

**The Kyrgyz Republic
Ministry of Transport and Roads**



**Central Asia Road Links Project –
Kyrgyz Republic**

Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan

Section Isfana – Kairagach

(dated November 2013)

and

Affidavit for Section Isfana-Sulukta

(dated July 2016)

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ABBREVIATIONS

Affected HH	-	Affected Household
PAP	-	Project Affected People/Person
CBO	-	Community-Based Organization
DP	-	Displaced Person
DMS	-	Detailed Measurement Survey
EA	-	Executing Agency
GRG	-	Grievance Redress Group
GRM	-	Grievance Redress Mechanism
IA	-	Implementing Agency
EMA	-	External Monitoring Agency
IMA	-	Independent monitoring agency
IOL	-	Inventory of Losses
IPIG	-	Investment Project Implementation Group
NSC	-	National Statistical Committee
MOF	-	Ministry of Finance
MoTC	-	Ministry of Transport and Communications
MOTD	-	Ministry of Transport and Roads*
NGO	-	Non-Governmental Organization
ROW	-	Right-of-Way
PIU	-	Project Implementation Unit
RMS	-	Road Management Services
RMU	-	Road Maintenance Unit
RPF	-	Resettlement Policy Framework
RAP	-	Resettlement Action Plan
SAEPF	-	State Agency for Environment Protection and Forestry
TA	-	Technical Assistance
TOR	-	Terms of Reference
WB	-	World Bank

* Due to the changes in a Government structure the Ministry of Transport and Communications of KR was changed to Ministry of Transport and Roads of KR in June 2016.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

- Compensation : Means payment in cash or in-kind at replacement cost for an asset to be acquired by the Project.
- Cut-off Date : Means the date that a population record or census, preferably at the project identification stage, serves as an eligibility cut-off date in order to prevent a subsequent influx of encroachers or others who wish to take advantage of such benefits. The cut-off date will be the date when the census for the Abbreviated RAP is completed
- Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) : Means the detailed inventory of losses that is completed after detailed design and marking of project boundaries on the ground.
- Displacement : Means either physical relocation or economic displacement whereby the impact of loss of incomes force people to relocate in order to initiate alternative strategies of income restoration.
- Encroachers : Means those people who move into the project area after the cut-off date and are therefore not eligible for compensation or other rehabilitation measures provided by the project.
- Entitlement : Means the range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration, transfer assistance, income substitution, and relocation which are due to affected people, depending on the nature of their losses, to restore their economic and social base.
- Inventory of Losses : Means the pre-appraisal inventory of assets as a preliminary record of affected or lost assets.
- Land Acquisition : Means the process whereby a person is compelled by the Government through the Executing Agency of the Project to alienate all or part of the land s/he owns or possesses in favor of the State in the implementation of the Project or any of its components in return for consideration.
- Non-Titled : Means people using private or state land without legal ownership right or formal permission of the real owners/entities.
- Project Affected Person (PAP) or Project Affected Household (PAH) : Means a person or household affected by direct economic and social impacts caused by: a. the involuntary taking of land resulting in (i) relocation or loss of shelter; (ii) loss of assets or access to assets; or (iii) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location; b. involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the displaced persons.

- Relocation : Means the physical shifting of a PAP from his/her pre-project place of residence and/or business.
- Replacement Cost : Means the amount in cash or in-kind needed to replace an asset and is the value determined as compensation for: (a) Agricultural land and fish-pond based on market prices that reflect recent land sales prior to the commencement of the Project or displacement, and in the absence of such recent sales, based on productive value; (b) Residential land based on market prices that reflect recent land sales prior to the commencement of the Project or displacement, and in the absence of such recent land sales, based on similar location attributes; (c) Houses and other related structures based on current market prices of materials and labor without depreciation nor deductions for salvaged building materials; (d) Crops based on current market value; (e) Trees and other perennials based on current market value; and (f) Other assets (i.e., income, cultural, aesthetic) based on replacement cost or the cost of mitigating measures.
- Rehabilitation : Means assistance provided to seriously affected people due to the loss of productive assets, incomes, employment or sources of living that require to be compensated in order to improve, or at least achieve full restoration of living standards to pre-project level. The livelihood support may be given in cash or in kind or a combination of the two in order to improve, or at least achieve full restoration of living standards to pre-project levels.
- Resettlement : Means all measures taken by the Project proponents to mitigate any and all adverse social impacts of the Project on the PAPs, including compensation for lost assets and incomes, and the provision of other entitlements, income restoration assistance, and relocation as needed.
- Resettlement Plan : Means the time-bound action plan with budget setting out resettlement strategy, objectives, entitlements, actions, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation.
- Significant Impact : Means PAPs being: (i) physically displaced from housing, and/or (ii) having 10% or more of their productive, income generating assets lost. Affected people experiencing significant impacts are referred to as being “severely affected”.
- Structures : Mean all structures affected, or to be acquired, by the project - living quarters, wells, hand pumps, agricultural structures such as rice bins, animal pens, stores/warehouses, commercial enterprises including roadside shops and businesses.
- Vulnerable Groups : Means distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately from the loss of fixed and movable assets, other assets and production base or

face the risk of being marginalized from the effects of resettlement and specifically include: (i) divorced or widowed female headed households with dependents and low income; (ii) households with disabled or invalid persons; (iii) households with persons falling under the generally accepted indicator for poverty as defined by the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare, or the landless; and (iv) elderly households with no means of support.

Source: This Glossary of Terms was taken from approved Resettlement Policy Framework of this project and all of them are common for the World Bank finance project.

AFFIDAVIT
(dated July 2016)

for Lot 1A Isfana-Sulukta
to the Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)
for section Isfana-Kairagach
(dated November 2013)

This affidavit is a part of the Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the road section Isfana-Kairagach (finalized and published in November 2013) relates to **Lot 1A Isfana-Sulukta**. Properties of 28 households were supposed to be affected on the road section between Isfana-Kairagach, including 24 households on the road section Isfana-Sulukta (Lot 1A) and 4 households on the road section Sulukta-Koltso (Lot 1B). A 2015 survey had revised the number to 42 affected households.

Subsequent to the publication of the Abbreviated RAP in November 2013, changes were introduced to the technical designs with a view to avoid any impacts along this road section. **As a result of these changes, all impacts covered under OP 4.12 have been avoided on the sub-section Isfana-Sulukta.** Technical designs are also being redrawn on the sub-section Sulukta-Koltso with a view to avoid all impacts covered under OP 4.12. Currently, survey are ongoing on this section and technical designs are being finalized, the design changes are expected to eliminate all impacts. This affidavit is introduced to clarify the changes that have taken place since the Abbreviated RAP was published in 2013 and the impacts on Affected Households (AHs).

- For Lot 1A Isfana-Sulukta, as a result of the changes in the technical design, all impacts on all 38 households along this section and included in the Abbreviated RAP are now avoided. The impact and compensations described in the Abbreviated RAP are thus no longer relevant on this road section.
- For the section Sulukta-Koltso the Abbreviated RAP remains valid, pending finalization of the designs and their approval by the Ministry of Transport and Roads of the Kyrgyz Republic (MOTR KR). According to the Abbreviated RAP, 4 affected households are located along this section.

Amendments to the design documentations

MOTR KR decided to prepare an alternative alignment plan and cross-sections by shifting the road center line.

For Lot 1A, Isfana – Sulukta, as a result of the changes and to avoid affecting assets:

- from km 6 + 060 to km 12 + 060, one drainage channel was removed and the road center line were shifted:
- from km 6 + 913 to 7+054, 1,36m to the left, the width of the roadbed reduced from 19.5 m to 14.5 m;
- from 7 + 125 to 7+ 374, 0.75m to the left, width of the roadbed remained 14.2 meters;
- from km 8 + 344 to km 8 + 698, 1.0 m to the left, width of the roadbed reduced from 17.2 m to 14.3 m;
- from km 9 + 729 to km 10+ 006, 0.5m to the left, width of the roadbed reduced from 17.6 m to 14.9 m;

- from km 10 + 618 to km 10 + 346, 1.8 m to the right, the width of subgrade is reduced from 18.0 m to 15.6 m;
- from km 11 + 983 to km 12+ 066, 1,85m to the right, width of the roadbed reduced from 15.4 m to 15.0 m, thereby reducing the cost of the works by 6.65 mln. KGS according to the attached bill of quantities.

Revised designs and drawings (alignment plan, longitudinal cross-section, cross-section), prepared with the support of the Supervision Consultant “Egis International” were approved and signed by the Client - MOTR represented by IPIG, and by the Supervision Consultant “Egis International” for Lot 1 A, Isfana-Sulukta, km 6 + 060 - km 17 + 469 (km368 + 760 - km375 + 000), and sent to the Bank on May 4, 2016 for information.

The changes introduced in the project technical documentation made it possible to **completely exclude the impact** on the local communities and take into account the wishes and requests of local authorities on this sub-section. The road rehabilitation will be carried out within the existing ROW, respectively, no additional land acquisition, cutting plants, trees and forced demolition of buildings and facilities is provided. No serious negative impact on the social environment is expected.

Information to AHs and dissemination of information

IPIG management and relevant staff, as well as the sociologist of the Supervision Consultant “Egis International” held meetings with the heads of local executive authorities and residents on changing the alignment and avoiding relocated facilities. All AHs were informed that the technical changes exclude any effect on their assets. Consultations and similar events to discuss issues of interest, Grievance Redress Group meetings with local residents, representatives of public authorities, Supervision Consultant and Contractor will continue to be held at the stage of construction works to address all project related questions and problems.

Updated Grievance redresses mechanism

The grievance redress mechanism (GRM) described in the Abbreviated RAP will remain in place throughout the project implementation period in case of questions, concerns or complaints of the population. The GRM determines the procedure for receiving, managing, considering and resolving issues and complaints of Affected Households and beneficiary communities related to the implementation of the RAP. Since the publication of the Abbreviated RAP in November 2013, the following administrative steps have been taken to establish the GRM:

i) As part of the Central Asia Road Links Project – Phase I (CARs1), the MOTR KR Order № 84 “**On Grievance Redress Group**” was issued on March 29, 2016, which determines the order and procedures of redressing complaints and appeals, and determines the groups composition at the local and central levels, and the people in charge. The Order “On Grievance Redress Group” was circulated for information to the local authorities and affected households residing and functioning along the project sites.

ii) MOTR KR established Grievance Redress Group to Isfana-Kairagach section at the local and central levels including:

- Saib Ahmatov, assistant resident engineer for section Isfana-Kayragach, the Group leader at the local level;
- Ismatillaev Abdinadi, head of DEP-13;
- Kamdanov Kamillidin Satarovich representative Leylek raion administration;

- Representative of the Isfana mayor`s office (by agreement);
- Representative of the Sulukta mayor`s office (by agreement);
- Representative of Kulundi aiyl okmotu (by agreement);
- Representative of the NGO (by agreement).

The Grievance Redress Group at central level includes:

- Kubanychbek Mamaev, MOTR IPIG Director, Head of the Group at Central level;
- Jetimish Duishembiev, Highway-Engineer, MOTR IPIG;
- Erkingul Kasymova, Sociologist/Safeguard specialist, MOTR IPIG;
- Jamal Dakenova, Lawyer, MOTR IPIG;
- Asylbek Abdygulov, Environmental Specialist, MOTR IPIG.

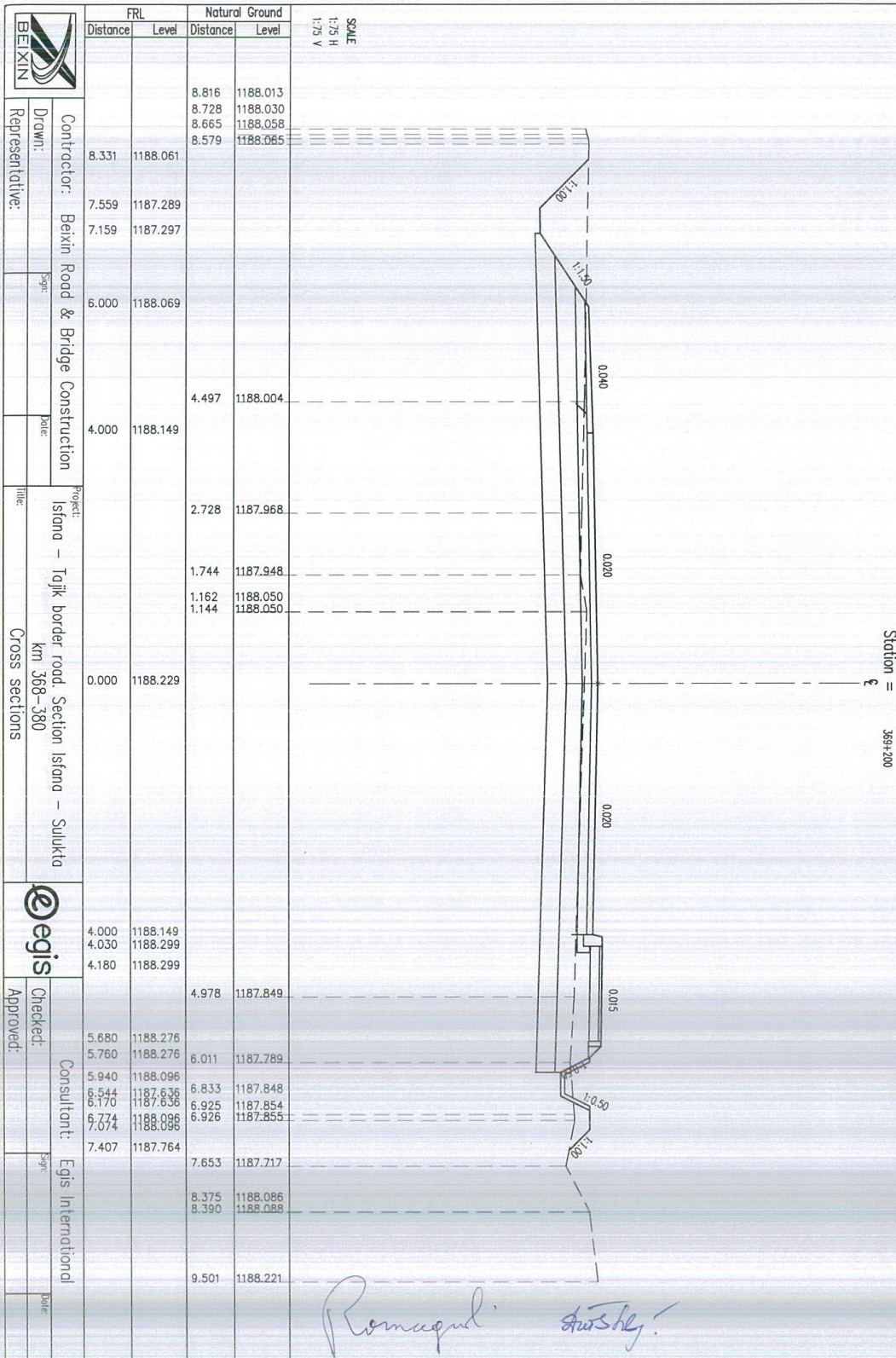
If the local and central levels do not take appropriate decisions on the basis of review of complaints, appeals and applications of citizens the issue shall be reviewed at the supranational level.

And, if necessary, at the supranational level, where the final decision is to be taken based on the outcomes of the final consideration of complaints, petitions and statements from citizens.

MOTR IPIG will keep a record of all received complaints and applications for regular monitoring and interim reports to the World Bank.

The Abbreviated RAP including this affidavit (dated July 2016) will be made available for review to local residents, local authorities through public consultation, brochures and posting on the IPIG website www.piumotc.kg in Kyrgyz and Russian languages. After publishing in country on www.piumotc.kg , the Abbreviated RAP including this affidavit (dated July 2016) will also be posted on the World Bank website.

Signed and revised cross-sections and drawings:



BEIXIN

Contractor: **Beixin Road & Bridge Construction**

Project: **Isfana - Tajik border road, Section Isfana - Sulukta**

km 369-380

Section: **Cross sections**

egis

Consultant: **Egis International**

Checked: _____

Approved: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____



Contractor: Beixin Road & Bridge Construction
 Drawn: [Signature]
 Representative: [Signature]

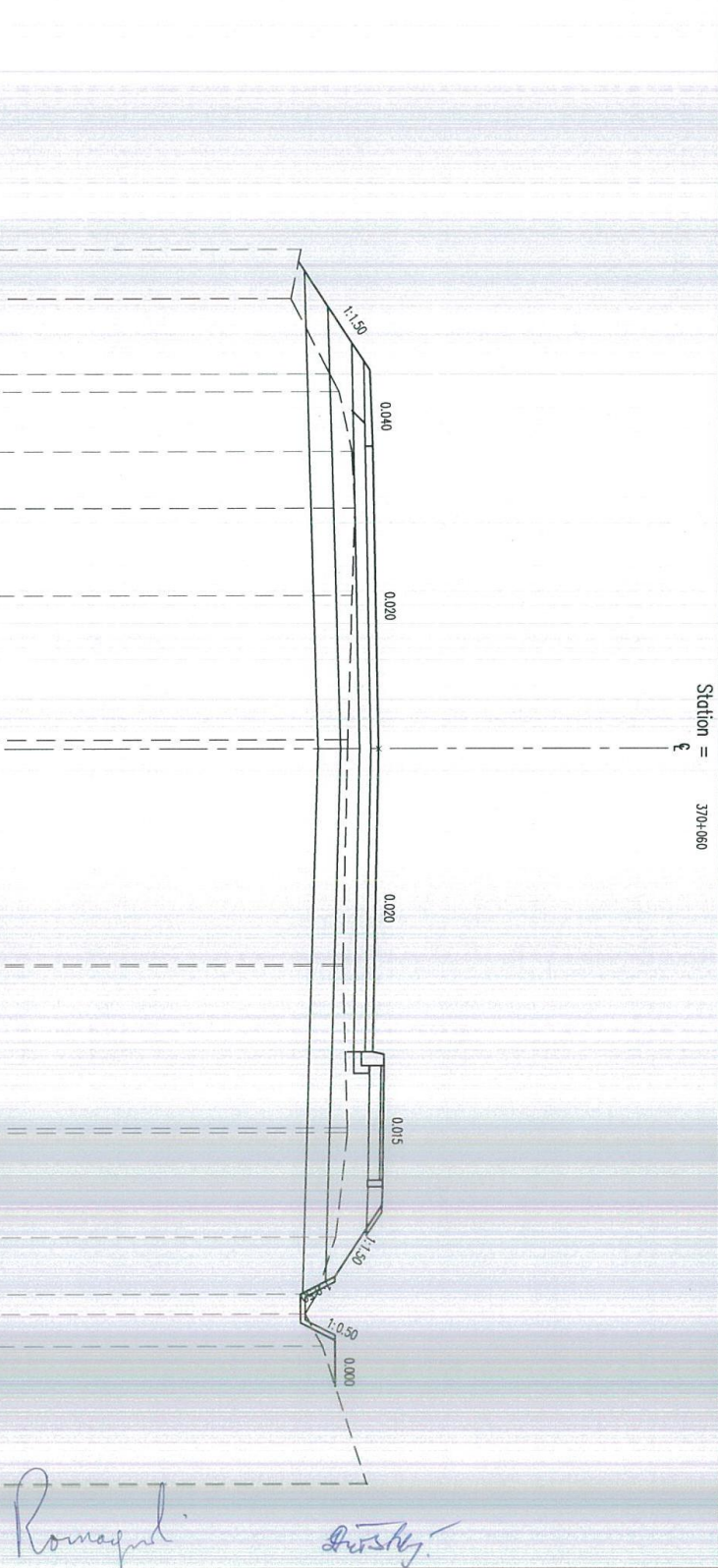
Project: Isfana - Tajik border road, Section Isfana - Sulukta
 km 368-380
 Title: Cross sections



Checked: [Signature]
 Approved: [Signature]
 Consultant: Egis International
 [Signature]

FRL		Natural Ground	
Distance	Level	Distance	Level
6.421	1178.287	6.584	1178.320
		5.941	1178.191
		5.935	1178.189
5.000	1179.235	4.950	1178.707
		4.718	1178.829
		4.716	1178.830
4.000	1179.275	3.935	1179.000
		3.188	1179.040
		3.187	1179.040
		2.031	1179.006
0.000	1179.355	0.124	1178.950
		0.118	1178.950
		2.843	1178.881
		2.872	1178.881
4.000	1179.275	4.989	1178.940
4.030	1179.425	5.050	1178.941
4.180	1179.425		
5.680	1179.403	6.415	1178.782
5.760	1179.403		
6.000	1179.393	7.164	1178.531
6.937	1178.768	7.423	1178.368
7.167	1178.308	7.845	1178.598
7.541	1178.308		
7.771	1178.768		
8.382	1178.768		
		9.667	1179.176
		9.684	1179.188

SCALE
 1:75 H
 1:75 V



Romagnol

Dursky



Contractor: Beixin Road & Bridge Construction
 Drawn: _____
 Representative: _____

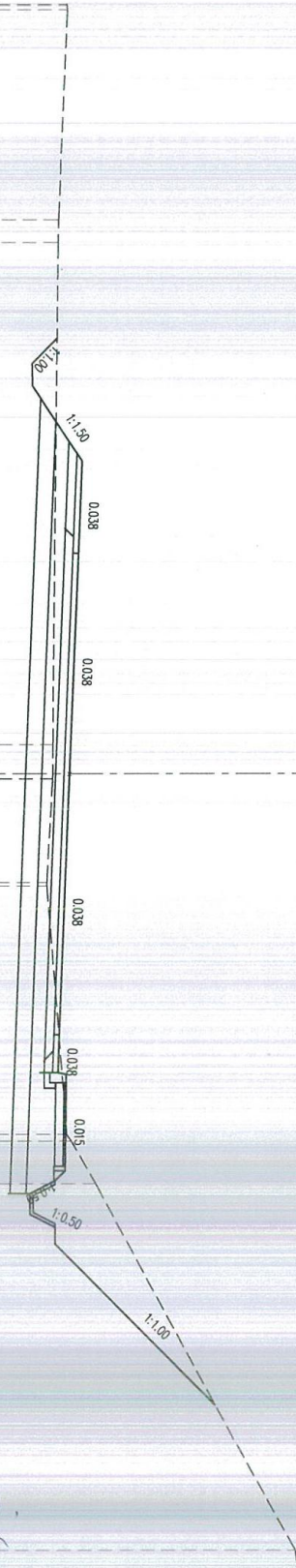
Project: Istana - Tojik border road Section Istana - Sulukta
 km 368-380
 Cross sections



Consultant: Egis International
 Checked: _____
 Approved: _____

FRL		Original		Proposed	
Distance	Level	Distance	Level	Distance	Level
		10.013	1159.204		
		9.604	1159.198		
7.878	1159.184				
7.423	1158.728				
7.023	1158.736				
5.668	1159.640				
4.000	1159.576				
0.000	1159.424	0.535	1159.123		
		0.086	1159.118		
		0.097	1159.118		
		1.977	1159.018		
		2.035	1159.019		
4.726	1159.244				
5.410	1159.218				
5.440	1159.368				
5.590	1159.368	6.515	1159.378		
		6.636	1159.453		
7.090	1159.346				
7.170	1159.346	7.400	1159.901		
7.350	1158.166				
7.354	1158.706				
7.580	1158.706				
8.184	1159.186				
11.380	1162.062				
		14.046	1163.509		

SCALE
 1:100 H
 1:100 V



Station = 371+540

Remogul

Arasdey

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A Contract Agreement for Consultancy Services dated May 2013 was executed between the Ministry of Transport and Communications (MoTC) of Kyrgyz Republic as the Client and Kocks Consult GmbH of Germany as Consultant for Consultancy Services for Preparation of Feasibility Study and Detailed Design for Batken Bypass, Batken – Tajik Border and Isfana – Tajik Border Road Sections

This Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan has been prepared by MoTC based on detailed design and the requirements of the World Bank's OP-4.12. The results of initial assessment, design and feasibility were exercised properly for selection of viable and socially acceptable road option exploring all alternative project designs for avoiding or minimizing involuntary resettlement.

The final selection and design has been confirmed with the opinion of all stakeholders' like-representatives of affected families, local communities, NGOs, concerned government departments and ministries;

The objective of this Abbreviated RAP is to resettle the project affected households/people through payment of compensations for affected assets and required assistance for their socioeconomic development to the extent of at least pre-project level or better.

The preparation of this Abbreviated RAP has followed the policy guidelines of the RPF approved by MoTC and the World Bank for this project.

The Isfana – Kairagach 36.08 km long 2-lane road section with 7 meter wide carriageway and on both sides 0.5 meter paved shoulder, including one 2-span 23 meters bridge and 90 culverts will be constructed along the 30 meter right of way. The provision of culverts will help preserving water flows and drainage services in view of environmental protection and contribution in agriculture production.

In total 28 households with 144 people will be affected by this road section. The construction activity of this section will entail acquisition of 680 sqm of private land from 7 plots of 7 households. 25 households will lose 29 structures and 22 households will lose 261 wood trees of different sizes and 1 household will be affected by permanent business loss.

The 30th September 2013 (last day of DMS) is the cut-off-date for this project therefore no HHs/ people will be eligible for compensation if settle in the affected area after the cut-off date.

The total estimated cost budget for Abbreviated RAP implementation is **1,385,677 KGS or 28,571 USD**. MoTC will get the budget approved from the Ministry of Finance and allocate in advance for timely implementation of Abbreviated RAP.

The compensation rates of affected assets have been determined according to current market price through intensive discussion with representatives of affected HHs, communities, NGOs government departments and ministries.

1. INTRODUCTION

A Contract Agreement for Consultancy Services dated May 2013 was executed between the Ministry of Transport and Communications (MoTC) of Kyrgyz Republic as the Client and Kocks Consult GmbH of Germany as Consultant for:

Consultancy Services for Preparation of Feasibility Study and Detailed Design for Batken Bypass, Batken – Tajik Border and Isfana – Tajik Border Road Sections.

The main task of the Consultant is to assist the Investment Projects Implementation Group of the Ministry of Transport and Communications of the Kyrgyz Republic in the preparation of feasibility study and detailed design, preparation of tender documents and assistance in procurement.

The Project will provide detailed drawings, specifications, bill of quantities, cost estimate and any other information relevant to the assignment taking into consideration environmental and social matters associated with the rehabilitation of the concerned road section. The Consultant should design the rehabilitation of the roads trying to minimize its costs while respecting both norms and rules in force in Kyrgyzstan.

The acquisition of private land must be avoided as much as possible and if land acquisition is unavoidable, its size and impact on the livelihood of the affected population must be minimized. In line with the intent of the TOR for the Project to mitigate social impact, the Consultant will carry out a social screening to determine the existence of local population who could be negatively affected by the Project and develop a Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) to address the impact, including those that result from land acquisition. Assessment of initial impacts will be considered as input in finalizing the alignment with the aim to minimize or avoid the negative impacts on the local population.

The technical designs will be developed based on the findings of the feasibility study for the selected road sections. The engineering design covering the section from Isfana to Koltso (design km 6+060 to km 17+469) of the Isfana – Tajik border road is the basis of the document in hand.

Due diligence results on land acquisition and resettlement impacts of this section is the focus of this Report.

2. BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

2.1. Description of Isfana – Kairagach Road Section

The Road Section from Isfana to Kairagach can be divided into three sections:

Isfana – Sulukta

From approx. design km 6+200 the alignment follows the existing road towards the Tajik border. Whilst the current road to Tajikistan turns to the left at a junction in the settlement of Samat, the proposed alignment continues slightly right on the existing road to Sulukta. This is to bypass a bulge of Tajik territory into Kyrgyzstan and to avoid a road section where a massive landslide has occurred in the past. The existing railway level crossing in Sulukta was defined as the end of the section, having a length of about 11.9 km from design km 6+200 behind Isfana.

Sulukta - Koltso

The new alignment runs in general northwards, starting in front of Sulukta, till it reaches the existing road to Tajikistan again in the settlement of Koltso. Passing partially difficult hilly terrain, a narrow-gauge railway line will be crossed 5 times by the new alignment with a length of 10.79 km.

Koltso – Kairagach

Turning right at the end of the end of the new alignment in Koltso the route will follow the existing road until the border crossing point at Kairagach is reached. The border crossing is the end of the section.

The existing road is wide enough to accommodate the required cross section. Thus, no physical resettlement is anticipated to occur.

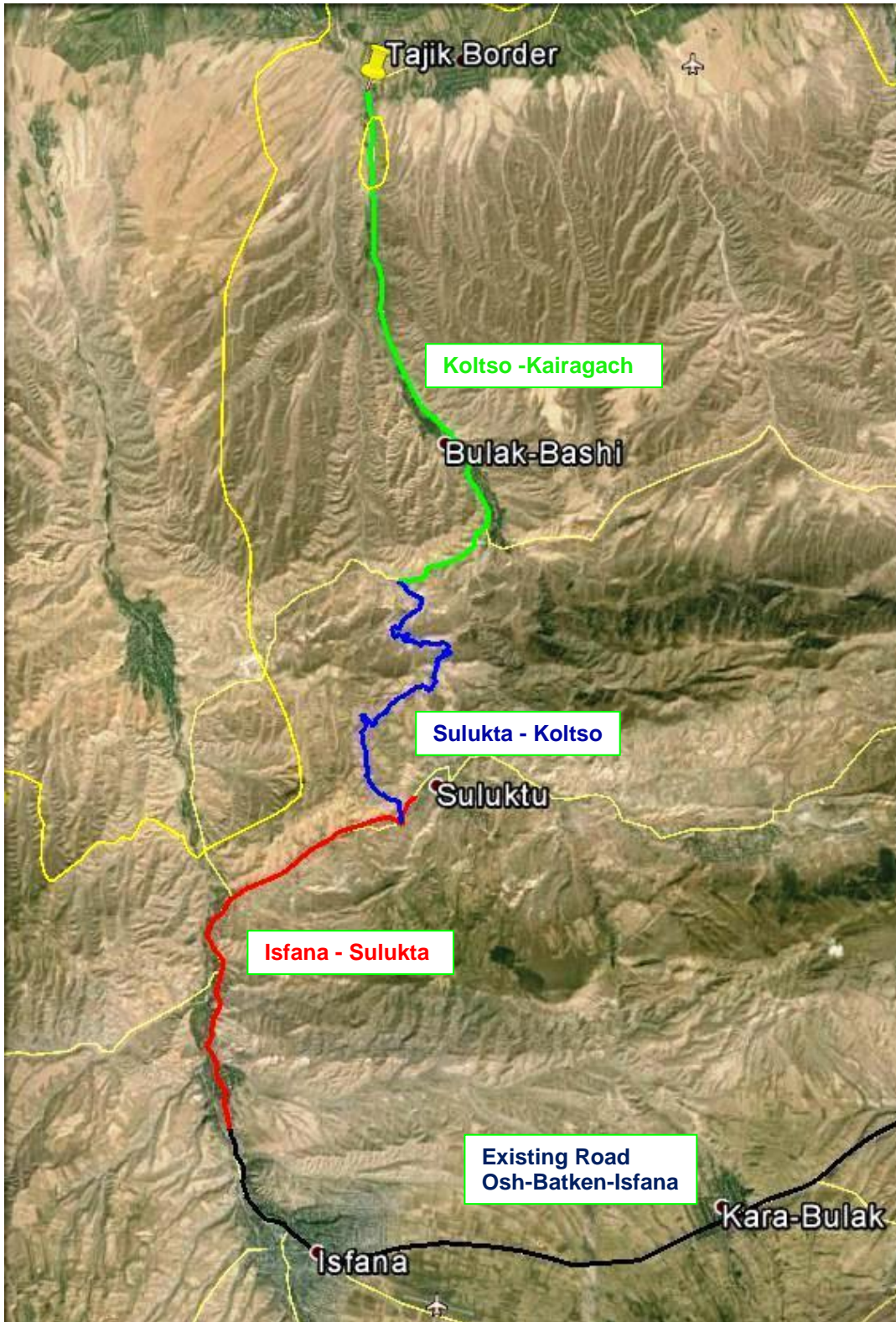


Figure 1: Isfana – Kairagach project sections

Note: The Kyrgyz/Tajik border shown is partly not correct due to obviously incorrect data in Google Earth

2.2. Road Design Parameter

The main parameters for the road from Isfana to the Tajik border in Kairagach via Sulutka follow road category III SNIP KR 32-01:2004:

- width of the road embankment – 12 m;
- carriageway width: 7,0 m (2 x 3, 50 m);
- width of shoulder: 2.50 m (2 x 2,50 m). 0.50 m (2 x 0.50 m) shoulders have to be paved;
- carriageway crossfall 2 %;
- shoulder inclination 4 %;

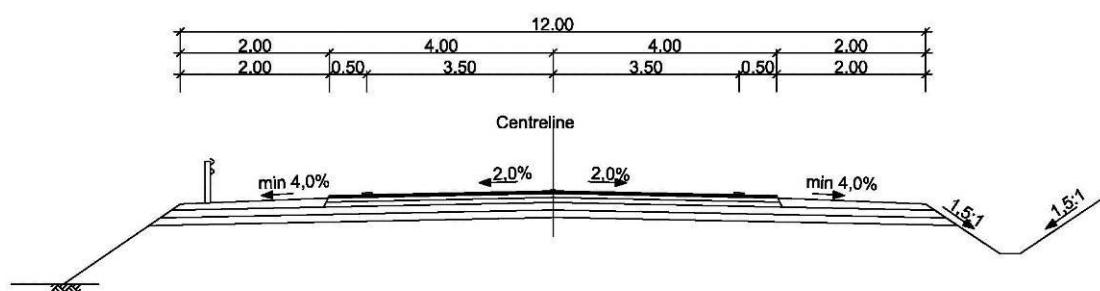


Figure 2: Cross Section of a Road Category III

The 2-lane road with 7 meter carriageway and on both sides 0.5 meters paved shoulder will be constructed along the 30 meter right-of-way.

Isfana – Sulukta: One 2-span 23 meter long bridge will be rehabilitated and 67 culverts will be constructed along this road section for advantage of movement of the local people and preserving water flows and drainage services in view of environmental protection and contribution in agriculture production

Sulukta – Koltso: Although there is no provision for bridge construction, 23 culverts will be constructed.

2.3. Type of Resettlement Impacts and Required RP

The rehabilitation of the Isfana to Kairagach_road section will impact on 28 households and 144 persons, which is insignificant, and falls under **Category “B”** according to the World Bank’s OP 4.12.

As a result, MoTC has prepared this Abbreviated RAP following the requirement of the World Bank for compensation and resettlement to the affected households and people.

2.4. Objective of Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan

A social screening and investigation to determine the existence of local population who could be negatively affected by the Project is the basis for the preparation of the Abbreviated RAP. To resettle the project affected households / people through payment of compensations for their affected assets and provision of required assistance for their socioeconomic development to the extent of at least pre-project level or better is the objective of the RP.

2.5. Measures taken for preparation of Abbreviated RAP

- The results of initial assessment, design and feasibility study were exercised properly for selection of viable and acceptable road option;
- The final selection and design has been confirmed with the opinion of all stakeholders like-representatives of affected families, local communities, NGOs, concerned government departments and ministries;
- This participatory selection process with formal and informal meetings/consultations at different stages has contributed in social acceptance of the selected road option as well as, minimizing resettlement impacts and costs;
- This Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan was prepared on the basis of the World Bank's OP4.12 and the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Policy of the government of Kyrgyzstan;

3. METHODOLOGY FOR DETERMINATION OF RESETTLEMENT IMPACT

3.1. Identification and measurement of physical assets

During 20 to 30 September 2013, Detail Measurement and Census Surveys had been conducted along the selected road alignment by a specialized survey team assigned under this project. This survey was designed to cover 100% households and identify each of the affected assets and potential economic losses. The 30th September, 2013 (last day of DMS) was the cut-off-date for this RP.

- The surveyors, with the help of representatives of local community, NGO, Aiyl-okmotu and government official, initially identified the private properties located along the road alignment or right-of-way.
- The survey team physically met with local people and verified the affected assets such as-land, structures, trees, and loss of livelihoods;
- The surveyors measured affected land plots with the help of local people, representatives of concern administration, and government officials;
- The surveyors similarly measured the affected structures, and estimated their costs defining types, used materials etc.;
- The surveyors thoroughly counted affected trees, estimated the costs of the same on the basis of current market price;

3.2. Identification of affected households and people

In order to identify the affected households and people, the survey team met with the affected households in person and carried interview sessions with them to administer the pre-designed questionnaire,

Although the survey team endeavoured to meet all the affected households, but few of them were absent during the survey period. However, the survey team covered those households through conducting interviews with the neighbours/local representatives/relatives of those households to ensure 100% coverage.

3.3. Valuation and determination of compensation rates for the affected assets

Land Valuation- Land has been valued at replacement cost based on the average current market value. That is based on the average sale value of comparable land in type, location and features.

Structures Valuation- Structures have been valued at replacement cost based on the direct and indirect costs at market value necessary for the construction of comparable structures i.e. what construction of structures of similar parameters would cost today. No deductions were made for amortization.

Value of wood trees- Value of wood trees has been estimated based on the size and market value of wood of the trees. (Although all affected trees were counted correctly, sizes and wood values were estimated and recommended by the local people and accepted by the affected people as the rates are consistent with the present market value.

Non-Productive Fruit Trees- These items have been valued based on the value of the investment made to grow the tree to the age in which the tree will be cut.

Economic or employment loss- Along the right of way only one household will be affected by the permanent business loss that has been properly assessed for compensation according to entitlement and compensation policy for the project.

4. RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

4.1. Summary of Resettlement Impacts

The construction activity of this Isfana to Kairagach_road section will entail acquisition of only 680 sqm of private land from 7 plots of 7households. In total 28 households with 144 people will be affected by the development of this road. 25 households will loss 29 structures and 22 households will lose 261 wood trees of different sizes and 1 household will affected by permanent loss of business.

It is important to note that all the assets described below are permanently affected by the project

4.2. Affected land and number of households

The measurement survey and consultations identified affected land and households. Table-1: provides detailed information of the affected land and the number of households.

Table-1: Affected land and number of households

Type/use of land	No. of plots	Area affected	No. HHs
Isfana - Sulukta			
Residential	4	480sqm	4
Sulukta - Koltso			
Residential	3	200 sqm	3
Total	7	680sqm	7

4.3. Affected Structure and number of households

Total 25 households out of 28 households will lose 29 structures of different types. Table-2: provides detailed information of affected structures and number of affected households.

Table-2: Affected Structure and number of households

Type of structure	No affected	Area affected	No of HHs
Isfana - Sulukta			
Metal mesh	14	1162 sqm	14
Reinforced concrete	4	40.05 cbm	4
Wooden picket	3	0.75 cbm	3
Latrine	2	11 sqm	2
Sub-total	23		21
Sulukta - Koltso			
Living room	1	50 sqm	1
Latrine	1	2 sqm	1
Fence	2	62m	2
Walls	2	33m	2
Sub-total	6		4
Grand total	29		25

Note: In Isfana – Sulukta section 2 households have been double counted and in Sulukta – Koltso section one household will lose 1 living room, 1 wall and 1 latrine attached to the firm, and two households will lose 2 fences each.

4.4 Affected trees and households

The 22 households out of total 28 will lose 261 wood trees of different sizes. Table-3: provides detailed information of the affected trees.

Table-3: Affected trees and households

No	Type of tree	size	No of trees affected
01	Wood tree	Big	25
02	Wood tree	Medium	58
03	Wood tree	Small	178
	Total		261

4.5 Business Loss

One household affected by the permanent loss of quarry business. Table-4 provides detail information of the affected business.

Table-4: Business loss

No.	Type of impact	Average monthly income	Average annual income
01	Permanent	30000 som	360000 som
	Total	30000 som	360000 som

4.6 Resettlement Assistance

Except one household affected by permanent business loss no other household is entitled for any resettlement allowance as none of them are severely affected, needs relocation, and headed by women and disabled/elderly or very poor which may falls into category of vulnerable group.

5. SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE

5.1. Socioeconomic profile of Batken Oblast

Batken oblast is the project influenced area bounded on the east by [Osh Province](#), on the south, west and north by [Tajikistan](#) and on the northeast by [Uzbekistan](#). Capital city is Batken centre. Total area is 16,995 square km, 3 districts, 19 Ayil okmotu, 198 villages and 441,100 people.



Table- 5: Ethnic composition of Batken population

Ethnic group	Percentage
<u>Kyrgyzs</u>	76.5%
<u>Uzbeks</u>	14.7%
<u>Tadjiks</u>	6.9%
<u>Russians</u>	0.8%
<u>Tatars</u>	0.4%
<u>Turks</u>	0.2%
<u>Uygurs</u>	0.1%
other groups	0.3%

Table-6: Socioeconomic condition of the region (Batken oblast)

SL	Description	Qty.
01	Area	17,000 km2
02	Rayon	3
03	Ayilokmotu	19
04	Village	198
05	Population	441100
06	Population density per km2	26
07	Unemployment rate	8.6%
08	Population below poverty line	33.5% (2011)
09	Extreme Poverty	6.7% (2011)
10	Average HHs income	35600 som
11	Unemployment rate	8.6%
12	Average Literacy Rate	98.70%
13	Male Literacy Rate	99.30%
14	Female Literacy Rate	98.1%)
15	Male/Female (sex) ratio	0.96
16	Average population density	27
17	% of access to clean drinking water	92% (2011)
18	% of no access to health service	2% (2010)
19	% of access to sanitation & hygiene	26.4% (2010)
20	Major sources of income	Agriculture & service

5.2. Socio-economic condition of the project section

5.2.1. Socioeconomic profile of Isfana

Village=10; total beneficiary population= 6,688; average population per square kilometre=557; total social service unit (school=12; health service unit=9) =21; poverty=44%.

Table-7: Sources of income Isfana

No	Sources of income	percentage
1	Employment	44,1
2	Scholarship	0,6
3	Pension	11,4
4	Benefit	0,3
5	Public allowance	0,7
6	Saving	0,7
7	Income from property	2,2
8	Dependent	37,6
9	Other sources	2.4
	Total	100%

5.2.2. Socioeconomic profile of Samat Settlement

Village=4; total beneficiary population = 4,597; average population per square kilometre=429; total social service unit (school=5, health service unit =4) =9; estimated poverty level=21%. Table-4: shows detail sources of income.

Table-8: Sources of income Samat

SL	Sources of Income	Percentage
1	Employment	61,4
2	Scholarship	0,2
3	Pension	11,3
4	Benefit	0,4
5	Public Allowance	0,5
6	Saving	0,2
7	Income from Property	1,5
8	Dependent	24,0
9	Other Sources	0,5
	Total	100%

5.3. Socio Economic profile of Affected Households

Demographic information of the affected households in Section Isfana - Kairagach is illustrated in the **Tables 9 to 14** below.

Table-9: General Demographic Information

SL	Households information	
Isfana - Sulukta		
01	Average households size	5
02	Male/Female Ratio	1.06
03	Literacy rate Male	99%
06	Literacy rate female	97%
07	Average literacy rate	98%
Sulukta - Koltso		

SL	Households information	
08	Average households size	5
09	Male/Female Ratio	1.4
12	Literacy rate Male	90%
13	Literacy rate female	80%
14	Average literacy rate	85%

Note: Ethnicity of all the affected households in the Isfana-Kairagach section is Kyrgyz.

Table-10: Head of Affected HH

Sections	Head of HH			
	Men	Women,	Widows,	Disabled Persons
Isfana – Sulukta	100%	00	00	00
Sulukta – Koltso	100%	00	00	00

Note: All the affected household-heads are male

Table-11: Main Source of livelihood

No	Sources of income	percentage
1	Employment	44,1
2	Scholarship	0,6
3	Pension	11,4
4	Benefit	0,3
5	Public allowance	0,7
6	Saving	0,7
7	Income from property	2,2
8	Dependent	37,6
9	Other sources	2.4
	Total	100%

Table-12: Kind of Eemployments (Occupations)

SL	Type of occupations	Total	Percentage
Isfana – Sulukta			
01	Governmental Service	6	5%
02	Private service	35	29%
03	Business/trading	3	2.5%
04	Farming	12	10%
05	Retired	2	1.6%
06	Unemployed	32	27%
07	Student	30	25%
Total		120	100%
Sulukta – Koltso			
01	Governmental Service	1	4%

SL	Type of occupations	Total	Percentage
02	Private service	4	17%
03	Business/trading	1	4%
04	Farming	0	0
05	Retired	3	13%
06	Unemployed	7	29%
07	Student	7	29%
08	other	1	4%
Total		24	100%
Grand Total		144	100%

Table-13: Average Land Holding

SL	Type of land	Amount (ha)	Average land/HH
Isfana – Sulukta			
01	Residential	2.40	0.10
03	Agriculture	1.75	0.07
Total		4.15	0.17
Sulukta – Koltso			
01	Residential	0.28	0.07
Total		0.28	0.07

Table-14: Average Income of Affected HH

Section	Average Income	
Isfana – Sulukta	Average HH annual income	86000 som
	Average annual net income	12000 som
Sulukta – Koltso	Average HH annual income	105105 som
	Average annual net income	20105 som

Note: Households' average income include incomes from all sources

6. LEGAL AND POLICY BACKGROUND

6.1. Law on Land Acquisition and Resettlement in Kyrgyz Republic

The main legal document concerning the rights of Kyrgyz's citizens is the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic (came into force by Kyrgyz law on 27th of June 2010). According to the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic land is in state, municipal, private and other forms of ownership. As well as the basic rights provided for under the Constitution, the Land Code (1999) govern land use and land acquisition.

The Article 68 of Land Code (1999) defines procedures and terms and conditions of land acquisition including payment of compensation of the affected assets at market price.

6.2. World Bank Guidelines and Procedures

The overall objectives of the World Bank's safeguard policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12) are as follows:

- (a) Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs.
- (b) Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits. Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.
- (c) Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.

6.3. Eligibility for compensation under this section (RAP)

- Persons whose houses or structures are in part, or in total, affected temporarily or permanently by the Project;
- Persons whose residential or commercial premises and/or agricultural land (or other productive land) in part, or total, affected (permanently or temporarily) by the Project;
- Persons who will loss business either permanent or temporary basis;
- Non-titled PAPs will receive compensation for assets attached to the affected land but not entitled for land compensation;
- PAPs are not eligible for compensation if settle in the affected area after cut-off date (30th September 2013);

6.4. Entitlement Matrix

Table-15: shows entitlement of the affected households and people for this Abbreviated RAP:

Table-15: Entitlement Matrix

Asset	Specifica- tion	Affected Peo- ple	Compensation Entitlements
Residential/ Commercial Land	Land loss	Titleholder	Cash compensation for affected land according to area, quality and accessibility at full replacement cost free of taxes, registration, and transfer costs
Houses and Structures		All relevant AH (including squatters)	Cash compensation at replacement rates for affected structure and other fixed assets free of salvageable materials, depreciation and transaction costs.
Trees	Trees affect-	All PAPs (in-	Cash compensation at current market value

Asset	Specification	Affected People	Compensation Entitlements
	ed	cluding squatters)	
Business	Permanent business loss	All PAPs (including squatters)	Cash compensation equal to one year income based on tax

7. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND INFORMATION

Public consultation, participation and awareness raising activities, as an integral part of resettlement planning, implementations and monitoring & evaluation, are being carried out since feasibility study of the project/or sub-projects and will continue up to project implementation and also post implementation monitoring & evaluation.

The consultants engaged for feasibility study were introduced by MoTC when the concerned government officials associated the consulting team and briefed the local representatives and people about project/sub-projects preparation and implementation. The feasibility study team during initial design stage carried out their activities through discussion with the local people, representatives and concerned government officials working in the field level offices.

The socioeconomic and DMS team also have undertaken formal and informal consultation sessions with affected people, representatives of communities, local government, rayon administrations, NGOs and any other interested groups for sharing their opinions in assessment of resettlement impacts and current market prices of affected properties for compensations and resettlement assistance applicable for this project according to the Kyrgyz land acquisition law and the World Bank resettlement policy OP 4.12 as well as the approved Resettlement Policy Framework of this project.

However, summary information of this Abbreviated RAP will be formally disclosed to the affected people, communities, NGOs and the concerned government offices for their active participation in planning, implementation and monitoring & evaluation of all Abbreviated RAPs prepared for each road sections of the project.

Finally, this Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan will be published at the website www.piumotc.kg in Kyrgyz and Russian languages and the website of the World Bank in English language.

The Grievance Redressing Mechanism will contribute in successful implementation of RPs of each sub-project through providing opportunity to the affected people for mitigation measures in any matters related to the Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plans.

8. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

8.1. Institutional Setup

Several agencies and parties will be involved in preparation and implementation of the project RPs. These include MoTC, the LAR Interdepartmental Commission, the supervision consultants, and civil society organizations.

8.2. Ministry of Transport and Communication (MoTC)

Being the executing agency MoTC has overall responsibility of the preparation and implementation of RAPs for the road development projects. Specific management of resettlement tasks has been assigned to the IPIG. The Safeguards Unit in MoTC, composed by three officers, is tasked with the management of all activities related to RAP preparation and implementation, including supervision and coordination of the impacts surveys, hiring and supervising of the independent asset valuator, RP disclosure, management of public consultation, grievance redress, compensation agreements signing, RAP implementation monitoring, and distribution of compensation payments. In project areas MoTC will manage RAP tasks through the Roads Maintenance Unit (RMU) at Rayon level and the Roads Management Service (RMS) at Oblast level.

8.3. LAR Interdepartmental Commission

Appropriate ministries/agencies and local authorities will be involved in the Interdepartmental Commission for the assessment of assets of household which will be located in the ROW.

8.4. Supervision Consultants

The supervision consultant's team comprising an international resettlement specialist, one local surveyor and one local resettlement specialist will carry out all field surveys and monitor progress of RP preparation, implementation and monitoring & evaluation and provide technical support as required by the MoTC.

8.5. Civil Society

One local NGO will be tasked with the External Monitoring of RAP implementation and monitoring with close coordination to and necessary support from the Grievance Redress Group.

9. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

9.1. Objectives

Grievance redressing mechanism will be established to allow APs appealing any disagreeable decision, practice or activity arising from implementation of Abbreviated RAPs. APs will be fully informed of their rights and of the procedures for addressing complaints whether verbally or in writing during consultation, survey, time of compensation and implementation of the project. Care will always be taken to prevent grievances rather than going through a long redress process.

9.2. Grievance Redress Group (GRG)

The GRG will be established for the duration of project implementation. The GRG is tasked with all activities needed to discuss a grievance, assess its validity, assess the scope of eventual impacts, decide eventual compensation needed and instruct/facilitate the functioning of the grievance redress mechanism. It will consist of representatives of the IPIG, consulting companies, road administration and maintenance units, local authorities, AP's and NGO's

GRG is for individuals and their communities, for local people and representatives of civil society, located in projects area.

Assessment of received complaint is tasked to local authorized person or to responsible point of GRG on local level.

9.3. Grievance Resolution Process

The grievance redress mechanism (GRM) involves the following 3 stages appeals: Local level, Central level and Supranational level.

The complaints and grievances from the APs will be addressed through the process described below in table-16

Table-16: Grievance Resolution Process

Steps	Action level	Process	Timeline
Step 1	Local Level	The grievances will be first lodged at the local level. The complainant will report his case to the Local authorized person (Assistant of engineer), who is nominated to GRG by MoTC. The LPC will trigger the action of the Grievance Redress Group (GRG) which will assess the situation and seek a solution through consultation with complainants, local Roads Maintenance Unit (RMU), IPIG, representatives of local government bodies and local NGO. After consultation with IPIG, the authorized person makes the final decision on submitted complaints and determines the eligibility of the	15 days

Steps	Action level	Process	Timeline
		complaint, as it notifies the applicant. In case the grievance is still not resolved at local level in the complaint or statement of claims, the relevant information is sent to the applicant and the central level GRG	
Step 2	Central Level	In case within additional 15 days the grievance is still not resolved at Local level, the relevant information by the applicant is sent to the central level of GRG – Office of IPIG, MoTC. Central level of GRG together with representatives of IPIG decides on the eligibility of the complaint, on ways how to resolve the issue. In case the grievance is still not resolved at central level, the relevant information is sent to the applicant together with information on his rights to appeal in international organizations, including international financial institutions, finding specific project	15 days
Step 3	Supranational level	If the local and central levels do not take appropriate decisions on the basis of review of complaints, appeals and applications of citizens the issue shall be reviewed at the supranational level. And, if necessary, at the supranational level, where the final decision is to be taken based on the outcomes of the final consideration of complaints, petitions and statements from citizens	

9.4. GRG Records and Documentation

IPIG of MoTC will maintain record of all complaints for regular monitoring of grievances and results of services performed by the GRGs, and for periodic review of World Bank.

10. MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM

A monitoring and evaluation system will be established to ensure that the Project is generally in compliance with the provision of the social safeguard measures. The project needs to monitor and evaluate the resettlement and compensation process in order to ensure that the measures taken have impacted positively on the affected households, or at least that they are no worse off than they would be without the project.

A monitoring and evaluation program will be ongoing during and after implementation of resettlement and compensation measures. It will assess the extent to which compensation and resettlement measures were followed and the extent to which affected households have been able to restore their income.

During construction the Supervision Consultant would be responsible for monitoring and evaluating the compensation and resettlement aspects of the project. Before start of civil work activities, baseline information on the PAPs will be collected in addition to the set of impacts that need to be mitigated and measures required therein. A follow up monitoring will be undertaken a few months before the final stage of construction to further monitor

measures to mitigate impacts and assess the potential benefit derived from Project implementation.

10.1. Monitoring and Evaluating Indicators

A series of indicators may be used, against which to assess the impact of the compensation and resettlement measures on the affected households. Some key indicators to be used are provided in the below table-17:

Table-17: Monitoring Indicators

Impacts	Indicators
Assets or losses of affected households accurately assessed.	Inventory of assets lost per Affected Household.
Public consultation with affected households ensures their participation in resettlement and compensation decisions.	Public consultations held with affected households. Affected households accurately informed of the scope of their loss and their options for compensation and resettlement. Public consultations include representation from all categories of affected persons, whose perceptions on resettlement and compensation measures are heard.
Decisions on compensation and resettlement measures appropriate for scale of loss of assets	Evaluation commissions make decisions on resettlement and compensation according to the Regulation on Procedure of Indemnification of losses Inflicted to Land Owners and Land Users. Compensation and Resettlement decisions match the losses of assets assessed through survey of affected households.
Income generation and restoration activities appropriately compensate loss of income.	Income status of affected households improved.

11. METHODS OF VALUATION AND COMPENSATIONS

11.1. Compensation for affected land

Table-18: provide information of compensation for affected land with unit price.

Table-18: Compensation for affected land

Type/use of land	Area affected	Unit price	Total price
Isfana - Sulukta			
Residential	480 sqm	100 som	48000 som
Sulukta - Koltso			
Residential	200 sqm	100 som	20000 som
Total	680 sqm		68000 som

11.2. Compensation for affected structure

Table-19: provide information of compensation for each type of affected structure with unit rate of price.

Table-19: Compensation for affected structure

No	Type of structure	No.	Affected	Unit price	Total
Isfana - Sulukta					
01	Metal mesh	14	1162 sqm	87,3 som	101443 som
02	Reinforced concrete	4	40.05 cbm	2554 som	102288 som
03	Wooden picket	3	0.75 cbm	26433 som	19825 som
04	Latrine	2	11 sqm	5109 som	45980 som
	Sub-total	23			269536 som
Sulukta - Koltso					
01	Living room	1	50 sqm	2800 som	140000
02	Latrine	1	2 sqm	2500 som	5000
03	Fence	2	62m	100 som	6200
04	Walls	2	33m	354.5 som	11700
	Sub-total	6			162900 som
	Total	29			432436 som

11.3. Compensation for affected trees

Table-20: provide information of compensation for different type of affected trees with unit price

Table-20: Compensation for affected trees

No	Type of tree	No of trees	Unit price	Total price
01	Wood (big size)	25	1500	37500
02	Wood (medium size)	58	1000	58000
03	Wood (small size)	178	500	89000
	Total	261		184500

11.4. Compensation for business loss

Table-21 provide information of compensation of business loss

Table-21: Compensation for business loss

No.	Monthly income	Compensation equivalent to 12 months' income
01	30000 som	30000X12=360000

12. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING

12.1. Cost for Abbreviated RAP Implementation

All costs of preparation, implementation and monitoring & evaluation of Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan including cost of compensation and land acquisition administration will be considered an integral part of subproject cost. Table-22 provides information of item-wised estimated costs and budget for Abbreviated RAP implementation.

Table-22: Cost for RAP Implementation

No.	Item	Cost in som	Cost in USD
Isfana - Sulukta			
A	Compensation		
1	Compensation for Land	48000 som	
2	Compensation for Structures	269536 som	
3	Compensation for trees	184500 som	
	Sub Total of A	502036 som	
Sulukta - Koltso			
B	Compensation		
1	Compensation for Land	20000 som	
2	Compensation for Structures	162900 som	
3	Compensation for business loss	360000 som	
	Sub-total of B	542900 som	
Support Cost for RAP Implementation			
C	Cost for EMA (Lump sum)	160000 som	

No.	Item	Cost in som	Cost in USD
Total RAP Cost (A+B +C)		1204936 som	
D	Miscellaneous Administrative @ 10%	120494 som	
E	Contingency @ 5 % of RAP Cost	60247 som	
Grand total (A+B+C+D+E)		1385677 KGS	28571 USD

Note-Cost for External Monitoring Agency (Cost of NGO service for external monitoring of RAP implementation has been estimated on lump sum basis considering volume of affected households/people. However, MoTC can change this estimated cost according to actual need.

12.2. Source of Financing

All funds for compensation and allowances commensurate to RAPs will be provided by the Government of Kyrgyz Republic. MoTC will get the budget approved from the Ministry of Finance and allocate required funds in advance for implementation of Abbreviated RAP on timely basis.

12. RP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The time bound RAP implementation is presented in Figure- 3

RAP tasks	2014									
	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	
Government Approval	=====									
Review and concurrence from WB		=====								
Allocation of fund			=====							
Payment of compensation to APs/AHs				=====	=====					
Compliance Report						=====				
Start of construction works						=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Internal Monitoring			=====	=====	=====	=====				
External Monitoring				=====	=====	=====				

Figure-3: RAP implementation Schedule

Appendices

Appendix-01

List of persons who participated in the interviews on behalf of the affected households

Isfana - Sulukta

1. Eshbaeva Uulkan
2. Mamatov Talant
3. Nishanova Gulaiym
4. Zheenmuratov Karim
5. Makambaev Ashyrbai
6. Zheenbekov Kambarbek
7. Gaparov Ashyrbai
8. Rahmanov Ermek
9. Mamytova Minayim
10. Mamatbarikova Jazgul
11. Marzaemdin u Abibilla
12. Kalykov Taalai
13. Botogaziev Zhanybek
14. Shamaev Rustam
15. Shamaev Hodzhomurat
16. Kozubaeva Gulupa,
17. Kalambekov Turdali
18. Amanov Kubanych
19. Tashov Kamchy
20. Orozaliev Kubat
21. Saryev Nymanjan
22. Azimbaeva Nasbugul
23. Burebekov Ulukbek
24. Maksytova Kunduzkan

Sulukta - Koltso

25. Uycudhali – owner of quarry
26. Muratov Pahridin
27. Polotov Rustam
28. Tashiev Ergesh

Appendix-02

Socioeconomic & DMS Survey Questionnaire

SOCIO ECONOMIC AND DETAIL MEASUREMENT SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

Date of survey:

A. GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT HOUSEHOLD

- Name of household head: _____ Gender: _____
- Home address: Village/hamletSettlement...
- Rayon..... Oblast.....
- Contact number: _____
- Location of Household along the Section Alignment: approx km: _____

Other information

- Physical condition of household members:
 1. All members are Normal []
 2. Having Disabled person(s) [] How many: []
- Poor family as defined by Kyrgyz national poverty line: YES [] NO []

B. SOCIOECONOMIC SURVEY (SES)

1.0. Household Composition (including the household head)

No.	Full name	Sex	Relationship with household head	Age	National group	Primary Occupation	Education level (from 7 years old above)
		1=Male 2=female					
			0=household head 1=Husband/wife 2=Father/mother 3=Son/daughter 4=Son/daughter In-law 5=Grandchild 6=Nephew/niece 7=Others		1= Kyrgyz 2=Russian 3= Uzbek 4= Kyrgyz 5= others	1= Employed Governmen- tal 2= Employed Private Sector 3= Employed agriculture 4 = Employed service 5=Business/trading 6= Farming 7=Retired 7=Jobless (just count for persons in working age)	0=None 1=Primary 2=Secondary 3=High school 4=University and higher
1							
2							
3							
4							

Total member of HH _____ Male _____ Female _____

2.0. Legal status of residency

- Have certificate of permanent residency []
- Registered as long-term temporary resident []
- Having none of above []
- Occupied illegally []
- Rent from others (not the owner of house/structure) []

3.0. Land Ownership

3.1 Own land? YES___; NO ___

3.2 Type/Category of land: Residential ___; Commercial ___; Agricultural

3.3 Landholding Size: Residential ___ (sqm); Commercial ___ (sqm); Agricultural ___ ha

3.4 Land Tenure Status: With title ___; Leased/Rented ___; Collective ___; others ___

4.0. Ownership of Livestock

Type	Number
Cow	
Sheep	
Goats	
Horses	
Donkey	
Chicken	
Other	
Total	

5. Living condition

5.1. Average monthly household income of HH: som

- Source of Income:
 1. From agricultural activity..... som _____
 2. From business/trading operation..... som _____
 3. From salary - employment..... som _____
 4. From other sources (e.g., remittances)..... som _____
 5. From State pensions.....som _____
- TOTAL som _____

5.2. Average monthly household expenditure

- Average monthly household expenditure..... som
- Annual Income - expenditure balance in general:
 3. No saving (income just enough for expenditures) []
 4. Could save money (income more than expenditures) []
 5. Income less than expenditures []

5.3. Household amenities and consumer goods' ownership

- Electricity Yes: [] No []
- Fresh water:
 1. Running water []
 2. Dug/drilled well []
 3. Other sources []

5.4. Vehicle and electronics goods

1. Car [] Quantity:
2. Motorcycle [] Quantity:

3. Television [] Quantity:
4. Refrigerator [] Quantity:

5.5. Using energy for cooking:

1. Power []
2. Gas []
3. Wood []
4. Others []

5.6. Obtained loans

5. From bank..... som
6. Purpose of bank loan.....
7. From other organizations..... som
8. Purpose of loan.....
9. From individualsom
10. Purpose of loan.....

5.7. Access to public facilities and community health

Facilities /social service	1.Yes	2.No	1= less than 1 km	2= from 1 to 2 km	3= from 2 to 05 km	4= more than 5 km
a. Health Services						
1. Settlement Medical Station						
2. Rayon Hospital/Clinic						
3. Private medical station						
4. Pharmacy						
b. Market						
c. Kindergarten and Schools						
5. Kindergarten						
6. Primary school						
7. Secondary school						
8. High school						
9.College/Vocational School						
d. Other Community facilities						
10. Communal house						
Mosque/church...						
11. Sport centre, stadium						

C. TYPE OF LOSS EXPERIENCED BY THE HOUSEHOLD

1. Will experience loss of land? YES ___ NO ___ If YES, what time of land will be lost? (Agricultural/Residential/Commercial/Other)
2. Total Area of affected Plot_____ 3. Area affected_____
3. Estimated current price per square meter. _____som
4. Will experience loss of structure? YES ___ NO ___ If YES, what type of structure lost? (Residential/Commercial/Other)
5. Total area of the affected structure_____ 6. Area affected_____
6. Estimated current price of affected structure_____

7. Affected structure can be used by proper repair? YES____ NO____; if yes, what is the estimated cost for such repairing_____
8. Does the affected structure require shifting/relocation to other place? YES____ NO____ (if yes)
9. Mention estimated carrying cost _____som; and construction period _____ days.

10. Type of crop produced in the affected land plot_____;
- Annual production per square meter_____; price per kg_____ som

11. Type of affected trees:

- a) Sapling no: _____; estimated price _____som
- b) Fruit bearing no: _____; estimated price _____ som;
- c) Wood trees no. _____; estimated price _____ som

D. FOR AFFECTED BUSINESS

1. Is the business run by your household affected by the Project? YES __ NO __
Is the impact permanent ____; temporary ____
2. Is business is affected, what type of business
__ Small kiosk/stall selling various items (fruits, vegetables, drinks, HH items, etc.)
__ Food vending/restaurant/eatery
__ Mechanical/repair shop
__ Others: specify _____
3. How many people (including from your households) work in the business? __ Male; __ Female
4. How many are non-household members? __ Male; __ female
5. Do people working for the business earn wages? __ YES; __ NO
6. If YES, total average monthly income that is paid? _____som/mo (for all those working for the business)
7. What is the average monthly earning of the business? _____ Total revenue; _____ total profit
8. Number of hours//day business operates? _____ Number of days per week business is operating? _____
9. Is the business registered? __ YES; __ NO

E. QUESTIONS FOR CONSULTATION

1. If you have to move, what resettlement/compensation options would you prefer?
2. What income restoration assistance would you require?

Acknowledged By:

Surveyor

Householders or Representative of household