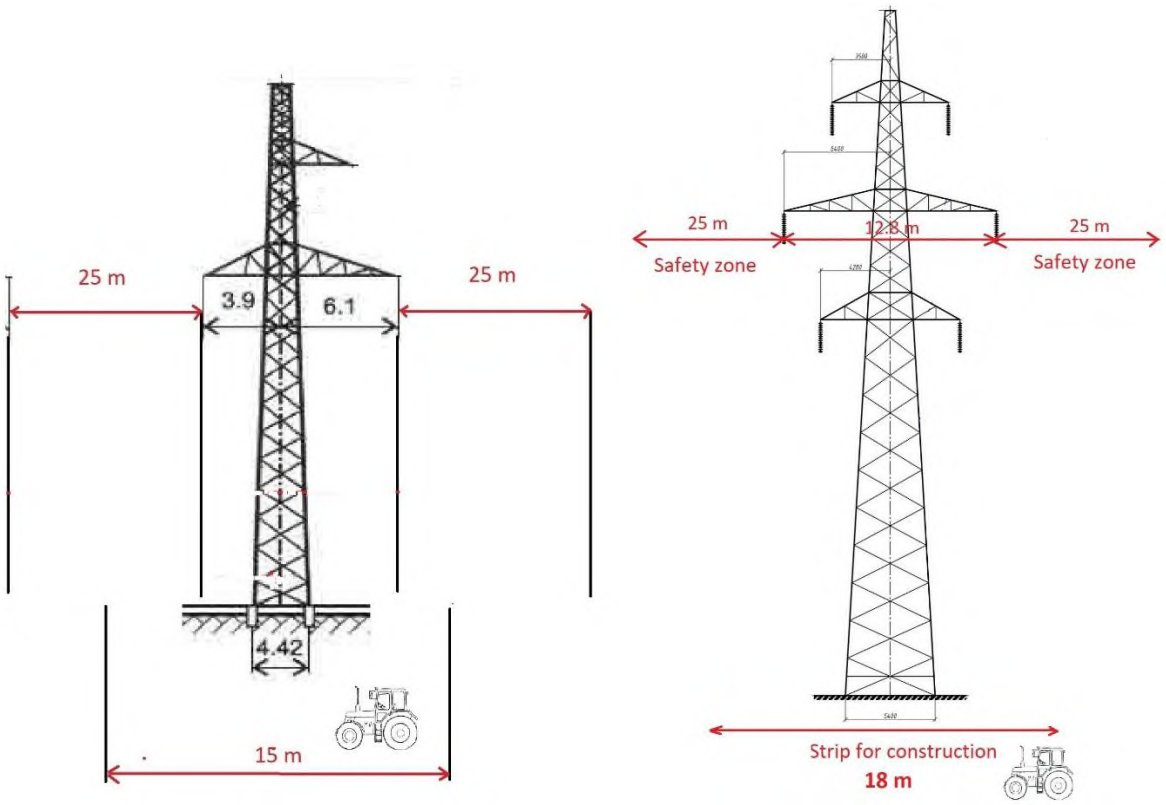
Confidential

1) Temporary allotment of land to establish a corridor for pulling transmission line cables, for transportation, assembly and installation of transmission line towers. A single-circuit TL will require a temporary alignment corridor with a width of 15 meters to pull the cables in the case of the construction of steel towers (as stipulated in the preliminary design). A double-circuit power transmission line will require a temporary alignment corridor with a width of 18 meters (Diagram 1)[2]. The construction contractor will clean the corridor before starting construction activities, however, in practice, many types of property can be saved during the work, given that the cable pulling does not always require such a wide corridor, and the Contractor must take all possible measures to avoid damage to the structures, trees and crops.
2) According to the regulations, in addition to the right-of-way allocated for the construction period, no more than 560 m^2 for self-supporting towers and no more than 700 m^2 for anchor-angle towers can be allocated for temporary short-term use for installing each standard 220 kV tower.
3) It is also necessary to permanently allocate the land for power transmission towers (after completion of construction, each single-circuit type tower will require 55.06 square meters, and each double-circuit tower – 70.56 square meters).
4) Establishment of a buffer zone from residential buildings on both sides of the power lines (if any building falls into the corridor of the right-of-way). Existing residential premises (if any) are subject to restrictions and to be relocated from the buffer zone; further construction of dwelling in the buffer zone is also prohibited. In particular, the 220 kV power line will require a buffer zone of 25 meters on each side from the outer conductors of the power lines. Non-residential premises are not subject to restrictions, if their height allows to do so. Also, as per the regulations of the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 1050 "On approval of the rules for protection of electric grid facilities" dated 26.12.2018, agricultural and other types of businesses can continue their activities in the protective zone. It is also possible to plant fruit and other trees under the power lines if the height of the trees is not more than 4 meters (the tops of the trees shall be regularly monitored and pruned). The land lots in the protective zone of the power line are not subject to withdrawal from the land users, including the tenants. Upon completion of the construction, the buffer zone will not restrict normal agricultural activities such as sowing, harvesting, grazing, plowing. Incompatible activities will not be allowed, such as residential building construction, mining and major construction, and some major earthworks – primarily around the foundations of the power transmission towers.
5) There is also a possibility for permanent land allocation if it is required for expanding the substations beyond the boundaries of existing territories.
6) For the purposes of this Framework Document, the corridor of the power transmission line protective zone is defined as 31 meters from the power transmission line axis (6 meters is the maximum suspension arm of the wire + 25 meters). This value is fixed for double-circuit lines, while for single-chain circuit it varies from 31 meters on one side of the tower to 29 meters on the other side of the tower (with a short suspension arm). To account for the land area in the protective zones, a corridor with a width of 30 meters from the power transmission line axis can be accepted for single-circuit 220 kV power transmission lines, and 31.5 m – for double-circuit power transmission lines.

[2] Detailed information on the standards of allotment for construction of 220 kV TLs as used in this subsection can be found in the section overview of legal and regulatory acts

Confidential

Diagram 1. Temporary alignment corridor and protective zones for single and double-circuits 220 kV power transmission lines.



For the land allocation, it is important that the project will stipulate the replacement of all existing foundation platforms and towers, if they are to be used or transferred from a single-circuit scheme to a double-circuit one. All replaced facilities of power transmission lines will be installed in the same places. This will require seizing the land from landowners, at least temporarily.

Given the need for land allotment described above, the process of preparing this document – the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) was initiated in accordance with the World Bank's Safeguard Policies.

1.3. Objectives of the Resettlement Policy Framework

Despite the fact that most of the project impacts in terms of the need for land allotment and resettlement can be foreseen in advance, the exact values can only be known after detailed design of the power transmission lines of the sub-projects. The RPF identifies the potential impacts of project activities, describes the range of potential impacts (temporary and permanent) on land use/access and structures, and identifies compensation and resettlement assistance/procedures for them. The RPF is intended as a practical tool to guide the preparation of RAPs for activities undertaken during the implementation of the integrated program. If any impacts are identified, the Government will develop individual RAPs for each subproject based on the guidelines and procedures outlined in this RPF.

. The key objective of the Resettlement Framework is to ensure the principles of proper identification, elimination and mitigation of adverse social and economic impacts that may arise as a result of the work in the sub-project zones due to the land acquisition, impact on businesses and provide livelihoods

Confidential

to the people residing in the TL areas, and/or resettlement of affected families. The specific purposes of the RPF are as follows:

- To study the existing national legal framework, compare it with Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) of the World Bank, in particular, ESS5 "Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement" in order to identify the gaps, if any, and suggest the measures to eliminate the inconsistencies;
- To describes the options for preventing the private land acquisition, impact on people's assets and public infrastructure;
- To define the scope of project activities with a clearly defined list of exceptions;
- To define the process of affected assets evaluation;
- To define the process of social and economic analysis preparation and RAP, and their review;
- To define the cut-off date, after which new structures will not be compensated;
- To define the consultation mechanisms/approaches to be adopted in the preparation and implementation of the RAP, including public disclosure of information;
- To define the monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, including the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM); To define organizational and implementation mechanisms/roles/responsibilities of various stakeholders. The specific RAP will be prepared for sub-projects based on this RPF.

This RPF defines the principles and procedures to ensure that if the need for resettlement is identified, the NEGU in coordination with the national (government) or local khokimiyats, will follow involuntary resettlement procedures in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan as well as the WB SES5 on involuntary resettlement. The RPF outlines the legal framework, selection criteria for displaced population, assessment methodology, compensation provisions, entitlement matrix, implementation process, consultation procedures, grievance mechanisms, compensation procedures and monitoring and evaluation procedures for land acquisition and resettlement under this project.

The main objectives of the RPF are to (i) guide NEGU/PMU, national and local governments on proper identification, compensation and livelihood restoration of project affected persons (PAPs), (ii) serve as a binding document to ensure compensation and assistance to PAPs , and (iii) provide guidance on preparation, updating, implementation and monitoring of subproject RAPs. The RPF includes measures to ensure that PAPs are (i) informed of their resettlement options and rights; (ii) counselled, offered choices and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives; and (iii) promptly and effectively compensated at full replacement cost for loss of property directly related to the project. The RPF will be updated if any changes or amendments are made to applicable laws and policies.

Confidential

2. LEGAL FRAMEWORK ON LAND ACQUISITION AND INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT

2.1 The applicable Law of Uzbekistan on land acquisition and involuntary resettlement.

In Uzbekistan, land expropriation is possible for public needs as per the Land Code (LC), and is mainly regulated by the Law "On Procedures for Land Withdrawal for Public Needs with Compensation", No. 781 (June 29, 2022). Expropriation means the withdrawal of private land for public needs by the State with or without the consent of the owner, with compliance with the laws that specify prompt and adequate compensation. Issues of land ownership, land acquisition, resettlement and compensation in Uzbekistan are also regulated by a number of decrees, regulatory acts and codes described below.

2.1.1 General acts that regulate the right to property and guaranty its inviolability

The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan

The new edition of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan (effective from 1.05.2023) stipulates the provisions as follows:

- Everyone shall have the right to own property (Article 41).
- In the cases and in the manner prescribed by law, the owner, deprived of his or her home, shall be provided with preliminary and equivalent compensation for the cost of housing and the losses incurred by him or her. (Article 47).
- Equality and legal protection of all forms of property shall be ensured in Uzbekistan. Private property shall be inviolable. An owner may not be deprived of his or her property except in the cases and according to the procedure prescribed by law and on the basis of a court decision (Article 65).
- An owner, at his/her discretion, shall possess, use and dispose of his/her property. The use of any property must not be harmful to the environment or violate the rights and legitimate interests of other persons, society and the state (Article 66).
- Land may be privately owned under the conditions and in the manner prescribed by law with assurance of its rational use and protection as national wealth (Article 66).

The Civil Code (effective from 01.03.1997)

The Civil Code defines the legal status of participants of civil law relations, the reasons and procedures for enforcement of the right to property and other property rights, intellectual property rights, regulates contractual and other obligations, and other property and connected personal non-property relations. The Civil Code establishes general rules for confiscation of property, determination of the property value and the right to compensation, and conditions for deprivation of rights.

Confidential

The Civil Code establishes that: a person whose right has been violated may claim full compensation for damages caused to him/her, unless a law or contract specified compensation of damages in a smaller amount (Article 14, Paragraph 1). The Civil Code (Article 14, Paragraph 2) also defines that loss mean as follows:

- expenses made of will be made by the person whose right has been violated to restore the violated right;
- loss or damage to his/her property (real damage);
- the lost income that this person would have received under normal conditions of civil transactions if his/her right had not been violated (loss of profit).

According to Article 14, Paragraph 3 — If the person who has violated the right received income thereby, the person whose right has been violated has the right to claim compensation along with other losses for loss of profit in an amount not less than such income.

Article 7 – if an international treaty or agreement has established rules other than those specified by civil law, the rules of an international treaty or agreement shall apply. This rule is common to all laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Article 8, Paragraph 3 – the rights to property that shall be officially registered will arise from the moment of registration of the relevant rights to the property, unless the law stipulated otherwise. Article 84, Paragraph 1 – the right of ownership and other proprietary rights to real estate, origin, transfer, restriction and termination of these rights are subject to state registration. This means that the right to real estate will not come into force without registration. This statement is very important for further understanding of land acquisition and resettlement processes.

DCM No. 3857, dated 16.07.2018

The Decree **"On measures for improvement of the effectiveness of the preparation and implementation of projects with participation of International Financial Institutions (IFIs) and Foreign Government Financial Organizations (FGFOs)"** specified that the compensation for land withdrawal, demolition of houses, other buildings, plantings for the projects with participation of International Financial Institutions (IFIs), if so agreed and is fixed in the Project Agreement, is paid by the authorities in accordance with the requirements of IFIs or foreign government financial organizations.

Law No. ZRU-937 (August 5, 2024)

On the Recognition of Rights to Illegally Occupied Land Plots and Buildings Constructed on Them
(Effective November 8, 2024 – Valid Until January 1, 2028)

This Law sets out a temporary procedure for private individuals and entrepreneurs who have occupied land plots or constructed buildings without proper documentation to formally recognize their rights. It applies to land seized or exceeded before May 1, 2018, as well as to cases where local authorities have not yet approved previously allocated plots.

Confidential

Key provisions include granting 99-year lease rights to land plots with residential buildings (and 49-year lease rights for other land uses), alongside ownership recognition for the buildings constructed on those plots. Land can only be legalized under specific conditions, such as no third-party disputes, no outstanding taxes, and if the land has not been allocated to someone else or placed on an electronic auction. A one-time payment (amount varies by location and land purpose) may be required to obtain a recognized lease right, with exemptions or reduced rates for certain groups (e.g., persons with disabilities or low-income families). Final decisions are made by higher-level authorities (Jokargy Kenesh, regional or city councils), and any refusals may be appealed in court.
By January 1, 2028, all eligible individuals and entities are encouraged to regularize their use of land and property under this Law. Once a lease right is recognized, the plots and associated buildings can also be considered for future privatization, following the established legislation on land privatization.

2.1.2 Laws regulating land acquisition, expropriation and resettlement

The Land Code (entered into force on 01.07.1998)

The Land Code (LC)[3] is the basis of the regulatory framework for land issues in Uzbekistan. The Land Code regulates the issues of distribution, transfer and sale of land lots, determines ownership and rights to land. It describes the responsibilities of various state authorities (Cabinet of Ministers, regional, district, city khokimiyats) for land management; the rights and obligations of the landowner, user, tenant and owner; describes the types and categories of land, issues of land acquisition and compensation, land dispute resolution and land protection. The LC also defines the conditions for termination of rights to a land lot, the conditions for land lot withdrawal and acquisition for state and public needs, and land lot withdrawal in case land law violation. The LC specifies as follows:

- The land lot or part thereof can be seized for state and public needs in accordance with the law (Article 37, Paragraph 1 as amended by Law No. 782, dated June 29, 2022).
- Losses caused by violation of the rights of landowners, land users, tenants and owners of land lots (including loss of profit) shall be compensated in full (Article 41, Paragraph 3);
- The land lot can be seized for state or public needs only after provision of full compensation specified by law (Article 41, Paragraph 4 as amended by Law No. 782);
- The LC (Article 36) defines the cases when the right to land can be terminated. The right of ownership and the right of permanent or temporary use of land and lease can be terminated, including the land lot withdrawal in accordance with the procedure specified by the Land Code (Article 36, Paragraph 13 as amended by Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 782).

As per the Article 39, the land user, the tenant and the owner of the land has, inter alia, the right to compensation for losses (including loss of profit) in case of land lot withdrawal, or compensation for expenses in case of voluntary abandonment of the land (Article 39, Paragraph 1, Subparagraph 7).

The LC (Article 86, Part 1) defines the cases when losses of land users must be compensated in full, including loss of profit, in circumstances as follows:

[3] As amended on 30.08.2003, 03.12.2004, 04.09.2014, 04.01.2011, 05.01.2018 and 29.06.2022

Confidential

- withdrawal, purchase or temporary occupation of land;
- restrictions on their rights due to establishment of water protective zones, coastal strips, zones of sanitary protection of water bodies, zones of surface and groundwater formation, zones of resort and natural areas, zones of state biosphere reserves, protective areas around the state reserves, sanctuaries, state natural monuments, tangible cultural heritage assets, discharges, roads, pipelines, communication lines and power transmission.
- The losses are compensated in case of land lot withdrawal for public needs by the relevant Centralized Funds for compensation of losses to the individuals and legal entities in connection with the withdrawal of their land lots for public needs, and by the companies, institutions and organizations whose activities entail restriction of the rights of landowners, land users, tenants and owners of land lots or deterioration of quality of adjacent land, at the expense of other sources not prohibited by law, in accordance with the procedure established by law (Article 86, Part 2 as amended by Law No. 782, dated June 29, 2022).

As per the Article 87, Paragraph 1 – losses of agricultural and forestry production caused by the withdrawal of agricultural and forest lands, including agricultural lands owned and used by individuals, for use for purposes unrelated to agriculture and forestry, restriction of the rights of landowners, land users and tenants, or deterioration of land quality as a result of the impact caused by the activities of companies, institutions and organizations, shall be compensated in addition to compensation for losses specified in the Article 86.
Losses of agricultural and forestry production are compensated by legal entities and individuals:

- to which the seized agricultural and forest lands are allocated for needs not related to agriculture and forestry;
- buffer, sanitary and protective zones are established around the facilities of which agricultural and forest lands are excluded from circulation or transferred to less valuable lands.

Law No. 336, dated 22.09.2012 as amended by Law No. 782, dated 03.06.2022

The purpose of the Law "**On protection of private property and guarantees of the rights of owners"** is to regulate the relations in the field of protection of private property and guarantees of the rights of owners. The law regulates the right of the property owner for full compensation of the market value when property and land is acquired for public needs.

As per the Article 19 – termination of ownership rights by the decision of a government authority, ..., including decision on the land lot withdrawal for public needs where houses, other buildings, structures or plantings belonging to the owner are located, is allowed only in cases and in accordance with the procedure established by law and enforced with the consent of the owner in accordance with the procedure established by law. With this, the damage must be compensated to the owner in full. The decision of the councils of deputies on demolition can be made only upon approval by the judicial authorities.

The agreement concluded between the khokimiyat and the right holder for the land lot and real estate facilities located on the seized land lot, which specifies the amount, type and term of compensation for the land lot withdrawal, shall be notarized.

Confidential

A decision on the demolition of an immovable property can be made only after full compensation of losses to the owner, including loss of profit and other expenses of individuals and legal entities specified by law, established in the agreement, and in case of a dispute — by court decision.

Demolition of houses, other buildings, structures or plantings on the seized land lot before preliminary and full compensation for losses at the market value is not allowed. Government authorities shall notify the owner of the house, other buildings, structures or plantings about the decision in writing (with signature confirmation) no later than six months before the start of demolition, with attachment of a copy of the council of deputies or the Cabinet of Ministers or the khokim of the region to this notification.

2.1.3 Compensation, land withdrawal from circulation, tax reduction

The Tax Code (new edition as effective from 01.01.2020)

The Tax Code (TC) defines the regulatory framework for dealing with taxation of individuals and legal entities. This code regulates compensation for vulnerable groups of people in the form of reduction or exemption from property taxes, land tax, income tax and other taxes.
As per the Article 437 – the use of a land lot by an individual or expansion of the area of a lot without documents or illegally entails liability in an amount equivalent to three amounts of land tax.
If the area of the land lot is changed and the right to benefits arises (ceases), the tax authorities must recalculate the tax within a month after the specified changes (Article 439).
In case of a decrease in the area of the land lot, the payment of tax is stopped (reduced) starting from the month when this decrease has occurred (Article 440).

The Labor Code (new edition, entered into force on 30.04.2023) and the Employment Law Law of the republic of Uzbekistan No. 642, dated 20.10.2020

These two documents create the legal framework for regulating the employment relations of persons employed under an employment contract with companies, institutions, organizations of all forms of ownership, including under contracts with individuals. These laws consider the interests of employees, while employers ensure the effective functioning of the labor market, fairness and safety of working conditions, protection of labor rights and health of employees, contribute to productivity growth, improve the quality of workplaces, increase the level of welfare and social protection of people.

The legislation of Uzbekistan and the World Bank's ESS5 Standard on Safeguards regarding involuntary resettlement stipulate the compensation to affected persons that have suffered losses due to withdrawal of land/assets following the projects implementation in the interests of the state and society. However, there are significant differences in the manner for resettlement issues conceptualization and implementation in practice. The WB standard treats this issue as a matter of income rehabilitation and thus requires that the actual income lost by the affected persons to be

Confidential

reimbursed to them in full. This approach covers temporary and permanent losses and, as a rule, is carried out through the payment of a benefit providing for the payment to affected persons in the amount of their declared monthly salary (which must be justified by supporting documents) for a period of suspension of activity for no more than 12 months, which is the criterion for permanent job loss. For informal permanent jobs without declared salaries, this approach is the same, but is based on the national minimum wage. To ensure the proper application of the Policy, the benefits for job loss shall be paid to the directly affected persons by the project initiator.

The national law of Uzbekistan, instead, limits this issue to the payment of fixed severance payments in accordance with the Labor Code, which the employer shall pay to its employees, and the obligation of the project initiator on reimbursement of the cost of these benefits to the employer as prescribed by the Civil Code. This approach excludes compensation for job losses by informal workers that do not have an official salary (and confirmed payment of tax payments), and applies to the jobs only that are affected for permanent basis, and does not automatically guarantee that employees will receive compensation for dismissal/termination of work.

The law of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 728 (15.11.2021) as amended by Law No. 782 dated 29.06.2022 and Law No. 871 dated 23.10.2023

The law of the Republic of Uzbekistan **"On privatization of non-agricultural land lots"** completely canceled the effect of Law No. 552 "On privatization of non-agricultural land lots" that was in effect from 2019. According to the law, privatized land lots shall be private property and objects of civil transactions. The right of private ownership of privatized land lots is inviolable and protected by the State in accordance with the law.
The right of ownership of a land lot that is the private property of legal entities and individuals can be terminated ... upon the purchase of land lots, and buildings, structures or other immovable property, together with the land lots where they are located on, for state and public needs.
Purchase of a land lot privately owned by legal entities and individuals for public needs:

- can be proceeded upon receipt of the written consent of the land lot owner only;
- shall be executed by a land lot sale contract as entered into between the owner of the lot and the khokim of the region;
- can be proceeded upon upfront payment of the contractual value of the land lot by the state.

The value of the seized land lot, that is the private property of legal entities and individuals, determined by the appraisal company, can be challenged in court.

Decree of the President No. 5490, dated 27.07.2018

By the decree "**On measures for further improvement of the system of protection of the rights and legitimate interests of business entities**" it was established a Centralized Fund under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan to compensate the losses to citizens and business entities for land withdrawal for state and public needs. It also specified the regulations for mandatory coordination with this fund of the procedure on land acquisition for state and public needs.

Confidential

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 781, dated 29.06.2022

The Law **"On procedures on land lots withdrawal for public needs with compensation"** is a key effective legal act related to the LAR, which significantly refined the basis for appointment and payment of compensation for the land withdrawal for public needs. This law actually replaced the DCM No. 911 dated 16.11.2019 (which in turn replaced the DCM No. 97, dated 29.05.2006).

The purpose of the Law No. 781 is to establish the procedures for land lots withdrawal or parts thereof for public needs with compensation, that belong to individuals and legal entities on the right of lifelong inherited possession, permanent possession, permanent use, temporary use or lease. The Law does not apply to land lots owned by individuals and legal entities based on the property rights (Article 1).

If an international treaty concluded by the Republic of Uzbekistan established the rules other than those provided for by the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on procedures for land withdrawal for public needs with compensation, then **the rules of the international treaty shall apply** (Article 2).

The Article 4 of the Law No. 781 stipulates that the acquisition of private land for public needs is allowed for certain purposes only, including:

i. fulfillment of obligations arising from international treaties concluded by the Republic of Uzbekistan;
ii. construction (reconstruction) of roads and railways of national and local importance, airports, airfields, air navigation facilities and aviation technology centers, railway transport facilities, bridges, subways, tunnels, engineering facilities and lines of the power and communications system, space activities, main pipelines, engineering and communication networks, irrigation and reclamation systems;

The main principles of the procedures on land withdrawal for public needs with compensation are as follows (Article 5): legality; priority of ownership; inviolability of private property; openness and transparency; guarantee of compensation.

Compensation for losses is made by the Centralized funds for compensation of losses (Republican fund under the Cabinet of Ministers, and regional funds operated in every region of Uzbekistan) based on the decisions of regional councils of People's Deputies on land withdrawal for public needs. The supervisory boards of the funds review the substantiating materials submitted by the initiator (of the project), and also make decisions on financing the compensation for losses of the affected persons (Articles 6-10).

Payment control and pre-trial dispute resolution. The committees on compensation consisting of 17 people are established at local Councils of deputies, which shall:

- monitor that compensation is paid in full and in due time, and keep records of the provided compensation;
- submit reports to the Councils on late and incomplete compensation payment, if so identified;

Confidential

- assist in the pre-trial disputes resolution, and make advisory decisions on disputes related to the compensation payment (Articles 11-12).

Prevention of resettlement and minimization of the consequences of land acquisition. When substantiating materials for withdrawal of a site for public needs are prepared, the project initiator shall prove as follows: 1) there is no other suitable site where the project can be implemented without withdrawal of land from the affected persons; and 2) of all the alternatives for land withdrawal, it has been the sites where houses are unsuitable for habitation or unused buildings are located. Other land lots are selected only if such land lots could not be found (Article 13).

Openness of the discussion. The law requires open discussions (OD) between the local Council of Deputies and the affected persons. The OD shall take place after one month maximum after the decision to convey this OD has been made by the local council of deputies (Article 20).

The venue and date of the discussions should be announced in the media, on the websites of government organizations and on social media. The venue for an open discussion should be located near the place of residence or location of the majority of copyright holders.

The discussion process shall be recorded on video or audio. It is not allowed to prohibit videotaping or photographing of the OD process. The Initiator shall provide the online option for participating in an open discussion for the right holders (their representatives).

For open discussions, Article 17 established a minimum agenda that should be discussed and reflected in the minutes (the public importance of the project, the lack of alternatives for site selection, etc.).

The ODs are considered successful if 2/3 of the affected persons participate in them. The minutes of the discussions signed by the stakeholders and the affected persons should be posted on the websites of government organizations.

The review of draft decision on the land lot withdrawal by the councils of deputies at the meeting of the council shall be made with participation of representatives of the initiator and right holders. With this, the affected persons are entitled to express their opinions, objections, and observe the voting by deputies. The decision on the land lot withdrawal is taken by a majority of 2/3 of the total number of deputies (Article 21).

Agreement with the Project Affected Persons (PAPs). Article 22 specified that a compensation agreement must be signed between the PAP and the local khokimiyat. The agreement should include the terms, types, amount and terms of compensation payment, and the deadline for release of the affected land. The deadline for release of the affected land shall not exceed 6 months from the date of full receipt of compensation for the land.

The assets in the affected land can be demolished only after the signed permission by the local khokimiyat.

If the agreement is not signed, the PAP can continue to use the land and assets. The site cannot be disconnected from such communications as gas, water, heat, electricity, etc., and the access of the PAP to the affected site cannot be blocked to force him/her to sign an agreement.

Compensation

Confidential

The land lot withdrawal shall be compensated (Article 23):

- at the market value of real estate facilities located on the seized land lot;
- at the market value of the right to the seized land (except for the leasehold right for agricultural land);
- at the market value of perennial plantings located on the seized land lot;
- for expenses for relocation, including temporary rent of another real estate;
- for loss of profit that could have been received from the use of the land lot and the immovable property located thereon (this includes the profit that could have been received from the moment of release of the land lot and the immovable property located thereon till the time than previous activities are restored, but not more than 1 year, or the profit that could have been received from seasonal harvest);
- for other expenses and losses of the right holder specified by law or agreement.

One-off payment in the amount of 5 percent of the market value of the immovable property located on the land lot is also made as an additional compensation (Article 23), for the inconvenience caused to the right holder due to the land lot withdrawal.

The compensation amount shall be assessed according to the standard established by the State Assets Management Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Types of compensation specified by the law (Article 24):

1. Monetary compensation, including temporary rent of residential and non-residential premises;
2. Granting ownership of other real estate;
3. Other types of compensation agreed in the compensation agreement with the PAP;
4. Provision of a temporary building for up to 24 months, followed by the transfer of ownership of a new building as compensation for demolished ones.

Compensation for structures constructed without authorization (Article 23). Unregistered buildings located on an officially used land lot shall be compensated in full. Unauthorized buildings located on an unofficially used land lot will be compensated if:

1. The land is seized for public needs
2. The PAP uses the land continuously for 15 years;
3. The PAP pays taxes for these buildings
4. The land lot is not agricultural land or protected area and considered as residential area.

When land lots with registered residential buildings or non-residential structures are seized, they are compensated at their market value or an equivalent building located near the expropriated one is provided.

Compensation is paid within the time limits specified in the agreement, but no later than six months from the date of conclusion of the agreement, and if the agreement specified the compensation in the monetary form, then it is paid no later than one month from the date of conclusion of the agreement.

Confidential

If compensation has been paid within a period exceeding 1 month after the conclusion of the agreement, the official inflation rate shall be included into such a payment (Article 25).

After receiving 100% compensation, the PAPs lose the ownership right for real estate located on the seized land lot and shall completely release the real estate within six months (Article 26).

The real estate to be demolished and the rights to the seized land lot are assessed by an appraisal company at the expense of the project initiator.

This Law (article 32) also permits for affected households to take the used construction materials upon agreement with the initiator of the demolition if the real estate is demolished by the PAP at his/her own expense.

DCM No. 543 (27.08.2021) as amended by the DCM No. 76 (23.02.2023)

The Regulations **"On approval of the administrative procedure for permanent allocating the land for public needs"** have been developed in accordance with the requirements of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 6243: "On measures for assurance of equality and transparency in land relations, reliable protection of land rights and their transformation into a market asset", dated June 8, 2021.

These Regulations defines the procedure for allocating the land lots for permanent use for state and public needs. Land lots are provided on the right of permanent use to the government authorities, institutions, companies and self-government authorities of citizens by decision of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the khokims of the regions and the administration of the city of Tashkent.
The Decree regulates in detail:

- Stages and deadlines for preparation of materials for land acquisition
- Procedure for materials approval on land lot acquisition by the competent authorities (water supply, power supply, gas supply, sanitary and epidemiology stations, etc.)
- The procedure for decision-making by the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, khokimiyats of regions and Tashkent-city
- Stages of land lot allocating

The construction on the allocated land lot or its use for other purposes as determined as public needs can be started only after state registration of the right to the land lot.

The procedure for allocating the land lots for state and public needs to government authorities, institutions, companies, and self-government authorities of citizens for permanent use, consists of 13 steps, and given in the Appendix 1 to this Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers.

Decree of the President No. 198 dated 24.08.2022

Confidential

"On measures for reliable protection of the property rights inviolability, prevention of unjustified interference into property relations, and increase the capitalization of private property"
The objectives of the Decree are as follows: (i) to ensure reliable protection of property rights; and (ii) to guarantee the fulfillment of tasks related to the elimination of the causes limiting these rights, and ensure that guarantees of the owners are enforced the accordance with the "Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026". From September 1, 2022, the possibility of allocating the ownership of state-owned real estate as compensation for land withdrawal for public needs (with exception of residential buildings located in an apartment building) has been canceled;

In addition, as per this Decree of the President, the "Centralized Fund for Compensation of losses to individuals and legal entities due to their land lots withdrawal for state needs under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan" was renamed as the "Republican Trust Foundation for compensation of property damage caused to individuals and legal entities under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan" (Republican Compensation Fund).

DCM No. 1047 dated 26.12.2018 as amended by the DCM No. 9, dated 05.01.2024

This Decree, as amended by the DCM No. 9, dated 05.01.2024, changed its name to **"On Approval of the Regulations on the establishment and use of special funds for compensation of property damage caused to individuals and legal entities."** The wording of the Decree was also significantly amended since the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 781 has been issued.

This Decree authorizes the use of funds from the republican and regional compensation funds for a number of purposes, including compensation for damage caused due to confiscation of land for state needs (paragraphs 8 and 9a). Chapter 4 (Procedure for compensation of damage to individuals and legal entities due to confiscation of land for state needs) actually duplicates the provisions of the Law No. 781 on the decision-making process on land withdrawal for state needs, the powers of the Supervisory Boards of Compensation Funds. The process of reviewing the applications for land confiscation and determination and payment of compensation is also described step by step.

The Appendix 1 to Decree of Cabinet of Ministers No. 1047 contains a scheme for compensation of property damage caused to individuals and legal entities as a result of land withdrawal for state needs in exchange for compensation. The scheme assumes that:

- The regional khokimiyats submit documents to the supervisory boards of the Trust Foundations for damage compensation based on the appeal from individuals and legal entities or upon their own initiative
- The supervisory boards shall review these documents within 3 days and make a decision on compensation for damages.
- The regional khokimiyats cover the damage at the expense of trust funds within 3 days
- The supervisory boards of the trust funds constantly monitor the use of funds and prepare reports.

In the case of unlawful actions or inaction by the state authorities and officials that led to damage, the Part 5 and the Appendix 2 of this Decree can be applied, according to which, moral damage may also be recovered against a court decision, in addition to damage to property.

Confidential

Decree of the President No. 5491 dated 03.08.2019 as amended by to Decree of the President No. 15 dated 30.01.2023

The Decree "**On additional measures for unconditional guarantee of the property rights of citizens and business entities**" established the procedure on land withdrawal and demolition of immovable property for state and public needs which was in effect from August 5, 2019 until the adoption of the Law No. 781. The provisions of this Decree defining the procedure for consultations and compensation for damages have been cancelled in accordance with the Decree of the President No. 15, dated 30.01.2023. This Decree has practical application any longer for the purposes of implementing the RAP.

DCM No. 911 dated 16.11.2019. Cancelled the effect of the DCM No. 97 dated 29.05.2006

The Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers **"On additional measures for guarantees of property rights of individuals and legal entities and improvement of the procedure on land withdrawal and compensation"** was one of the key legal acts until 2021-2022 with respect to the land withdrawal, and defined the procedure for land alienation and compensation to owners of real estate located on the seized land. When the Law No. 781, the Decrees of the Cabinet of Ministers Nos. 76, 592 and 911 lost their force, since only a part related to establishment of departments (or position of specialist) in the structure of the khokimiyats to coordinate land acquisition and compensation remained therein. The functions of those departments completely duplicate the functions of the Committee on compensation under the local Councils of Deputies, established according to Law No. 781 dated 29.06.2022.

This Decree obliges the department/specialist of the khokimiyat on coordination of land acquisition to organize an open discussion with the owners of real estate located on the land lot that is planned to be withdrawn.

DCM No. 146 dated 25.05.2011 as amended by the DCM No. 1024 dated 20.12.2019, No. 54 dated 25.02.2013 and No. 317 dated 21.09.2016

Important note: when the Law No. 781 dated 29.06.2022 has been issued, a significant part of the provisions of this Decree became invalid. However, it still the basis for calculating the compensation for losses of agricultural production and loss of profit in the event of land lot withdrawal.

The Decree **"On measures for improvement of the procedure for allocating the land for urban development and other non-agricultural needs"** specifies as follows:

- When land lots are withdrawn for public needs, the losses specified in the Law No. 781 dated 29.06.2022 shall be compensated. " On Procedures for Land Withdrawal for Public Needs with Compensation."
- In case of temporary occupation of land lots or part thereof, the following shall be compensated: the cost of a land lot privately owned by legal entities and individuals; the cost of residential buildings, and structures, including facilities under construction, and facilities located outside the allotted area, if their further use will be impossible due to the land withdrawal; the cost of fruit trees and berry plants, protective and other perennial

Confidential

plantations; the cost of unfinished agricultural production; loss of profit. The market value of the funds spent on agricultural and developed land areas, and the damage caused by withdrawal, shall be reimbursed in full.

- Losses related to the withdrawal of illegally occupied land shall not be compensated (Chapter II, paragraph 7.). (Partially contradicts the later Law No. 781).

The Appendix 2 to the DCM No. 146 "Regulation on the procedure for compensation of losses to owners, users, tenants and owners of land lots, and losses of agricultural and forestry production", also specifies the methodology for calculation of compensation for losses of agriculture and forestry and the cost of developing an equivalent new land lot in exchange for seized irrigated agricultural land.

DCM No. 222. dated 31.05.2023

This Decree **"On approval of the regulations on the government committee for review of changes in categories of agricultural land and forest fund land"** defines the procedure for review and decision-making by the Government Committee on changes in categories of land intended for agriculture and forestry.

This DCM is also aimed at supporting the Decree of the President No. 204, dated 12.04.2022. "On measures for improvement of the procedure on allocating land for engineering and communication networks", where a roadmap has been elaborated to create an easement mechanism (the right to limited use of someone else's land) when land is allocated for engineering facilities, including power lines, communication networks, gas, oil, water and sewerage pipes, and internal roads and shallow reservoirs as part of agricultural and forestry lands in cases when laws or technical regulations do not strictly require the allocation of land for permanent use.

Proposals to change the category of the agricultural land fund of and forest fund are being developed by the administration of the city (district), by the district departments of the executive power of Uzbekistan with involvement of relevant district organizations. A special list of 13 documents should be prepared for submission of a proposal to change the category of the land fund. The Ministry of Agriculture reviews the proposal and within three working days prepares a conclusion on the acceptance or non-acceptance of proposal from district (city) administrations or on return the proposal for processing. If proposal is accepted, the Ministry of Agriculture submits to the Government Committee conclusions on changing the categories of agricultural and forestry lands. The Government committee reviews the proposals within five working days and prepares a draft decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan or a Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers. After their adoption, the Chamber of State Cadasters of the Cadaster Agency under the Ministry of Economy and Finance introduces the relevant changes into the land fund within fifteen working days in accordance with the procedure prescribed by law.

2.1.4 Vulnerable groups of Affected Persons

Decree of the President No. 209, dated 21.12.2023

"On measures for radical enhancement of the role of the makhalla institute in society and assurance of its functioning as a primary link in resolving problems of people" determines that the Makhalla Seven is responsible for dealing with low-income and vulnerable groups of people within the area of

Confidential

the makhalla and for targeted social assistance and subsidies to ensure the fight against poverty of people. Social assistance is provided to low-income families and vulnerable groups of people through the "Iron Notebook", "Youth Notebook" and "Women's notebook" against a collegial decision of the "Makhalla Seven". The responsibility for the "Iron Notebook" keeping (recording the poor families) was transferred from the makhallas to the National Agency for Social Protection and its territorial offices.

DCM No. 313, dated 31.05.2024

"On improvement of the procedure on social services and assistance provision through Iron Notebook and establishment and use of the resources of Generosity and Support foundation."
Since June 25, 2024, the Makhalla Charitable Public Foundation of Uzbekistan, its branches, and the Generosity and Support foundation, including its divisions in districts and cities, have been transferred to district (city) khokims. The issue of assistance provision at the expense of the Generosity and Support foundation will be reviewed only if there is a recommendation made as a result of a study conducted by social workers of the "Inson" Social Services Centers based on case management.
When decision on the assistance provision is made by the Makhalla Seven (paragraph 18), the priority is given to the persons or families as follows:

1. lonely elderly people in need of care,
2. persons with 1st or 2nd categories of disability;
3. families whose breadwinner is a disabled person;
4. Families who have lost a breadwinner.

The Appendix 2 to the DCM No. 313 specified a clear list of 5 groups of needy families that can be included into the "Iron Notebook". However, at least 3-4 criteria must be met. The mandatory condition for all groups: 1) difficult financial situation; and 2) lack of housing (or it is in disrepair). In addition to that, the following signs of vulnerability should be recorded:
Groups 1 and 2:

- there are no able-bodied members or the sole breadwinner is seriously ill or is engaged in caring for a family member with a disability;
- there is a seriously ill person or a family member with a disability OR a breadwinner has been lost

Group 3:

- there are no able-bodied members or the only breadwinner is seriously ill;
- a family member is single or lives alone

Group 4:

- The sole breadwinner is a single mother (father, guardian or trustee) raising 3 or more minor children

Group 5:

- 2 or more family members have been diagnosed with a serious illness or disability of 1st or 2nd categories.

Decree of the President No. 6277, dated 11.08.2021

Confidential

"On measures for provision of financial assistance to low-income families and further expansion of the scale of the fight against poverty." When the DCM No. 1046 and DCM No. 44 that contained a list of categories of persons with preferential right to receive low-income benefits through the makhalla have lost their effect, the only formal definition of low-income families became as follows: "A low–income family is a family recognized as low-income in the information system of the Unified Register of Social Protection" (Paragraph 13. the Appendix 1 to the Decree of the President Np. 6277). The definition of families that need social assistance was also given, that is, "Families that need social assistance are families recognized as low-income in the information system of the Unified Register of Social Protection, families consisting of members with disabilities, families who have lost a breadwinner, families whose parents are social workers distributed among the regions under quotas[4], and families with four or more children" (Paragraph 8. Appendix 1).

These categories of persons will be able to apply for special additional benefits for vulnerable categories under the RAP.

Decree of the President No. 82, dated 01.06.2023

By Decree of the President **"On a set of measures for provision of high-quality social services and assistance to people, and to establish a system of effective control"**, **the National Agency of Social Protection** under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan has been established in the Republic of Uzbekistan, which was entrusted with organization of social protection at the level of a makhalla, provision of social services and assistance to citizens who find themselves in a difficult life situation, based on an individual approach.

To organize the provision of social services by the makhallas, since July 1, 2023, the groups of social workers have been established in the "Inson" Social Service Centers of the districts (cities) of the Agency of Social Protection, with the main tasks as follows:

- to study the condition in each house (apartment) with identifying the real situation in families and their needs for social services;
- to create a social passport of families based on the results of studying their socio-economic status and needs;
- to organize an effective work with needy social groups, receive their applications for provision of social services and assistance; and
- to conduct regular monitoring of families in difficult situations, and families with a high risk of getting into difficult situations.

The "Unified Register of Social Protection" has been transferred to this Agency, and applications are accepted for all types of social services and assistance provided to people, including benefits and financial assistance for children from low-income families through the information system "Unified National Social Protection".

[4] the Decree was clearly motivated to attract social workers to the regions for this category of persons, and it should hardly be referred to a category of vulnerable families.

Confidential

Thus, the "Inson" centers under the Agency of Social Protection are the main body determining the degree of low-income families, and, are engaged in identifying and providing social assistance to other vulnerable categories of families and citizens along with the makhallas.

The records in the "Unified Register" are made when citizens contact the centers of public services, Unified Portal of Interactive State Services (my.gov.uz) or when a social worker contact directly the "Inson" social services centers.

Confidential

DCM No. 544 dated 27.08.2021

The DCM "On introduction of the procedure for calculating the value of minimum consumer expenses" approved the procedure for calculating the minimum consumer expenses of people to be used as a criterion of poverty in the country.

According to the document, a criterion (or threshold) of poverty is based on minimum consumer expenses. Since 2022, the criterion of average monthly income per capita, applied when a family is acknowledged as low-income through the Unified Register of Social Protection information system, has been equated to minimum consumer expenses.

The minimum consumer expenses include the minimum consumption of 2,200 calories of food per capita, and necessary non-food products and services. Calculations are made by the Statistics Agency under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan against the household budget surveys.

Starting from May 1, 2024, the Minimum Consumer Expenses (MCE) shall be UZS 648 thousand per month or UZS 21,600 per day per person.

In 2023, the poverty rate in the country was 11% (in 2021 – 17%, in 2022 – 14.1%). In 2023 this figure was 10.1% in the Fergana region, and 11.9% in the Andijan region.

Thus, given the combination of the decrees analyzed above, in the context of the measures of the RAP to restore the living standards and payment of compensation to vulnerable categories as per the Matrix of the compensation payment model, it is possible to clearly identify particularly vulnerable categories of people in accordance with the national legislation:

- Individuals and families included into the Unified Register of Social Protection
- Individuals and families included into the Iron Notebook
- families with at least 2 persons with 1st and 2nd categories of disability (or the household consists of one single disabled person with 1st and 2nd categories of disability)
- families that have lost their only breadwinner
- families with four or more children under the age of 18.
- families where the sole breadwinner is a single mother (father, guardian or trustee) raising minor children under the age of 18.

2.1.5 Standards for construction of TLs

KMK 2.10.08-97 and the DCM No. 1050 (26.12.2018)

Regulations on the land acquisition for construction of TLs and establishment of protective zones. The state construction standard KMK 2.10.08-97 provides a standard and guidance on the design,

Confidential

construction and operation of TLs, in particular, a requirement for a land lot acquisition. The following requirements are applied for 220 kV TLs:

(i) A single-circuit TLs will require a temporary alignment corridor with a width of 15 meters to pull the cables in the case of the construction of steel towers. The concrete towers will require the 12 meters corridor. A two-circuit TLs will require a temporary alignment corridor with a width of 18 meters for pulling conductor cables (Table 1 of KMK 2.10.08-97).

(ii) In addition to the right-of-way allocated for the construction period, no more than 560 m^2 for self-supporting towers and no more than 700 m^2 for anchor-angle towers can be allocated for temporary short-term use for installing each standard 220 kV tower (paragraph 2.4. of KMK).

(iii) Upon completion of construction, every single-circuit tower will require 55.06 square meters, and every double-circuit tower – 70.56 square meters.

(iv) In accordance with paragraph 14(a) of the Appendix 1 to the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 1050 "On approval of the rules for protection of electric grid facilities" dated 26.12.2018, a strip of **25 meters** on each side of the outer conductors of the TL is required as a buffer zone for **220 kV TLs**. A buffer zone of the TL is a land lot from the surface to the bottom of the foundation, which is subjected to a special ownership and use of a land lot. A buffer zone of the TL established in accordance with the rules are encumbrances of land lots and are subject to the state registration in accordance with the prescribed procedure. Incompatible activities will not be allowed within the buffer zone, such as residential buildings, mining and major construction, construction of sheds for cattle, garages etc. and some major earthworks – primarily around the foundations of the TLs.

(v) In accordance with paragraph 17 of the Appendix 1 to the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 1050 "**On Approval of the rules for the protection of electric grid facilities**" dated 26.12.2018 it is prohibited to perform the following activities within the buffer zones without the written consent of the owner of the electric grid facility:
   a) construction, major repairs, reconstruction or demolition of buildings and structures;
   b) mining, blasting, reclamation works, including temporary flooding of land;
   c) planting and cutting trees and shrubs down;
   d) using agricultural machinery with the height of 4m+.

The size of the buffer zones of electric grid facilities in protected natural areas and their regime shall be established by the owners of electric grid facilities in coordination with the State Committee for Ecology and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Confidential

2.2 Principles of land acquisition fixed in the World Bank's ESS5

The World Bank acknowledges that involuntary resettlement can result to serious long-term impoverishment and environmental damage unless appropriate measures are carefully planned and implemented. The Bank's Environmental and Social Standard ESS5: "**Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement**" includes protective measures to address and mitigate economic, social and environmental risks arising from involuntary resettlement. The objectives of the WB's ESS5 are as follows:

i. To avoid involuntary resettlement or, when unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives.
ii. To avoid forced eviction.
iii. To mitigate unavoidable adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by: (a) providing timely compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost; and (b) assisting displaced persons in their efforts to improve, or at least restore their livelihoods and living standards in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.
iv. To improve living conditions of poor or vulnerable persons who are physically displaced, through provision of adequate housing, access to services and facilities, and security of tenure.
v. To conceive and execute resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable displaced persons to benefit directly from the project, as the nature of the project may warrant.
vi. To ensure that resettlement activities are planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.

2.3 Principles of this Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework

The following principles regarding land acquisition and resettlement will be adopted for this Project:

i. To screen the project proposals at an early stage to identify previous, present and upcoming impacts and risks of involuntary resettlement. To determine the scope of expected resettlement by conducting a census and socio-economic survey of affected persons, including a gender analysis related to the impact and risks of resettlement.

i. Measures to prevent and mitigate the impacts of involuntary relocation include as follows:

(i) exploring alternative TL routes with less impact,

(ii) mandatory use of appropriate technologies to reduce the need for land,

(iii) modifying the design solutions and component geometries to prevent or mitigate the involuntary resettlement.

Confidential

ii. To prepare a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) and a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) detailing the rights of displaced persons, a strategy for restoring an income and livelihoods, institutional mechanisms, monitoring and reporting system, budget and a schedule for implementation within the established time frame.

iii. To consult with displaced persons and relevant government organizations. To inform all displaced persons about their rights and resettlement options. To ensure participation of the displaced persons in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. To pay special attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and those without legal rights to land, and ensure their participation in consultations.

iv. To disclose promptly information about the draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process, in an accessible place and in a form and language understandable to displaced persons and other stakeholders. To disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to displaced persons and other stakeholders.

v. To pay compensation and grant all rights related to resettlement before physical or economic relocation and before the start of construction. To ensure thorough supervision over the resettlement plan implementation throughout the project.

vi. To establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive information about the problems of displaced persons and assist in resolving them.

vii. Monitoring and evaluation of the results of resettlement, their impact on the living standard of displaced persons and achievement of the objectives of the resettlement plan, given the basic conditions and results of resettlement monitoring. To disclose information contained in the monitoring reports.

Involuntary land acquisition can result to resettlement or loss of housing; loss of assets or access to assets, or loss of sources of income or livelihood, regardless of whether the PAP should move to another location or not. Therefore, meaningful consultations with the PAPs (directly and through

Confidential

representatives) are necessary for local authorities and community leaders to establish criteria by which displaced persons will be considered as eligible for compensation and other resettlement assistance. ESS5 sets out the following three criteria for granting the right to compensation:

a. those who have official legal rights to land or assets;
b. those who do not have official legal rights to land or assets at the time of the beginning of the census, but who have claims to such land or assets, provided that such claims are acknowledged in accordance with the national and local law of Uzbekistan or have been acknowledged during the process specified in the resettlement plan;
c. those who do not have any acknowledged legal rights or claims to the land they occupy, use it or receive their livelihood from it, but who are acknowledged in accordance with the World Bank's ESS5.

Those who fall under paragraphs (a) and (b) above should receive compensation for land loss and other benefits in accordance with this Framework Strategy. Those who fall under subparagraph (c) above should receive the resettlement benefits instead of compensation for the land they occupy, and other benefits, if necessary, to achieve the goals set out in this RPF, if they occupied land in the project area before the Cut-off date specified by the khokimiyats in close consultation with potential PAPs, local community leaders and relevant local cadaster authorities and Land Acquisition and Resettlement Committees, and accepted by the World Bank. Persons who started cultivating the land or settled in the project area after the Cut-off date are not entitled to claim compensation or any other form of resettlement benefits.

All persons included into paragraphs (a), (b) or (c) above should receive compensation for loss of assets other than land. Therefore, all PAPs, regardless of their status or official right, who settled on unoccupied land without permission or otherwise claimed land illegally, are entitled to receive certain benefits if they occupied the land before the Cut-off date. Persons who apply for a land lot after a socio-economic study (census and assessment) are not entitled to compensation or any form of resettlement benefits. All persons included into the paragraphs (a), (b) or (c) above are entitled to reasonable and sufficient advance notice of project activities, accurate information about expected impacts and their rights, in order to minimize the potential negative impacts to the maximum possible extent (for example, harvesting before the impact on agricultural land is suffered), also the persons affected by the project can make informed reasonable decisions.

To prevent the risks related to land acquisition and resettlement and to ensure implementation of all project activities with compliance with the principles set out in this Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), the "NEGU", with the support of the World Bank, will conduct awareness-raising campaign and training activities for local authorities at the regional and makhalla levels in all regions where the investments of the project will be. All key policies and principles of this RPF, especially measures to bridge the gap between the provisions of ESS5 and national laws, regulations and existing practices, will be presented to local authorities, including regional and district khokims.

Confidential

2.4 Comparison of national law and ESS5 of the World Bank "Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement"

By the analysis of legal acts, it was found that there are discrepancies between the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the World Bank's Policy in terms of land acquisition, resettlement and compensation payments for involuntary resettlement. The discrepancies found are as follows:

- In provision of compensation payments, instead of the full replacement cost;
- Conducting socio-economic survey among the PAPs.

According to the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the compensation payments are made only to PAPs who have formal legal rights to land lots, and the compensation is not provided to persons who have occupied land illegally. The World Bank's ESS5 implies that compensation payments should be made to both rightful owners and persons who use land illegally.

A brief comparison of the laws and regulations of Uzbekistan with the World Bank's ESS5 "Land allotment, land use restriction and forced relocation", and measures intended to eliminate the discrepancies, are given in the Table below.

Confidential

Table 1. Matrix for comparing the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on land alienation and resettlement with the World Bank's ESS5 "Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement"

IMPACT/ISSUE	THE WORLD BANK	LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN	Gaps/Recommended Measures
	SOCIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR PROTECTIVE MEASURES		
Involuntary resettlement	World Bank's Standard ESS5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement	The legal and policy framework of the project is based on national law and legal acts related to land acquisition and compensation policy in Uzbekistan as listed in the subsection above.	In case of any inconsistencies with ESS5, the requirements of ESS5 will take precedence.
Project screening and risk classification	The World Bank requires early-stage screening to identify potential displacement impacts and factor them into the overall environmental and social risk classification (High, Substantial, Moderate, or Low) under ESS1. ESS5 requires proportionate planning instruments (e.g., a full or abbreviated RAP) based on the scale and significance of displacement.	National legislation does not formally categorize involuntary resettlement impacts. However, Law No. 781 calls for screening to propose measures to avoid or minimize displacement wherever possible.	ESS1 and ESS5 requirements on screening and risk classification apply in full.
Compensation entitlements	A. All persons with formal rights to land or assets are entitled to compensation at full replacement cost.	A. Compensation for lost lands and other assets should be paid to affected persons with formal status/legal land users.	A. The same in principle/application. No need to harmonize.
	B. If PAPs have de facto rights that can be formalized under national legislation, the Project will support or facilitate such formalization to ensure they receive full compensation in accordance with ESS5.	B. Individuals without current legal status must generally legalize their rights themselves before being eligible for compensation. New law №937 allows recognition of rights to illegally occupied land plots and buildings constructed on them for encroachers.	B. C. Where national regulations differ, ESS5 prevails. The Project will facilitate legalization where feasible so that PAPs receive full compensation. ESS5 requires that even PAPs without legal rights are compensated for lost

Confidential

IMPACT/ISSUE	THE WORLD BANK	LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN	Gaps/Recommended Measures
	SOCIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR PROTECTIVE MEASURES		
	C. PAPs without legal status receive compensation for non-land assets at replacement cost and assistance to restore livelihoods.	C. «Illegal» PAPs are typically not entitled to compensation.	assets (non-land) and provided with resettlement assistance.
Compensation	All users of land and property —whether with formal, customary, or no legal rights—are entitled to compensation and/or replacement of land, structures (as appropriate) and other assets at full replacement cost and be sufficient to restore or improve pre-project livelihoods. Specific notes include:		
	A. **Permanent loss of land**, with land-for-land replacement as the preferred option or, if not feasible, cash compensation at full replacement cost	A. Permanent loss of land. Replacement of land lots is provided for legitimate land users only	A. Basically the same application for legitimate PAPs. Harmonization is required to ensure **all** PAPs (including those who can be legalized/illegal) receive compensation for non-land losses as well, per ESS5.
	B. **Leased land**, covering lost income (e.g. gross income times the remaining lease period) or by providing a replacement lease;	B. Replacement of leased land and monetary compensation for all losses, including loss of profit. Applies to land officially leased by farmers and their official sub-tenants only. Not applied for informal sub-tenants (who, as a rule, work for farmers).	B. Same principle for tenant farmers**.** For informal sub-tenants, ESS5 requires livelihood restoration measures in case they cannot start working on replaced land lots.
	C. **Structures/buildings**, compensated without	C. Loss of structures/buildings. Monetary compensation at market value without	C. No gaps.

Confidential

IMPACT/ISSUE	THE WORLD BANK	LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN	Gaps/Recommended Measures
	SOCIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR PROTECTIVE MEASURES		
	depreciation or other deductions;	depreciation, transaction costs and other expenses.	
	D. **Indirectly affected assets**, if the remaining part is no longer usable must be compensated also;.	D. Loss of assets affected indirectly. The law requires that all losses, including loss of profit to be compensated to all legitimate PAPs.	D. No need to harmonize the principles and application.
	E. **Business losses**, including actual losses, costs for re-establishing the business, and compensation for lost income (or a minimum threshold if no tax documentation is available);	E. Loss of business. Monetary compensation at the market value for all damages/losses/ possible costs. The burden of proof of possible costs rests on the PAPs, and is based on acknowledged documented evidence, but without a clear methodology.	E. Identical in principle. Detailed methodology will account for actual and potential losses and opportunity costs for re-establishing a new business, including time spent and loss of profit.
	F. **Trees** (fruit-bearing or otherwise), factoring in lost future income and/or market value;	F. Trees affected by state projects shall be compensated.	F. The same in principle, application is different. Valuation must align with ESS5 requirements (including future income).
	G. **Harvest**, compensated at market price for lost crops	G. Loss of harvest shall be compensated. There are two forms of compensation for harvest loss: i) compensation for unfinished agricultural production; and ii) compensation for loss of profit by multiplying the average income for the last three years by four (years).	G. No major discrepancy. Ensure timely payment of compensation to avoid inflation losses for PAPs.
Planning and evaluation of land acquisition and resettlement activities and impact assessment	Resettlement Action Plan (RAP includes as follows: a) impact assessment/APs census; b) determination of eligibility, income/livelihood recovery strategies, grievance redress mechanism, organizational mechanisms; c) results of consultations; d) monitoring schemes; e) budget and implementation	Resettlement plan. There are no requirements for preparation of integrated and individual/separate Resettlement Action Plan. The planning of the LAR entails similar, but less extensive/simpler appraisal activities than those specified in the WB standard, as detailed below: I. Assets survey	The Project will prepare comprehensive RAPs per ESS5, including socio-economic surveys, full census of PAPs, and valuation at replacement cost.

Confidential

IMPACT/ISSUE	THE WORLD BANK	LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN	Gaps/Recommended Measures
	SOCIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR PROTECTIVE MEASURES		
	schedule. The Resettlement Action Plan requires the studies as follows: i. Detailed Measurement Survey. Census of all affected property elements. ii. Census of PAPs. Identification of all PAPs and legal beneficiaries based on the legal status. iii. Socio-economic survey. It is a background information on the socio-economic features of the PAPs. b) Buildings and structures. Replacement cost of materials, labor, transport and features of building/structure without reduced depreciation, stored materials and operating costs; c) Trees/harvest. Based on the methodology described in detail in the Compensation section.	Defining the impact on land and buildings. Other impacts are identified but not defined; II. Identification of PAPs. Only PAPs with a legal status are considered; III. Socio-economic survey. There are no comparable requirements; IV. Valuation of assets; a) Land: valued at the market price based on a transaction review. Valuation includes transaction costs/obligations of third parties; b) Buildings and structures. Valuation at replacement cost.	
Procedural mechanisms	A. Disclosure of information. Documents related to resettlement must be disclosed in a timely manner in in local languages understandable to PAPs. B. Public consultations must inform PAPs of their rights, options, and alternatives to resettlement. C. A dedicated Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is required. PAPs must know how to access it.	A. Disclosure of information. Law No. 781 requires open public hearings for resettlement-related matters B. Public consultations. All project related issues should be publicly discussed with the local authorities. All compensation should be thoroughly discussed with the PAPs. C. Government agencies follow established procedures for registering and resolving citizens' complaints. Law No. 781 also	A, B. Continuous disclosure and consultation as required by ESS5 and this RPF. C. The Project will implement a GRM aligned with ESS5, ensuring easy

Confidential

IMPACT/ISSUE	THE WORLD BANK	LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN	Gaps/Recommended Measures
		SOCIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR PROTECTIVE MEASURES	
		mandates that construction cannot start until all claims are satisfied.	access and timely resolution.
	D. Conditions for alienation of assets. Property can be alienated after full payment of compensation to the PAPs only.	D. Conditions for alienation of assets. Property can be taken only after compensation is fully paid.	D. No gap
Benefits to vulnerable and severely affected PAPs	A. Vulnerable groups and individual PAPs must be identified, and special measures provided to at least restore (and preferably improve) their livelihoods.	A. No specific laws on additional assistance for land acquisition and resettlement, though general social protection measures exist for low-income and other vulnerable families as described in subsection 2.1.4. of the review of Law on Vulnerable groups.	A. Additional benefits and payments by comparison with existing social support measures specified by the national law.

To reconcile differences between Uzbekistan's legislation and the World Bank's requirements, this RPF has been adopted to ensure full replacement cost compensation for all affected assets, including for unregistered or informal settlers and users, as well as subsidies or other benefits for displaced, vulnerable, or severely affected households. This approach aligns with DCM No. 3857, which allows for the application of "other rules" when mandated by international agreements. Compensation and/or replacement must occur for all PAPs regardless of legal status before construction works and be sufficient to restore or improve pre-project livelihoods, in line with ESS5.

Confidential

3. THE ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA AND ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

Individuals, households or communities affected by the loss of land, housing, business, income or livelihoods as a result of the impact of the project are entitled to compensation and/or resettlement and rehabilitation (R&R) benefits to restore the living standard to a level equal or better than before the project. Entitlement will be assessed based on the expected impacts during development of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP). The list of persons eligible for benefits indicated in the RAP will be a basis for granting the rights to persons who are not eligible for benefits. Entitlement of persons with confirmed rights to land will be verified by examining the title documents, lease agreements or other legally recognized documents confirming ownership or use.

3.1 Cut-off date

Setting a cut-off date is important for making the list to ensure that ineligible individuals will not attempt to claim entitlement. Setting a cut-off date is necessary to prevent sudden migrations to the allocated lands, which can pose a significant risk to the project. The cut-off date will be the last day of the census. After this date, people who were not included in the list of persons eligible for benefits determined during the census would not be considered as eligible for compensation. Census will be conducted to collect the data on affected households. The specific date will be included in the RAP and communicated to the affected communities without fail. After this date, new candidates will not be considered as the PAPs. Unfinished buildings will be identified and protected, and unused materials for certain buildings will be collected on site so that it will be possible to assess during the survey on the cut-off date the investments of the PAPs, which should be compensated instead of the costs incurred (including labor cost) before the cut-off date. In the period between the cut-off date and start of actual investments (such as construction), special attention should be paid to protection of sites from unwanted arrivals or settlements on sites by persons who were not previously related to them.

These measures may include close consultations with acknowledged PAPs, installation of signs informing the public about the intended use of the site, and security patrols to identify intruders. Additional patrols and monitoring of any violations of the cut-off date may be made by local khokimiyats with reported to the local resettlement committees in writing. This can also be done by representatives of local PAPs or the local community.

This process should be fully consistent with the grievance redress mechanism outlined in this RPF, and potential PAPs and local communities should be informed about this date without fail.

3.2 Eligibility Criteria

The Resettlement Policy Framework sets out eligibility criteria and provisions for compensation for all types of losses (land, crops/trees, structures, business/employment and working days/wages). All project-affected persons, including those without title documents or those living informally, will be compensated for lost assets (crops, structures, trees and/or business losses), who will receive (i) compensation (corresponding to replacement cost if necessary) and/or (ii) replacement of land, structures, seedlings, other resettlement assistance such as relocation allowance, assistance in rebuilding structures, compensation for loss of working days/income.

Confidential

Eligibility criteria are based on project affected persons belonging to one of three groups: (a) persons with title deeds or formal legal rights to land; (b) persons who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but who have a claim to such land or assets, provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or will be recognized under the procedure defined in the Resettlement Action Plan; and (c) persons without a recognized legal right or claim

Project-affected persons who are eligible for compensation under the Project include:

1. Persons whose structures are partially or fully affected temporarily or permanently because of the Project;
2. Persons whose residential or commercial premises and/or agricultural land (or other productive land) are partially or fully affected (permanently or temporarily) by the Project;
3. Persons whose business is partially or fully affected (temporarily or permanently) by the Project;
4. Persons whose employment, wage labor or sharecropping arrangement is affected temporarily or permanently because of the Project;
5. Persons whose crops (annual and perennial) and/or trees are partially or fully affected by the Project;
6. Persons whose access to community resources or assets is partially or fully affected by the Project.

The results of the social assessment carried out in potential project areas indicate that there is a shortage of land suitable for agricultural use in these areas. This means that finding replacement land may be difficult, so the project will seek to minimize land alienation. In the event of land alienation, Project affected persons with title deeds or legalization rights will be compensated for land alienated by the Project at replacement cost. Compensation will be paid in cash at replacement cost or land for land (of equal area and/or productivity to the satisfaction of the Project Affected Person). Project Affected Persons without title deeds are not eligible for land compensation but will receive compensation for land-related assets and other assistance, as appropriate, in lieu of land compensation.

Families headed by single women with dependents and other vulnerable families will be eligible for additional assistance to fully mitigate the impacts of the Project. Table 2 below summarizes the Project entitlement matrix based on potential losses.

Eligibility for compensation will be limited to the end date of registration, which will be set for each subproject. Project affected persons who settle in the affected areas after the registration cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. They will, however, be given sufficient prior notice to vacate the premises and dismantle the affected structures prior to project implementation. Their dismantled structures will not be confiscated, and they will not pay any fines or penalties.

Confidential

3.3 The entitlement matrix

In accordance with the principles of the RPF, all displaced households and persons who meet the requirements on the cut-off date will be eligible for a combination of compensation packages and resettlement benefits, depending on the nature of ownership of lost assets, the scale of impacts, socio-economic vulnerability and measures to support the restoration of livelihoods, if such impacts are envisaged. Unforeseen consequences will be mitigated in accordance with the principles of this RPF.

The entitlement matrix summarizes the types of losses and the corresponding nature and scope of rights in accordance with national laws and the World Bank's ESS5. The entitlement matrix and compensation are given in the Table below.

Table 2. The entitlement matrix

No.	Type	Specifications	Eligibility	Compensation entitlements
A	**Impact on land**			
A1	Agricultural land	Temporary impact on land Plots	All PAPs (Owners / Formal & informal lessees, sub-tenants, share-croppers Encroachers)	1. All PAPs with formal rights to agricultural land (owners/legal titleholders/leasers) are entitled to compensation at full replacement cost. 2. Non-titleholders/not legalizable encroachers will be eligible for compensation for lost non-land assets only. 3. Cash rent for the entire period of occupation calculated in current year prices as = net average UZS income of the past 3 years × (months *of use / 12)*. 4. Prior notification will be given before the start of the project so that seeding/harvesting can be planned accordingly. 5. The project will restore the damaged lands to their previous condition after completion of installation of TLs; 6. Land users will be able to continue their activities on the restored land immediately after restoration.; 7. Compensation will be paid for loss of income and for all affected assets (crops, trees, buildings, etc.) located on affected agricultural/garden lands at the replacement cost under the conditions specified in this entitlement matrix; 8. If construction period or use of land due to the needs of the contractor exceeds one growing season on the affected agricultural land, compensation for temporary loss of income from agricultural land will be paid for the entire period of temporary use; 9. Compensation will not be paid if crops or other assets are not impacted
A2		Permanent impact on land Plots	All PAPs	1. Land for land compensation with a plot of equal value or cash compensation at the replacement cost by paying compensation for loss of land use rights equivalent to 4 years of net average income over the past 3 years (for affected annual crops); 2. Unaffected parts of the affected arable land will also be compensated if they become unusable after impact; 3. The operating costs and registration fees associated with the new site will be paid by the NEGU. 4. All land-preparation, titling and registration costs for the replacement plot will be paid by the Project. 5. Non-titleholders/not legalizable encroachers will be

Confidential

No.	Type	Specifications	Eligibility	Compensation entitlements
				eligible for compensation for lost non-land assets only.
A3	Land-use restrictions / easements	Safety corridor, buffer zone, or servitude placed on privately owned or leased land	All PAPs who retain ownership/lease but lose the right to certain uses	1. Annual allowance or one-time payment, calculated on the net income loss of the restricted area. 2. Compensation for any assets (crops, trees, structures) removed, negatively affected or felt under the restriction are to be valued in accordance with Sections A (land), B (structures) and C (crops & trees) of this matrix.)
A4	Residential/ Commercial land	Full or partial loss of residential/commercial land	All PAPs	1.Cash compensation at replacement cost for the lost land area; 2.Unaffected portions of a plot will also be compensated if they become unviable after the Impact occurs; 3.All mandatory fees for registering the land completion of required house design, surveys, acquiring permission for construction and any other related costs will be paid by NEGU. 4. Cash compensation at replacement cost to be determined by the independent valuator and cost of valuation shall be paid by NEGU 5. Assistance in registration for encroachers were applicable. The Project will facilitate legalization of land rights in accordance with the new ZRU-937 (effective from 08.11.2024 till 1.01.2028) where feasible so that PAPs receive full compensation.
B	**Impact on structures**			
B1	Residential/Commercial structures	Full or partial loss of structures	Those who constructed structures on encroached lands	The Project will facilitate legalization of structures (in parallel with the legalization of land rights as described in A4.5 above) in accordance with the ZRU-937. ESS5 requires that even PAPs without legal rights are compensated at market value for lost non-land assets and provided with resettlement
			Owners / formal users	1. Monetary compensation at full replacement cost for the affected structures/immovable assets free of depreciation and transaction costs; 2. PAPs will have right for salvage materials with no deduction from compensation 3. Unaffected parts of the building will also be compensated at the replacement cost if they become unusable; 4. Monetary compensation at the replacement cost, which will be determined by an independent valuation company, the cost of the valuation will be paid by the NEGU. 5. 5% of the market value of the immovable property located on the site, for the inconvenience caused due to land lot withdrawal 6. Compensation of the cost to re-supply of electricity, gas, water pipelines etc. in case of damage
			Registered and informal tenants/sub-tenants	1. Advance notice equal to the balance of lease plus 3 months additional rent as disturbance allowance. 2. Assistance to find alternative rental land/space.
B2	Subsidiary structures	Full or partial loss of structures	All PAPs	1. In case of full or partial impact on subsidiary structures (fences, enclosures, etc.), monetary compensation at the replacement cost will be paid for the restoration of the remaining buildings;

Confidential

No.	Type	Specifications	Eligibility	Compensation entitlements
				2. Monetary compensation at the replacement cost, which will be determined by an independent valuation company, the cost of the valuation appraisal will be paid by the NEGU. 3. 5% for the inconveniences (if not paid yet under B1) 4. Salvageable materials remain with the PAP at no deduction from compensation.
B3	Limited access to houses/businesses	Temporary loss of driveway / entrance during works	All PAPs	1. Restoration of access to original condition. 2. In-kind solutions (e.g., alternative parking) as agreed with PAPs 3. Assistance to find alternative temporarily rental land/space. 4. If access restriction results in business income loss, compensation will follow D3; if residential, 'inconvenience allowance' in B3 applies
C	**Impact on crops and trees**			
C1	Agricultural activities	Loss of crops	All PAPs	1. Prior notice on harvesting; 2. Construction schedule should not coincide with the harvest season; 3. Cash compensation at replacement cost for primary (and secondary crops if any) on affected land, based on 1 year of production costs(inputs) plus an allowance equivalent to 1-year net income (last t3 years).
C2	Fruit trees	Loss of fruit trees	All PAPs	1. Monetary compensation for fruit trees will be based on the assessment made by an independent valuation company. The Valuator will use various methods and approaches in accordance with National Valuation Standards and the World Bank's substitution principle; 2. Felled fruit trees will remain with households/farmers without deduction from compensation.
C3	Trees for firewood and building materials	Loss of trees for timber	All PAPs	1. Monetary compensation will be paid based on the market value of the dry volume of wood against the report by the appraisal company; 2. Felled trees will remain with households/farmers without deduction from compensation.
D	**Impact on income and livelihoods**			
D1	Loss of income	Loss of income from agricultural land	Agricultural land users/lessees Formal and informal share-croppers / sub-tenants	1. The loss of income of farmers from agricultural land will be compensated against the information provided by the district khokimiyat, the Uzdaverloiha State Design Institute and district tax departments. 2. Non-titleholders/not legalizable encroachers will be eligible for this compensation in full 3. Share-croppers and informal sub-tenants are compensated in cash for their proportional share of net income (average of last 3 years) based on documented agreements or prevailing local sharing arrangements certified by mahalla committee
D2		Loss of income from gardens	Garden owners	1. Monetary compensation for permanent loss of income, equivalent to 12 months of income. The income will be calculated based on the average net profit for the last 3 years and multiplied by the time during when the business will be interrupted; 2. In case of transient/temporary/partial loss of income from trees (for example as a result of restricted access to harvesting or combat pests etc), cash compensation to restore to at least pre-project state of income for the

Confidential

No.	Type	Specifications	Eligibility	Compensation entitlements
				whole year (or interruption period, whichever is greater); 3. In case of permanent loss of business income, it will be provided a support in finding an alternative viable place for a new garden. 4. Provision of seedlings or re-planting grant where trees are removed before maturity 5. Other assistance as may be necessary to help APs improve or at least restore their standards of living or livelihoods will be provided by NEGU in accordance with ESS5. Detailed livelihood-restoration measures will be specified in the RAP after socio-economic survey
D3		Loss of business temporary or permanent, including due temporarily limited access to (see B3).	PAPs losing income from business	1. Monetary compensation for loss of business/income, equivalent to 12 months of income. The monthly income will be calculated based on the average profit for the last 3 years; 2. In case of transient/temporary loss of business income, it will be paid monetary compensation equivalent to up to 6 months of average income or interruption period, whichever is greater. 3. For permanent business income loss, support will be provided to find an alternative viable location for a new business.
D4	Loss of wage employment	Permanent or temporary job loss due to affected business	Employees (with or without contract), including seasonal, migrant, and part-time workers	1. Lump-sum cash = 3 months latest official wage; if no records → 3 months minimum wage. 2. assistance in finding alternative employment, consistent with the objective of livelihood restoration
E	**Relocation Assistance**			
E1	Transport & transitional costs	Household/ business relocation	PAPs losing structures	1. Rental allowance: -The allowance is paid from the date the household or business actually vacates the affected premises until it occupies the replacement dwelling/office. -If construction or purchase of the replacement premises lasts longer than six (6) months, the allowance is extended month-by-month until relocation, but shall not exceed twenty-four (24) months in total. -No rental allowance is payable if NEGU provides written confirmation that affected persons may remain in their existing dwelling/office until the new premises are ready. -The allowance is calculated at the current market rent for comparable housing or office space in the locality and is reviewed (and adjusted, if necessary) on an annual basis. 2. Transportation allowance to cover labor + vehicle hire. 3. Lump-sum transition allowance = 5 × BRV (Basic rated value). 4. Utility reconnection at actual cost (invoices).
F	**Severely affected households**			
F1	Assistance to severely affected	Severely affected are those that lose 10% or more of their productive/ income generating assets or physically displaced		1. One-time financial allowance to severely affected households, equivalent to 5 times the BRV will be paid as a lump sum. 2. Optional livelihood-restoration package (skills training, micro-credit or project employment priority etc.). Package to be designed during RAP preparation in

Confidential

No.	Type	Specifications	Eligibility	Compensation entitlements
				consultation with affected households and local labor offices and makhallas.
G	**Vulnerable households**			
G1	Assistance to vulnerable households	Vulnerable households may include, but are not limited to: Households living below the poverty line or lacking farmland; Households with persons with disabilities (e.g., at least one member with a 1st or 2nd category disability, or two or more members with disabilities); Households that have lost their only breadwinner; Single-parent households with children under 18; Households with four or more children under 18; Elderly households without means of support. The vulnerability status of households may be determined using official sources—such as the Unified Register of Social Protection or the "Iron Notebook"—and also through census data and consultations with makhalla representatives, ensuring that all eligible households are identified and receive appropriate support.		1. One-time financial allowance to vulnerable households, equivalent to 5 times the Basic Rated Value BRV (5 x 340 000 UZS); will be paid as a lump sum. 2. Priority employment in Project-related jobs/activities (were possible). 3. Transport and administrative assistance during document processing for elderly / disabled.
H	Loss of common property resources			
H1	If community or public assets are affected, they will be restored or replaced in consultation with the community.			
I	**Unanticipated impacts**			
I1	Any unforeseen impact identified during the implementation of the Project will be compensated in accordance with the requirements of ESS5 and the requirements of the national legislation at full replacement cost. In case of significant unforeseen impacts, the entitlement matrix shall be reviewed and updated accordingly.			

3.4 Assessment and compensation of lost and affected assets

As per the principles of the RPF, all displaced households and persons will be entitled to receive various compensation and resettlement benefit packages, depending on the nature of ownership of lost assets and the scale of the impact, including the socio-economic vulnerability of displaced persons and measures to support the restoration of livelihoods, if such an impact is envisaged. Displaced persons will be entitled for five types of compensation packages and benefits as follows:

i. Compensation for the loss of land, crops/trees at their replacement cost;

Confidential

ii. Compensation for buildings (residential/commercial) and other immovable assets at their replacement cost;
iii. Allowance for lost income from business/wages and benefits for income restoration;
iv. Resettlement allowance and provision of a site for resettlement (if required);
v. Restoration and/or reconstruction of public resources/facilities.

The above-mentioned standard tables for assets valuation and/or the application of specific, certain estimates for the projects with significant impact will be prepared against the calculation methods as follows.

3.5 Assets valuation

The assets valuation, including real estate, business, etc., is carried out against the Law "On valuation activities", decrees and resolutions of the President and the Government, state standards, departmental regulations and other provisions of national law. Among the legal acts related to the valuation of real estate and used for defining the compensation for alienated land, demolition and resettlement, it should be mentioned as follows:

1) Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 781 dated 29.06.2022 " On Procedures for Land Withdrawal for Public Needs with Compensation ". According to this Law, the compensation amount shall be assessed according to the standard established by the State Assets Management Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
2) Order of the Director of the State Assets Management Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On approval of the Unified National Valuation Standard of the Republic of Uzbekistan", NSO-10 "Real Estate Valuation". Registered on 28.12.2023 under No. 3487. Effective from 01.01.2024
3) The Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 146 "On measures for improvement of the procedure for granting land plots for urban development and other non-agricultural purposes" (calculation of compensation for losses of agriculture and forestry) dated 25.05.2011.
4) The sequence of legal acts and their content characterize the state and public understanding of the theory and practice of market valuation. This is confirmed by a number of definitions and norms enshrined in the Law "On valuation activities". For example:
    a. Appraisal activity means the activity of an appraisal company aimed at defining the value of a facility in question.
    b. Appraisal company means a legal entity engaged in appraisal activities. Appraisal company is independent in its activities. The intervention of the consumer of services (hereinafter referred to as the "Customer") or other stakeholder into the activities of the appraisal company is not allowed. Establishment of an appraisal company, and implementation of appraisal by the public authorities and management bodies, is prohibited, unless otherwise established by law" (Article 4^1).

3.6 Using the standard valuation

A Valuation Company will be hired if an activity by the proposed project results in any kind of temporary or permanent impact on land, buildings or trees. In this regard, it is proposed that the

Confidential

Implementation Agency to enter a contract with an appraisal expert at the initial stage of the project, to develop a standardized asset valuation procedure, which can then be applied by the PMU and khokimiyats at the local level. This standardized procedure would include a number of tables to define the value of assets based on their type, approximate size and status. The appraisal methods are expected to comply with the requirements of the World Bank's ESS5 and the provisions of the entitlement matrix.

A qualified independent appraisal company will be hired and mobilized by the PMU within the established time frame to ensure the appraisal of compensation and benefits for the PAPs in the process of completing the RAP by the PMU of the NEGU. The draft terms of reference for the appraiser are given below.

Draft TOR for the Valuation Company

The main purpose of this assignment is to proceed with the valuation of the affected assets, and calculate the applicable benefits within the framework of the completed RAP/RPF in accordance with the law and policies of Uzbekistan and the requirements of the World Bank's ESS5 which relate to the provisions of the prepared draft RAP. In particular, the Valuator shall ensure that the entire appraisal will be based on the "replacement cost" as defined by the World Bank's ESS5, namely: *Replacement cost*: replacement cost is the principle that should be followed for compensation for lost assets. The calculation should include: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) accrued interest; (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any.

If market conditions are not available or are at the stage of formation, the PAPs and the host (receiving) communities will consult to obtain adequate information about recent land transactions, land value by type, title documents, land use, planting pattern and crop production, availability of land in the project area and region, and other related information.

If necessary, initial data on housing, types of houses and building materials will also be collected. The acquired assets will be appraised by qualified and experienced experts. This valuation method should not include depreciation of buildings and assets, when applied.

The Valuator will work under the direct supervision of a specialist on social issues and land acquisition of the PMU of NEGU. The Valuator should know the provisions of the draft RAP prepared for the project and evaluate the affected assets and calculate applicable benefits in accordance with the entitlement matrix developed for the project. The PMU specialist will provide training for the Valuator before start of work. The Valuator will provide at least 2 samples of valuation reports for preliminary

Confidential

review and approval by the Customer. The main tasks of the Valuator within the scope of the assignment are as follows:

- To carry out an inventory of the affected assets (buildings, crops, trees, other assets that will be affected by the project) as witnessed by the PAPs, and if their presence is impossible, to work with participation of a representative of the local khokimiyat. The inventory should be carried out in such a way that all the details required by the provisions of the RAP (types of crops, types and age of trees, building materials and other assets, etc.) would be available. Inventory will be carried out for temporary impacts also.
- The inventory data should be accurately included into the forms agreed with the Customer and analyzed by comparing the information provided by the cadastral data and certificates of ownership/technical documents, where possible.
- All data must be entered into a consolidated database. The database format shall be agreed with the Customer.
- The Valuator shall prepare an appraisal report for each property (real estate, farmland, etc.) with a clear separation of each asset/property and losses with a final summary, in particular:
    - Appraisal of affected facilities/assets (buildings, crops, trees and other assets);
    - Calculation of compensation for businesses and affected employees;
    - Calculation of transportation costs for movable assets;
    - Calculation of benefits specified in the RAP (resettlement allowance, significant impact allowance, allowance to vulnerable groups, etc.). The list of PAPs eligible for benefits will be provided by the Customer.
- The calculation of applicable allowances (if any) can be included into the Valuation Report, otherwise a separate calculation report can be prepared, upon agreement with the Customer.

3.7 Compensation for land

Compensation for land is aimed at providing compensation for labor costs and crop loss to the farmers whose land is being seized and used for the needs of the Project. Compensation for agricultural land will be made based on the principle of "land for land", while land will be provided to landowners by the district khokimiyat after evaluation by a Land Acquisition and Resettlement Consultant. Such land will have equal value/fertility, and the site will be located close to the one being seized and have comparable services/amenities, otherwise compensation will be made to provide such services.

Where a safety corridor or other easement restricts use but does not transfer ownership, PAPs receive an annual allowance or one-time payment; valuation follows Section A3 of the matrix. For temporary occupation the Project will pay cash rent equal to the net average income of the past three years multiplied by the period of use, as per matrix A1.

Alternatively, monetary compensation for agricultural land at the replacement cost will also be provided if the PAPs refuse from compensation on the principle of "land for land". Compensation for permanent loss of land use rights related to the affected agricultural land will be equivalent to 4 years of net average income over the last 3 years (for the affected annual crops).

If the entire site or parts thereof becomes unusable, the unaffected parts of the site will also be compensated.

Confidential

Companies or businesses that have been expropriated will receive (i) land-for-land or cash at replacement cost for the plot, and (ii) compensation for affected buildings at full replacement cost plus relocation assistance, enabling them to continue operations (see B1, D3, E1, which will allow the affected persons to continue their activities.

The loss of land can be compensated with monetary means by purchasing a privatized land lot privately owned by legal entities and individuals (such cases are not widespread yet).

3.8 Compensation for crops

The loss of income from crops on the affected land will be compensated with monetary means at the replacement cost based on production costs for 1 year (including cost of resources) and an allowance equivalent to the average net income for 1 year calculated based on average income for the last 3 years.

The loss of income from fruit trees: Monetary compensation will be based on market valuation prepared by an independent appraiser in line with National Valuation Standards; valuation reflects lost future income and the cost of seedlings and re-growing to productive stage. In case of loss of timber, compensation will be calculated based on the market value of the dry volume of wood. Compensation for the trees will be provided without deducting the cost of the wood retained by the PAPs.

Table 3. Example of a method for calculating the compensation for crops

Compensated element	Basis for cost estimation	UZS/ha
Cost of crop	Allowance equivalent to the average net income for 1 year, calculated on the basis of the average income from the crop for the last 3 years.	
Production costs	Cost for replacement land preparation for 1 year	
Total	Replacement cost of the crop	

3.9 Compensation for buildings and structures

The affected buildings and structures will be compensated as follows:

- Full compensation for residential buildings (replacement cost of affected assets in local markets), adjacent territories and facilities located in these territories;
- Compensation will be calculated based on the results of the market valuation of the facilities in question, including all related payments, depreciation and transaction costs. No deductions shall be made for recyclable materials.
- Resettlement benefit;
- Benefit for renting temporary housing (rental fee sufficient to build the housing equivalent to the existing homes if the PAPs) in the monetary means for rent for a period of 1 to 24 months for PAPs who plan to build a new house with their own efforts.
- Full compensation for the affected subsidiary structures/outbuildings (replacement cost of the affected assets in local markets) adjacent to the house. No deductions shall be made for recyclable materials.
- Compensation will be calculated based on the results of the market valuation of the facilities in question.

Confidential

Table 4. Example of a method for calculating compensation for buildings and structures

Compensated element	Basis for cost estimation	UZS/sq.m
Buildings and structures	Market value	
Relocation Assistance	Relocation of salvage materials	
Rental assistance	If construction or purchase of the replacement premises lasts longer than six (6) months, the allowance is extended month-by-month until relocation, but shall not exceed twenty-four (24) months in total	
Transition allowance	lump-sum payment equal to 5 × BRV to cover incidental expenses (see E1).	
Total	Replacement cost of buildings and structures	

3.10 Restoration and/or reconstruction of public infrastructure facilities (if necessary)

Any impact on the social infrastructure of local communities will be restored to its pre-project level. The contractor will restore any affected social infrastructure in consultations with makhallas and the population.

3.11 Compensation for timber and fruit trees (if available)

In case of loss of timber trees (poplar, etc.), compensation will be calculated based on the market value of the dry volume of wood. Compensation for the trees will be provided without deducting the cost of the wood remained by the PAPs. Fruit trees will be cash compensated based on market valuation prepared by an independent appraiser in line with National Valuation Standards; valuation reflects lost future income and the cost of seedlings and re-growing to productive stage. Non-fruit trees will be compensated at the replacement cost equivalent to annual net income. The appraisal will be carried out with taking into account the opinions of the affected households received through consultations, information from appraisers and other relevant authorities. The replacement cost will include the market value of the average annual income from fruit trees and the cost of their maintenance.

Table 5. Example of a method for calculating compensation for timber

Compensated element	Basis for cost estimation	UZS/ha
Timber	Market value	
Total	Replacement cost of timber	

Table 6. Example of a method for calculating compensation for fruit trees

Compensated element	Basis for cost estimation	UZS/ha
Fruit tree	Average annual net income for the last three years multiplied by 4 (years)	
Maintenance costs	Market value of fruit trees	
Total	Replacement cost of fruit trees	

Appraisal of the affected crops and trees based on the market value and principles of the World Bank's ESS5 and DCM No. 146.

3.12 Compensation for vulnerable groups (if any)

Vulnerable households, may include, but are not limited to:

1. Individuals and families living below the poverty line
2. included into the Unified Register of Social Protection
3. families included into the «Iron Notebook»
4. families with at least 2 persons with 1st and 2nd categories of disability (or the household consists of one single disabled person with 1st and 2nd categories of disability)
5. families that have lost their only breadwinner
6. families with four or more children under the age of 18
7. families where the sole breadwinner is a single mother (father, guardian or trustee) raising children under the age of 18.
8. Elderly households without means of support.

The vulnerability status of households may be determined using official sources—such as the Unified Register of Social Protection or the "Iron Notebook"—and also through census data and consultations with makhalla representatives, ensuring that all eligible households are identified and receive appropriate support.

Severely affected households (physically displaced or losing ≥10 % of income-generating assets) receive an additional lump-sum allowance equal to 5 × BRV and, where required, access to a livelihood-restoration package (skills training, micro-credit or priority project employment).

Such households will be provided with a one-off additional benefit equivalent to a 5 times BRV, as per the confirmation provided by the makhalla. Also, members of vulnerable households will have priority in project related employment (if applicable). Makhallas and district authorities keep records of all households in the communities and will be involved in identifying vulnerable households.

Encroachers acknowledged as vulnerable group, will receive compensation in the form of replacement cost for the affected buildings and structures.

3.13 Compensation methods (if available)

Individual compensation and compensation to the households will be provided in monetary form, in kind and/or through benefits. Loss of wage employment is compensated in cash equivalent to three months' official wage (or minimum wage where records are absent). The type of compensation will be selected upon personal choice. The forms of compensation are shown in the table below.

Table 7. Forms of compensation

Form of compensation	Description
Monetary payments	Compensation will be calculated in Uzbek sums. The rates will be annually adjusted for inflation.
In-kind compensation	Compensation may include such items as land, houses, other buildings, construction materials, seedlings, agricultural resources, and financial loans for equipment.

Confidential

Assistance and Benefits	Benefits and assistance include a one-off payment, relocation assistance, transportation and labor, and training.

Financial issues such as inflation and time should be taken into account. One of the goals of providing in-kind compensation is to reduce inflationary pressure on the cost of goods and services. Local inflation may still have place, so market prices will be monitored during the compensation period to ensure that compensation amounts are adjusted.

3.14 Compensation payment procedures

1. Timing

- No land may be taken, and no physical or economic displacement may occur until compensation has been paid.
- If compensation is provided in tranches (e.g., to allow PAPs to prepare new plots or to cover rental costs), the first tranche will be sufficient to start those preparations, and the remaining tranches will follow an agreed schedule.
- Rental allowances are deposited monthly for the duration of the eligible period.

2. Transfer of land rights

- Registration of new land rights will be completed only after the required compensation (or first tranche, where applicable) has been received by the PAPs.

3. Payment method and fees

- All transfers, including rental allowances, are made to bank accounts specified by each PAP.
- NEGU covers all costs of opening, maintaining, and servicing these accounts, so banking services are free of charge to PAPs.
- Each PAP receives written or SMS notification from the bank once funds have been credited.

Confidential

4. THE SCREENING PROCESS, PREPARATION AND APPROVAL OF RAP

4.1. Screening of the criteria of involuntary resettlement

Screening is a mandatory procedure for identifying the potential involuntary resettlement. The purpose of screening is to determine the extent and types of involuntary resettlement. Each sub-project on construction of TL will be screened for social impacts of the provided design solutions. The first step in the process of preparing individual RAPs is screening to identify areas of land/territory that may result in resettlement impacts. This screening is used to identify the types and nature of potential impacts associated with the activities proposed under this project and to ensure that adequate measures are in place to address them. It also ensures that avoidance or minimization of resettlement is a key criterion in the design of project activities.

Screening will be carried out in accordance with established screening criteria and procedures, by consultants engaged for bridge design, flood protection, construction and any other relevant schemes under the coordination and supervision of the PMG REMIT MPA. No project will be completed until it is clearly established that every effort has been made to minimize resettlement impacts.

If screening determines that land acquisition is required, the next step will be socio-economic identification and profiling of project affected persons (e.g. their age, asset dependency, income, marital status, etc.). Profiling will be carried out for 100% of project affected persons. This step should be conducted simultaneously with the inventory and valuation of all affected assets for each individual affected person. All information will be aggregated at the household level.

Once these steps have been completed and there is evidence of involuntary resettlement problems, a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will be developed based on the data collected. This RPF provides the basis for the preparation of RAPs to address resettlement issues related to the activities of this project.

4.2 Baseline and socio-economic data

Socio-economic survey: the purpose of the baseline socio-economic survey of affected persons is to establish monitoring and evaluation parameters. It will be used as a reference/set of basic indicators for monitoring the socio-economic status of displaced persons. The survey shall cover all major PAPs, and include collected gender-disaggregated data to consider gender issues during resettlement.

The socio-economic survey shall be conducted against a structured questionnaire that will record the details of the living standard, allow an inventory of assets, identify sources of income, debt levels, determine the profile of household members, health and sanitation conditions, access to services and infrastructure facilities, the expected benefits and impacts of the project, and preferences for resettlement of all the main affected households that may be displaced. This information, together with census data, will help to prepare a balanced resettlement plan to mitigate adverse impacts.

As part of the socio-economic survey, extensive consultations will be conducted with the various affected groups, and with other stakeholders, to clarify their opinions and preferences. Following these consultations, the design decisions and mitigation measures changes will be updated, if necessary. The consultations will involve women, and their concerns and reactions to the project will be considered in the relevant mitigation plan.

Confidential

The resettlement plan will be prepared based on the results of the census, socio-economic survey, and consultations. It will include the results of the census of displaced persons, their rights to recover the losses, socio-economic properties of displaced persons, institutional mechanisms and implementation schedules, budgets, assessment of possible income recovery mechanisms, development/identification of resettlement sites, grievance redress mechanism, coordination of implementation in line with procurement and construction schedules, and internal and external monitoring mechanisms. The resettlement plan shall be structured as per the structure given in the Appendix 1 and will be detailed depending on the scale and nature of the impacts. Impacts and mitigation measures will be presented with break-down by makhalla/activity to align them with the procurement and construction schedule.

The list of PAPs will be determined in accordance with relevant socio-economic studies and baseline census data. It is a source of information to identify persons who will be displaced as a result of a certain sub-project, to identify those eligible for compensation and benefits, to prevent the influx of persons who are not eligible to receive these benefits. Based on the census, the following decisions can be made:

- sharing initial information on the scale of the upcoming resettlement;
- indication on the need for further socio-economic research to quantify the losses that must be compensated and, if necessary, prepare appropriate development measures;
- establishment of baseline indicators that can be measured later during monitoring and evaluation.

These baseline data for the RAP of the subprojects will indicate the number of people; the number, type and area of affected houses; the number, category and area of affected residential areas and agricultural land; and affected production assets as a percentage of total production assets. Scope of RAP will be defined by a resettlement consultant or a company based on the data from the Department of Land Resources and the State Cadaster the analysis of the same.

4.3 Gender impact and mitigation measures

The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) will especially focus for women to receive compensation for their activities and women who are de facto heads of household are clearly identified as recipients of compensation and rehabilitation procedures under the loan. To achieve the above objectives, the following actions will be reviewed:

(i) The impact assessment will consider the PAPs with separate indication on the gender and clearly show the number of affected female-headed households and their socio-economic status prior to the project.

(ii) Women will be encouraged to actively participate in all consultations and negotiations related to land acquisition and resettlement and compensation for the loss of income-generating assets. During preparation of the RAP, meaningful consultations will be held with women from affected households and farms. Based on this, a set of measures will be developed aimed at preventing the disproportionate impact of project activities on women in terms of land acquisition and resettlement and ensuring that the proposed benefits and payments to be targeted.

(iii) The monitoring/evaluation and documentation of the RAP will especially focus on the impact on women and other vulnerable groups in terms of resettlement.

(iv) All compensation due to female-headed households will be paid to these women.

Confidential

4.4 Preparation of RAP(s)

Following the socio-economic census and identification of project-affected people, a RAP will be developed[5]. The RAP development process will be coordinated by the PMU, in particular the PMG social expert, with the involvement of the head of the district administration (Khokimiyat) and representatives of mahallas. The RAP will be developed in consultation with affected parties, in particular with regard to the cut-off date for determining eligibility, livelihood and income disruptions, assessment methods, compensation, potential assistance and timing. Consultation with local village leaders and community members will be critical to identify all landowners or property owners, especially in cases where landowners or property owners may not be available. The PMU will make every effort to identify absentee landowners and officially not registered land users using local consultations, enquiries and the media as appropriate. The property of absent PAPs will be assessed and included in the RAP. Compensation and benefits will be paid before resettlement and before transfer of land lots to the contractors.

[5] ESS5 in combination with ESS1, assesses the significance of resettlement impacts based on the overall risk and the scale and scope of potential displacement or loss of livelihoods. If these impacts are deemed significant, a full RAP is required; for minor land acquisition or limited impacts, an abbreviated RAP (ARAP) may suffice.

Confidential

5. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES

5.1 Project coordination

The main initiator of the Project and the Implementation Agency is the "National Electric Grid of Uzbekistan" Joint Stock Company (NEGU). NEGU has been incorporated on March 27, 2019 as an authorized government body responsible for effective development, construction, reconstruction and management of overhead transmission lines in Uzbekistan, and for modernization of existing overhead transmission lines with the involvement of foreign investments.

NEGU is responsible for coordination of project implementation process with key ministries and government agencies, and with regional and local authorities. The Project Management Unit (PMU) has been established as the in-house division of the NEGU at the national level. NEGU also has branches in the Fergana and Andijan regions, which will coordinate and monitor the work on site.

NEGU acting as the Implementation Agency (IA), will have to bear overall responsibility for all aspects of the project. The PMU as part of the NEGU will be responsible for day-to-day management of the implementation of the RAP with the assistance of Project Management Consultants (PMC). The EPC contractor (engineering, procurement and construction) will be a Project Implementation Consultant.

The NEGU is also responsible for selecting a Project Management Consultant (PMC), which will supervise the construction. The NEGU and its PMU will be responsible for (i) RAP development at the detailed engineering design stage with the support of the PMC; (ii) obtaining government approval' (iii) coordination of the RAP with the World Bank, (iv) RAP implementation and monitoring reports preparation; and (v) payment of all compensations to displaced and affected persons prior to start of construction. The Line Ministry shall approve an adequate budget for the NEGU to implement the RAP, and the NEGU will facilitate coordination with relevant government agencies, and with independent appraisal companies with respect to RAP issues.

5.2 Project Management Unit

NEGU acting as IA, has an in-house Project Management Unit (PMU) with the necessary personnel, including an environmental and social protection specialist, which belongs to the PMU. NEGU will be responsible for selecting a construction supervision consultant. The PMU, under the management of the NEGU, will be responsible for approval of the adequate budget for implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and will facilitate coordination with the relevant government agencies on land acquisition and resettlement. The NEGU and its PMU will be responsible for approval of the final RAP by the World Bank and relevant government agencies and for payment of all compensations to PAPs prior to start of construction in close coordination with the khokimiyats and other responsible authorities.

The environmental, social and land relations specialist at the PMU shall ensure that project activities are performed in accordance with the Environmental and Social Policies of the World Bank, in particular the ESS5 "Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement". The main responsibilities of the environmental and social protection specialist at the PMU include as follows: (a) ensure that contractors comply with all requirements of the RAP; (b) coordinate all issues related to the environment and social aspects in the project area; (c) supervision and monitoring, social impacts and effectiveness of mitigation measures assessment, and reveal the gaps or adverse trends

Confidential

and develop programs to correct thereof; (d) consult contractors on the implementation of the RAP, if necessary; and (e) report to the PMU on implementation of the RAP and grievance redress.

5.3. Institutional mechanisms for resettlement and/or land acquisition procedure implementation

Table 8. Institutional mechanisms for resettlement and/or land acquisition procedure implementation

Step	Institutes	Description of responsibilities	Notes
1	Representatives of PMU	Social screening, public awareness	information on the impact of the project on the need to prepare RAP, assessment
2	NEGU / PMU safeguards specialists	Identification of the PAPs, consultation with the PAPs.	Checking the PAPs, explaining which assets will be affected, identifying the best compensation method, explaining the schedule for compensation, information about the main stakeholders in the implementation process, procedures and rights to complain through the GRM
3	NEGU / PMU safeguards specialists	Preparation of the RAP. Preparation of the RAP report with due account of comments from the World Bank and the Center	
4	NEGU / PMU safeguards specialists The World Bank, NEGU	Submission of RAP for review by the World Bank team for approval before implementation. Approval of the final report	Obtaining approval of RAP from World Bank experts. Approval of the RAP report and its inclusion into the TOR of the Project
5	NEGU / PMU safeguards specialists	Establishment of a Grievance Committee.	Approval of the Grievance Committee and provision of contact details to PAPs
6	NEGU / PMU safeguards specialists NEGU	Request for land withdrawal for public needs.	Compliance with the requirements of the law, especially for documents confirming the need for withdrawal.
7	NEGU	Agreement of expropriation with the PAPs.	Important: fair evaluation of property damage
		Recitation – publication of the withdrawal notification.	The procedure shall be carried out carefully and with respect for the rights of third parties to avoid lawsuits
		Review of proposals and complaints from affected persons.	Withdrawal will be made for persons agreed to compensation on the published terms
		Preparation of a draft decision of the regional khokim.	Preparation of the resolution of the rhokim on compensation for PAPs

Confidential

Step	Institutes	Description of responsibilities	Notes
8	NEGU / PMU safeguards specialists Grievance Committee	To ensure that the decisions of the Withdrawal Committee comply with the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the guidelines of the World Bank and respect the requests of the PAPs	Assessment of compliance with the requests of stakeholders
9	Khokim of the region	Approval of the decision on land withdrawal for public needs.	Resolution of the khokim should be implemented 1 month after publication in the official press/newspaper
10	NEGU / PMU safeguards specialists (or a consultant acting on behalf of the PMU)	To employ an appraisal company to assess the damage	
11	PAPs	Opening a bank account with notice to NEGU about that.	Institutional support for compensation process
12	Khokim of the region	Payment of compensation to persons affected by the project.	Compensation must be paid in full before the start of construction and after completion of RAP
13	NEGU / PMU safeguards specialists Grievance Committee	Assistance in relations between the PAPs and local/state authorities, inspections and supervision of the implementation of RAP	Control over compatibility of the agreement between the stakeholders
14	NEGU / PMU safeguards specialists Grievance Committee, Compensation Committees	If necessary, assistance to the PAPs in filing grievances to administrative authorities, RAP procedures, compensation value and support for the PAPs with lawsuits	If the PAPs have any complaints
15	NEGU / PMU safeguards specialists (or a consultant acting on behalf of the PMU)	To ensure that all the claims of PAPs have been considered during implementation	To ensure that compensation has been paid in accordance with the signed agreements (amount and time frames)
16	NEGU / PMU safeguards specialists	Preparation of the final report on RAP implementation.	Considering that compensation will be paid before the start of the project
17	PAPs / NEGU / PMU safeguards specialists (or a consultant acting on behalf of the PMU)	Conducting information disclosure process in accordance with the requests of stakeholders and in accordance with the Resolution of the Khokim	To ensure that a document confirming the RAP completion is signed and compensation is paid. This document should also confirm that the seized lands will belong to the PMU in the future

Confidential

6. PUBLIC/STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATIONS AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

All land acquisition and resettlement activities will be carried out with participation and assistance of affected persons, makhallas and other local administrative bodies including provisions of Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP). In particular:

(i) Officials (district khokims) will be informed about the project, and their assistance will be requested to supervise the PAPs census and inventory of affected assets and oversee during the implementation phase.

(ii) The Project Implementation Consultant (PIC) will conduct a DMS with participation of affected households and inform them about the results of the survey and inventory before RAP is finalized and submitted to the PMU and the authorities.

(iii) (iii) The preferences of the PAPs will be considered when compensation and other resettlement measures are developed during the planning process.

(iv) (iv) The PMU will set and announce the completion date of the census for the proposed project based on the eligibility criteria defined in this RPF.

(v) (v) The specific mechanisms for ensuring the active participation of the PAPs and other stakeholders will be described in detail in the draft RAP, which will also include an annex on public meetings indicating the date, list of participants and minutes of the meetings.

This RPF will be translated into Uzbek and will be available to the PAPs at the relevant district and municipal offices. Its English version will be disclosed on the World Bank's website after the approval of the World Bank.

The RAP document will be disclosed in Uzbek to the affected persons and communities by the NEGU, and a brochure in Uzbek summarizing the provisions on eligibility and rights for compensation will be shared with all PO before the assessment of the tranche. The English translation of the RAP and brochures will be posted on the World Bank's website before the tranche is evaluated.

After approval of the preliminary RAP by the Bank, the Uzbek version of RAP will be distributed by NEGU in Uzbek among affected persons and communities (and disclosed to the public); the opinion of the PAPs will be sought on the proposed plan. The final RAP will be disclosed after review of the received comments and when the Bank accepts the adjusted version. Before the tranches, a brochure in Uzbek will be shared with all PAPs, which summarizes the conditions and right for compensation. The English translation of the RAP and the brochure will be posted on the WB website.

Confidential

7. BUDGET AND FINANCING

All costs for preparation and implementation of the RAP, including the amount of compensation and management of the withdrawal and resettlement process, shall be considered as an integral part of the project cost. Each part of the draft RAP will include a budget section specifying as follows: (i) compensation unit rates for all affected facilities and benefits; (ii) methodology for calculating compensation unit rates; and (iii) cost table for all compensation costs, including administrative costs and contingencies.

All costs of compensation for the recoverable amount, allowances and management of preparation and implementation of the RAP will be paid by the NEGU and will not necessarily be part of the WB loan. To ensure that sufficient funds are available to carry out the tasks of land withdrawal and resettlement, the government will allocate 100% of the cost of compensation for recoverable value and expected allowances calculated for each sub-project of the RAP, plus 15% of contingencies before implementation of the RAP. The funds for development of the replacement land, compensation for trees and crops, and for buildings/houses, lost income, etc., shall be reimbursed by the PMU to the affected persons.

8. MONITORING AND REPORTING

8.1 Overview and Purpose

The responsibility for monitoring will be borne by NEGU. All land acquisition and resettlement tasks under the project shall be subjected to internal and external monitoring. Internal monitoring will be conducted by the PMU. External monitoring will be entrusted to a third-party auditor/external monitoring consultant to be employed by the PMU against specific terms of references and with approval of the World Bank right after the start of RAP implementation.

The NEGU will regularly monitor and measure the progress of the RAP implementation. The Project Implementation Consultant will assist NEGU in monitoring and reporting of the RAP implementation. The Consultant's resettlement expert will work closely with the PMU land specialist and the engineering team. The purpose of monitoring is to assess the progress of the RAP implementation, its process, goals, issues, mitigation measures, corrective actions, etc., for the Project to progress without issues. The scope of monitoring activities will correspond to the risks and impacts of the Project.

In addition to recording the progress of compensation payments and other resettlement activities, the NEGU will prepare monitoring reports to ensure that the RAP has achieved the desired results. The PMU will provide an effective framework to the World Bank for assessment of the progress of resettlement and identification of potential difficulties and problems.

Confidential

8.2 Internal Monitoring

The PMC will collect information from the field and report monthly to the PMU. The monthly reports will be consolidated and included into the semi-annual monitoring reports for WB. Internal monitoring will focus on as follows: (i) public awareness campaign and consultations with the PAPs; (ii) land withdrawal and compensation payments; (iii) compensation for affected buildings and other assets; (iv) resettlement of the PAPs; (v) payments for loss of income; (vi) selection and allocation of replacement land lots; (vii) income recovery activities; and, (viii) complaints/feedback from the PAPs and other stakeholders.

The monitoring report will contain as follows: (i) achievements to date; (ii) goals achieved and not achieved during the period and reasons for failures; (iii) problems encountered, complaints received and addressed, consultations conducted during the reporting period, if any; and (iv) proposed options of corrective measures.

The PMU will collect information with using the following tools/information sources: (i) analysis of the census information of all PAPs; (ii) consultations and informal interviews with PAPs; (iii) in-depth interviews/case stages; (iv) quantitative surveys of PAPs (if necessary); and, (v) focus group discussion (FGD) and other types of public activities.

8.3 External Monitoring

External (independent) monitoring may be required when the scale or complexity of involuntary resettlement is significant, or if the overall social risk (under ESS1) is rated High or Substantial. In such cases, an External Monitoring Consultant (EMC) can be engaged early in the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) to independently verify data from internal monitoring, advise the Implementation Agency on any compliance issues, and recommend corrective measures if needed. Upon completion of RAP activities, the EMC prepares a completion report confirming that all resettlement measures have been implemented in accordance with ESS5 and the RAP. This report also documents challenges encountered and lessons learned.

For subprojects with a time frame for implementation of RAP less than three months only one report is required. If the RAP implementation takes more than three months, two or more semi-annual reports will be prepared. External monitoring will cover as follows: (i) review and verification of internal monitoring reports prepared by the PMU; (ii) review of information from the socio-economic census of the PAPs; (iii) identification and selection of impact indicators; (iv) impact assessment through formal and informal surveys of affected persons; (v) consultations with the PAPs, officials, community leaders to prepare an overview report; and, (vi) assessment of effectiveness, impact and sustainability of resettlement, learning lessons for shaping and planning future resettlement policies.

External monitoring will also assess the status of vulnerable groups such as female-headed households, households living below the poverty line, and other vulnerable households. The monitoring and evaluation of the RAP will be based on the indicators as follows:

Confidential

- socio-economic status of the PAPs after resettlement;
- feedback and opinions of the PAPs on their enrollment into recipients of certain compensations and benefits, compensation options, alternatives provided, resettlement schedule, etc.;
- changes in housing conditions and income levels and access to sanitation;
- rehabilitation of displaced people;
- property valuation;
- grievance redress procedures;
- payment of compensation; and,
- the level of satisfaction with the PAPs after resettlement.
-

The WB will use the compliance report prepared by the EMC as the basis for approval to start physical construction. About one year after completion of the RAP, the EMC will assess whether the Project has achieved the goal of improvement or at least restoration of the livelihoods and living conditions of the PAPs. The socio-economic survey (SES) of the PAPs, conducted during the preparation of the RAP, will be used to compare the conditions before and after the implementation of the RAP. The assessment document will recommend appropriate additional benefits to the PAPs if the study to show that the goals of the RAP have not been achieved.

Confidential

9. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

9.1 Objectives of the GRM

In accordance with the Environmental and Social Standards of the World Bank ESS5: "Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement" (2018), a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) of the Project was created during the preparation of the resettlement framework document. The main objectives of the GRM are to ensure the receipt and timely redress of complaints filed by persons affected by the project, redress of complaints at the project level and prevention of escalation of conflicts/referral of the case to national courts or the World Bank accountability mechanism.

The persons affected by the project (APs) will be fully informed about their rights, and about the procedures for filing complaints verbally or in writing, during consultations, the final census, and at the compensation payment stage.

9.2 The existing mechanisms for filing and reviewing complaints in Uzbekistan

Along with the requirements of the World Bank for the development and approval of a Grievance Redress Mechanism for implementation of investment projects, the complaint procedure in Uzbekistan is also regulated by the national law of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in particular, the Law "On appeals of individuals and legal entities" (No. No. 445, dated September 11, 2017 as amended in 2018). This law grants individuals and legal entities the right to submit applications in the form of statements, proposals and complaints and in three forms: verbally, in writing or electronically. All three forms of appeals have equal importance.

In accordance with the Law "On appeals of individuals and legal entities", the appeal shall be reviewed within fifteen days from the date of receipt by the state body. The latter shall address the issue on its merits. If additional verification and/or study materials is required, or issue a request for additional documents, the review period is extended to one month maximum.

Any citizen of Uzbekistan has several channels for filing his/her complaints.

- Physical visits to makhalla, khokimyat and President's People Reception Rooms to meet with the authorities;
- Call the hotlines created in each khokimiyat;
- Call the Virtual Reception of the President (Phone No. 1000 or 0-800-210-00-00) or send a message to the virtual online reception of the President (http://www.pm.gov.uz);
- Call the hotlines created in each district or regional khokimiyat;
- Send a written complaint (letter) to the district/regional khokim / line ministry / President;
- Participate in meetings with district/regional heads of sectors on integrated socio-economic development of regions (4 sectors have been created in each district);
- Participate in meetings with the management of line ministries and departments, which should regularly meet with citizens in rural areas.

Also, in accordance with Law No. 781 dated 29.06.2022 "**On Procedures for Land Withdrawal for Public Needs with Compensation"**, Compensation committees consisting of 17 people are established at local Councils of deputies, that:

Confidential

- monitor that compensation is paid in full and in due time, and keep records of the provided compensation; and
- assist in the pre-trial disputes resolution, and make advisory decisions on disputes related to the compensation payment.

Physical visits to makhallas and khokimyats are the most popular universal mechanisms of grievances in the country. The practice shows that it is important for the investment project to have a good connection with local authorities to gather information about project related complains and to resolve them fast and effectively. That's why makhallas and khokimiyats are the integral part of the proposed project-specific GRM.

9.3 Confidentiality and Anonymity

The Project will give the option for workers to raise grievances anonymously. Individuals will be asked for their permission to disclose their identity, if needed. Any required investigation will be undertaken in a manner that is respectful and confidential. The aggrieved party will be informed that there may be situations when disclosure of their identity is required to address the grievance.

9.4 Proposed Grievance Redress Mechanism

The proposed GRM for the current project considers the requirements of the World Bank and national law and the proven internal grievance redress mechanism for reviewing complaints from individuals and legal entities of the Republic of Uzbekistan, so that they can speak out legitimate problems at local level. In addition, the GRM considers the specifics of design decisions and the results of public consultations held in the districts of Fergana and Andijan regions in July 2024 (July 10, 2024 in the cities of Fergana and Rishtan of Fergana region, and in July 11, 2024 in city Andijan of Andijan region).

The NEGU has an existing standard, simple and accessible GRM. This GRM provides several ways and levels for resolving complaints and filing appeals. The main purpose of the Project's grievance redress mechanism is to ensure timely and user-friendly resolution of complaints received from people living near the Project area. However, the Project's GRM does not hinder any person from contacting the governmental legal system to resolve their claims at any stage of the complaints process. The affected person can apply to the court at any time during the GRM process, regardless of the stage of the complaint review at the project level.

The PAPs will have the right to file complaints and requests on any aspect of compensation for the land withdrawal, property, plantings and resettlement. The NEGU will be responsible for creation of the project-specific GRM during the project implementation, while the responsible specialist will act as the secretary of the GRM to ensure that the GRM operates effectively to address the environmental and social problems of the persons affected by the Project. The proposal to create a GRM was discussed with the management of the NEGU, a social safeguard specialist of the World Bank and presented during public consultations in the Project regions.

The NEGU will ensure timely and satisfactory consideration of complaints on any aspects of land acquisition, compensation and resettlement in Tashkent, its regional branches in Fergana and Andijan, and by its contractors at the local level. PAPs have all opportunities at their disposal to settle their claims at the Project level. Under the proposed Project's grievance redress mechanism, the PAPs can

Confidential

appeal against any decision, practice or activity related to valuation of land or other assets, their acquisition and compensation for alienated assets. The proposed GRM format is applicable to both environmental and social aspects in terms of environmental impact and mitigation measures. After discussion with all parties, the following multi-level GRM was proposed for the Project, as described in the Table below.

Table 9. The grievance redress mechanism and its levels

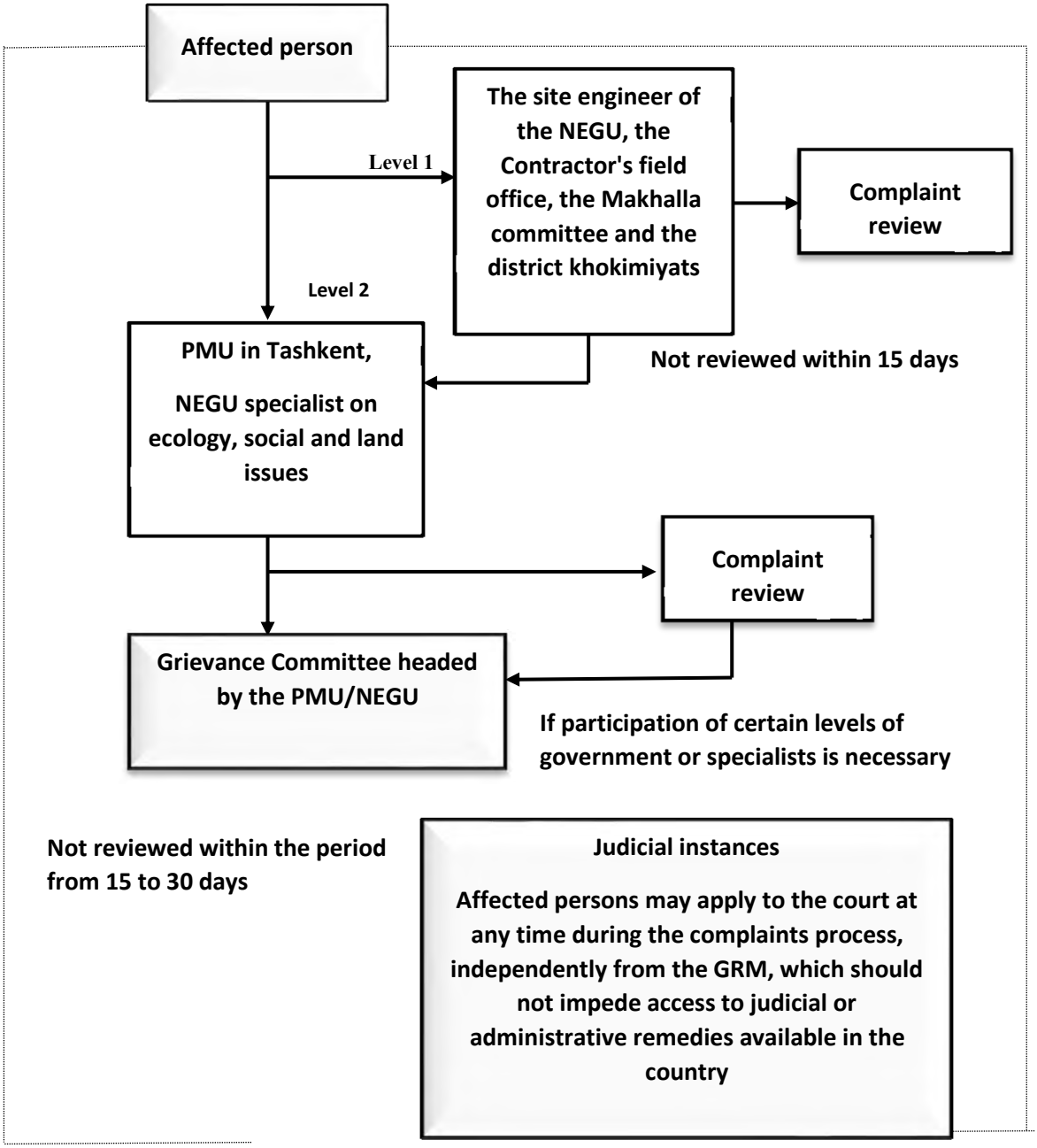
Levels/Steps	Process
Level 1 - **The site engineer of the NEGU, the Contractor's field office, the Makhalla committee and the district khokimiyats**	The affected person applies directly to the makhalla committee or to the Field Office at the Contractor's work site or to the designated specialists of the regional branches of the NEGU. The latter will be responsible for collecting/receiving and registering complaints from the makhalla committee, contractors and the khokimiyat on a weekly basis. The khokimiyats will act as an alternative/additional point to file a complaint. This follows from their duties as defined by national law; having registered the complaints received, the specialist of the NEGU branch will consider the nature/specifics of the complaint and send it to the relevant party for resolution. Simultaneously, the branch specialist will inform the NEGU specialist on ecology, social and land issues in Tashkent about the complaint received and further actions taken to resolve it. Depending on the nature of the complaint, it can be forwarded to the Contractor, to the cadaster authorities, the makhalla committee, the district department for ecology, environmental protection and climate change, or a Centralized Foundation for Compensation of Losses to individuals and legal entities established under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan for their land lots withdrawal for state and public needs. At this level, the complaint must be resolved within two weeks.
Level 2 - **The PMU in Tashkent and the Grievance Committee headed by the PMU/NEGU**	If the complaint has not been considered at the first stage or the applicant is not satisfied with the decision, he/she can file a complaint directly to the PMU of the NEGU in Tashkent. In accordance with the prescribed procedure, the NEGU specialist will review the complaint and forward it to the appropriate department for resolution. If the complaint is not directly related to the project, the applicant will be advised about another authority where he/she should apply for a decision. If complaint resolution requires more time and resources, the NEGU may establish a Special Committee to consider the complaints, which may include representatives of the secretariat of the PMU, representatives of the management bodies of the NEGU, the khokimiyat of the district, cadaster and environmental protection authorities, etc. All complaints will be resolved within 15 days. If additional information is required, a maximum of 30 days may be taken to resolve the complaint and close it with sending prior notification to the applicant about it.

If the issue has not been resolved or the applicant is not satisfied with the decision/resolution, the affected person can file a complaint to the courts, where the decision will be made in accordance with

Confidential

national law. Access to the court is not part of the GRM. The sequence of filing and review a complaint is shown in Figure 2 below.

Figure 2. Grievance Redress Mechanism



Information about the GRM will be publicized as part of the PR/community communication (e.g., through websites, social media). Brochures and posters will be displayed in public places, Project offices, subdivisions and information desks of JSC National Electric Grid of Uzbekistan etc. Information about the GRM will also be posted online on the NEGU website.

Confidential

9.5. NEGU Contacts for Grievances

The PMU will be responsible for complaints registration, taking measures to address the complaints, meetings recording and report preparation for every complaint. Information on the complaints process will be submitted to the World Bank in the quarterly report on the project implementation, and in the semi-annual monitoring report on the project implementation.

The table below shows the contact details of persons at the NEGU and its branches whom citizens can file complaints to.

Table 10: Addresses of persons whom citizens can address their complaints and appeals to

No.	PTL	Region	Responsible person	Organization	Position	Contact information
1	All TLs under construction	All regions	Batyrov Azizbek	"National Electric Grid of Uzbekistan" JSC	Head of the Department of Ecology, Social and Land Relations	Address: 42 Osiye St., Tashkent Phone No.: + 998 71 236-66-02 +99871-236-66-16 Email: azabotirov@gmail.com
2	Uzbekistan-Paulgan-Fergana-Sokin	Fergana	Ganizhonov Ilkhom	Fergana branch of the MES	Head of the electric transmission lines service	+998 90 124 01 09 +998 99 017 01 09 fargonamet@gmail.com
3	Yulduz – Kristall (on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan)	Andijan	Jasurbek Satimboev	Andijan branch of the MES	Maintenance Engineer	Phone No. and Telegram +998 95 027 10 10

Address of the project Customer:

"National Electric Grid of Uzbekistan" JSC
Legal address: 6 Istiklol St., 100000, Tashkent
Address: 42 Osiye St., Yunusabad district, 100084, Tashkent.
Phone No.:+998 71-236-6808
Reception: +998 71-236-6865

Confidential

E-mail: info@uzbekistonmet.uz

9.6. Registration of requests and document management of GRM

The regional branches of the NEGU are responsible for collecting complaints from PAPs and people living near construction sites. A safeguards specialist of the PMU will regularly contact the district khokimiyats for any complaints from the PAPs.

The NEGU will be the main recipient of complaints, including the established Grievance Committee. In addition, the NEGU will ensure local monitoring of the Resettlement Action Plan implementation (which will be developed during the detailed design), assisting the PMU in all activities related to the implementation of the RAP. The NEGU will keep records of complaints for their additional review by the World Bank during regular missions. The grievance redress mechanism applies equally to all affected households and to people living within the project area.

Information on the complaint review process will be submitted to the WB through project progress reports, and by semi-annual reports on monitoring the implementation of the RAP. All complaints received from the public are recorded in the log, which is available at levels 1 and 2 in the Contractor's office, in each makhalla committee of the districts of the project area and in the Tashkent office of the PMU. The khokimiyats also keep logs to record complaints from people. With this, the information received by the Contractor on complaints and appeals from affected persons, and on the measures taken, shall be submitted to the representatives of the PMU at the project site for keeping records of all complaints. After that, information about all complaints received will be collected by the PMU.

Information about complaints and the GRM implementation is disclosed to the public in accordance with the World Bank's information transparency policy.

9.7. Grievance monitoring and reporting

The monitoring of Grievance management will be through a set of indicators ensuring effective and timely resolution of grievance. The indicators will be measures within the reporting periods. The indicators are listed below:

1. Number of Grievances received;
2. Number (%) of Grievances acknowledged within the timeframe;
3. Number (%) of Grievances unilaterally decided;
4. Number (%) of Grievances closed within the specified time-frame;
5. Number (%) of grievance related to a same or repeated event and/or location to identify are as most affected by potentially negative impacts of the project;
6. Number (%) of grievance received comparing to the previous reporting period;
7. Number (%) of complainant satisfied with the process(timely,fair);
8. Number (%) of complainant satisfied with the outcome.

Semi-annual reports submitted to the WB should include a section on GRM that provides updates on the following:

1. GRM implementation status (procedures, training, public awareness campaigns, budgeting, and etc.);

Confidential

2. Qualitative data on the number of complaints received (applications, proposals, complaints, requests, positive feedback), indicating the number of complaints resolved;
3. Quantitative data on the type of complaints and responses to them, issues provided and complaints that remained unresolved;
4. The level of satisfaction with the action taken (response);
5. Any corrective actions taken.

9.8. The World Bank's Grievance Redress System

Communities and individuals who believe that they are adversely affected by a project supported by the World Bank may also complaint directly to the Bank through the Bank's Grievance Redress Service (GRS) (https://www.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/products-and-services/grievance-redress-service). A complaint may be submitted in English, or Russian, although additional processing time will be needed for complaints that are not in English. A complaint can be submitted to the Bank GRS through the email grievances@worldbank.org. For information on how to submit complaints to the Bank's Accountability Mechanism, visit https://accountability.worldbank.org.

The complaint must clearly state the adverse impact(s) allegedly caused or likely to be caused by the Bank-supported project. This should be supported by available documentation and correspondence to the extent possible. The complainant may also indicate the desired outcome of the complaint. Finally, the complaint should identify the complainant(s) or assigned representative/s and provide contact details. Complaints submitted via the GRS are promptly reviewed to allow quick attention to Project-related concerns.

Confidential

APPENDIX 1. STRUCTURE OF THE RAP

The content of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

The scope and level of details of the resettlement plan varies depending on the scale and complexity of the resettlement. The plan is based on up-to-date and reliable information on: (a) the proposed resettlement and its impact on displaced persons and other affected groups; (b) legal issues related to resettlement. The resettlement plan covers the following elements, if applicable. If any element is not applicable to the circumstances of the project, it should be noted in the resettlement plan.

1. Description of the project. General description of the project and definition of the project area.
2. Potential impacts. Identification of: (a) components or activities of the project that result to resettlement; (b) areas of impact of such components or activities; (c) alternatives considered to avoid or minimize resettlement; and (d) mechanisms established to minimize resettlement, to all possible extent, during implementation of the project.
3. Objectives. The main objectives of the resettlement program.
4. Socio-economic survey. The results of socio-economic surveys conducted at the early stages of the project preparation with participation of potentially displaced persons, including the results of the census covering as follows:

    vi. the current inhabitants of the affected area to create a base for development of a resettlement program and to exclude the subsequent influx of people claiming compensation and resettlement benefits;
    vii. standard characteristics of affected households, including descriptions of productions, employment and household composition; basic information on livelihoods (including, where appropriate, levels of production and income derived from both formal and informal economic activities) and standard of living (including health status) of the displaced people;
    viii. scale of expected losses — total or partial — assets and the degree of economic resettlement;
    ix. information about vulnerable groups or persons that may require special measures to be applied; and
    x. provisions for regular updating information on the livelihoods and standard of living of affected people so that the most up-to-date information is available at the time of their resettlement.

Other studies describing as follows:

i. land tenure and transfer systems, including the inventory of shared natural resources which people use to receive their livelihoods, non-proprietary use systems (including fishing, grazing or use of forest lots) regulated by locally recognized land distribution mechanisms, and any issues arising from the various land tenure systems in the project area;
ii. models of social interaction in affected communities, including social networks and social support systems, and how they will be affected by the project;
iii. public infrastructure and social services that will be affected;

Confidential

iv. social and cultural characteristics of displaced communities, including descriptions of formal and informal institutions (e.g. community-based organizations, non-governmental organizations) that may be important for consultation strategies and the design and implementation of resettlement activities.

5. Legal framework. The results of the analysis of the legal environment/law covering as follows:

(a) the scope of the right of compulsory land acquisition and the nature of the compensation associated with it, both with regard to the methodology of appraisal and the payment schedule;

(b) applicable legal and administrative procedures, including a description of the remedies available to displaced persons in the judicial process and usual schedules of such procedures, as well as available alternative dispute resolution mechanisms that may be relevant for resettlement under the project;

(c) relevant laws (including customary and traditional law) governing land ownership, asset and loss valuation, compensation and rights to use natural resources; customary personal law related to resettlement; and environmental and social protection laws;

(d) laws and regulations related to agencies responsible for implementation of the resettlement activities;

(e) gaps, if any, between local laws applied to involuntary land acquisition and resettlement and the World Bank's resettlement policy, and mechanisms to address such gaps; and

(f) any legal steps as required to ensure the effective implementation of resettlement activities under the project, including, if necessary, the process of acknowledgment of claims to legitimate land rights, including claims arising from customary law and traditional use.

6. Institutional arrangements. The results of the analysis of the institutional framework covering as follows:
    (a) identification of agencies responsible for resettlement activities and NGOs that can play a role in the implementation of the project;
    (b) assessment of the institutional capacity of such agencies and NGOs; and
    (c) any steps that are proposed to be taken to enhance the institutional capacity of agencies and NGOs responsible for implementation of resettlement.
7. Eligibility/Entitlement. Identification of displaced persons and criteria for determination of their eligibility for compensation and other resettlement benefits, including the relevant cut-off dates.
8. Assessment and compensation of losses. The methodology used to assess losses in order to determine their replacement cost, and a description of the proposed types and levels of compensation in accordance with local law and additional measures that are necessary to achieve the replacement cost of lost assets.
9. Resettlement activities. Description of compensation packages and other resettlement activities that will help each category of eligible displaced persons to achieve the goals set out in the World Bank policies. In addition, resettlement packages shall be compatible with the cultural preferences of displaced persons and prepared in consultation with them.
10. Site selection and preparation. Review of alternative sites for resettlement and clarification on the selected locations covering as follows:
    (a) institutional and technical measures to identify and prepare sites for resettlement which comparable to the advantages of old sites due to combination of productive capacity, local advantages and other factors, with assessment of the time required for acquisition and transfer of land and auxiliary resources;

Confidential

(b) any measures necessary to prevent land speculation or the influx of unauthorized persons to selected locations;
(c) physical resettlement procedures within the framework of the project, including schedules for site preparation and relocation; and
(d) legal measures to regulate the ownership and transfer of land rights to resettlers.

11. Community involvement. Engagement of resettled persons and host communities:
(a) description of the strategy for consultation and participation of resettled persons and host communities in development and implementation of resettlement activities;
(b) summary of the views expressed and how these views were taken into account in the preparation of the resettlement plan;
(c) overview of the alternatives to presented resettlement and choices made by displaced persons regarding the options available to them, including choices related to forms of compensation and resettlement benefits, resettlement as individual and as families or as parts of already existing communities or kindred groups, maintaining existing models of group organization and maintaining access to cultural property (for example, places of worship, pilgrimage centers, cemeteries); and
(d) institutionalized arrangements that displaced persons can use to inform project authorities about their concerns throughout planning and implementation, and measures to ensure adequate representation of vulnerable groups such as ethnic minorities, landless and women.
12. Grievance redress procedures. Accessible and acceptable procedures for resolution by third parties of disputes arising in connection with resettlement; such complaint mechanisms should consider the possibility of judicial protection, dispute resolution mechanisms of communities and traditional dispute resolution mechanisms.
13. Organizational responsibilities. The organizational structure for implementation of resettlement, including identification of agencies responsible for provision of the resettlement measures and services; measures to ensure proper coordination between agencies and jurisdictions involved in the implementation; and any measures (including technical assistance) necessary to strengthen the capacity of executive agencies to develop and implement resettlement measures; provisions on transfer of responsibility to local authorities or relocated persons for management of the facilities and services provided under the project, and transfer of other such responsibilities from the agencies implementing resettlement, if appropriate.
14. Implementation schedule. An implementation schedule covering all resettlement activities from preparation to implementation, including target dates for achieving expected benefits for the displaced and host communities and ending various forms of assistance. The schedule should indicate how resettlement activities are related to the implementation of the entire project.
15. Expenses and budget. Tables with detailed cost estimates for all resettlement activities, including adjustments for inflation, population growth and other unforeseen circumstances; cost schedules; sources of financing; and mechanisms to ensure timely receipt of finances, and financing of resettlement, if applicable, in the areas outside the jurisdiction of implementing agencies.
16. Monitoring and Evaluation. Mechanisms for monitoring of resettlement activities by the implementation agency, supplemented by independent observers, at the discretion of the Bank, to ensure complete and objective information; indicators for monitoring of performance that measure resources, results and outcomes of resettlement activities; participation of displaced persons in the monitoring process; assessment of the impact of

Confidential

resettlement within a reasonable period after completion of all resettlement activities and related development activities; using the results of resettlement monitoring for follow-up actions of the project.

Confidential

APPENDIX 2. STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION WORKSHOPS

A. Goals and participants

Goal: The main goal of the consultations is to inform all stakeholders representing organizations, institutions, non-governmental organizations, communities, farmers and vulnerable groups of the project areas about the results of preliminary environmental studies and actions to minimize land acquisition and damage, assess the impacts of project activities and recommendations on environmental management plans, mitigate possible negative effects of social and environmental impacts, plan for participation of stakeholders in the implementation of the project and monitoring of project activities, and to receive their feedback on such activities. The documents of the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, the Gender Participation Plan and the Grievance Redress Mechanism were discussed.

Attendants: The lists of attendants and photos from the workshops are given below. One workshop was held in the Yulduz-Kristall subproject zone, and two seminars – in the Uzbekistanskaya-Sokin subproject, so as to ensure maximum convenience for invited attendants. The workshops were attended by representatives of various target groups of the Project, representatives of regional and local authorities responsible for environmental and social issues under the Project, specialists from the regional branches of the NEGU, the Department of Land Resources and State Cadaster, the Committee on Ecology and Environmental Protection, regional architectural departments, ministries, representatives of khokimiyats, the department of civil engineering, etc. The consultations were also attended by potentially affected persons (APs) – farmers, peasants, owners of real estate in the buffer zone of future TLs, and residents of makhallas, women, chairmen of makhallas and "maslahatchi" – advisers on women's issues at makhalla committees. The meetings were attended by 65 people in total. The lists of participants are attached hereto.

Data Privacy and Visual Documentation: In compliance with personal data-protection requirements, all participants' contact details have been redacted from the consultation records presented herein. Photographs included in the annexes were taken only after participants had been informed, in advance, of the planned photo/video coverage; no objections were raised.

Confidential

B. Workshops schedule

A brief summary of meetings with stakeholders for the purpose of preparing the Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Region	Venue	Date	Attendants	Number of attendants
Fergana city, Fergana region.	3A Mustakillik St., Fergana-city, Fergana region (Fergana MES)	10.07.2024 10:00 am	Government organizations, makhalla chairmen, affected farmers/peasants and local community	28
Rishtan-city, Fergana region.	14 Rashidani St., Rishtan-city, Fergana region (Rishtan khokimiyat)	10.07.2024 02:00 pm	Government organizations, makhalla chairmen, affected farmers/peasants and local community	19
Andijan-city, Andijan region.	8 Navoi ave., Andijan-city, Andijan region (Andijan MES)	11.07.2024 10:00 am	Government organizations, makhalla chairmen, affected farmers/peasants and local community	18

C. Presentations of environmental assessment and resettlement

During the presentation, the World Bank's approach on selecting the projects with priority to ones having an impact on reducing poverty, and the main objectives of the environmental assessment and Land Acquisition Policy Framework, sources and methods of data collection were explained. The components of the Project were described in the context of the socio-economic problems, according to the Environmental and Social Standards of the World Bank (ESS). Then the results of the surveys describing the situation in the subproject zones in terms of possible positive and negative impacts were presented.

In addition, more general recommendations were highlighted, addressing such concepts as the participatory approach, asset ownership issues, and more. The last part of the presentations was focused on compensation mechanisms, issues of monitoring and evaluation of Project activities, and aspects and levels of information exchange/participation in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan. The questions and suggestions addressed to the environmental assessment group and resettlement specialists were mainly related to the impact of the construction of TLs on the stability of providing electricity to people and businesses, and to issues related to land acquisition. The attendants were informed about the progress of preparation of the Resettlement Policy Framework and compensation mechanisms, which will be implemented during the Project in accordance with the requirements of the World Bank's ESS5 Standard: "Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement".

All presentations and discussions were made in Uzbek.

Confidential

Markaziy Osiyo mintaqasida elektr energiyasi savdosini va bozorlarining o‘zaro bog‘liqligini yaxshilash

EKOLOGIK VA IJTOMOIY BOSHQARUVNING ASOSIY TIZIMI

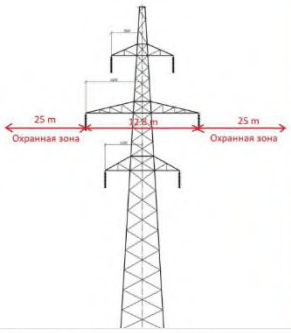
10 Iyul 2024 y.

Ушбу лойиҳада 220 кV линия учун устунлар марказларидан 25 метр икки томонига мухофаза зонаси қўйилади.

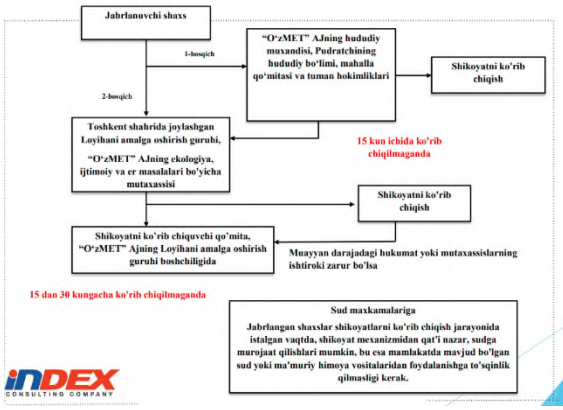
Қурилиш тугагандан сўнг, фермерлар қишлоқ хўжалиги фаолияти билан яна шуғулланишлари мумкин бўлади.

Ўзбекистон Республикаси Вазирлар Маҳкамасининг 1050 Қарори электр тармоғи хўжалиги объектларини муҳофаза қилиш қоидаларини тасдиқлаш тўғрисида.

220 кV кучланишли линиялар учун муҳофаза зоналари электр узатиш ҳаво линиялари бўйлаб – четдаги симлардан, уларнинг оғмаган ҳолатида электр узатиш линиясининг иккала томони бўйлаб 25 метр масофадаги паралель вертикал текисликлар билан чегар
мақони қисми



Shikoyatlarni ko'rib chiqish mexanizmi. 1-Jadval



Confidential

General issues and problems discussed at the public meetings in Fergana, Fergana region.

No.	Questions	Answers
1	What benefits will this Project bring to ordinary residents and the Fergana region as a whole?	The proposed Project is aimed at the comprehensive development and expansion of the regional power market in this region. Upon completion of this project, people will receive reliable electric power supply.
2	Will there be emergencies in winter time after completion of this TL?	After completion of the construction, stable power supply will be provided, which will significantly reduce the number of emergencies in winter.
3	Will the land lots be compensated to the owners during the construction of the TL?	All land lots affected by the construction of power transmission lines will be assessed by an independent appraisal group, after this the owners will receive compensation.
4	Will there be any radiation or other harm to residents living nearby after completion of the TL?	Residents living nearby will not be exposed to negative health effects.

General issues and problems discussed in Rishtan-city, Fergana region.

No.	Questions	Answers
1	What is the length of the planned line in Rishtan out of the total length of the line?	Of the total planned length of the TL of 106 kilometers, 30 kilometers will pass through the city of Rishtan in the Fergana region.
2	What is the width of the buffer zone around the towers?	Within a radius of 30 meters from the towers.
3	What is the approximate length between the towers?	The approximate length between each tower is 200 meters.
4	Why did you choose the 30 meters width of the buffer zone?	State standards established that for 220 kV TLs it should be a strip of 25 meters on each side of the outer conductors of the TLs as the buffer zone. Therefore, the buffer zone from the TL axis is about 31 meters. This is done for the safety of people and structures, so that no one is injured even if the TL tower falls.

Confidential

General issues and problems discussed at the public meetings in Andijan-city, Andijan region.

No.	Questions	Answers
1	What is the project implementation period?	The implementation period of this project is 2024-2026.
2	Why is it necessary to build new towers instead of making the existing line as double-circuit?	Due to increased risks associated with voltage, it was decided to build new high-voltage lines.
3	What material will the cable be made of?	In addition to the standard power transmission cable, a fiber-optic cable will be installed on the power line.

Confidential

D. Photos of public consultations and signed lists of attendants

Photos of public meetings in Fergana, Fergana region.

Confidential

Signed list of attendants of public hearings in Fergana

Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 541 dated 07.09.2020 "ON FURTHER IMPROVEMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT MECHANISM"	The main action plan for the environmental assessment and land acquisition for the construction of an overhead power transmission line in the direction of "Uzbekistan - Paulgon - Fergona - Sokin" substations in the Fergana region PUBLIC HEARING.
O'zbekistonRespublikasiVazirlarMahkamasining 07.09.2020 yildagi "ATROF-MUHITGA TA'SIRNI BAHOLASH MEXANIZMINI YANADA TAKOMILLASHTIRISH TO'G'RISIDA"gi 541-son qarori.	Farg'ona viloyatida "O'zbekiston - Paulg'on - Farg'ona - Sokin" podstansiyalari yo'nalishi bo'ylab havo elektr uzatish liniyasini qurish uchun atrof-muhitni baholash va yer olish bo'yicha asosiy harakatlar rejasi JAMOATCHILIK ESHITUVI.

"O'zbekiston milliy elektr tarmoqlari" AJ томонидан
(буюртмачининг номи)
Farg'ona viloyati, Farg'ona shahri, Mustaqillikko'ch., "UzMET" худудида
(обьект манзили)
"O'zbekiston - Paulg'on - Farg'ona - Sokin" podstansiyalari yo'nalishi bo'ylab havo elektr uzatish liniyasini qurish
(фаолият тури)
bo'yicha o'tkazilgan jamoatchilik nazorati (eshituvi)

PROTOKOLI

"10" iyul 2024 y. Fargonaviloyati, Farg'onashahri, Mustaqillikko'ch., "UzMET".
(вилоят, туман, МФЙ)

Manzil (Address) Farg'ona viloyati, Farg'ona shahri, Mustaqillik ko'chasi. 3A. "UzMET" AJ.
Tadbir sanasi va vaqti (Date and time of the event):10 iyul 2024 y. Soat 10:00
Ommaviy muhokamalar shakli (Form of public discussion):Taqdimot shaklida jamoatchilik eshituvlari (public hearings in the form of a presentation).
Jamoatchilik muhokamasi mavzusi (Topic of public discussion):
"O'zbekiston - Paulg'on - Farg'ona - Sokin" podstansiyalari yo'nalishi bo'ylab havo elektr uzatish liniyasini qurish uchun atrof-muhitni baholash va yer olish bo'yicha asosiy harakatlar rejasi.
(The main action plan for environmental assessment and land acquisition for the construction of an overhead power transmission line along the route of "Uzbekistan - Paulgon - Fergona - Sokin" substations)

Taklifetilayotganfaoliyatningmagsadivaijobiytomonlari (Purpose and positive aspects of the proposed activity):

- HavoliniyalariningqurilishiFarg'onavodiysidaelektrta'minotinisezilarlidarajada yaxshilaydi. Bu shunianglatadiki, elektrta'minotidagiuzilishlarvauzilishlarkamroqbo'ladi. Ishonchlielektrta'minotikorxonavamuassasalarningfarovonhayotivabarqarorishla shiuchunasosdir. (The construction of overhead lines will significantly improve electricity supply in the Fergana Valley. This means fewer power outages and outages. Reliable electricity supply is the basis for the prosperous life and stable operation of enterprises and institutions.)
- Barqarorvaishonchlielektrta'minotiqishloqxo'jaligidairrigatsiyatizimlari, jarayonlarnimexanizatsiyalashkabizamonaviytexnologiyalardanyanadasamaralif oydalanishimkoniniberadi.(Stable and reliable electricity supply allows more effective use of modern technologies such as irrigation systems and process mechanization in agriculture.)
- Barqarorelektrta'minotiuylar, maktablar, shifoxonalarvaboshqadavlatmuassasalarida, ishlashsifatiniyaxshilaydi. Bu

Confidential

mintaqadagihayotsifatiningumumiyyaxshilanishigaolibkeladi. (Stable electricity supply improves the quality of work in homes, schools, hospitals and other public institutions. This will lead to an overall improvement in the quality of life in the region)

Jamoattinglovlarinio'tkazishuchunasos (The basis for holding public hearings):

- O'zbekistonRespublikasiPrezidentining 2023-yil 28-sentyabr "energetikasohasiniislohqilishningnavbatdagibosqichiniamalgaoshirishchora-tadbirlarito'g'risida "gi PF-166-son qarori. (Resolution No. PF-166 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 28, 2023 "On measures to implement the next stage of energy sector reform".)
- O'zbekistonRespublikasivaJahonbankio'rtasidagihamkorlikstrategiyasi. (Cooperation strategy between the Republic of Uzbekistan and the World Bank)

Buyurtmachi (Customer): «O'zbekistonmilliyelektrtarmoqlari» AJ. Manzil: Toshkent shahri, 100084, Yunusobodtumani, Osiyoko'chasi, 42-uy.

Jamoatchilikmuhokamalaridaqatnashganlarro'yxati (List of participants in public discussions):

FamiliyasiIsmiOtasainingismi (Surname First name Father's name)	Ijtimoiymavqevatelefonraqami (Social status and phone number)	Imzo (Signature)
"O 'zbekiston milliy elektr tarmoqlari " AJ "Uzbekistan National Electric Networks" JSC		
«INDEX CONSULTING COMPANY»MCHJ «INDEX CONSULTING COMPANY» LLC		
Шарипова Д.А	[redacted]	
Самандаров З.А.	[redacted]	
Кононенко А.С.	[redacted]	
Ядгаров Х.Ш.	[redacted]	
Бахтиярова К.А.	[redacted]	
Tuman ekologik inspeksiyasi vakili Representative of the district environmental inspection		

Confidential

1. Ж. Султонкўзиев	[redacted]	
2.		
Farg'ona shahriHokimiyat vakillari: **Representatives of Fergana city authorities:**		
1.		
2.		
3.		
Ob'ekt yaqinida yashovchi aholi: **Residents living near the object:**		
1. Ахунжонов Ж. Ж.	[redacted]	
2. Абдуқаюмов Б. У.		
3. Маматқулова Ж. Т.		
4. Ахмаджонов А. Н.		
5. Олимов Олимжон		
6. Абдуғофиров Нодирбек		
7.		
8.		
9.		

Confidential

Jamoatchilik muhokamalarida qatnashganlar ro'yxati:

10. Ҳасанбаров Ҳилол Ашировович	РҲ ва ЖСҚ техниги	
11. Ганиева Мухаббат Камаловна	Ф	
12. Исмоилова Разия Абдурахмоновна	СҲ 93	
13. Юнусова Дилфуза Махсад қизи	Д 5(	
14. Хайитов Ғ. Ғулом Хотамович	ю 9	
15. Муҳаммаджонов Сарвардбек Алишер ўғли	Ю. 9	
16. Сулейманова Малика Ибрагимовна	9 ом	
17. Бабаева Дилфуза Эргашевна	ИЙ сле 91	
18. Сиратдинова Дилфуза Сиратдин қизи	Э 93	
19. Кенатова Леокадия Алексеевна	93	
20. Баходирхонова Ловиза Ахмедовна	К 93	
21. Тиллаходжаева Гулнора Маруфжановна	д 9	
22. Пак Ольга Николаевна	Ве 98	
23. Пулатходжа Ирода Бахтиёровна	93	
24. Хомидов Ориптон Обидхон ўғли	РХ 91	

Confidential

25. Хусайборшеф Б Абдинаббарович	РЗ [redacted]	
26. Xolboyel Azimjon Uchqunbek o'g'li	ДТВ [redacted] 93.0	
27. Каримов Мирзарахмон	ДТВ [redacted] 93	
28. Ғаффоров Ахмаджон	ЭУЛ [redacted] 93.8	
29. Мадрахимов М	Зон [redacted] 93,	
30. Жуманазаров Ш	Ғ [redacted] 93	
31.		
32.		
33.		
34		
35.		

Confidential

Photos of public meetings in Rishtan-city, Fergana region.

Confidential

Signed list of attendants of public hearings in Rishtan-city, Fergana region.

Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 541 dated 07.09.2020 "ON FURTHER IMPROVEMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT MECHANISM"	The main action plan for the environmental assessment and land acquisition for the construction of an overhead power transmission line in the direction of "Uzbekistan - Paulgon - Fergona - Sokin" substations in the Fergana region PUBLIC HEARING.
O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 07.09.2020 yildagi "ATROF-MUHITGA TA'SIRNI BAHOLASH MEXANIZMINI YANADA TAKOMILLASHTIRISH TO'G'RISIDA"gi 541-son qarori.	Farg'ona viloyatida "O'zbekiston - Paulg'on - Farg'ona - Sokin" podstansiyalari yo'nalishi bo'ylab havo elektr uzatish liniyasini qurish uchun atrof-muhitni baholash va yer olish bo'yicha asosiy harakatlar rejasi JAMOATCHILIK ESHITUVI.

"O'zbekiston milliy elektr tarmoqlari"AJтомонидан
(буюртмачининг номи)
Farg'ona viloyati, Rishton tumani, Rishton hokimiyatихудудида
(обьект манзили)
"O'zbekiston - Paulg'on - Farg'ona - Sokin" podstansiyalari yo'nalishi bo'ylab havo elektr uzatish liniyasini qurish
(фаолият тури)
bo'yicha o'tkazilgan jamoatchilik nazorati (eshituvi)

PROTOKOLI
"10" iyul 2024 y.Fargona viloyati, Rishtom tumani, Rishton hokimiyati.
(вилоят, туман, МФЙ)

Manzil (Address) Farg'ona viloyati, Rishton shaharchasi, B.Roshidoniy ko'chasi 14 uy. Rishton tumani hokimligi.
Tadbir sanasi va vaqti (Date and time of the event): 10 iyul 2024 y. Soat 14:00
Ommaviy muhokamalar shakli (Form of public discussion): Taqdimot shaklida jamoatchilik eshituvlari (public hearings in the form of a presentation).
Jamoatchilik muhokamasi mavzusi (Topic of public discussion):
"O'zbekiston - Paulg'on - Farg'ona - Sokin" podstansiyalari yo'nalishi bo'ylab havo elektr uzatish liniyasini qurish uchun atrof-muhitni baholash va yer olish bo'yicha asosiy harakatlar rejasi.
(The main action plan for environmental assessment and land acquisition for the construction of an overhead power transmission line along the route of "Uzbekistan - Paulgon - Fergona - Sokin" substations)

Taklif etilayotgan faoliyatning magsadi va ijobiy tomonlari (Purpose and positive aspects of the proposed activity):

- Havo liniyalarining qurilishi Farg'ona vodiysida elektr ta'minotini sezilarli darajada yaxshilaydi. Bu shuni anglatadiki, elektr ta'minotidagi uzilishlar va uzilishlar kamroq bo'ladi. Ishonchli elektr ta'minoti korxona va muassasalarning farovon hayoti va barqaror ishlashi uchun asosdir. (The construction of overhead lines will significantly improve electricity supply in the Fergana Valley. This means fewer power outages and outages. Reliable electricity supply is the basis for the prosperous life and stable operation of enterprises and institutions.)
- Barqaror va ishonchli elektr ta'minoti qishloq xo'jaligida irrigatsiya tizimlari, jarayonlarni mexanizatsiyalash kabi zamonaviy texnologiyalardan yanada samarali foydalanish imkonini beradi.(Stable and reliable electricity supply allows more effective use of modern technologies such as irrigation systems and process mechanization in agriculture.)
- Barqaror elektr ta'minoti uylar, maktablar, shifoxonalar va boshqa davlat muassasalarida, ishlash sifatini yaxshilaydi. Bu mintaqadagi hayot sifatining

Confidential

umumiy yaxshilanishiga olib keladi. (Stable electricity supply improves the quality of work in homes, schools, hospitals and other public institutions. This will lead to an overall improvement in the quality of life in the region)

Jamoat tinglovlarini o'tkazish uchun asos (The basis for holding public hearings):

- O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2023-yil 28-sentyabr "energetika sohasini isloh qilishning navbatdagi bosqichini amalga oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida "gi PF-166-son qarori. (Resolution No. PF-166 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 28, 2023 "On measures to implement the next stage of energy sector reform".)
- O'zbekiston Respublikasi va Jahon banki o'rtasidagi hamkorlik strategiyasi. (Cooperation strategy between the Republic of Uzbekistan and the World Bank)

Buyurtmachi (Customer): «O'zbekiston milliy elektr tarmoqlari» AJ. Manzil: Toshkent shahri, 100084, Yunusobod tumani, Osiyo ko'chasi, 42-uy.

Jamoatchilik muhokamalarida qatnashganlar ro'yxati (List of participants in public discussions):

Familiyasi Ismi Otasaining ismi (Surname First name Father's name)	Ijtimoiy mavqe va telefon raqami (Social status and phone number)	Imzo (Signature)
"O 'zbekiston milliy elektr tarmoqlari " AJ "Uzbekistan National Electric Networks" JSC		
«INDEX CONSULTING COMPANY»MCHJ «INDEX CONSULTING COMPANY» LLC		
Шарипова З.А	Специалист по ООС +998	
Самандаров З.А.	+99	
Кононенко А.С.	+99	
Якубов Х.Ш.	+99	
Бахтиярова К.А	+99	
Туман ekologik inspeksiyasi vakili Representative of the district environmental inspection		

Confidential

1.		
2.		
Farg'ona shahriHokimiyat vakillari: Representatives of Fergana city authorities:		
1.		
2.		
3.		
Ob'ekt yaqinida yashovchi aholi: Residents living near the object:		
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		

Confidential

10.	Ургибоев Фурқат Назаржонович		
11.	Рахимов Комолиддин Мукиддин ўғли		
12.	Вохидов Ҳабибжон Вохидович		
13.	Ходжаназаров Шухрат Насриддинович		
14.	Хасанбоев Анвар Ғаффорович		
15.	Юсупов Фаридун Козикжонович		
16.	Ҳайдаров Бекзод Ғайратжон ўғли		
17.	Жиянов Дилшод Сойибович		
18.	Қўшбоев Сарвар Муҳаммаралиевич		
19.	Бобиев Хилолиддин Ортиқбоевич		
20.			
21.			
22.			
23.			
24.			

Confidential

Photos of public meetings in Andijan-city, Andijan region.

Confidential

Signed list of attendants of public hearings in Andijan-city

Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 541 dated 07.09.2020 "ON FURTHER IMPROVEMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT MECHANISM"	The main action plan for the environmental assessment and land acquisition for the construction of an overhead power transmission line in the direction of "Uzbekistan - Paulgon - Fergona - Sokin" substations in the Fergana region PUBLIC HEARING.
O'zbekistonRespublikasiVazirlarMahkamasining 07.09.2020 yildagi "ATROF-MUHITGA TA'SIRNI BAHOLASH MEXANIZMINI YANADA TAKOMILLASHTIRISH TO'G'RISIDA"gi 541-son qarori.	Farg'ona viloyatida "O'zbekiston - Paulg'on - Farg'ona - Sokin" podstansiyalari yo'nalishi bo'ylab havo elektr uzatish liniyasini qurish uchun atrof-muhitni baholash va yer olish bo'yicha asosiy harakatlar rejasi JAMOATCHILIK ESHITUVI.

"O'zbekiston milliy elektr tarmoqlari" AJтомонидан
(буюртмачининг номи)
Andijon viloyati, Andijon shahri, Navoiy ko'chasi, "UzMET"худудида
(обьект манзили)
Andijon viloyatida "Yulduz" podstansiyasiyo'nalishi bo'ylab havo elektr uzatish liniyasini qurish
(фаолият тури)
bo'yicha o'tkazilgan jamoatchilik nazorati (eshituvi)

PROTOKOLI

"11" iyul 2024 y.Andijon viloyati, Andijon shahri, Navoiy ko'chasi, "UzMET" AJ.
(вилоят, туман, МФЙ)

Manzil (Address) Andijon viloyati, Andijon shahri, Navoiy ko'chasi, 8. "UzMET" AJ.
Tadbir sanasi va vaqti (Date and time of the event):11 iyul 2024 y. Soat 11:30
Ommaviy muhokamalar shakli (Form of public discussion):Taqdimot shaklida jamoatchilik eshituvlari (public hearings in the form of a presentation).
Jamoatchilik muhokamasi mavzusi (Topic of public discussion):
"Yulduz" podstansiyasi yo'nalishi bo'ylab havo elektr uzatish liniyasini qurishuchun atrof-muhitni baholash va yer olish bo'yicha asosiy harakatlar rejasi.
(Basic action plan for environmental assessment and land acquisition for the construction of an overhead power line in the direction of the "Yulduz" substation)

Taklifetilayotganfaoliyatningmagsadivaijobiytomonlari (Purpose and positive aspects of the proposed activity):

- HavoliniyalariningqurilishiFarg'onavodiysidaelektrta'minotinisezilarlidarajada yaxshilaydi. Bu shunianglatadiki, elektrta'minotidagiuzilishlarvauzilishlarkamroqbo'ladi. Ishonchlielektrta'minotikorxonavamuassasalarningfarovonhayotivabarqarorishlashiuchunasosdir. (The construction of overhead lines will significantly improve electricity supply in the Fergana Valley. This means fewer power outages and outages. Reliable electricity supply is the basis for the prosperous life and stable operation of enterprises and institutions.)
- Barqarorvaishonchlielektrta'minotiqishloqxo'jaligidairrigatsiyatizimlari, jarayonlarnimexanizatsiyalashkabizamonaviytexnologiyalardanyanadasamaralif oydalanishimkoniniberadi.(Stable and reliable electricity supply allows more effective use of modern technologies such as irrigation systems and process mechanization in agriculture.)
- Barqarorelektrta'minotiuylar, maktablar, shifoxonalarvaboshqadavlatmuassasalarida, ishlashsifatiniyaxshilaydi. Bu mintaqadagihayotsifatiningumumiyyaxshilanishigaolibkeladi. (Stable electricity supply improves the quality of work in homes, schools, hospitals and other

Confidential

public institutions. This will lead to an overall improvement in the quality of life in the region)

Jamoattinglovlarinio'tkazishuchunasos (The basis for holding public hearings):

- O'zbekistonRespublikasiPrezidentining 2023-yil 28-sentyabr "energetikasohasiniislohqilishningnavbatdagibosqichiniamalgaoshirishchora-tadbirlarito'g'risida "gi PF-166-son qarori. (Resolution No. PF-166 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 28, 2023 "On measures to implement the next stage of energy sector reform".)
- O'zbekistonRespublikasivaJahonbankio'rtasidagihamkorlikstrategiyasi. (Cooperation strategy between the Republic of Uzbekistan and the World Bank)

Buyurtmachi (Customer): «O'zbekistonmilliyelektrtarmoqlari» AJ. Manzil: Toshkent shahri, 100084, Yunusobodtumani, Osiyoko'chasi, 42-uy.

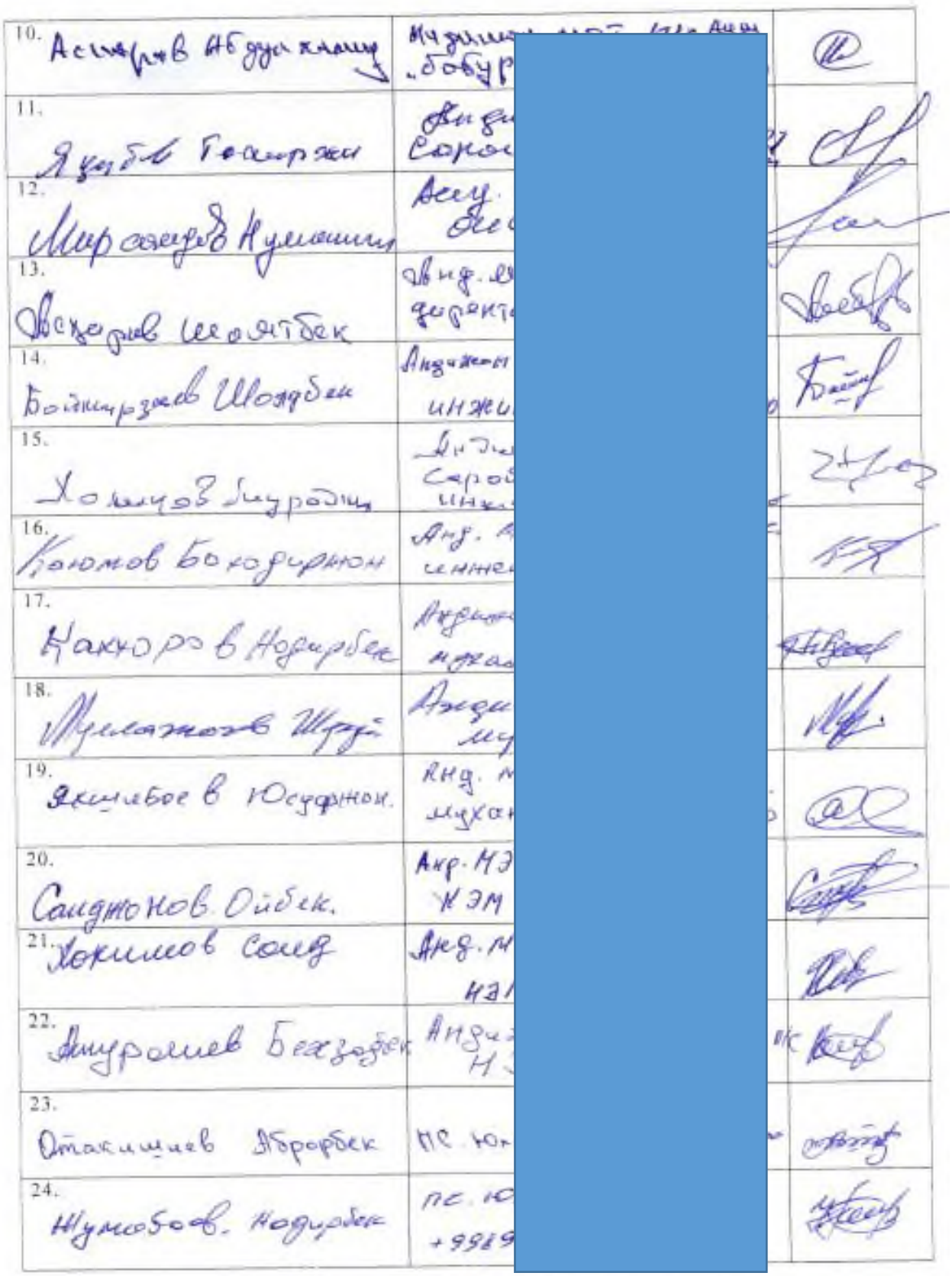
Jamoatchilikeshituviqatnashganlarro'yxati (List of participants in public discussions):

FamiliyasiIsmiOtasainingismi (Surname First name Father's name)	Ijtimoiymavqevatelefonraqami (Social status and phone number)	Imzo (Signature)
"O 'zbekiston milliy elektr tarmoqlari " AJ "Uzbekistan National Electric Networks" JSC		
«INDEX CONSULTING COMPANY»MCHJ «INDEX CONSULTING COMPANY» LLC		
Шамилова Э.А.	[redacted]	
Самандаров З.	[redacted]	
Кононенко А.С	[redacted]	
Якубов Х.Ш.	[redacted]	
Бахтиярова К.А.	[redacted]	
Tuman ekologik inspeksiyasi vakili Representative of the district environmental inspection		

Confidential

1. Рахимов Толибжон	Ўрмонхўжалиги [redacted]	
2.		
Andijon shahriHokimiyat vakillari: Representatives of Andijan city authorities:		
1.		
2.		
3.		
Ob'ekt yaqinida yashovchi aholi: Residents living near the object:		
1. Абубакиров Хожимурод	+99 [redacted]	
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		

Confidential



Confidential

25. Арнаболв Тулкинжон	90 [redacted] п/с ин... р-н, кат. ...ул.	
26.		
27.		
28.		
29.		
30.		
31.		
32.		
33.		
34		
35.		

Confidential

APPENDIX 3: CONTACTS OF POTENTIALLY AFFECTED PERSONS WHO PARTICIPATED THE CONSULTATIONS DURING THE PREPARATION OF THE RPF

Confidential information that is not intended for public disclosure. Submitted to the NEGU in the form of a separate document.