

Social Due Diligence Report

April 2020

KGZ: Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation Corridor 3 (Bishkek–Osh Road) Improvement Project, Phase 4 Relocation of Utilities

Prepared by the Ministry of Transport and Roads of the Kyrgyz Republic in consortium with EPTISA Servicios De Ingeniería S.L., Eptisa Muhendislik, and RAM Engineering.

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THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC



MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND ROADS

KGZ: CAREC CORRIDOR 3 (BISHKEK-OSH ROAD) IMPROVEMENT PROJECT, PHASE 4



SOCIAL DUE DILLIGENCE REPORT ON RELOCATION OF UTILITIES Bishkek March 2020

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ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
AH	–	Affected household
DP	–	Displaced people
CAREC	–	Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation
COI	–	Corridor of impact
DMS	–	Detailed Measurement Survey
EA	–	Executing Agency
GRG	–	Grievance Redress Group
GRM	–	Grievance Redress Mechanism
IOL	–	Inventory of Loss
IPIG	–	Investment Project Implementation Group
LAR	–	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
LARP	-	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan
LPC	–	Local Point of Contact
MOF	–	Ministry of Finance
MOTR	–	Ministry of Transport and Roads
RMS	–	Road Management Services (MOTR unit at Oblast level)
RMU	–	Road Maintenance Unit (lowest MOTR unit at Rayon level)
ROW	–	Right of Way
SDDR	-	Social Due Diligence Report
SES	–	Socio Economic Survey
TORs	–	Terms of Reference

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(As on March 31, 2020)

USD 1 = KGS 72.900

(<https://www1.oanda.com/currency/converter/>)

GLOSSARY

Ail Aymak	Administrative and territorial unit consisting of one or several villages where the local community executes local governance according to the Constitution and Laws of the Kyrgyz Republic.
Displaced Persons (DP)	'In the context of involuntary resettlement, displaced persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.' (ADB SPS 2009)
Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)	With the aid of the approved detailed engineering design, this activity involves the finalization and/or validation of the results of the inventory of losses (IOL), severity of impacts, and list of DPs. The final cost of resettlement can be determined following completion of the DMS.
Compensation	Payment in cash or in kind to replace losses of lands, housing, income and other assets caused by the Sub-Project. All compensation is based on the principle of replacement cost, which is the method of valuing assets to replace the loss at current market rates, plus any transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration and titling costs.
Cut-off Date	Means the date of issuance of the Government Decree No 182-p dated on 26 May, 2014, on suspension of all activities (constructions, reconstructions of any structures and allocation of land for any purpose) within 32 m from each side of the road. The APs will be informed of the cut-off date, and any people who settle in the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation and assistance under the project.
Entitlements	Refers to a range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration support, transfer assistance, income substitution, relocation support, etc. which are due to the DPs, depending on the type and severity of their losses, to restore their economic and social base.
Eligibility	Means any person who has settled in the Project area before the cut-off date that suffers from (i) loss of shelter, (ii) loss of assets or ability to access such assets, permanently or temporarily, or (iii) loss of income sources or livelihood, regardless of relocation will be entitled to compensation and/or assistance.
Income Restoration	This is the re-establishment of sources of income and livelihood of the affected households.
Income Restoration Program	A program designed with various activities that aim to support affected persons to recover their income / livelihood to pre-Sub-Project levels. The program is designed to address the specific needs of the affected persons based on the SE survey and consultations.
Inventory of Losses (IOL)	This is the process where all fixed assets (i.e., lands used for residence, commerce, agriculture; dwelling units; kiosks, stalls and shops; secondary structures, such as fences, gates, trees etc. with commercial value and sources of income and livelihood inside the Project right-of-way (Project area) are identified, measured, their owners identified, their exact location determined, and their replacement costs calculated. Additionally, the severity of impact to the affected assets and the severity of impact to the livelihood and productive capacity of APs will be determined.
Land Acquisition	Refers to the process whereby an individual, household, firm or private institution is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land it owns or possesses to the ownership and possession of that agency for public purposes in return for

	compensation at replacement costs.
Rehabilitation	This refers to additional support provided to APs losing productive assets, incomes, employment or sources of living, to supplement payment of compensation for acquired assets, in order to achieve, at a minimum, full restoration of living standards and quality of life.
Relocation	This is the physical relocation of an AP from her/his pre-Sub-Project place of residence and/or business.
Replacement cost	The calculation of full replacement cost will be based on the following elements: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any.
Replacement Cost Study	This refers to the process involved in determining replacement costs of affected assets based on empirical data.
Resettlement	This includes all measures taken to mitigate all adverse impacts of a Sub-Project on AP property and/or livelihoods, including compensation, relocation (where relevant), and rehabilitation as needed.
Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP)	This is a time-bound action plan with budget setting out compensation and resettlement strategies, objectives, entitlement, actions, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation.
Severely Affected Household	This refers to affected households who will (i) lose 10% or more of their total productive land and/or assets, (ii) have to relocate; and/or (iii) lose 10% or more of their total income sources due to the Sub-Project.
Vulnerable Groups	These are distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being further marginalized by the effects of resettlement and specifically include: (i) female headed households with dependents, (ii) disabled household heads, (iii) households falling under the generally accepted indicator for poverty, (iv) households children and the elderly who are landless and with no other means of support, and (v) landless households, (vi) indigenous people or ethnic minorities.

1. PROJECT STATUS

1. The Government of Kyrgyz Republic under the Central Asia Regional Cooperation Corridor 3 (Bishkek-Osh Road) Improvement Project, Phase 4 (the Project)¹ will rehabilitate 52.5 km of Bishkek-Osh Road from Bishkek to Kara Balta. The project is financed by Asian Development Bank (ADB). The Ministry of Transport and Roads of Kyrgyz Republic (MOTR) is Executing Agency, Investment Project Implementation Group of MOTR (IPIG) is Implementing Agency and EPTISA Servicios De Ingenieria S.L. Eptisa Muhendislik and RAM Engineering (Supervision Consultant) is responsible for construction supervision..

Currently, civil works for the 45.1 km are ongoing. The government is considering to complete the rehabilitation and upgrading of the remaining 7.4 km section. Extension of the project is under discussion.

2. The Bishkek – Kara Balta Road section is located between km 8.5 and km 61 of the Bishkek – Osh Road. The section starts at the end of the administrative border of Bishkek City at road km 9 and traverses three (out of eight) districts of Chui Rayon, Sokuluk, Moskovsky and Jayil. (Figures 1 and 2) The road design envisaged a six-lane road between km 9 and km 21, narrowing to four lanes at places where enlargement to six lanes was not feasible. The road proceeds westward to the eastern boarder of Kara Balta, passing through a number of smaller settlements interspersed by agricultural fields with two or three-lane carriageways. The villages along the road merge into a relatively continuous ribbon along the roadway. At km 61, the Bishkek-Osh Road turns south at a roundabout, which marks the end of the road proposed for rehabilitation. Figures 1 and 2 show the Project location in Chui region and three Project districts (Rayons).

Figure 1-1: Project Location Map Bishkek-Osh Road (Bishkek-Kara Balta Section)



3. The project is classified for Involuntary Resettlement as category A in accordance with requirements of ADB SPS and OM F1. The draft land acquisition and resettlement plan (LARP) was prepared in 2013 and updated in 2016 in accordance with the detailed design of the project. The LARP for Bishkek-Kara Balta Section of Bishkek-Osh Road (km 8,5 – km 61) has been approved by ADB and the Kyrgyz Government, endorsed by the Governmental Ordinance dated 14 April 2017, and disclosed on IPIG and ADB² websites.

¹ The project became effective on 17 June 2014

² <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/project-document/191736/45169-001-rp-05.pdf>

4. To facilitate effective LARP implementation and the commencement of physical works, the Project road was divided into three Sections. Section 1 does not involve any resettlement. The LARP for Section 2 (km 15,9 – km 61) was implemented and LARP Implementation Monitoring Report was disclosed in April 2018. The road corridor was handed over to the Contractor. Construction works started in early May, 2018 and implemented by 45% as of the time of preparation of this report. LARP implementation for Section 3 (km 8,5 – km 15,9) is postponed due to the Contractor bidding process.

5. During LARP preparation and implementation all possible efforts have been made to minimize the resettlement impacts along the road section by changing the technical design. The technical and social safeguard teams worked together to minimize the impact where feasible. The Supervision Consultant reviewed each road section to identify locations where impact could be minimized. At some sections with significant impact, the alignment of the main carriageway was reoriented to minimize the impact. The same approach is adopted for the ongoing relocation of utilities which was not covered by LARP approved and implemented.

Objective and Scope of the Social Safeguards Due Diligence

6. The main objective of the social safeguards due diligence (SSDD) is to identify the Project impacts (if any) due to relocation of public utilities, including economically or/and physically displaced persons (DPs) and propose mitigation measures, if needed. This social safeguards due diligence report (SSDDR) complies with the relevant laws of the Kyrgyz Republic and the requirements of ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009. The DDR has been prepared to: (i) confirm the absence of LAR impacts or necessity of preparing LARP; (ii) define and mitigate any impacts caused by the relocation of public utilities and (ii) ensure overall compliance with the ADB's SPS (2009) requirements.

2 DUE DILIGENCE ON LAND ACQUISITION AND INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT

2.1 Scope of Utility Relocation

7. As described, the Project involves road rehabilitation and other activities related to the road construction such as relocation of utilities located under and/or along the road. During the preparation of the Detailed Design, some of the utilities were included in the design. However, some utilities remained, mostly due to lack of information about locations of some utilities or illegally placed utilities, to be identified and relocated during the Project implementation stage.

8. The following utilities found along the Project road (Table 2-2) that need to be relocated at some locations are:

- Underground telephone cables;
- Internet providers' cables;
- Water pipes;
- Sewerage pipes;
- Electricity poles.

9. The works on relocation of utilities are done by the Subcontractors. They are the most qualified and have the professional resources to relocate the utilities and mostly have a comprehensive information about the location of the utilities. The activities are done together with the Ayil Okmotu representatives, representatives of utility owners as Rayon Electric Service (RES), KyrgyzTelecom and other Project parties including the Contractor, Subcontractors and Supervision Consultant.

10. For this Project the following Subcontractors carry out works on relocation of public utilities:

Table 2-1: Subcontractors Responsible for Relocation of Particular Facilities

№	Subcontractor Company	Type of Work
1	Maksat	Electricity poles, water pipes
2	Intel Service	Underground cables, communication poles
3	Telstroy	Underground cables, communication poles

11. The following schemes/drawings present typical utilities and the plan for their relocation.

Figure 2-1: Relocation of Water Pipes

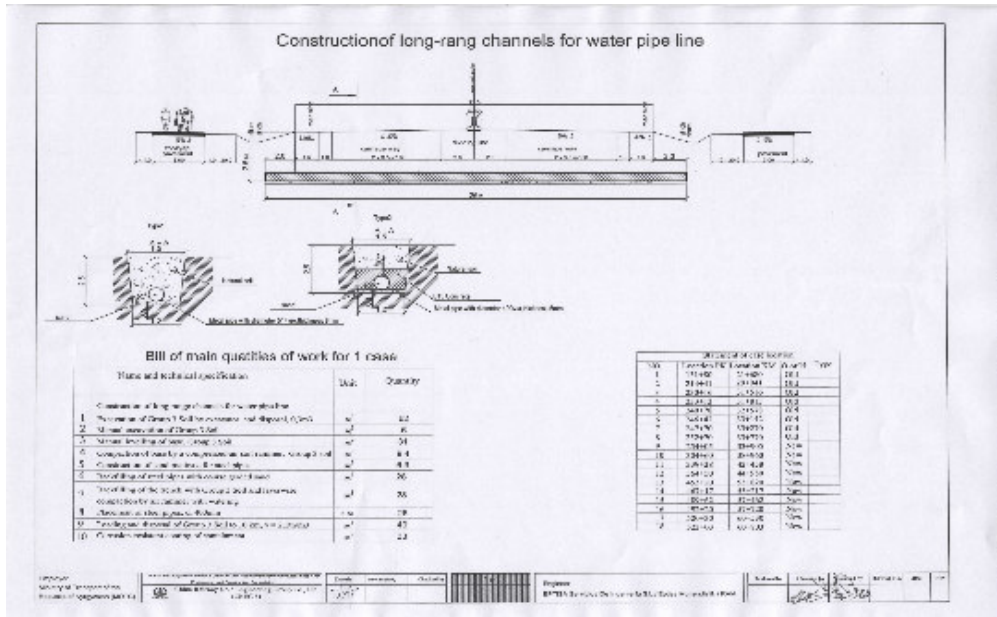


Figure 2-2: Installation of Street Lights

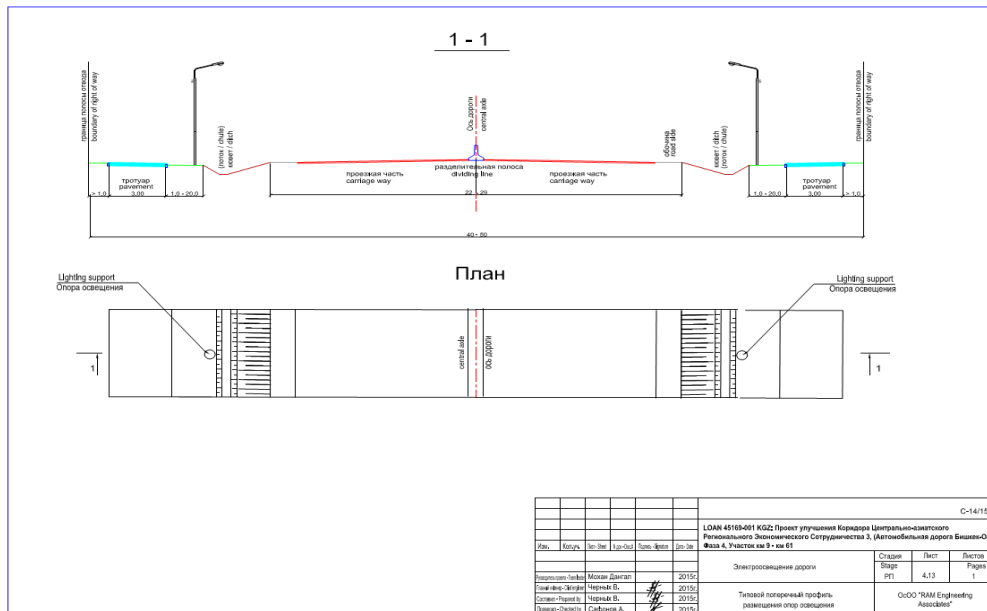


Figure 2-3: Plan for Relocation of Underground Communication Cables in Alexandrovka

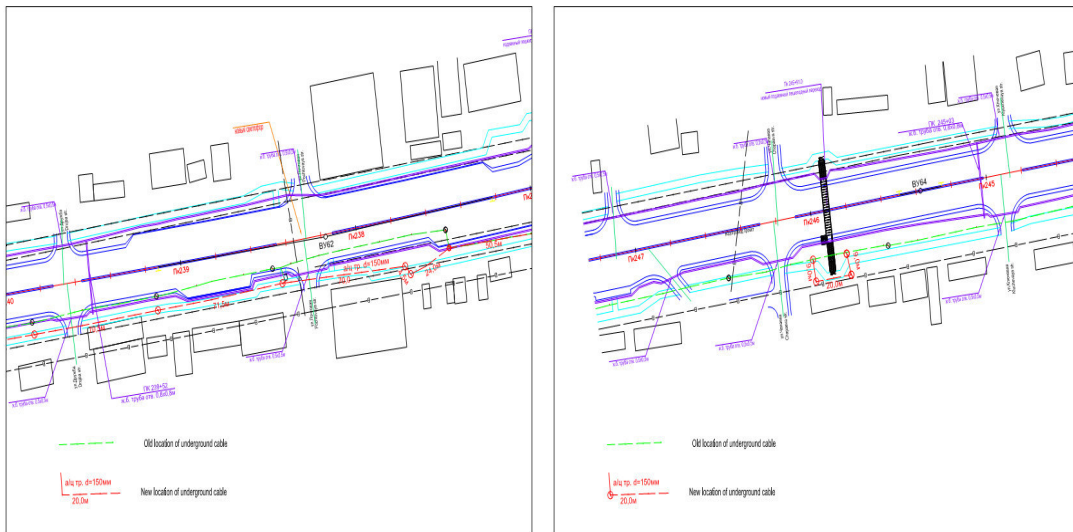


Figure 2-4: Placing the Concrete Tubes for the Underground Communication Cables



Note: More photographs on relocating utilities are given in Annex 2-1

12. All electrical mounting works on installation of lighting and replacement of electric poles are carried out in accordance with the requirements of Construction Norms And Specifications (СНИП) 23-05-95 "Daylight and artificial lighting; instructions for the design of external lighting in cities, towns and rural localities; Manuals for the design of overhead power transmission line with a voltage of 0.38 KV with insulated cables, made in accordance with the requirements of the Electrical Installation Regulations (ПУЭ-99)".

13. Installation of lighting poles as shown in the model plan will be carried out within the right-of-way on the edge of the road shoulder. Replacement and relocation of existing electric poles to new ones will be carried out within the boundaries of state-owned land in compliance with the above requirements.
14. Relocation of water supply networks is carried out in accordance with the requirements of Construction Norms and Specifications (СНИП) 2.04.02-84 "Water Supply. Outdoor networks and structures"; as well as in agreement with all necessary agencies and authorities. The relocation of sewage will be carried out in accordance with the requirements of Construction Norms and Specifications (СНИП) 2.04.03-85 "Sewerage. Outdoor networks and structures".
15. Relocation of communication lines and the Internet is carried out within right-of-way of the project road and is carried out on the basis of Industry-Specific Construction Standards (BCH) 333-93 "Design instructions of wired communications and postal communications", Industry-Specific Construction Standards (BCH) 015-89 "Construction of main and field pipelines communication lines and power transmission", Industry-Specific Construction Standards (BCH)116-93 "Instructions for the design of communication cable line structures".
16. Relocation of the above-mentioned networks will be carried out within the right of way and will require laying the networks in a trench one meter wide and more than one meter deep.
17. The table 2-2 below provides summarized information on types and current status of relocation of the public utilities.

2.2 Due Diligence Procedure

18. As the relocation of public utilities was not covered by the LARP prepared and implemented for the Bishkek-Kara Balta Section of Bishkek-Osh Road (km 8.5 – km 61), information on the utilities relocation is included, on an ongoing basis, in Contractor's and Supervision Consultant's monthly and quarterly reports. In addition, this Due Diligence was carried out from February to March 2020 by the social safeguards specialists together with the Contractor's engineers and representatives of the local authorities and Gosregister. The technical study is complemented with analysis of types and volumes for the planned work under the contract for subcontractors, information about the site where the utilities needed to be relocated and cartographic data of the Gosregister and local authorities on the location of land plots and utilities along the Project road.
19. This DDR is based on the review of the Supervision Consultant's and Contractor's monthly and quarterly reports, Project social safeguards monitoring reports, Project technical documents including types and volumes for the planned works under the contract, information about the site, cartographic data of the Gosregister and local authorities about the location of land plots along the project road, regular on-site monitoring of the project implementation, detailed analysis of the grievances and enquiries recorded by the Project, consultations with stakeholders and wider Project communities.
20. The detailed field surveys were conducted together with engineers and representatives of local authorities and Gosregister and in order to check and confirm that the utilities relocation related activities are carried out on the public land and within the RoW and does not trigger the LAR impacts (neither permanent nor temporary).

Table 2-2: Summary Information on Relocation of Public Utilities as of 31 March 2020

Rayon	Type of the utilities	Location KM	Length/number	Current status	Impact outside the acquired land (i.e. no impact, impact on land, trees, structures...)	Remarks
Zhayil	Underground cables	KM55+549	≤ 10m	Completed	No impact	
	Underground cables	KM55+549	≤ 10m	Completed	No impact	
	Underground cables	KM55+500	≤ 10m	Completed	No impact	
	Underground cables	KM57+190	≤ 10m	Completed	No impact	
	Underground cables	KM60+756	≤ 10m	Completed	No impact	
	Underground cables	KM60+560-KM60+910	350m	Completed	No impact	
	Underground cables	KM59+640	≤ 10m	Completed	No impact	
	Underground cables	KM55+410	≤ 10m	Completed	No impact	
	Electricity poles	KM53+000-KM60+926	98 units	Completed	No impact	
	Communication poles	KM53+000-KM60+926	106 units	Completed	No impact	
	Water pipe	KM53+832	1 unit	Completed	No impact	
	Water pipe	KM56+083	1 unit	Completed	No impact	
	Water pipe	KM59+640	1 unit	Completed	No impact	
Moskovsky	Underground cables	KM44+730-KM46+130	1400m	Completed	No impact	
	Underground cables	KM44+641	≤ 10m	Completed	No impact	
	Underground cables	KM44+030	≤ 10m	Processing	No impact	
	Underground cables	KM41+350-KM42+2500	900m	Not started	No impact expected	
	Underground cables	KM42+800		Not started	No impact expected	
	Sewer pipe	KM42+300-KM46+620	1250m	Not started	No impact expected	Local authorities will relocate the sewer pipe at their own expense
	Water pipe	KM42+180-KM43+430	326m	Not started	No impact expected	Local authorities will relocate the water pipe at their own expense
	Underground cables	KM40+753		Processing	No impact	
	Underground cables	KM37+300-KM40+400	3100m	Completed	No impact	
	Water pipe	KM34+320-KM34+840	520mm	Not started	No impact expected	Local authorities will relocate the water pipe at their own expense
	Underground cables	KM30+600-KM32+500	1900m	Completed	No impact	
	Underground cables	KM33+091	≤ 10m	Processing	No impact	
	Electricity poles	KM30+000-KM53+000	239 units	Completed	No impact	
108 units			Not started	No impact expected		
Communication poles	KM30+000-KM53+000	324 units	Completed	No impact		
		96 units	Not started	No impact expected		
Sokuluk	Underground cables	KM27+710-KM29+900	2190m	Processing	No impact	
	Underground cables	KM27+709	≤ 10m	Processing	No impact	
	Underground cables	KM26+600-KM27+700	1100m	Not started	No impact expected	
	Electricity poles	KM 15+900-KM30+000	121 units	Not started	No impact expected	
	Communication poles	KM 15+900-KM30+000	138 units	Not started	No impact expected	

2.3 Preventative Mitigation Measures Applied During the Relocation of Utilities

21. The work activities are organized in a way to keep uninterrupted traffic and people's movements. As per the Traffic Management Plan, relevant visual traffic safety signage are always displayed especially when a temporary alternative rerouting is necessary. These include temporary footpaths, speed limits, parking places etc.

22. A special care is taken to enable undisrupted access to shops for delivery of goods and access to costumers. Trained signalers assist traffic and pedestrians movements as needed. These mitigation measures are strictly followed to ensure that either permanent or temporary impacts on access to the shops, private homes and public offices are not triggered.

23. Water and electricity supply, telecommunication and internet services during the relocation of utilities are disrupted for a short time. To minimize the impact, dates and time of service disruption are provided to the business operators and people living along the road prior to start relocation activities.

24. Information on planned power outages due to relocation activities is provided in advance for 2-3 days through the existing local channels for the delivery of information. The representative of Rayon Electric Service and the water services, together with representatives of local authorities, (house to house contact) informs local residents about the upcoming power outage in advance. Works on the relocation of communication lines/cables is carried out at night time to minimize the impact for recipients of services. The transfer of water pipes is carried out in a short period of time, as a comprehensive preparatory work is carried out before the relocation activities.

25. The Contractor is responsible for a regular dissemination of information related to the relocation of utilities. The Supervision Consultant monitors, on a daily basis, these measures.

3 SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS DUE DILIGENCE KEY FINDINGS

3.1 Due Diligence Findings for the Completed and Planned Relocation Works as of 31 March 2020

26. The results of the described measures, field examinations and studies undertaken jointly by Supervision Consultant's Social Safeguards Specialists and engineers and the representatives of the Contractor and Sub-contractors are summarized in the following paragraphs. These activities allowed to determine possible adverse impact caused by relocation of public utilities if any, to confirm the impact and the appropriate measures to mitigate it or to confirm absence of any adverse LAR impacts due to the relocation of utilities.

27. As a result of SSDD it was found that the Project works related to the relocation of public utilities were planned and are being implemented within the RoW and on the lands already acquired under the LARP and will not require any land acquisition and will not cause any economic or physical displacement to people living and working along the road.

28. As a result of SSDD it was found that the Project works related to the relocation of public utilities known as of 31 March 2020 will not require any land acquisition and will not cause any economic or physical displacement to people living and working along the road.

29. The studies and examinations undertaken by the Supervision Consultant, IPIG and Contractor and Sub-contractors, confirmed that relocation of the public utilities have not and shall not cause any direct impact or restrictions on privately owned or used land or assets. Therefore, no cases of physical resettlement or economic displacement is expected to be triggered by the relocation of utilities planned within the scope of this Project.

30. No permanent and or temporary impact on solid structures used as commercial facilities is expected, neither trading facilities will need to be shifted and / or removed for the relocation of utilities, therefore, no cash compensation is required for temporary or permanent stoppage of business or salaries and wages.

31. The social assessment of the proposed Project based on the utilities replacement detailed design confirmed a complete absence of the LAR impacts. **Consequently, no LARP or Addendum to the LARP is required for relocating of public utilities located along the Project road.**

3.2 Social Safeguards Due Diligence Procedure for Relocation of Utilities detected after 31 March 2020

32. The completed works related to relocation of the public utilities were carried out on the public land and within the RoW and therefore, **have not triggered any permanent nor temporary LAR impacts.**

33. It is important to underline that the remaining road works which will include relocation of some utilities, will be regularly monitored and in case of any adverse effects on people's land and other assets, the measures to alter the design to avoid impact will be first considered.

34. Based on the experience on conducting this due diligence and preventive measures applied before, the social safeguards due diligence for relocation of utilities detected after 31 March 2020 (including the need of design changes if needed), if any, and not included into this DDR, will include the following activities:

- (i) Contractor informs Supervision Consultant on utilities detected and to be relocated;
- (ii) Supervision Consultant team consisting of Engineer, safeguards specialists review relevant project documents and detailed utility documents if available;

- (iii) Supervision Consultant team, including safeguards specialists, together with Contractor/Subcontractors conduct field visits and consider the options of relocation considering the impact avoidance and minimization as possible and define relocation places;
- (iv) Supervision Consultant's Engineers prepare the plan for utilities relocation and approve it according to existing rules;
- (v) Based on the utilities relocation plan approved, Supervision Consultant's team including safeguards specialists together with relevant state and local authorities (LAR committee members) conducts the field visit to make measurements and define the impacts, if any;
- (vi) In case of absence of LAR impacts to be compensated as per Entitlement Matrix in the LARP approved for this Project by ADB and Government of KR, Supervision Consultant together with Contractor/Subcontractor will take mitigation measures to ensure:
 - Organization of relocation works in a way to keep uninterrupted traffic and people's movements;
 - Either permanent or temporary impacts on access to the shops, private homes and public offices are not triggered;
 - Minimization of time for water and electricity supply, telecommunication and internet services disruptions;
 - Information on planned power outages due to relocation activities is provided in advance for 2-3 days through the existing local channels for the delivery of information. Information is disseminated through local Rayon Electric Services representatives who are responsible for a particular site and local authorities. They inform village activists about this by telephone and at meetings in ayil okmotu. The same mechanism applies to other works related to relocation of utilities.
 - Monitoring to ensure the utilities relocation done within the boundaries defined and in accordance with the plan approved.

35. If the adverse impacts cannot be avoided, the LAR procedure, as adopted for this Project and described in the LARP, will be followed. The Corrective Action Plan will be prepared, reviewed and approved by the Executive/Implementing Agency and ADB and disclosed on their respective sites and all displaced people compensated as per agreed Entitlement Matrix before civil works related to utility relocation.

36. One of the key principles adopted for the preparation of this DDR is, that in case of involuntary resettlement triggered by relocation of utilities, all compensation payments and livelihood restoration assistance will be documented and paid as per the LAR procedure and the Entitlement Matrix adopted for this Project (Annex 3-1).

37. The LAR procedure to be followed in case of involuntary resettlement will include the following activities:

- (i) **Meaningful Consultations with DPs;**
- (ii) **Inventory of Losses** - to identify and evaluate the characteristics of assets affected;
- (iii) **Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)** - to measure the affected area of the lands, buildings space and the number and types of affected assets.
- (iv) **Census Survey** - to identify the exact number of DHs and their members, including some elementary social characteristics such as gender and ethnicity.
- (v) **Socio-Economic Survey (SES):** to identify the current socioeconomic condition of affected individuals, families and business owners as well as perceptions of Project impact on their livelihood.

- (vi) **Valuation of the Affected Assets based on the Replacement Cost** - to identify the cost of compensation of lost assets, income and other livelihood sources and allowances for development of CAP budget.
- (vii) **Preparation of Corrective Action Plan (CAP)** approved and disclosed by EA and ADB;
- (viii) **CAP implementation and ADB No objection to start works on relocation of utilities.**
- (ix) In case of LAR impacts, all compensation and rehabilitation measures must be provided before the commencement of civil works for utilities relocation.

4. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATIONS AND PARTICIPATION

38. According to ADB SPS (2009), the DPs must be meaningfully consulted and provided with opportunities to participate in the planning and implementation of LAR. Under the same principles, the DPs have to be informed in an appropriate and timely manner of the planning process outcomes, as well as the schedules and procedures for the preparation DDR, including entitlements, payment procedure and relocation if required.

39. The Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic guarantees the right of the people to access information on activities of state and municipal authorities in the manner prescribed by the law³. In addition, it confers citizens the right to receive information on the disbursement of funds from the budget⁴, as prescribed. The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on access to information held by state bodies and local self-government bodies of the Kyrgyz Republic, requires maximum openness of information, publicity and transparency of the activities of the state and local authorities⁵.

Consultations with Stakeholders and Project Communities

40. During the preparation and implementation of the LARP in 2015 and 2016, the IA conducted ten consultations with the key stakeholders in cities and villages located along the Project road. The main goals of consultations with local authorities and communities were to share information about the Project, ensure local authorities' cooperation during LARP preparation and implementation, prepare the ground for the establishment of the Grievance Redress Groups, the establishment of the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Committees and compensation entitlements related to the involuntary resettlement triggered by the Project before or during the Project implementation.

41. The consultations and information sharing with people residing along the Project road are ongoing. During the preparation of this DDR, another round of consultations has been conducted on 19 March 2020 with involvement of heads of concerned communities, representatives of Rayon administration, IPIG, contractor and supervision consultant. During the meeting, the information of planned utility relocation works and planned mitigation measures were presented and discussed, as well as next steps in case of identification of LAR impacts were provided.

42. Meantime, within the social due diligence process the Social Safeguards Specialist with the Consultant's and Contractor's engineers, conducted numerous visits to the locations where the utilities have been relocated and the locations where the utilities are yet to be relocated. They conducted meetings with the local authorities and people residing and working along the road. In addition, Sub-Contractors responsible for relocation of specific utilities, visited each household and business at a location due for the relocation of facilitates and informed all people about works, schedule and possible disruption in services. This approach will be applied for the remaining road sections as it proved to be the most effective method to inform communities. It should be noted that the LAR information sharing was continuous activity during the preparation and implementation of the LARP (including possible nuisances and adverse effects related to the relocation of utilities). More extensive consultations with wider communities were not necessary and due to the movement restrictions caused by the Corona Virus, all such gatherings are prohibited. Nevertheless, the Contractor, subcontractors and other responsible persons manage to inform all project communities about the relocation of utilities and possible disruption of services.

43. The summary of the consultations with Rayons' stakeholders conducted in the Project area is presented in Table 4-1 below:

³ Article 33, Chapter II of the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic.

⁴ Article 52, Part 3 of the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic.

⁵ Article 1 of the Law of Kyrgyz Republic on access to Information held by state bodies and local self-government bodies of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Table 4-1: Consultations and meetings with the Stakeholders and Members of Affected Communities during SDDR preparation

Consultations	Date	Rayon	No of Participants	Key Stakeholders
Meeting with representatives of Sokuluk rayon administration	19.03.2020	Sokuluk	8	Representatives of rayon administration, local authorities, engineer and social safeguard specialist EPTISA, contractor
Meeting with representatives of Moskovskiy rayon administration	19.03.2020	Moskovskiy	8	Representatives of rayon administration, local authorities, engineer and social safeguard specialist EPTISA, contractor
Total			16	



Meeting with representatives of Sokuluk Rayon on relocation of utilities and ongoing Road construction



Meeting on relocation of utilities with representatives of Moskovskiy rayon and ongoing Road construction

Summary of the Consultations

44. The questions and suggestions given by the participants during the meetings, were focused mostly on duration of the service disruptions, prompt information about the schedule for the relocation of utilities at particular locations and entitlements in case of adverse effects on people's private land and assets. The following table summarizes people's concerns and suggestions.

Table 4-2: Community Consultations - Summary of Issues and Available Remedies

Concerns and Suggestions	Measures to Address Concerns and Suggestions
When the public utilities will be relocated?	Work on the relocation of utilities will be agreed in advance with representatives of local authorities and other interested parties. Local residents, recipients of services will be informed in advance about the upcoming work.
For what period of time will the power supply be cut off during the relocation of electricity poles?	Electricity poles will be relocated in the daytime and with prior informing local residents and other interested parties.
Will relocation works be carried out in the ROW and on public lands?	All the relocation works will be carried out within ROW and this issue will be monitored by the specialists of the Engineer and the Contractor on an ongoing basis.
Proposal for the implementation of work related to the relocation of utilities in a short period.	Comprehensive preparatory work will be carried out and after which the relocation will be carried out. This will minimize the relocation time and inconvenience for local communities.

45. The participants at consultations gave a range of comments. The main comments are as follows:

- Early notice and sufficient time to prepare themselves for a disruption of services such as power cut, water shortage, telephone services disruptions etc.;
- Adequate compensation for shopkeepers, businessmen, tenants, employees and private and informal affected businesses and properties in case adverse effects occur during the relocation of utilities;
- Compensation, where required, to be given to affected households before the start of the relocation of utilities;

Information Disclosure

46. During the SES and census surveys within the LARP implementation, apart from information disclosure through the consultations, the Project Brochure, the Government Decree on GRM, the GRG focal persons' details, and Government Decree on the cut-off-date were distributed to the DPs.

47. Additionally, during the preparation of this DDR and Project implementation and monitoring, people were informed about each change of resettlement impacts resulted from changes in the Project design, plan for the relocation of utilities, other daily construction activities at their locations and given information about the GRM.

48. The main steps on consultations/information disclosure for the coming relocations of utilities are as follows:

- a. Contractor informs the Supervision Consultant on utilities located along the road and to be relocated;
- b. Supervision Consultant's team, consisting of the site engineer, social and environmental safeguards specialists, reviews the relevant Project documents and detailed utility documents if available;
- c. Supervision Consultant's team, including safeguards specialists, together with the Contractor/ Subcontractors, conducts field visits and considers the options of utilities relocation; a special consideration will be given to avoidance and/or minimization of adverse impacts;
- d. The Sub-Contractor prepares the plan for utilities relocation and the Contractor and Supervision Consultant approves it accordance with the national specification standards and existing ToR;
- e. In case of any adverse impacts triggered by the relocation of utilities, the Supervision Consultant's team, including safeguards specialists, Sub-Consultant's specialists and LAR committee members, conducts the field visit to define the impacts, if any;
- f. In case of absence of LAR impacts entitled to compensation as per the approved Entitlement Matrix, the Sub-Contractor, supervised by the Supervision Consultant, will ensure the following:
 - i. The works will be organized in a way that keeps, as much as practicable, uninterrupted traffic and people's movements;
 - ii. Exclude or minimize permanent or temporary impacts on access to the shops, private homes and public offices;
 - iii. Minimize the service interruptions during the relocation of particular facilities by informing 2-3 days in advance, each household and business about schedule and duration of the utilities relocation and expected disruption of services;
 - iv. Monitoring relocation of utilities in accordance with the approved plan.

5. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

49. As per the ADB SPS 2009 requirements, a responsive, readily accessible and culturally appropriate grievance redress mechanism (GRM) capable of receiving and facilitating the resolution of affected persons' concerns and grievances related to the Project, was established and working effectively since the beginning of the Project. The scope of the GRM addresses issues related to involuntary resettlement, social and environmental performance, and information disclosure.

50. The DPs have the right to file complaints and/or queries on any aspect of the Project, including land acquisition and resettlement. Under the adopted grievance mechanism, the DPs may appeal any decision, practice or activity related to the Project. All possible avenues are made available to the DPs to voice their grievances. The IPIG ensures that grievances and complaints on any aspect of the Project are addressed in a timely and effective manner. For more details, please refer to the detailed chapter on the GRM in the approved and implemented LARP for this Project.

51. The GRM covers issues related to social, environmental and other safeguard issues under the ADB safeguard covenants and Kyrgyz law.

Grievance Redress Groups (GRGs)

The Grievance Redress Groups (GRG) are established at the local and central level and will function for the duration of Project implementation. The local level GRG is established at each of the three Rayons in the Project area. The GRG at the central level is established at the MOTR in Bishkek. The Local Person of Contact (LPC) is appointed at each Ayil-aymak located along the project road. The names and contact telephone numbers of the LPC at the local level and at the central level are attached to this DDR (Annex 5-1).

Grievance Resolution Process

52. The LPCS of the GRGs are regularly available and accessible to DPs and other Project affected people. The grievances are to be first lodged at the level of the complainant's village/community. The complainant will report the case to the Local Point of Contact (LPC.) The LPC will register the grievance and screen the grievance for eligibility. If eligible, the LPC will organize the Local Grievance Redress Group (GRG) meeting. The GRG will assess the situation and seek a solution through consultation with complainants. At this stage, the GRG should attempt to resolve the grievance within 10 working days from the day the grievance was lodged. All supporting documents, such as, photographs, required certificates, legal and technical expert opinions if required, should be prepared, reviewed and assessed. Once the complaint is resolved, the GRG will organize a complaint closure meeting, where the complainant(s) confirms the closure of the complaint. The IPIG representative will oversee the resolution of the complaint. For deliberations at the local level, the meetings will be held in the village of the complainant. If the case of a complex complaint where experts opinions are required, additional time may be allocated. This will be clearly communicated to the complainants(s).

53. The LPC will assist the complainant(s) to formally lodge their claims to the GRG. The complaints and grievances will be addressed through the process described in Table 5-1 below.

Table 5-1: Grievance Resolution Process

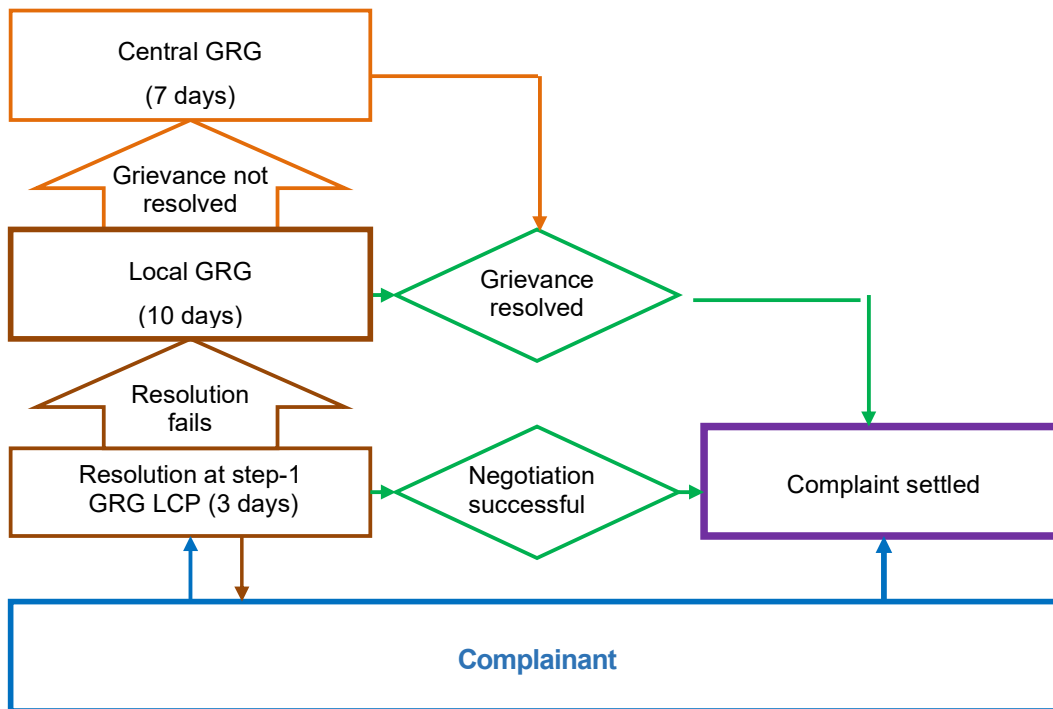
Steps	Action level	Process	Timeline
Step 1	Resolution	In the initial stage, the LPC will hear the aggrieved person and try to suggest acceptable solutions. If any complainant is not satisfied with the solutions, they will then lodge a written account of their grievances to their local GRG within three days.	3 days
Step 2	GRG Resolution	<p>After receiving a written complaint, the LPC will review and prepare a Case File for the GRG hearing and resolution. A formal meeting will be held with the GRG at a date fixed by the LPC in consultation and the complainant(s).</p> <p>On the date of the meeting, the DP will appear before the GRG at the office of concerned Ayil-aymak, present the case and produce proof (if available) in support of his/her claim.</p> <p>The LPC will record the statements of the complainant, get supporting documents proving the complaint and organize the GRG meeting to discuss the case.</p> <p>The decisions from the majority of the members will be considered final by the GRG and will be issued by the LPC and signed by other members of the GRG. The case record will be updated and the decision will be communicated to the complainant by the LPC within 10 working days of the complaint submission.</p> <p>If the complainant is not satisfied with the solutions, the LPC will lodge the grievances in writing to the central GRG at the MoTR with conclusion and supporting documents prepared at the local level.</p>	10 days
Step 3	Resolution at Central GRG	After receiving a written complaint, the central level GRG Chairperson will review and prepare a case file for the GRG hearing and resolution. A formal hearing will be held with the GRG at a date fixed by the GRG Chairperson and the complainant. GRG members will contact the complainant and visit his/her village. Decisions reached by the majority of the members will be considered final by the GRG and will be issued by the GRG Chairperson and signed by other members of the GRG. The case record will be updated and the decision will be communicated to the complainant by the IPIG Project Coordinator within 7 days.	7 days

54. If the complainant is not satisfied with the decision of the central level GRG and is willing to continue with the process, s/he can register/file the case in a court of law, whose decision will be final. All efforts will be made to settle the issues at the IPIG level. All complaints and resolutions will be properly documented by the IPIG and made available for review, monitoring and evaluation purposes. A complainant may also register/file a case in a court of law. The GRM doesn't impede access to the country's judicial or administrative remedies and a complainant can access the courts at any point in time. However, all efforts will be made to settle the issues raised at the IPIG level. All complaints and resolutions will be properly documented by the IPIG and made available for review, monitoring and evaluation purposes.

55. In addition, the complainant can appeal the decision and bring the case to the ADB Accountability Mechanism. The project level GRM does not in any way, impede the access of the complainants to the ADB Accountability Mechanism (AM)⁶ or the country's judicial or administrative remedies. Should the complainant wish to register a complaint with the ADB AM, the focal person should provide the complainants the ADB AM contact information. The grievance redress process is shown in Figure 5-1 below.

⁶ ADB Weblink: www.adb.org/site/accountability-mechanism/main

Figure 5-1: Grievance Redress Process



56. GRM proceedings may need one or more meetings for each complaint and may require field investigations by specific technical or valuation experts. Grievance cases shared by more than one complainant may be held together as a single case.

57. For appeals at the central level the meetings will be carried out at the MOTR office in Bishkek with field trips of GRG members to the village of the complainant.

58. At each level of appeal, the GRG will be assisted, as required, by the professional capacity needed to solve specific cases. This may include among others:

- Representatives of State Rayon Administration
- Representatives of the Rayon Branch of the State Agency for Architecture and Construction
- State Registration Services of the Rayon
- Ministry of Architecture
- State Agency for Environment and Forestry
- Ministry of State Property
- Technical expertise from professional engineers.

6 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

59. . This chapter details the core agencies and organizations involved as well as their roles and responsibilities during the conducting of due diligence before the utilities relocation and land acquisition and resettlement activities if any.

Asian Development Bank

60. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) is the funding agency of the Project. In terms of social safeguards compliance during relocation utilities ADB will periodically review the Project, provide guidance for LAR related issues approval of CAP (LARP addendum) if any, disclosure and issuance of no objection letter for beginning of the construction.

Ministry of Transport and Roads

61. The Ministry of Transport and Roads (MOTR) is the Executing Agency. The MOTR has the overall responsibility for the Project in areas such as preparation, implementation and financing of all LAR tasks, cross-agency coordination, management, monitoring and evaluation of all project implementation aspects, including procurement of goods, services, and works on the projects. By the Order of the MOTR, dated on 01.02.2010 No.10-k/1, with the concurrence of the Ministry of Finance of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Investment Projects Implementation Group (IPIG) was established. The IPIG, during the whole project implementation period, ensures the operation of the project implementation unit and adequate resources and skilled personnel.

62. The MOTR, with IPIG Social Safeguard and other specialists involved in safeguards activities is responsible for the consultations and information sharing with displaced people and wider Project communities, documentation of all consultations, preparation of the CAP if any, its disclosure on the MOTR website, disclosure to DPs through the meaningful consultations with DPs and wider Project communities, agreement with DPs on compensation, implementation of CAP and participation in the GRM and facilitating grievances resolution.

Ministry of Finance

63. The Ministry of Finance has the overall financial responsibility for the Project. The LAR budget and compensation payments are allocated for the Project budget be endorsed by the Ministry of Finance.

LAR Committee

The LAR Commission is comprised of a representative from the PIU, Gosregister (cadastral authority), Gosstroy, State Architecture, local governments concerned, Supervision Consultant's safeguard consultant team etc., and seeks to ensure due diligence in the implementation of the DMS, DP census, and valuation. The LAR Group ensures the DMS and valuation results are technically sound and comply not only with the ADB social safeguard requirements, but also with the norms of the Kyrgyz legislation.

Project Consultants

64. Different consultants were involved in the preparation of this DDR and will be involved in conducting of social safeguards due diligence for utility relocations not covered by this DDR (if any) in the future. They assist IPIG in Project implementation, consultations, disclosure of information, DMS, SES study, and supervise, monitor activities of Contractor(s) and Subcontractor(s), and provide advice to IPIG on LAR issues and grievance redress.

7 CONCLUSIONS, MONITORING AND REPORTING

7.1 Summary Conclusions

65. The relocation of utilities has been organized and conducted in a manner that it does not trigger any adverse effects on private land and assets and therefore, no involuntary land acquisition was required. The procedure, starting from identification of utilities which need to be relocated, through informing the Supervision Consultant, involving the Sub-Contractor and the LAR Committee, preparing the relocation plan and informing communities, which proved to be effective, will be followed for the remaining Project works on relocation of utilities.

66. Alternation of design and other technical measures will be used in order to avoid or (if not possible to avoid), minimize adverse effects triggered by the relocation of utilities. In case of any adverse impacts, a Correction Action Plan will be prepared and displaced persons compensated as per the Entitlement Matrix adopted for this Project. (Annex 3-1). A continuous daily monitoring will be ensured by the Supervision Consultant's specialists.

67. The main due diligence findings are as follows:

- All activities were planned to completely eliminate any land acquisition needs, whether permanent or temporary;
- Most of the people living along the road were informed a couple of days in advance about the relocation of utilities and possible short disruption of services due to the relocation of utilities;
- All people living and working along the road were informed that in case of any adverse impact on their land and assets, the entitlements adopted for this Project apply and the compensation will be paid for all affected assets as per the adopted Entitlement Matrix distributed during the preparation and implementation of the LARP to all DPs and wider communities with the Project Information Brochure; Information on the entitlements and other LAR procedures were shared continuously during the field visits, GRM training, grievance redress cases and daily social safeguards specialist presence at the site.
- All activities are and will be (where feasible) undertaken within the existing RoW and within already acquired lands under the LARP, so no land acquisition is triggered;
- Road Safety Plan is and will be exercised by Contractor, Sub-Contractors and monitored by the Supervision Consultant, and IPIG, will ensure a high level of safety for road users and pedestrians within the Project area during the replacement of the utilities.

7.2 Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

68. Internal monitoring of Project safeguards compliance is being performed routinely by the IPIG, both directly and with the support of the Supervision Consultant's social safeguards specialist. The monitoring results are communicated to ADB through the monthly reports, quarterly Project Implementation Reports, semi-annual Social Safeguards Monitoring Reports (SSMR).

69. The utility relocation related activities are the subject of internal monitoring by conducting the field visits. The status of the utility relocation activities done/planned during the reporting period should be covered by the Project monthly and quarterly reports. Special chapter "Utility relocation activities" in semi-annual SSMRs will cover a detailed information as:

- list of utilities with the status of activities conducted during the reporting period;
- utility location/relocation scheme/map/plan approved and photo of places with utility location/relocation, photo of utility relocation works;
- any design modifications and due diligence actions taken during the reporting period.

70. If unanticipated involuntary resettlement impacts are found during the Project implementation, IPIG will follow ADB SPS 2009 requirements for monitoring and reporting, ensuring compliance with safeguards measures and identify corrective and preventive measures if necessary.

ANNEXES

Annex 2-1: Photographs of Relocating Utilities





Annex 3-1: Project Entitlement Matrix

**Deputy Minister of transport and communications
of the Kyrgyz Republic
Ulan Uezbaev**

Inter-office memorandum

Dear Ulan Kalmurzaevich,

Please find attached the Entitlement Matrix for the CAREC Corridor 3 (Bishkek-Osh Road) Improvement Project Phase 4 (45169-002) for Kara-Balta section updated by the International Resettlement Expert, for agreement. The updated Matrix allows to reduce the compensation amount indicated in the report # 59-05 "On the results of evaluation of compensation for loose of asset, employment, or income for affected people during resettlement" conducted September 30, 2015 by REVEAL Ltd., approximately by 20% (USD 400.000 – 500.000).

Respectfully,
K. Mamaev

Agreed
by the Deputy Minister of transport of KR
U. Uezbaev
March 03, 2016

Project Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Application	Definition of DPs (Displaced People)	Compensation Entitlements
1. Non-Agricultural Land Loss	AHs losing their rights to residential/ non-residential land	Owner/ Legalizable owner	Compensation at market value including cost for re-registration of the remaining land plot.
		Leaseholder (municipal/state)	New lease or compensation for loss of right-to-use land at market rate.
		Non-legalizable AHs	No compensation for land will be paid.
2. Residential Buildings	All AHs regardless of their legal status	Owner/ Legalizable owner	Compensation will be paid for the loss of buildings/structures full replacement cost free of depreciation + transaction costs and salvaged materials(cost for re-registration of the remaining land plot).
		Non-legalizable AHs	Compensation will be paid for the loss of buildings/structures full replacement cost free of depreciation + transaction costs and salvaged materials(cost for re-registration of the remaining land plot).
3. Non-Residential Buildings/ Assets	All AHs regardless of their legal status	AHs with valid registration and legalizable AHs	Compensation will be paid for the loss of buildings/structures full replacement cost free of depreciation + transaction costs and salvaged materials(cost for re-registration of the remaining land plot)
		AHs with non-legal buildings/structures built on the non- legal land	Compensation will be paid for the loss of buildings/structures full replacement cost free of depreciation + transaction costs and salvaged materials(cost for re-registration of the remaining land plot)
4. Common Property Loss	Municipal/State assets	Municipal/State assets	No compensation for land. Restoration of lost structure in agreement with the municipal/state agency.
5. Tree Losses	Productive trees loss	All AHs irrespective of legal status. (including owners subject to obtaining legal status and residents having no residency status)	Compensation for productive trees based on the net annual harvest from the tree(s) for the number of years taken for replacement tree(s) to reach comparable production.
	Unproductive trees loss		Compensation for wood trees based on volume of wood.
	Decorative tree/bushes losses		Compensation based on market value.
6. Business or Employment Losses	Permanently affected businesses	All affected businesses regardless of legal status (including owners subject to obtaining legal status and employees having no formal status).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Legal entity (registered businesses) – for application based on tax declared income, 1 year of tax declared net income. (ii) Patent holders – Up to 1 year of verified/assessed net income. (iii) Informal legalizable business – After legalization, up to 1 year of verified/assessed net income. (iv) Informal non-legalizable business –

			One month of business disturbance allowance not higher than 3 current subsistence basket value for Chui Region.
	Permanent loss of employment ⁷		Indemnity for lost wages for 4 months of verified salary (formal employees) or 3 months of minimum national salary (informal employees.) Compensation directly disbursed to DPs.
	Temporary affected business		Compensation for declared income of legal business for 1 year
	Temporary loss of employment		Indemnity for lost wages for 4 months of verified salary (formal employees) or 3 months of minimum national salary (informal employees.) Compensation directly disbursed to DPs.
7. Allowances for Severe Impacts		All severely affected households including informal settlers and relocated renters.	i) 1 additional crop compensation covering 1 year yield for DPs affected by severe agricultural income losses. ii) A rehabilitation allowance of 6 months at minimum national salary for relocated AHs.
8. Relocation Allowances	Transport costs	All relocated AHs including relocated renters and movable businesses.	Relocation under the Project arrangement or market-based cost of transport for self-relocation within the village/settlement.
9. Vulnerable People Allowances		AHs below poverty line/headed by women/elderly people or receiving the government social benefits.	In addition to any other entitlement, a cash allowance equivalent to 6 months of a minimum salary and employment priority in Project-related jobs.
10. Temporary Impacts		All AHs	1 month of tax declared/verifiable/assessed income for business disruption and rehabilitation of temporarily affected assets.
11. Unforeseen LAR Impacts, if any		All AHs	Rehabilitation will be based on the above provisions and in compliance with ADB SPS (2009) and applicable laws of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan.

⁷ Article 87 of the Labor Code

Annex 5-1: GRM GRCs at Local and Central Levels

GRC Local (Village) Level

Composition of the Local GRG in Sokuluk

LOCAL POINTS OF CONTACT IN SOKOLUK RAYON				
Ail Okmotu	City/ Village	Name	Position	Contact
Krupskoy	Sokoluk	Chinibaev Artur Talantbekovic	Specialist on land use	Tel: 0557-63-63-57 (3134) 5-45-8
Sokoluiski	Sokoluk	Kazimbekov Talant Riskulbekovich	Specialist on land use	S. Sokoluk ul. Mira 82 a Tel: 551-00-87-47 (3134) 5-24-65
Gavrilovskiy	Gavrilovka Romanovka	Bayake Uulu Bolot	Statistics Economist	Tel: 709-75-52-59 555-10-08-06
Voenno-Antonovkiy	Voenno-Antonovka	Musabaev Shabdan Tashinovic	Deputy head on land use	Tel: 773-20-10-98
Shopokovskiy	Shopokov	Velicko Vera Timofeevna	Deputy head on land use	Tel: 555-89-71-98 (3134) 5-86-87
Novopavlovskiy	Novopavlovka	Baizigitov Erlan Aftondilovich	Deputy head on land use	Ul Kupyanskaya No 80, Bishkek Tel: 552-28-89-92

Composition of the Local GRG in Moskovskiy Rayon

LOCAL POINTS OF CONTACT IN MOSKOVSKIY RAYON			
Aiyl aimak	Name	Position	Contact
Aleksandrovski a/a, v. Aleksandrovka	Bagi I.U.	Head of aiyl okmotu	Tel: (03131) 6-96-21
	Khiyazov Dj. Yu.	Leading land surveyor	Tel: (0770) 26-30-10
Sadovski a/a, v. Sadovoye	Doletkulov M.T.	Head of aiyl okmotu	Tel: (03131) 6-35-23
	Moiseenko N.I.	Lawyer	Tel: (03131) 6-32-70
	Kemalu D.N.	Land surveyor	Tel: (03131) 6-35-23
	POlivanov S.A.	Deputy of aiyl kenesh	Tel: (03131) 6-35-23
Petrovski a/a, v. Petrovka	Astarov D.B.	Head of aiyl okmotu	Tel: (03131) 6-67-00
	Valiyeva Z.T.	Executive secretary	Tel: (03131) 7-00-55
	Zamyatina N.B.	Land surveyor	Tel: (0313) 16-67-51
	Kholina M.A.	Tax auditor	Tel: (0313) 16-66-81
	Zhantayev M.Sh.	Director of municipal enterprise "Taza Petrovka"	Tel: (0556) 60-75-85
Belovodskoye a/a, v. Belovodsk	Eshenaliev K.J.	Acting head	Tel: (0313) 15-73-50
	Asanalieva A.T.	Land surveyor	Tel: (0557) 37-34-44

Composition of the Local GRG in Jail Rayon

LOCAL POINTS OF CONTACT IN JAIL RAYON				
Ail Okmotu	City/ Village	Name	Occupation	Contact
Jail	Novonikolaevka	Junushev B.K.	Head of Ak-Bashat local municipality	Tel: 0773-888-454
		Saginbaev N. S.	Housing and utilities sector	Tel: 0701-579-901 Tel: 03133-6-53-14
	Poltavka	Kerimov V.K.	Head of Poltavskova local municipality	Tel: 0556-880-592
		Mambetov C. B.	Housing and utilities sector	Tel: 0554-282-654 Tel: 0313-358-321

Central Level

Contact information at the Central Level GRG

CONTACT INFORMATION	
Sanjar Ibraimov, IPIG Director MoTR, 42 Isanova Str. Bishkek 720017 Tel: (0312) 31-42-75 Fax: (0312) 314378 e-mail: S.ibraimov@piumotc.kg	Nurzada Kartanbaeva -IPIG Safeguards Specialist MoTR, 42 Isanova Str. Bishkek 720017 Tel: (0312) 31-50-58 Fax: (0312) 314378 e-mail: NKartanbaeva@piumotc.kg
Abdygulov Asylbek- IPIG environment specialist, MoTR, 42 Isanova Str. Bishkek 720017 Tel: (0312) 31-50-58 Fax: (0312) 314378 e-mail: asylbekA@piumotc.kg	
Project Information and the disclosed Resettlement Plan will also be accessible on IPIG and MOTR websites: www.piumotc.kg and www.mtc.gov.kg	