**RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR 500 KV S/C TRANSMISSION LINE**

**Kyrgyz Republic, Batken region, Kulundu aiyl aimak**

**of Central Asia and South Asia Electricity**

**Transmission and Trade Project**

**(CASA 1000)**



Bishkek – 2024

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# Abbreviations and Contractions

**Short Form Full Form**

AA Aiyl Aimak

AO Aiyl Okmotu (village administration - local self-government body)

AO Aiyl Okmotu

Сa Сattle

GRС Grievance Redress Committee

ESIA Environmental and social impact assessment

ESMP Environmental Social Management Plan

FG Focus Group

GKR Government of the Kyrgyz Republic

GV Gender violence

ha Hectare

I-RAP Initial Resettlement Action Plan

km Kilometer

KR Kyrgyz Republic

kV/m Kilovolt per meter

LSG Local self-government

NEGK OJSC «National Electric Grid of Kyrgyzstan»

OJSC Open Joint Stock Company

OP Operational Policies

PAP Project Affected Person

PIU Project Implementation Unit

PMU Project Management Unit of the WB

TL Transmission line

RAP Resettlement Action Plan

SA Social association

SCa Small cattle

SCP Sustainable Production and Consumption

SEA Sexual Exploitation and Abuse

SFF State Foresrt Fund

SH Sexual Harassment

SSE Safety Specialist, Ecologist

SSS Safety Specialist, Sociologist

THVEN Territorial Enterprise of High-Voltage grids

ToR Terms of Reference

WB the World Bank

## DEFINITIONS

**Aiyl Aimak** - an administrative and territorial unit within which the local community exercises local self-government. Aiyl Aimak can consist of one or more of human settlements.

**Aiyl Okmutu** - Aimak governing body.

**Involuntary Resettlement** - the withdrawal (repurchase) of land, which leads to economic and social impacts caused by:

а) Forced withdrawal of land, because of which: there is a resettlement or loss of accomodation; there is a loss of property or access to it; there is a loss of sources of income or means of subsistence (regardless of whether the PAP is forced to move elsewhere or not);

b) Forced restriction of access to the legally established park zones and specially protected natural areas, as a result of which the life of displaced persons is adversely affected.

**Date of household examination** - a date by which PAPs and their affected assets have been identified and new persons cannot file a claim related to compensation or assistance with resettlement. The persons, whose ownership or use of facilities could be demonstrated before established date, still have a right to get assistance independently on their identification in the process of census.

**Employer / Client** - a legal entity, a buyer, a purchaser of services for the CASA 1000 project, in this case, it is the OJSC “National Electrical Grid of Kyrgyzstan “(NEGK).

**Land plot** - a part of the earth’s surface, which has fixed boundaries and is characterized by a certain location, natural properties, physical parameters, legal and economic status and other characteristics that are its essential components.

**Land share** - a land plot of agricultural designation provided to a citizen of the Kyrgyz Republic in the manner determined by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic.

**Land user** - an individual or a legal entity to whom or which the right to use the land plot was granted, transferred or delivered in possession to an unlimited (without indication of the period) or urgent (temporary) use.

**Inventory of losses** - a list of all losses for PAP, their property and assets caused by project interventions.

**Land use (land acquisition)** means the use on or repurchase of land, buildings or other property located on the land site thereon for the purposes of the Project, whether temporary or permanent. The landowner may keep the right to agree on the amount of the proposed compensation. This includes a land plot or property for which the owners are classified as one of the following categories:

а) Those who have formal legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the country);

b) Those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time the census begins but have a claim for such land or assets-provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan; and

c) Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying.

**Compensation** means the payment in kind, cash or other assets given in exchange for the taking of land, loss of other types of assets (including fixed assets) or loss of livelihoods resulting from project activities.

**Land category** - the lands used or intended for use for the same designated purpose.

**Project affected Persons (PAP)** - persons who may fall under the direct or temporary use (purchasing) of their land or other properties, or experience impact on their assets because of the construction of infrastructures of the electric transmission lines.

**Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)** - a system established under the project and/or existing procedures of the Government/PIUs to receive and address complaints, grievances and concerns related to the project including issues related to land use on and resettlement impacts, management of construction camps, and other concerns caused by the Project activities.

**Municipal property** is the right of unlimited (without indication of the period) or fixed (temporary) use of a land plot that is in state or municipal ownership.

**Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)** is the identification, analysis, evaluation and recording in the project documentation of the expected impact of the proposed economic and other activities, the changes that it will cause in the environment and the social environment.

**Especially valuable lands** are irrigated and rain fed lands, intensively used agricultural lands (arable land, lands occupied by perennial fruit plantations, vineyards, deposits, cultural pastures, hayfields and pastures of radical improvement), lands occupied by protective forests and equated green plantings, lands of suburban and green areas, experimental fields (test land areas) of research institutions and educational institutions.

**Local self-government authorities** are representative, executive and other authorities that provide solutions to local issues.

**Objects affected by the project** are objects (residential and house outbuildings, garden facilities, agricultural land and other real estate objects) that are affected by the CASA1000 transmission line, located on the territory with a special use regime (within the sanitary protection gaps).

**Restriction** is a restriction of the right to own, dispose of, use a land plot, including the rights of third parties (lease, mortgage, loan, easements, contractual obligations, a court decision to seize property, as well as other rights established by law that restrict the rights of the owner or real estate user)[[1]](#footnote-1).

**Census** is a complete count of the population affected by a project activity including collation of demographic and property information. This will identify and determine the number of Project Affected Persons (PAP) and the nature and levels of impact.

**Resettlement Assistance** means the measures to ensure that project affected persons who may require to be physically relocated are provided with assistance such as moving allowances, residential housing or rentals whichever is feasible and as required, for ease of resettlement during relocation.

**Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)** is the final resettlement document. The RAP contains specific and legally binding requirements that must be observed when relocating and providing compensation to the affected party prior to initiating the implementation of project activities that have an adverse impact.

**Right of ownership to a land plot** - recognized and protected by the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Land Code of the Kyrgyz Republic and other legislative acts, the right of individuals and legal entities to own, use and dispose of the land plot belonging to it at its own discretion with restrictions set by the Land Code of the Kyrgyz Republic.

**Right to a land plot** is the right of ownership of a land plot or the right of an unlimited (without indication of a period) or fixed term (temporary) use of a land plot.

**Right to use a land plot that is in state or municipal ownership** is the right to an unlimited (without the indication of the period of use) or fixed-term (temporary) use of a land plot that is in state or municipal ownership.

**Household plot** - a land plot provided by state authorities or local governments to citizens for individual housing construction, with an adjacent land plot.

**Pasture users** are individuals and legal entities of the Kyrgyz Republic who use pastures for cattle grazing or for other purposes.

**Pastures[[2]](#footnote-2)** - a category of agricultural land covered with grassy vegetation used as a forage for cattle grazing and for other purposes indicated in land-registration data. Pastures are the exclusive property of the state and cannot be privately owned, they are transferred to the operational management of local self-government. All residents of villages have the right to use pasture land that is territorially related to their AA, upon receipt of a pasture ticket or on the basis of a lease agreement for other purposes. Sublease of pastures is prohibited.

**Market value of a land plot** is the most probable price at the date of estimate at which it is possible to sell the ownership of a land plot in an open market in fair competition, when the parties of this transaction act reasonably, having all the necessary information, and the transaction value is not influenced by any emergency (special) circumstances.

**Permission to use land and other real estate objects** is a document that permits the use of real estate in accordance with the town planning regulations established in town planning documentation of settlements and land use and building regulations, as well as restrictions on the use of these facilities established in accordance with the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic as well as easements.

**The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)** is an instrument to be used throughout project implementation. The RPF sets out the resettlement objectives and principles, organizational arrangements and funding mechanisms for any resettlement, that may be necessary during project implementation. The RPF guides the preparation of Resettlement Action Plans of individual sub projects in order to meet the needs of the people who may be affected by the project. The Resettlement Action Plans (“RAPs”) for the Project will be prepared in conformity with the provisions of RPF.

**Replacement cost** means the replacement of assets with an amount sufficient to cover the full cost of lost assets and related transaction costs. The cost should be based on the market rate (commercial rate which must be equal to or greater than cost of replacement) in accordance with the law of the Kyrgyz Republic on the sale of land or property and also comply with World Bank policy requirements. With respect to the land, costs can be classified as follows:

**Cost of agricultural land replacement** includes a pre-project cost (a) before relocation that is above the market value of land of equal productive capacity or use located in proximity to the land affected by project activities, as well as the costs of: (b) the preparation of land to a level/status similar to the land affected by project activities, and (c) the registration cost and taxes.

**Replacement cost for houses and other structures** means the prevailing open market cost of replacing affected structures, in an area and of the quality similar to or better than that of the affected structures. Such costs will include: (a) the cost of the materials, (b) transporting construction materials to the construction site; (c) labour expenses and contractors; and (d) transportation costs.

**Garden and fruit tree plot** is a land plot allocated by state authorities or local governments to enterprises, institutions and citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic for growing agricultural products or the organization of a cooperative horticultural partnership for the production of vegetables, fruits, including agricultural products.

**Vulnerable group** is a separate group of people (according to AO), which include: (1) Single parent households (headed by divorced or widowed women) with dependents and low income; (2) households with disabilities; (3) households with persons falling under the poverty line identified by the Ministry of Labor and Social Security of the Kyrgyz Republic, or without land plots; (4) households with elderly people without means of support and (5) ethnic minorities.

**The designated purpose** of the land plot is the use of the land plot for the purposes specified in the documents certifying the rights to the land plot, in the contract or other entitling documents.

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The document describes the mechanisms and procedures for the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan (hereinafter - RAP) in the process of construction and operation of power transmission lines (TL) within the framework of the CASA-1000 project, for the modified section in Batken region, Kulundu aiyl aimak. The mechanisms and procedures have been developed based on the provisions of the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF).

**Initial data for the CASA-1000 project.** The World Bank is funding “the Central Asia-South Asia Electricity Transmission and Trade Project” (CASA-1000) (hereinafter referred to as the Project or the CASA-1000 project), which will facilitate electricity trade of 1,300 megawatts (MW), i.e. existing summer power surplus between two regions, including the Kyrgyz Republic and the Republic of Tajikistan in Central Asia and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan in South Asia. The preparation of the project is led by an Intergovernmental Council (IGC) at the level of Governments from 4 countries and a Secretariat, which was established in 2011 in consultation with the 10-member Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation (CAREC) program. The project mainly finances the construction and operation of power transmission infrastructure in four countries, related technical support during implementation, and benefit-sharing mechanisms with communities living along the transmission lines. The ultimate goal of the project is to assist with elimination of electricity shortages in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, as well as increase income and economic prospects in the Kyrgyz Republic and the Republic of Tajikistan.

**CASA-1000 project activity in the Kyrgyz Republic**. The project consists of a 500-kV transmission line, which starts at Datka substation in the Kyrgyz Republic and ends at Sugd substation in the Republic of Tajikistan, as well as the construction of an associated 500 kV bay at Datka substation. The total length of the transmission line in the country is 456 km, which passes through the southwestern part of the Kyrgyz Republic.

The transmission line (TL) will pass through three administrative regions of the Kyrgyz Republic (Jalal-Abad, Osh and Batken) and nine districts (Leilek, Batken, Kadamjai, Nookat, Kara-Suu, Aravan, Uzgen, Suzak and Bazar-Korgon).

**Infrastructure Details.** The TL on the territory of Kyrgyz Republic is conditionally divided into two sections: TW05 (from the border between the Kyrgyz Republic and the Republic of Tajikistan to the beginning of section TW06), which is about 126 km and TW06 (from the extreme tower of the section TW 05 to Datka substation), which is about 330 km. In their turn, these two sections will be divided into seven smaller sectors as follows: TW05 site will consist of three sectors, and TW06 site will consist of four sectors. The division of the TL route into sectors is driven by the need to place camps and to deliver concrete over long distances to tower installation sites. In total, six construction camps are planned for seven sectors.

The total length of the transmission line is about 456 km, which requires construction of 1243 towers. 760 towers will be built in Batken region. The size of a transmission tower's sites is different and will reach from 324 (18x18) to 784 (28x28) square meters. The height of towers will reach from 30 to 63 meters (depending on the landscape of the territory). The width of the right of way (RoW) for transmission line for 1209 towers will be 25.7 meters, and for 34 towers - 29.23 meters. In Kulunda aiyl aimak, the size of a transmission tower's sites are 324 (18x18) - 9 towers, 361 (19x19) - 6 towers, 400 (20x20) - 9 towers and 441 (21x21) - 2 towers aquare meters. The height of towers also depends on the landscape of the territory. In accordance with the legal requirements of the Kyrgyz Republic, the sanitary protection zone (sanitary gap (SG) for the TL) of the CASA 1000 Project from both sides of the outer conductors will be 30 m. Therefore, make prior SG corridor for 1209 transmission towers will be 85.7 meters, and for 34 transmission towers it will be 89.23 meters. The RAP adopted a common corridor of SG for the whole transmission line - 90 meters.

**Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).** The erection of towers and construction of TL would require “lands”. While securing the lands, it needs to be ensured that the project affected people (PAPs) are extended appropriate and adequate resettlement and rehabilitation benefits and their livelihoods restored, as deemed appropriate. For this purpose, OJSC “NEGK” has prepared a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) based upon a Ressettlement Policy Rramework approved by the World Bank. Preparation of the RAP took place with the participation of PAPs and other stakeholders; several rounds of consultations, focus group discussions were held. All consultations preceded dissemination of fuller information among the stakeholders, their rights and obligations to get compensations for the assets affected as a result of the project. Local governments also were involved in all the consultations.

In this regard, the RAPs for Batken region (Part 1) and for Osh and Jalal-Abad regions (Part 2) were developed and approved by the World Bank on October 26, 2020 and on February 1, 2021 respectively. Land plots for power transmission towers in Batken region were transformed from the category "Agricultural land", "Land of the forestry fund" and "Land of the water fund" into the category "Land of industry, transport, communications, energy, defense and other purposes by Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated March 30, 2021 No. 119. The similar resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic dated March 4, 2022 No. 112 was adopted for Osh and Jalal-Abad regions.

However, due to the fact that a landslide zone was discovered on the site between towers No. 280[284] and No. 302L[306] TW05 on the territory of Kulundu aiyl aimak and the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic ordered to change the route of the power line bypassing this landslide area, a new transmission line route was developed with an increase in the number of towers by 2 towers (in total 26 towers).

In this connection, according to the policies of the World Bank, it became necessary to develop a RAP for this site for its further implementation and completion of the land acquisition procedure with the corresponding transformation of the category of land plots for transmission line towers.

**Project Affected Persons**. The RAP for Kulundu Aiyl Aimak was prepared after researches and situational analysis. According to the results of the research, 5 PAPs were identified along the route of the power transmission line in this section of Kulundu aiyl aimak. There is no any property (objects / units) of PAPs in the sanitary gap of the power, and therefore none of PAPs is subject to resettlement. The impact on 5 PAPs will be associated with the withdrawal of land plot for the construction of power transmission towers.

**Action Plan**. This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for Kulundu Aiyl Aimak of Batken region was developed on the basis of the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) of the CASA-1000 project, which takes into account the principles of the World Bank Operational Policy (OP 4.12) on involuntary resettlement and the requirements of the national legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic to protect the rights of citizens when using property for state and public needs. The scope of the document provides an overview of the definition of social impacts, the process of assessing the scope of social impacts, the conditions for land acquisition. Various impact categories include compensation for loss of land and other assets, resettlement assistance and rehabilitation of displaced families. The document presents the institutional arrangements, grievance redress mechanisms, information disclosure and consultations, and the preparation and implementation of the Resettlement Plan. The RAP contains information on all measures related to land use, restriction of access to land or loss of PAPs property.

According to the researches, the location of 7 out of 26 towers fall on the land of individuals, 3 of which fall on the land of one individual. In this regard, a total of 5 project-affected persons have been identified. According to calculations, the total amount of compensations to PAPs for the loss of land and crops is 123,810 soms (Table 9.2 of Annex 9), of which 36,093 soms for loss of crops (Table 9.3 of Annex 9).

**Benefits and compensation for recovery.** Between the owner (PAP), local governments, branch of OJSC “NEGK” - “Batken Electric Grid Enterprise” and Mitas Energy and Metal Constructions Inc. will be concluded a four-party agreement on the transfer of a land plot for the construction of power transmission towers. When the land is taken for the construction of transmission towers, PAPs will be offered a choice: to receive another land plot of the same category or receive compensation for the land plot. For identified families belonging to a vulnerable category, in accordance with the principles of the RPF and the operational (OP. 4.12) policy of the World Bank, a one-time allowance will be paid for each family member in the amount of 12.000 som at an annual payment rate of 1.000 som/month. These payments are in addition to compensation for assets.

**Monitoring and performance evaluation**. Monitoring will be conducted by PIU of OJSC “NEGK” under participation of independent experts in order to get complete and objective information.

RAP monitoring mechanisms are agreed with general Project monitoring plan that will be implemented by PIU of CASA 1000.

RAP monitoring includes main social and economic objectives allowing evaluating success of its implementation that will include:

(i) affected individuals, households, and communities being able to maintain their pre-project standard of living, and even improve on it;

(ii) local communities continue to support the project; and

(iii) the absence or prevalence of conflicts between local communities and contractor representatives.

**Grievances redress procedure**. There are two options for Project’s stakeholders and PAPs to submit complaints related to Project: Grievance redress mechanism within the Project and Grievance Redress Service of the World Bank.

**Grievance redress mechanism within the CASA 1000 Project**. Grievances Redress Committees (GRC) have been established at the district and national level to receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution of displaced PAPs concerns, complaints and grievances. This enables identification and impartial, timely and effective solution of the problems associated with the Project as well as to provide feedback communication channels for Project’s stakeholders and citizens at all levels for expression of concerns, if required. Grievances Redress Committees will have a dedicated mechanism to deal with issues related to sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment (SEA/SR). To ensure effective functioning, the PIU will assist the GRC in: (i) raising awareness among workers and communities; (ii) informing relevant stakeholders about do’s and don’ts; and (iii) how to report SEA/SD cases; and (iv) to develop problem-solving protocols that take into account the sensitivity and confidentiality of affected individuals.

**Budget for resettlement**. PAPs have the right to the following types of compensation and additional assistance packages:

• Compensation for land loss and loss of temporary access to land: agriculture lands, pastures and land plots intended to residential construction;

• Compensation for the loss of residential and non-residential buildings, structures and facilities;

• Compensation for the loss of agriculture crop yield;

• Compensation for the loss of fruit and non-fruit trees;

• Compensation for the loss of business and bonuses for changing of activity areas;

• Premiums for transportation of belongings in the process of movement and upon availability of PAP’s vulnerability category;

• Supplementary lump-sum benefit for the vulnerable PAPs.

In general, in Kulundu aiyl aimak of Batken oblast, a total of 5 project-affected persons were identified. According to calculations, the total amount of compensations to PAPs for the loss of land and crops is 123,810 soms (Table 9.2 of Annex 9), of which 36,093 for loss of crops (Table 9.3 of Annex 9).

Changing the route of the power line will not affect residential and non-residential buildings, structures and facilities, fruit and non-fruit trees, existing businesses, and will not lead to the resettlement of people. Also among the PAPs, no vulnerable ones were identified.

**Livelihood Restoration.** Considering that the land plots likely to be acquired for the construction of towers are essentially small both in absolute and relative terms (relative to the total lands owned), and the fact that there are no restrictions on the continuation of the current land use, it is unlikely that livelihoods of any of the PAPs will be affected adversely. Compensation for loss of land/property will be sufficient.

# INTRODUCTION

1. This document has been prepared in accordance with the Terms of Reference of the Employer specified in the Contract No. 2-OV dated August 24,2022.
2. The document describes the mechanisms and procedures of Resettlement Action Plan (hereinafter referred to as RAP) implementation during the construction and operation of the power transmission line along the power line section in Kulundu aiyl aimak of Batken region. The mechanisms and procedures have been developed based on the provisions of Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF).
3. Main objectives of the RAP: (i) direct PIU of OJSC “NEGK” and Mitas Energy and Metal Constructions Inc. in properly identifying, compensating and restoring the livelihoods of project affected persons (PAPs), (ii) serve as a binding document to ensure payment of compensation and assistance to PAPs, and (iii) providing guidance in preparing, updating, implementing and monitoring the RAP.
4. The RAP includes measures to ensure that PAPs: (i) were informed of their options and rights regarding resettlement; (ii) were consulted, offered options and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives; and (iii) they were provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for loss of assets attributable directly to the Project.

***Main principles of RAP development***

1. The RAP baseline defines key trends for developing appropriate mitigation measures, including compensation and damage recovery for impacts, land acquisition and resettlement caused by planned interventions. The basis of the developed RAP is the provisions of the RPF.
2. The RAP has been developed taken into account legal basis of property ownership rights, compensation payments for lost property based on the following principals:

* Avoiding, or at least minimizing of involuntary resettlement need[[3]](#footnote-3);
* Providing of proper support to PAP in terms of improvement or, at least, recovery of living standards existed before the Project;
* Comprehensive PAP awareness related to compensation;
* Prevention of interference to obtain compensation or alternative forms of support in the absence of de jure right on land. PAPs without official right to land are entitled to receive compensation for buildings and other non-land assets;
* In the process of resettlement, special attention shall be paid to the socially vulnerable groups of population, such as ethnic minorities, women-headed households, disabled persons, elderly, etc., providing them with proper support for improvement of their living standard;
* Payment of compensations to PAP at the complete recovery cost, without any deductions for other purposes.

1. Methods used in the preparation of this document include:

* Desk studies is the study of archival materials of Kulundu Aiyl Aimak, Leilek regional administration and state registration authorities on the lands of settlements will allow preliminary determinate the categories and land owners along the areas of electric transmission line routes, which will need to be subjected to more detailed study in the process of field work.
* Field research is the study, the specifics of which lies in a direct and in-depth study of plot affected by the Project, research in real conditions on the territory of the changed section of transmission line route.
* The field study consists of collecting primary information, operational data about the objects and persons affected by the Project on the modified section of the power line route. Primary information was collected by means of questionnaires, observations, surveys conducted specifically for the development of the RAP.
* The applied comparative method makes it possible to determine the differences between the requirements of the World Bank's policies and the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic in the issues of involuntary relocation and compensation for PAP.
* The method of expert assessments allows evaluating the objects of research and determining the type of resettlement of objects (economic and physical movement). This method makes it possible to group the investigated objects according to the principles of the development of the RAP and to determine the need for payment of compensations and their possible amounts for resettlement.

1. Proposed work performance methods are based on a scientific approach to the development of similar documents and experience of the experts in the field of similar studies and implementation of projects related to the RAP development.
2. This document presents the RAP for the section between towers 280L [284] and 302L [284] TW05 of Kulundu aiyl aimak of Batken region.

## Project background information

1. The Central Asian (CA) Republics have large energy resource potential relative to their domestic needs. However, hydro-rich countries like the Kyrgyz Republic have not been able to realize their potential, in part because of the significant resources needed to develop the associated transmission lines and the lack of regional cooperation. The result is that a lot of water is wastefully spilled in summer without any electricity generation.
2. The Kyrgyz Republic is heavily dependent on hydroelectric power, with about 90 percent of the electricity generated in the country coming from hydroelectric sources. Their power balance is highly seasonal, resulting in power generation far exceeding demand in summer and deficits occurring in winter. The balance of electricity generation is from fossil fuels.
3. The electric transmission and distribution system needs serious improvement and modernization. As a result, the Kyrgyz Republic is forced to import and export a significant amount of power. More energy producing capacity is needed to resolve domestic energy problems and provide the ability to export electricity to neighboring countries.
4. The Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (IRA), the Kyrgyz Republic (KR), the Islamic Republic of Pakistan (IRP) and the Republic of Tajikistan (RT) have been following the course for the development of mechanisms in the field of electricity trade and the creation of the Central Asia - South Asia Regional Electricity Market (CASAREM) for many years. One of the key components of this initiative is the development of the cross-border transmission interconnection between these countries to facilitate the transfer of surplus power within the region. The development of the first stage of CASAREM, which is the establishment of the necessary transmission and trading infrastructure and systems, allowing the export and trade of 1000 MW to 1300 MW of electricity between the countries of Central Asia and South Asia, is referred to as “CASA-1000”.
5. The CASA 1000 project includes the construction of a transmission line to export electricity exports from the Republic of Tajikistan and the Kyrgyz Republic to the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. The recommended project configurations are as follows:

* A 500 kV AC line from Datka substation to Sugd substation (456 km + 28 km) to transfer surplus power from the Kyrgyz Republic to the Republic of Tajikistan, where electricity will be transmitted through the internal network to Sangtuda substation;
* A 500kV single-circuit AC line (115 km) in Tajikistan between Regar and Sangtuda substations;
* High voltage AC-DC converter station (1,300 MW) in Sangtuda;
* 750 km high voltage DC line from Sangtuda Station to Peshawar via Salang Pass and Kabul;
* High voltage AC-DC converter station (1,300 MW) in Peshawar.

1. In accordance with safeguard policies and procedures of the World Bank, Operational Policy OP/WB 4.01 “Environmental Assessment”, and based on the proposed investments and baseline analysis; Category ‘A’ has been assigned to the CASA 1000 Project as it involves the construction of 500 kV high-voltage transmission line.
2. The operator of the implementation of the CASA 1000 Project “On the transmission and trade of electricity in Central Asia and South Asia” in the Kyrgyz Republic (KR) is OJSC “National Electric Networks of Kyrgyzstan” (OJSC “NEGK”), a Project Implementation Unit has been created on the basis of OJSC “NEGK” (PIU).
3. This document presents the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the section between towers 280L [284] and 302L [284] TW05 of Kulundu Aiyl Aimak of Batken region on the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic.

## Description of subproject components requiring land acquisition and resettlement

1. The CASA-1000 power transmission line will pass through the territory of Kyrgyz Republic through 3 administrative regions (Batken, Osh, Djalal-Abad), 9 districts: Leilek, Batken, Kadamdjay, Nookat, Kara-Suu, Aravan, Uzgen, Suzak, Bazar-Korgon. This document deals with the power transmission line section in Leilek district, Kulundu aiyl aimak of Batken region.
2. The main part of the power line on the territory of Kyrgyz Republic passes at altitudes less than 2000 meters above sea level (masl).
3. The power line is laid, as far as possible, at a distance from settlements, as well as from the enclaves of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Republic of Tajikistan located inside the country territory of Kyrgyz Republic.
4. The impacts associated with the construction of a TL at this section will be related to the following aspects, such as: (a) construction of 26 transmission towers necessary to assistance the TL in the area between the towers of the 280L [284] and the 302L [284] Kulundu aiyl aymak of Batken region; (b) construction of temporary access roads to the places of installation of towers.
5. In order to ensure the safety of the population around objects that are sources of impact on the environment and human health, according to the requirements of the legislation of Kyrgyz Republic, a sanitary protection zone is established (for linear objects, a sanitary gap - SG), as a special territory with a special mode of use, the size of which ensures the reduction of exposure. By its functional purpose, the SG is a protective barrier that ensures the level of safety of the population during the operation of the facility. For newly designed 500 kV TL, it is regulated to accept the boundaries of roadside clear zone along the TL route with a horizontal arrangement of wires and without means of reducing the electric field strength on both sides of the extreme phase wires - 30 meters. It is not allowed to place residential buildings, including individual residential buildings, within the SG. Outside, the SG electric field strength should not exceed 1 kV/m. The width of the roadside clear zone corridor (safety corridor) for linear objects such as the CASA-1000 TL depends on the technical characteristics and the capacity of the TL. Agricultural lands included in the SG are not subject to transformation and withdrawal on a permanent basis from owners and other land users, with the exception of sites for the placement of TL towers, which will be transformed and withdrawn from agricultural use. All land plots used on a temporary basis, after the completion of the work, will be returned to land users in their original form.

# APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

## Primary data collection

1. As mentioned above, the impact of the construction of TL will be related to the following aspects: (a) the construction of 26 TL towers necessary for the construction and assistance of TL in the area between the tower 280L [284] and 302L [284] Kulundu aiyl aimak of Batken region; (b) the construction of temporary access roads to the sites of installation of towers.
2. The collection of information about each PAP is carried out taking into account their rights, qualitative and quantitative characteristics, economic characteristics, as well as in order to minimize the impact of the project.
3. Two categories of individuals were identified to collect primary information:
4. Persons who have formal rights to land recognized in accordance with the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic.
5. Persons who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time of the start of the project or census, but have claims to such land or assets, provided that such claims are recognized in accordance with the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic or will be recognized during the process specified in the RPF / RAP.
6. The Contractor's experts collect the following information about the PAP:

* Availability of real estate objects or objects of use (for example, land lease);
* Qualitative and quantitative characteristics of objects;
* Availability of legal rights to the affected property;
* Number of family members;
* Gender composition of the family;
* Level of education of family members;
* Income level;
* Cost level;
* Type of income-generating activity;
* Availability of social benefits (allowances) paid by the state.

## Methodology

1. Methods of socio-economic research include both field and desk research. Social studies were conducted among the PAP affected by the project when the construction owned or used by the PAP is located in a corridor of 90 meters or part of the land of the PAP will be used to accommodate TL towers, temporary camps or access roads.

**Methods used:**

***• Verbal-communicative method***

1. To collect information, a survey with elements of consultation was used - the survey is aimed at collecting information about the socio-economic status of the PAP and his/her family members, as well as determining the attitude of the PAP and other interested parties to the planned activities of the Project after providing information about it (public opinion research).
2. Methods of collecting and transmitting information used in the study:

* observation;
* informal (unstructured) or weakly formalized interview;
* poll;
* group interview.

***Descriptive Method***

1. Since the subject of the study is PAP with a wide range of characteristics, including education level, income level, different interests, gender and age diversity, marital status, etc. Descriptive method and information processing were used at the collection stage.

***Analytical method***

1. This method is aimed at describing the structural elements of the phenomenon under study - the problems and risks for the PAP associated with the construction and operation of the CASA 1000 TL, which underlie it, and determine the degree and scale of the impact of the Project. This method allows you to analyze the socio-economic consequences for the population during the implementation of the Project. The analysis was carried out on the basis of the collected data and documents, highlighting the main and secondary factors, temporary and permanent, controlled and uncontrolled, controlled and uncontrolled.
2. Primary information is collected through observations, surveys, public consultations conducted specifically for the development of the RAP.

***Tools used in conducting research:***

* maps;
* project information.

## Research quality control

1. The quality of the survey is ensured by a complete sample of land owned/used by the PAP, which is planned to be used for the placement of TL towers, temporary camps or access roads.
2. The primary array of documents obtained as a result of the survey checked for completeness and consistency of data during their processing. In addition, during the study, the field specialist of the Contractor took photos of land plots (with a record of location coordinates) in settlements and between settlements on the territory of the Kulundu aiyl aimak of Batken region of the Kyrgyz Republic.

## Public consultations

1. Public consultations with PAP were held within the framework of a field trip (List of participants is in Annex 11) of the Contractor's experts with the participation of interested persons, representatives of the population of the aiyl aymak, PAP and local self-government bodies, as well as representatives of "NEGK” JSC.
2. All participants of the consultations had the opportunity to get acquainted with the location of the TL tower on their land plot and its area. Participants were explained their rights and grounds for receiving compensation. They also were explained what documents for property and land plots must be provided to receive compensation.

# LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

## Description of RPF provisions

1. The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) is a tool that will be used throughout the project implementation. The RPF establishes the objectives and principles of resettlement, organizational mechanisms and financing mechanisms for any resettlement that may be required during the implementation of the project. The RPF manages the preparation of action plans for the resettlement of individual subprojects to meet the needs of people who may be affected by the project. The Resettlement Action Plan ("RAP") for the implementation of the Project in Kulundu aiyl aymak of Batken region is based on the principles and provisions specified in the RPF.
2. The RAP should be developed and implemented in accordance with the RPF:

* Involuntary resettlement should be avoided or at least minimized.
* PAPs should receive appropriate assistance in their efforts to improve or at least restore income and living standards.
* PAP is fully informed and consulted about compensation options.
* The absence of an official legal right to land is not an obstacle to obtaining compensation or alternative forms of rehabilitation assistance.
* Special attention is paid to socially vulnerable groups, such as ethnic minorities, female-headed households, elderly households, etc., and appropriate assistance is provided to help them adapt to the changes associated with the project.
* Compensation/rehabilitation assistance will be paid before the start of construction work.
* Compensation should be paid to the PAP at full replacement cost without deductions for depreciation or for any other purposes.

1. According to the RPF, a private owner, when transferring land or any other assets, must be fully compensated at the market value of all financial interests available on this land plot. This procedure has never been carried out, and, as noted in the RPF, in order to clarify procedural issues, such as land valuation, compensation, demonstration of public/state needs, and other issues, it is necessary to implement the legislation of KR. There are a small number of registered cases when private individuals participate in court proceedings regarding the seizure of land plots from them (with the exception of the sale of enterprise land). In addition, it should be noted that only an "authorized body" can initiate alienation, which implies either the state or a municipal entity, or a person specially appointed by the state.
2. This RAP presents the mechanism used for the alienation of land for the purposes of the project, when quadripartite agreements will be concluded between the owner of the land, the local self-government bodies, the branch of "NEGK" JSC Batken EGE and Mitas Energy and Metal Constructions Inc.
3. The main provisions of the RPF protecting the rights of PAP and eliminating differences between the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic and the policy of the World Bank are as follows:

* Any PAP, regardless of the availability of documents, will be entitled to compensation (for buildings, crops and trees) and rehabilitation measures within the framework of the project. This includes landless people who use land on lease or sharecropping rights, and land grafters (not official users).
* The PAP and affected communities will be consulted on the options and any consequences of land acquisition and resettlement.
* If compensation of land in exchange for land is not feasible from a technical or social point of view, compensation will be made in cash at the current market value of the analogous type of land.
* Compensation for any other affected assets (buildings, seeding and trees, as well as loss of business/income) will be made in cash or in kind at full replacement cost according to market prices. Vulnerable and poor PAP will be entitled to additional measures as needed, including in the case of female-headed households.
* Compensation will be provided for the temporary use of land or property, or for the temporary suspension of income-generating activities (business).

1. It was determined who is entitled to compensation based on the provisions of the RPF:

* Persons whose structures are partially or completely under the temporary or permanent impact of the Project;
* Persons whose residential or commercial premises and/or agricultural land (or other productive land) are partially or completely affected (permanently or temporarily) Project;
* Persons whose business is partially or completely (temporarily or permanently) affected by the Project;
* Persons whose employment arrangements or employees, or from shareholders affected, temporarily or permanently, by the Project;
* Persons whose seeding (annual and perennial) and/or trees are partially or completely affected by the Project;
* Persons whose access to community resources or property is partially or completely affected by the Project.

## Identification of loopholes between local legislation and the World Bank's operational policy on forced resettlement

1. Procedures of the World Bank IR 4.12 "Involuntary resettlement" and Legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic
2. Land relations in the Kyrgyz Republic are regulated by the following legislative and regulatory legal acts: 1. The Land Code of the Kyrgyz Republic No. 45 of June 2, 1999 is a systematized set of rules governing the complex of legal relations arising in the process of ownership, use and disposal of land;
3. The Civil Code of the Kyrgyz Republic, which defines the legal status of participants in civil turnover, the grounds for the occurrence and procedure for the exercise of rights, contractual obligations, property and non-property relations (dated May 8, 1996 No. 16);
4. The Civil Procedure Code of the Kyrgyz Republic, which defines the procedure, rules and terms of judicial protection in the event of legal disputes on issues of involuntary resettlement (dated January 25, 2017 No. 14).
5. The above legislative and regulatory acts determine the procedure for the seizure and provision of land plots, as well as the competence of local government and self-government bodies to make a decision on land acquisition.
6. The requirements of the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic, taking into account the policy of the World Bank OP 4.12 "Involuntary resettlement ", are to:

1. measures were taken to minimize involuntary resettlement;

2. compensation was made for the loss of property in accordance with the cost of replacement of property;

3. the persons affected by the project, whose interests are affected, were informed in a timely manner with an explanation of compensation options. As a rule, if residents derive income from the use of land plots, the best option is to provide them with at least equivalent in quality and area of land plots. Compensation for agricultural crops should also be paid;

4. according to the current legislation, citizens who have the right to own land can claim compensation. Persons who illegally own land plots or illegally reside on them do not have the right to compensation for the costs incurred by them during the illegal use of land.

1. The main difference between the existing legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic and OP 4.12 is that the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic does not have any provision for aiding or compensation to illegal users of state-owned land that may be necessary for relocation within the framework of an ongoing project. In addition, it does not take into account the possibility that tenants working on state-owned land may have invested in this land, which will also require compensation.
2. The Land Code of the Kyrgyz Republic and the policy of the World Bank adhere to compensation for lost assets at replacement value.
3. There are no norms in the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic regarding the restoration of income/livelihood during resettlement, including for the vulnerable. In practice, this is done on the basis of special agreements reached by the initiators of projects in order to meet the requirements of international donors.
4. In order to clarify these issues and to reconcile possible gaps between the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic and the World Bank's policies, a RPF was developed for the CASA-1000 project, in order to provide compensation for the replacement value of all assets, the restoration of land plots of persons without property rights and informal settlers, as well as the provision of subsidies or benefits for PAPs that may be resettled, suffer commercial losses, or be seriously affected.
5. It should be particularly noted that in accordance with WB OP 4.12, there is no clear definition of the status of persons who do not have property rights. In accordance with the policy, those persons who do not have official ownership or legal right to land use, but still use public lands, are entitled to compensation, taking into account investments made in public lands, their labor and lost assets, but not for owning a land plot, as in the case of the owner with the right of ownership of land. Instead, alternative plots are allocated for use, or instead of compensation for land, other forms of assistance are provided to those who informally use or occupy land before the project deadline.
6. If the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic does not comply with the requirements of the World Bank policy on involuntary resettlement (OP 4.12), the principles and procedures of OP 4.12 should be applied. This advantage of the rights of the World Bank over national legislation is required for projects funded by the World Bank.

In this case, it is necessary to be guided by:

* 1. Procedures of the World Bank IR 4.12 "Involuntary resettlement";
  2. Operating policy OP 4.12 "The right to receive compensation and assistance in resettlement";
  3. Annex A of the operational policy OP 4.12 "Tools for the organization of involuntary resettlement" - defining the elements of the resettlement plan;
  4. The present RAP.

# SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE TERRITORY

## Leilek district

1. The area of the district is 4,661 km2, which is 27.4% of the area of the region. The population is 140,423 people. The town of Razzakov is the administrative center of the district. Leilek district includes 9 aiyl aimaks (including 39 aiyls (villages)).
2. The main industries of the district are agriculture and animal husbandry. Industrial enterprises are poorly developed. Coal, limestone and building materials are mined in the region.
3. In the Leilek district of Batken region, the TL runs, among other things, through the territory of the Kulundu aiyl aimak.
4. Kulundu aiyl aimak is located in the Leilek district of Batken region, 50 km from the district center of the town of Razzakov (the former name of Isfana) and 185 km from the regional center – the town of Batken. It borders on the eastern side with the Zhany-Zher and Beshkent aiyl aimak of Batken region, and in the south with the towns of Suliukta and Razzakov of Batken region, and in the northwest with the Bobodjan Gafurov and Djabbor Rasulov districts of the Sugda region of the Republic of Tajikistan. The Kulundu aiyl aimak consists of 6 villages: Kulundu, Bulak-Bashy, Internatcionalnoe, Communizm, Lenin and Maksat. The population at the beginning of 2022 was 27,549.

**4.2. Socio-economic conditions of the PAP**

1. The section provides information on the field socio-economic survey of the PAP to be resettled, or whose lands will be withdrawn for the placement of TL towers on them, as a result of the CASA-1000 project in the Kulundu aiyl aimak of Batken region. Field studies were conducted for the purpose of population census, as well as direct and comprehensive study of objects and lands affected by the project. The contractor, as part of field research on the territory of the Project in Kulundu aiyl aimak of Batken region, informed local communities and Local self-govermental bodies about the CASA-1000 Project.
2. After agreeing on the final route of the TL, the Consultant found that in the area between the towers 280L [284] and 302L [284] of the Kulundu aiyl aimak of Batken region, there were no PAPs whose assets (real estate objects) are located in the roadside clear zone of the TL. However, twenty-six (26) TL towers are planned to be installed on land plots belonging to various types of farmland; seven (7) of them relate to lands owned by individuals on the basis of private ownership. In total, there are five PAP families in the area between towers 280L [284] and 302L [284] of Kulundu aiyl aimak of Batken region, since 3 towers fall within the land plot of one PAP.
3. Based on the data obtained on the owners and users of land plots, during the period of research in the Kulundu aiyl aimak of Batken region, it was revealed that 7 towers fall on the territory of 5 private individuals' lands.
4. The number of PAPs included landowners/land users, land plots subject to seizure (on a permanent basis). Along the route of the TL through the territory in the area between the towers 280L [284] and 302L [284] of the Kulundu aiyl aimak of Batken region, no assets or land plots exposed to real impact belonging to legal entities by right of ownership have been identified.
5. During the field research, documents were received from the Batken Land Management Expedition of the State Enterprise for Land Management "Kyrgyzgiprozem" (hereinafter - Kyrgyzgiprozem) and the Suliukta-Leilek branch of the State Institution "Cadastre" (hereinafter - Cadastre).
6. According to the conclusion of the Kyrgyzgiprozem, land plots for 20 out of 26 towers have the form of pasture, 3 – rain-fed arable land and 3 – haymaking. Pasture lands are exclusively owned by the Kyrgyz Republic, and rain-fed arable land and haymaking can be issued for long-term lease or private ownership to local residents.
7. Contour - a closed line, designation of a land plot, type of agricultural land and objects on planning and cartographic materials (designation of the type of agricultural land on planning and cartographic materials with closed dots).
8. However, according to the Cadastre documents, 18 land plots have the form of land - pasture, 2 - rainfed arable land (private ownership) and 6 - hayfields (5 in private ownership, 1 in state ownership). The lands of these contours were divided and given out for use to various individuals (20-40 people).
9. In the documents of Kyrgyzgiprozem and the Cadastre, there are discrepancies in the types of land plots due to the fact that Kyrgyzgiprozem uses inventory materials of 1994, after which the inventory has not yet been carried out, and the Cadastre updates its data on an ongoing basis. In this regard, given that PAPs have documents for land plots, Cadastre documents were used in the development of the RAP.
10. The commission for establishing the true owners of land plots, consisting of the head of the Kulunda aiyl okmotu, a land specialist of the Kulunda aiyl okmotu, a deputy of the Kulunda aiyl kenesh and the head of Razzakov village, established the true owners of the land plots by the Protocol of December 19, 2022.

**4.3. Results of socio-economic surveys of PAP families**

1. Demographic statistics of families of PAPs is as follows:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Average family size** | **Men** | **Women** |
| 5.2 | 58% | 42% |

### 4.3.1. Age Distribution of PAP families in the Kulundu aiyl aimak of Leilek District

1. The age of each PAP family member, divided into groups for men and women, respectively. The age of family members of PAPs is divided into the following groups: under 18; 18 and ≤ 60 years; 60 years.
2. Approximately 70.3% of male PAPs belong to the age group of 18-60 and can be considered as potential income-generating workers in households. About 8.3% of males belong to the age group over 60 years, and 21.4% of male family members of PAPs belong to the age group under 18 years.
3. Approximately 67.3% of women, from the total composition of PAP families, belong to the age group of 18-60 years and can be considered as potential income-generating workers in households. Approximately 9.3% of females belong to the age group over 60, while the remaining 23.4% of female PAP family members belong to the age group under 18.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **18<** | **18≤60** | **>60** |
| **Men** | 21,4% | 70,3% | 8,3% |
| **Women** | 23,4% | 67,3% | 9,3% |

### 4.3.2. Ethnic composition;

1. Among the PAPs in the Kulunda aiyl aimak of Batken region, the Kyrgyz make up 100%.
2. According to the definition of “Indigenous Peoples” in OP 4.10, none of the ethnic groups residing in the Project area meet the WB operational policy criteria. The CASA 1000 project does not negatively impact any of the ethnic groups living in the surveyed Project area.

### 4.3.3 The language of international communication;

1. This document was developed in Russian and translated into English. The official language of the Kyrgyz Republic is Russian, which serves as the language of interethnic communication and contributes to the integration of the republic into the world community.
2. On the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian language is used along with the state language (Kyrgyz language) in the sphere of public administration, legislation and legal proceedings of the Kyrgyz Republic, as well as in other areas of public life of the Kyrgyz Republic.

### 4.3.4. Methods of decision-making in this locality

1. Based on the field surveys, it was noted that local self-government bodies (LSGs) play an important role in decision-making regarding the solution of socio-economic issues in the Project area in Batken region. The results of surveys on decision-making methods in the surveyed area showed that in 100% of Aiyl Aimaks all issues on the territory are resolved by LSGs and in rare cases, the Council of Elders is involved in the decision-making process on the life of settlements.
2. It should be noted that sometimes the opinion of members of the local community may be contrary to the decision of the representative and executive authorities in the territory, even if the decisions implemented in the relevant territory are regulated by the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic. In order to reduce such risks during the implementation of the Project, the PIU and the Contractor need to establish a constructive dialogue with local governments and local communities in a timely manner.

### 4.3.5. Education and literacy of PAP

1. The level of education and literacy of family members of PAPs, Kulunda aiyl aimak of Batken region, according to the information provided by PAPs themselves, the majority have secondary education (60.3%), the second place is primary education (11.4%), higher education is 6,8% of PAPs, the remaining 21.5% have religious or incomplete secondary and higher education.

### 4.3.6. Sources of livelihood of the PAP

1. As part of the field studies conducted in the Project area, the types of employment of PAPs, including types of income-generating activities, were studied. These include agriculture (livestock and horticulture, gardening), employment in the public and private sectors (wage labor), own business (e.g. starting a grocery store), and working abroad (labor migration).
2. It should be noted that field studies have revealed a large percentage of external labor migration among the population in the Project area. In the republic, in recent decades, external labor migration has developed greatly, the private sector's income from this economic activity in 2019 is comparable to 1/3 of the GDP of the Kyrgyz Republic. This activity is outside the sphere of state administration and is only partially accessible to monitoring.
3. Modern external labor migration of the population of Kyrgyzstan is carried out to a greater extent spontaneously, informally, illegally. The main directions of labor migration from Kyrgyzstan are Russia and Kazakhstan. However, due to the military situation between Russia and Ukraine and the associated mobilization in Russia, there is a reverse influx of citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic into the Republic, who are mainly engaged in animal farming, crop production and gardening.
4. In almost every second household, one or more relatives are in labor migration, and their family members live on money sent by migrants.
5. Based on the results of a survey of PAPs in Kulundu aiyl aimak of Batken region, it was found that each of the 5 families has relatives who were or are currently in labor migration, and all of them are in Russia. In 4 families of PAPs, relatives are currently in labor migration in Russia, where they mainly work in the construction, restaurant and food and goods delivery services. In one family, a relative returned from labor migration and is currently engaged in animal husbandry in the Kyrgyz Republic.

### 4.3.7. The level of income and expenses of the PAP

* + - 1. *[Average monthly income of PAP families](#_Toc54619255)*

1. Typically, household income consists of agricultural and non-agricultural activities. Agricultural income is obtained by growing livestock, crops on their own land plots or in gardens and / or leased land. Non-agricultural income is income received in the form of wages, scholarships, pensions, etc.

#### Estimated annual household income is one measure of well-being/standard of living. According to field research data and statistical data for 2022, the main household income of PAPs is received by working on their subsidiary plots or land plots - 55.68% (crop production, animal husbandry, gardening), while this income is more often expressed in kind, rather than in in cash, income from remittances of labor migrants is 40.61%, employment and other activities bring about 3.71%.

#### According to the National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic, the average monthly salary in Batken region in January-March 2020 was 13,017 soms (about 150 US dollars). Average monthly income of PAP families in Kulundu aiyl aimak of Batken region, according to the survey data, 100% of PAP families have an income per family member in the amount of the average monthly wage or more.

#### [4.3.7.2. The average monthly expenditure of families of PAP](#_Toc54619256)

1. Field studies in the Project area in Kulunda Aiyl Aimak of Batken region showed that households spend more than 85% of their income on food.
2. Average monthly expenses and the structure of expenses serve as an indicator for assessing the standard of living of surveyed households. Food expenditures include cereals, potatoes, vegetables, milk and dairy products, meat, fish, eggs, sugar, vegetable oil, etc. While non-food items include fuel, education, healthcare, clothing, footwear, utilities and other miscellaneous expenses.
3. In general, the share of expenses of PAP families in the Project area in Kulundu aiyl aimak of Batken region for food and non-food products was 85% and 15%, respectively.

### 4.3.8. Gender aspects

#### [4.3.8.1. Employment of women in PAP families](#_Toc54619258)

1. Women tend to be involved in several household activities, including income-generating activities. Some of the main activities include:

- Household chores: washing clothes, cleaning the house and garden, providing households with water and fuel (wood, dung), cooking, caring for children, repairing household items, participating in social issues, such as weddings, etc.

- Agricultural activities - planting and weeding vegetable fields, harvesting.

- Animal husbandry, feeding of livestock and poultry, milking, processing of dairy products.

1. Traditionally, in the Kyrgyz Republic, women were not engaged in animal husbandry in the generally accepted sense (cattle and small cattle care, grazing, feeding, cleaning, treatment, etc.), this work in households is performed by men, but in a number of households, all household maintenance livestock is carried out by women, combining this work with housekeeping, and in some cases with employment.
2. The participation of women in various activities was analyzed to better understand the workload on women in different households. 15.3% of PAP women consider themselves unemployed, 40.1% are engaged only in housework and child rearing; the rest combine housework with studies (20.3%) or work on a personal plot (24.3%) and agricultural plots (plant growing, animal husbandry, gardening).
3. Gender equality in Kyrgyzstan remains a formal phenomenon. The rights of women, both publicly and at the household level, continue to be infringed. The pressure on a woman is not related to her failure to fulfill her maternal duty, household duties, or something else. Male dominance prevails in all spheres of society without exception.

#### [4.3.8.2. Education and health of women in PAP families](#_Toc54619259)

1. The level of education of female members of the surveyed families of PAPs is as follows: primary - 10.4%, secondary - 53.7%, secondary special - 2.5%, higher - 15.2%, other (incomplete secondary or higher education) - 18.2 %.
2. The conditions of economic recession and the growing socio-economic difficulties in the republic have a negative impact on the health status of rural women.
3. There are a number of unresolved problems regarding the access to health services for women living in rural areas. Medical services are mainly provided through feldsher-obstetric stations (FAP), where medical workers usually work: a paramedic and a nurse, the number of which depends on the number of people living in rural areas.
4. FAPs experience a shortage of medical personnel and medicines. For examination by narrow-profile specialists, it is necessary to get to the regional centers. Access to ambulance services is complicated by long distances, poor road quality and expensive fuel.
5. However, the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic is taking steps to improve the situation in education and healthcare in rural areas, in this regard, the wages of workers in these areas have been increased in 2022, which may attract qualified specialists in rural areas instead of going abroad.

### 4.3.9. The presence of conflicts in rural areas due to access to land resources.

1. It should be noted that in the Kyrgyz Republic, almost all households in rural areas are involved in livestock breeding and many households have livestock (cattle and / or small cattle), many receive pasture tickets from pasture committees for grazing, but often local residents use pastures illegal without a permit. Because of this, conflicts sometimes arise between residents of different AAs and border conflicts, but such conflicts were not noted in the project area in Kulundu aiyl aimak of Batken region.

## 4.4. Persons and their assets affected by the Project

1. Table 9.1. of Annex 9 presents a list of land plots that are subject to seizure for the construction of TL towers, taking into account compensation for the loss of land and crops. Specific land users were designated after the protocol decision of the commission of the local self-government body to determine the true owners of land plots.
2. Field studies have shown that mainly cultivated agricultural land is used for growing wheat and hay. The lands subject to seizure for the construction of TL towers are not the main source of income for the identified PAPs and are used by them as plots for additional management of their own economy.
3. In total, as a result of the studies carried out, 5 PAPs were identified (Annex 9, Table 9.1., 9.2. and 9.3) who are entitled to compensation in connection with the impact of the CASA 1000 Project on the territory of the Kulundu aiyl aimak of Batken region.

### 4.4.1. Families of PAP classified as vulnerable

1. On the Project territory in the Batken region, individuals and groups live, to which special attention is required during the implementation of the Project due to their unfavorable or vulnerable situation. This group includes: disabled people, pensioners, widows, households headed by women and poor households (less than the subsistence minimum per capita up to 5,167.21 KGS/month), landless persons, households with orphans, elderly single people.
2. Vulnerability is determined at the household level, based on data obtained during the survey of the Project area and from the LSG bodies. The Resettlement Policy Framework, adopted in 2013, establishes a certain framework for determining the vulnerability of PAP. Thus, the RPF defines vulnerability on the basis of social benefits (disability payments, pensions, payments to widows, female-headed households, and poor families).
3. Social research and analysis of PAP will identify vulnerable subgroups most affected by resettlement in the Project area:
4. Households with one head, mainly a woman. The economic crisis and the high level of labor migration affected the marital status of the local population. The most common option is households headed by a woman because of her husband's labor migration or because of her husband's divorce or death. And if in the first case the household receives money transfers from the father working abroad, then the second households are very vulnerable. The high unemployment rate among women, the heavy workload in households, combined with the responsibility for children, deprive even the slightest possibility of finding income-generating activities and improving the well-being of such families. The state assistance received by such households is often small (cash subsidies, allowances) for daily living, or one-time (housing assistance) and may not be available at all.
5. People registered in RD passports in the list of the poor. Income-generating activities of this group of people are associated with limited opportunities and unemployment or underemployment, and as a result, low household well-being. This list also includes people with difficult housing conditions and people receiving child support. Such people have limited access to basic services such as healthcare, education, communications, etc.
6. The final analysis showed that no families of PAPs in Kulundu aiyl aimak, belonging to the vulnerable category, were not identified.

## 4.5. Land use on the territory of the SG (sanitary and protective gap)

1. According to the requirements of the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic, the width of the SG corridor is 30 meters on each side of the extreme phase wires, the distance between which depends on the technical features and the power of the TL. The dimensions of this corridor can be reduced after measuring the actual electromagnetic radiation near the operating TL after its commissioning.
2. The regulations of electrical installations (REI 6 edition) are used by all organizations in the construction and operation of power supply facilities on the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic. The requirements of these rules also establish similar dimensions of the SG corridor of 30 meters and prohibit the placement of residential buildings on this territory.
3. Due to the fact that the distance between the extreme phase wires of the TL, according to "NEGK" JSC is from 25.7 to 29.2 meters, the average size of the SG was adopted for the TL, equal to 90 meters. The lands included in this SG are not subject to transformation and withdrawal on a permanent basis from owners and other land users, with the exception of sites for the placement of TL towers, which will be transformed and withdrawn from agricultural circulation. The main restriction relating to SG land is the prohibition of habitation and accommodation.
4. Thus, the SG lands and land plots without buildings and perennial plantings located under overhead power transmission lines between TL towers are not subject to seizure from landowners, land users, and they can continue to use it for agricultural needs. These agricultural lands are recommended to be used for growing crops that do not require manual processing. Field agricultural work in the SG is carried out by landowners, land users after prior notification of the BEGE of "NEG of Kyrgyzstan” JSC.

## 4.6. Volume of land acquisition and resettlement

1. The number of PAPs included landowners/land users, land plots subject to withdrawal on a permanent basis or temporary use. In total, according to the Kulundu aiyl aimak of Batken region, there are five (5) families of PAP (individuals). Along the route of the TL in the area between the towers 280L [284] and 302L [284] of the Kulundu aiyl aimak of Batken region, no assets or land plots exposed to the Project belonging to legal entities by right of ownership have been identified.
2. In total, the total area of land (of all categories) on the site between the towers s 280L [284] and 302L [284] of the Kulundu aiyl aimak of Batken region, required for permanent acquisition for the placement of towers, will be 9,564 sq.m. or 0.9564 hectares, of which:

* 0.0765 hectares of rain-fed arable land, privately owned;
* 0.1885 ha of privately owned haymaking
* 0.0361 ha of state-owned hayfields;
* 0.6553 hectares[[4]](#footnote-4) of pastures owned by the state and under the operational management of the LSGB.

1. When land is seized for the construction of TL towers, a quadripartite agreement will be concluded between the owner of the land (PAP), the relevant LSG body, a branch of "NEGK" JSC Batken EGE and Mitas Energy and Metal Constructions Inc. A quadripartite Land transfer Agreement will be concluded with the aim of transferring the land to the LSGB for the process of transformation and construction of a TL section while respecting all the rights of the land owner (PAP).
2. According to the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic, it is prohibited[[5]](#footnote-5) to place residential buildings, including individual residential buildings, territories of horticultural associations and cottage development, collective or individual suburban and horticultural plots, as well as other territories with normalized indicators of habitat quality.

## 4.7. Awareness of the project and awareness of the benefits

1. The social consequences of the project are mostly positive, as it will help to stimulate the economy of the district and employment opportunities, in particular, for the local population. Some adverse impacts may occur during the construction and operation and maintenance phases. The first concerns mainly: the health and safety of the population (problems related to traffic, dust and noise from construction, etc.); the health and safety of workers (the risk associated with working at height and electrical equipment; and in violation of sanitary standards in construction camps); and the security problems of foreign workers.
2. The negative socio-economic impact of the project is local and temporary. With the exception of the sites planned for the installation of TL towers, land allotment on these sites will be carried out on a regular basis, and all rights of persons affected by the Project will be respected in accordance with the requirements of the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic, taking into account the Operational Policies of the World Bank and the procedures presented in the RPF and the RAP. In any case, the acquisition of land will be legal, and after obtaining the proper consent of the PAP.
3. Within the framework of the project on this section of the TL, a resettlement program will be implemented (if necessary) according to the procedures and rules of the developed RAP. To mitigate the socio-economic impact, the following measures will be taken: a) at the organizational stage before the start of construction, compensation will be paid to all persons who will be resettled in connection with the project, before the land is occupied, buildings should have been moved or demolished, if any, or if the project activities will cause damage to land or agricultural crops, in accordance with the developed and adopted RAP, compensation will be paid; b) during the construction phase - project personnel/subcontractors are distributed over clearly marked areas of the territory, ensuring compliance with the required standards of technical and environmental safety, as well as compliance with local codes of conduct and traditions.
4. All the surveyed PAP know about the CASA 1000 project. Most of the PAPs stated that they would not like to resettle or give away the land. However, due to the fact that this is a state project, they agree to relocation in case of compensation. All PAP understand the necessity and importance of this project for the republic.

# STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS AND CONSULTATION

## Consultations at the local level

1. As a first step in the preparation of the consultation and participation plan, an analysis of stakeholders was carried out to identify the main participants, their interests and strategies aimed at maximizing their participation in the project. Information was collected from civil society and community members living near this project site.
2. During the development of the project, the members of the Contractor's team, which included social development specialists, conducted meaningful consultations in order to obtain information from stakeholders on the development of the project using the following methods: meetings with PAP, a detailed survey, data collection and analysis.
3. During the survey of objects on the planned territory of the TL route, meetings were held with 100% of the PAP, representatives of local self-government bodies and local councils, land managers of settlements for which the construction of the modified section of the TL is planned.

## Disclosure of information

1. Interested parties were informed about the mandatory development of the RAP during public consultations on the assessment of the environmental and social impact of the construction and operation of the CASA-1000 power transmission line project.
2. The interested parties were informed about the procedures for calculating and compensatory payments, the possibilities of obtaining other assistance for the PAP within the framework of the CASA-1000 project's RAP during these events.
3. The following questions were common to all interested persons on the territory of the TL passage:

* how will the issues of TL passing through private lands be resolved;
* is it possible to graze cattle and cultivate the land under the power line;
* what will be the social package for residents of villages where the TL will be held;
* the process of paying compensation to persons affected by the project, who in the family can receive compensation;

1. During the development of this RAP for the section between the towers 280L [284] and 302L [284] of the Kulundu aiyl aimak of Batken region, public consultations were held on August 19, 2022 and October 12, 2022 in the administration building of the Kulundu aiyl aimak.
2. Before the implementation of the construction of TL on this site, the amount proposed as compensation for the property will be discussed with each person affected by the project, reviewed and approved before the transfer of land.
3. If the rights of the PAP are not explicitly recognized, not respected and not protected, the PAP can file a complaint through the grievance redress mechanism at any time.

## Consultation and participation plan at the implementation stage

Based on the types of identified stakeholders, their impact and the importance of the project for them, Table 5.3.1 presents a Plan for consultation and participation in the project.

Table 5.3.1.

Plan of consultations and participation in the implementation of the project

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Stakeholder Group | Purpose of participation | Approach to participation and depth | Methods of participation | Who is responsible | Time |
| Local self-government bodies | Government representatives are responsible for the implementation and represent the interests of the local community | Cooperation  (high) | Approvals: viewing and approving documents  Monitoring: monitoring the implementation and progress of subprojects through review and planning meetings; resettlement committees. Recommendations and initiation, corrective actions; dispute resolution | PIU | In the process of project planning and implementation |
| Beneficiary communities and villages, PAP, poor and vulnerable households, with 50% representation of women. | Dissemination of information about the CASA 1000 project | Partnership (high) | Information: It is proposed to report on the progress of the project at community meetings. | PIU \NEGK | Throughout the entire implementation of the project |
| Beneficiary communities and villages, PAP, poor and vulnerable households. | Information about the implementation of CHM | Partnership (high) | Consultations: Members of the local population, PAP, representatives of civil society, local authorities and other interested parties will be informed about the Grievance redress mechanisms (GRM). | PIU | Throughout the entire implementation of the project |
| Beneficiary communities and villages, farmers. | Information about the purchase of consumables and food | Cooperation  (Medium) | Consultations: with existing service providers (for example, suppliers of food and essential goods) provided to the project. | Subcontractor | Before the construction of the TL |
| Beneficiary communities and villages, local authorities. | Information about the recruitment process | Cooperation  (Medium) | Consultations: with local self-governments on the recruitment of representatives of local communities. | Subcontractor | Before the construction of the TL |
| PAP, poor and vulnerable households | Information about the implementation of the RAP | Partnership  (High) | Monitoring: identification and verification of the implementation of the RAP | PIU \NEGK | Before the construction of the TL |

## Methodology used to determine the impacts of the project on the PAP

***Principles***

1. The forced seizure of land leads to resettlement or loss of shelter and loss of assets or access to assets, or loss of sources of income or livelihood, regardless of the resettlement of the PAP to another place. Constructive consultations with persons affected by the project, local authorities and community leaders made it possible to formulate criteria according to which PAP will be eligible for compensation and other assistance in resettlement. OP 4.12 proposes the following three eligibility criteria:

a) Those who have formal rights to land, including ordinary/communal lands, traditional and religious rights recognized in accordance with the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic.

b) Those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time of the start of the project or census, but have claims to land or property, provided that such claims are recognized in accordance with the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic or are recognized through the process defined in the RPF/ RAP.

c) Persons who do not have recognized legal rights or claims to the land they occupy, use or earn a living before the deadline, but are recognized in accordance with OP 4.12 of the World Bank.

1. Persons covered by paragraph (a) and (b) should receive compensation for the loss of land and other assistance in accordance with the RPF/ RAP.
2. The right to receive assistance under OP 4.12 of the World Bank and the RPF also applies to persons affected by the project, even if the legal provisions of the Kyrgyz Republic provide for temporary or permanent withdrawal of private land located in close proximity to existing public roads without compensation.

***Eligibility criteria and eligibility for compensation***

1. The RPF defines the right to compensation for all types of losses (land, crops/ trees, buildings, business and wages). All PAPs, including undocumented persons or informal users, will be compensated for lost assets (crops, buildings, trees and/or commercial losses), and they will receive (i) compensation (if necessary, in the amount of replacement value) and/or (ii) replacement of land, buildings, seedlings, other resettlement assistance, such as relocation allowance, assistance in the restoration of buildings, compensation for loss of income.
2. The compliance criteria are based on the membership of the PAP to one of the three groups:

* those who have title or formal legal rights to land;
* those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time of the start of the inventory of losses (IL) / detailed measurement (DM) or census, but are entitled to such land or assets - provided that such claims are recognized in accordance with the legislation of the country or become recognized as part of the process specified in the RAP, and those who do not have recognized legal rights or claims to the land they occupy (for example, undocumented users or informal settlers).
* Persons without recognizable legal rights or claims to the land they occupy, use or earn a living before the cut-off date but are recognized in accordance with World Bank OP 4.12.

1. PAPs that are eligible for compensation under the project include:

* Persons whose constructions are partially or completely under the temporary or permanent influence of the Project;
* Persons whose residential or commercial premises and/or agricultural land (or other productive land) are partially or completely affected (permanently or temporarily) Project;
* Persons whose business is partially or completely (temporarily or permanently) affected by the Project;
* Persons whose employment, wage labor or sharecropping agreement is affected by the Project temporarily or permanently;
* Persons whose seedings (annual and perennial) and/or trees are partially or completely affected by the Project;
* Persons whose access to community resources or property is partially or completely affected by the Project

1. Where land needs to be acquired, the PAP holders will receive compensation for the land in the amount corresponding to the market value of this type of land in accordance to provisions of RPF. Compensation will be presented in cash or land in exchange for a plot of land (of the same size and/or productive value and must meet the requirements of the PAP). PAP without the right of ownership cannot claim compensation for the land plot, but will receive compensation for assets (or agricultural crops) related to the land and other necessary assistance, instead of compensation for the land.
2. Households headed by single women, with dependents and other vulnerable families will receive additional assistance to mitigate the impact of the project. The table below presents a Matrix of project Compensation rights based on potential impact (Table 7.2.1).
3. The right to receive compensation will be limited by the deadline established on the basis of the quadripartite agreement and the PAP who settled in the Project impact areas after the deadline will not be eligible for compensation. However, they will be notified in advance of this, and they will be ordered to vacate the premises and dismantle buildings that fall under the impact before the Project is implemented. The dismantled buildings will not be confiscated, and the PAP will not pay fines or any sanctions.
4. In some cases, serious difficulties may arise when paying compensation to individual PAPs – for example, if repeated attempts to contact absent owners were unsuccessful or if individuals refused compensation offered to them in accordance with an approved RAP, or the legal status of land use or real estate is the subject of lengthy disputes. As an exception, after prior agreement with the World Bank and in the event that the PIU proves that it has taken all reasonable measures to resolve such issues, the PIU may transfer the compensation funds to the escrow account or other deposit account[[6]](#footnote-6) in accordance with the adopted RAP (plus a proportionate additional amount for unforeseen circumstances) and proceed to implementation of relevant project activities. The compensation funds held in the target deposit account should be provided in a timely manner to those who are entitled to receive this compensation after the problems[[7]](#footnote-7) are resolved
5. Compensation will be paid to individual PAP, only after the written consent of the PAP, including the husband and wife.

# IMPACT ASSESSMENT

## Positive impact on socio-economic factors and the population

1. Employment opportunities in communities. As part of the CASA-1000 project, the construction contractor also hires local employees. The majority of skilled workers (60%) are foreign employees, and 40% are medium-skilled workers, including drivers, locksmiths, welders, cooks and others, can be recruited from nearby settlements.
2. Local communities have shown great interest in employment opportunities within the framework of the Project. In addition to maintaining good relations with local communities, maximizing local employment opportunities can also be cost-effective, since attracting labor from other parts of the country can be more expensive.
3. Stakeholder engagement is an inclusive process throughout the project implementation cycle. If such interaction is properly planned and implemented, it contributes to the formation of strong, constructive and open relationships, which are important for the successful management of socio-environmental risks of the project. When it begins at an early stage of the project development process, and is an integral part of the initial design decisions, as well as the assessment, management and monitoring of environmental and social risks and impacts of the project, such interaction is most effective.

## Adverse risks and impacts on human health, land and socio-economic factors

1. Hazardous production factors as a result of construction work: Direct impact on occupational safety and human health during construction work can be caused by various factors, for example: high-rise work, crane and bulldozer work, welding, electric shock, etc. Potential impacts on the safety and health of workers are also associated with industrial injuries during construction (falling objects, etc.), contaminated drinking water or food.
2. Sanitary gap of TL (Impact corridor): According to the requirements of the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic, for newly designed overhead lines, it is allowed to accept the boundaries of the sanitary gap (sanitary protection zone) along the overhead line with a horizontal arrangement of wires and without means of reducing the electric field strength on both sides at the following distances from the projection of the external phase wires to the ground in the direction perpendicular to the line HV - 30 m - for lines HV 500 kV.
3. The placement of residential buildings is not allowed within the boundaries of the sanitary gap (SG). In this regard, all PAPs living within a 30-meter zone on both sides of the external phase wires should be relocated. Other activities other than permanent residence within the boundaries of sanitary protection zones of TL are allowed and the purpose of the land will not be changed. Consequently, within the boundaries of the SG TL, agricultural land will be withdrawn from agriculture only for the construction of TL towers. The remaining land located under the TL within the boundaries of the SG TL will be available for use by PAP.
4. The impact on the PAP will be as a result of:

* Acquisition of land plots on a permanent basis for the construction of TL towers;
* Withdrawals and acquisitions on a permanent basis of assets owned or used by PAP;
* Seizure and acquisition of land plots on which perennial plantings (gardens) grow;
* Temporary use of land plots for the construction of temporary roads;
* Mobilization/demobilization of construction camps.

1. Allotment of land or restriction of land use in connection with the implementation of projects may have negative consequences for communities and individuals. Alienation of land or restriction of land use may cause physical displacement (relocation to another location, loss of land for residential buildings, loss of housing), economic displacement (loss of land, property or access to property, which leads to loss of sources of income or other means of livelihood), or both. The term "involuntary resettlement" refers to such negative impacts. Resettlement is considered compulsory if the persons or communities affected by the project do not have the right to refuse to alienate land or restrict land use, which leads to their physical displacement or economic displacement.
2. As a result of the implementation of the Project, the number of PAP will be affected, the number of which in the Kulundu aiyl aimak of Batken region is 5 families of PAP.
3. The full list of affected assets and their set value, including any additional compensation measures, was taken into account in the RAP. Before purchasing the facilities and paying compensation for the impact of the PAP, they will be informed about the amount of the valuation of assets used by the PAP on the right of ownership or used by him/her on the basis of other legal documents or without documents, as well as how the amount of additional compensation measures was estimated.
4. The PAP will receive compensation for the land and any permanent improvements made on the land (for example, irrigation facilities). It will be calculated based on the price of land and the cost of continuous improvement at the current prevailing market prices for labor, equipment and materials.
5. In total, the area of agricultural land required for permanent withdrawal for the construction of towers and used or owned by the PAP is 0.2650 hectares. Of these, only 0.2287 hectares are subject to compensation to owners for land. When land is seized for the construction of TL towers a quadripartite agreement will be concluded between the owner of the land (PAP), the relevant local self-government body, the branch of "NEGK" JSC Batken EGE and Mitas Energy and Metal Constructions Inc. A quadripartite agreement on the transfer of land will be concluded with the aim of transferring the land to the LSGB for the transformation process and then starting the construction of power lines while respecting all the rights of the owner of the land (PAP).
6. When using land on a temporary basis, losses caused to landowners and land users, including land tenants, are subject to compensation in full (including lost profits).

## Impact on the resources of the common property

1. Additional burden on local resources: resources such as water and electricity will be required for construction work and the operation of temporary camps. Obtaining these reserves from local resources may put additional pressure on these sources, which may already be overloaded and, consequently, adversely affect local communities, especially in remote mountainous areas. Any impact of this kind on local communities can lead to a shortage of necessary resources and even to the disruption of construction work.
2. Impact of access roads: Construction work will require the use of the existing road network and the construction of new access roads within the Project area to provide access to the installation sites of TL towers.
3. The construction of new access roads will have an impact on agricultural land (arable land, pastures, etc.). Upon completion of construction, the used land plots will be restored to their original condition and returned to the land user for use, according to the intended purpose before the start of the project.
4. The land for the construction of temporary access roads will be used on the terms of temporary use and execution of the contract between the land user and the contractor construction organization. After the end of the term of use of land plots, the land must be restored to its original condition, according to the requirements of the Environmental Protection Section (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment) Project CACA-1000 section “Soil on the sites of temporary access roads” and “Assessment of the impact on the landscape, soils and land resources”.
5. The existing transport roads that the contractor will use to access the construction sites will be improved within the framework of the necessary technical requirements of the Project. Improving roads can increase the ability of local people to access general consumer goods and agricultural supply chains.
6. During the operation of TL for access to towers, during scheduled preventive inspections and repair work, existing roads on the Project territory will be used.
7. Cultural heritage provides a link between the past, present and future in tangible and intangible forms. People perceive cultural heritage as a combination and reflection of their constantly changing values, beliefs, knowledge and traditions. Cultural heritage in many forms of its manifestation is an important source of valuable scientific and historical information, a means of socio-economic development and an integral part of the cultural identity, cultural norms and cultural continuity of the nation. "OP 4.11. Cultural Heritage" provides for measures designed to protect cultural heritage sites throughout the project cycle.
8. The procedure for handling finds of cultural and historical value is a procedure that must be followed when implementing a project in the event of the discovery of a previously unknown object of cultural heritage. This should be provided for in all construction contracts within the project.
9. The procedure for handling finds of cultural and historical value, reflected in the ESMP, regulates the handling of finds related to the project. The procedure should include the requirement to notify the relevant authorities about the objects or places found by experts on cultural heritage; fencing of places or sites with such objects in order to avoid further interference; evaluation of the objects or objects found with the help of experts on cultural heritage; identification and implementation of activities in accordance with the requirements of "OP 4.11. Cultural Heritage" and the national legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic; training of project personnel and employees on the procedure for detecting finds of cultural and historical value.
10. The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will also address local community complaints related to land withdrawal from the agricultural cycle and compensation of PAP.

# MITIGATION MEASURES

## Procedures for compensation of losses (compensation payments) of PAP

1. The section provides a description of the proposed types and amounts of compensation provided for by local legislation and the RPF, as well as additional measures that need to be taken to ensure that the compensation amounts correspond to the full cost of replacing the lost property.

**Compensation for the seizure of land**

1. In case of acquisition of a land plot on a permanent basis, the first condition is the provision of a replacement land plot. In the absence of an alternative land plot within a reasonable distance, it is necessary to provide monetary compensation for the seized plot in order to minimize the violation of other aspects of socio-economic life. In order to acquire an equally productive land plot in the same area, it is necessary to conduct an assessment based on the prevailing market value in this area. In addition, any costs associated with the acquisition of a land plot, i.e. taxes, registration fees should be included in the compensation.
2. In addition, compensation will be provided to the PAP for any permanent improvements made on a certain land plot (for example, the installation of irrigation facilities). The calculation will be made based on the cost of continuous improvement based on existing market prices for labor, equipment and materials.
3. If more than 10% of the land is acquired, the PAP has the right to pay an additional 5% of the compensation amount, with an increase to 10% if more than 20% is acquired in the form of mitigation of severe consequences. In the case when the PAP loses only a small fraction of the total land area, but declares that the rest of the land plot is unusable, taking into account the previous type of activity, the compensation provided should be calculated on the basis of the total area of the affected land plot (that is, the actual area of the lost land plot, plus the remaining land unusable).
4. In the case when the land is used on a temporary basis, the crop on the root will be compensated at the full market or state value of the mature crop, whichever is higher. If the land user is not the owner of the land plot, but has a lease or sharecropping agreement, compensation for agricultural crops will be paid to the land user (tenant /sharecropper), and not to the owner of the land plot. In addition to compensation for agricultural crops, the tenant/sharecropper is paid as a benefit for 3 months of rent or 3 months of sharecropping. The amount of the benefit is determined by the value set in the contract or by the average rental cost for this category of land (depending on which of them is higher). In addition to the payment of cash for the harvest on the root and payment for the temporary use of the land plot, the project guarantees the return of the land plot to its original form so that it is possible to resume its use taking into account the previous type of activity.
5. In case of temporary use, if the land user is an unofficial user of the land, he will also be paid compensation for agricultural crops. In addition to compensation for agricultural crops, an unofficial land user is paid an amount as a benefit for anxiety at the rate of 2 months of the average rental cost for this category of land. In addition to the payment of cash for the harvest on the root and payment for the temporary use of the land plot, the project guarantees the return of the land plot to its original form so that it is possible to resume its use taking into account the previous type of activity.
6. DeterminingCurrent prices for agricultural crops will be determined taking into account the rate recommended by the Government and the highest market price, whichever is higher. In the case of land lease, the project will compensate for the cost of the harvest of 2 seasons or an annual harvest, depending on which one is higher. In the case when the land has an owner, in addition to providing a replacement land plot or monetary compensation for the land, the owner will also receive compensation for the cost of the harvest of 2 seasons or the annual harvest, depending on which of them is higher. The crops used will be those that are currently or recently grown on this land plot. In addition, the PAP will be encouraged to harvest their crops until the loss of the land plot. In order to make sure that this is possible and that the appropriate market prices are offered for the harvest, the necessary consultation should be provided in advance in order to properly plan the harvest.
7. Labor costs for the preparation of agricultural land will be compensated based on the average earnings in the community for the same period of time.

## Matrix of rights

1. The matrix of compensation payments is presented in Table 7.2.1., where the categories of PAP, their affected assets and compensation payment guidelines are indicated.

Table 7.2.1. Compensation Eligibility Matrix: PAP Categories, Affected Assets and Compensation Guidelines

| Project impact | Category of PAP | Affected assets | Compensation guidelines |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Acquisition of land plots on a permanent basis for the construction of TL towers | Landowner (owner) | land | Replacement of a land plot of equal market value within a radius of 3 km as a priority option. In the absence of a land plot, monetary compensation is paid for replacement.  Compensation for a plot of agricultural land is determined from the calculation of the market value of the land plot based on its intended purpose and category.  Compensation for the object affected by the project must be paid in full.  Compensation is paid if the Owner has submitted legal documents for the land plot before the deadline.  If more than  10% of the land, an additional 5% of the replacement value will be paid (if more than 20% of the land, additional payments of up to 10% will be paid) in the form of mitigation of severe consequences. If the remaining part of the plot is not economically viable, the entire plot will be purchased. |
| Acquisition of land plots on a permanent basis for the construction of TL towers | Land tenant or sharecropper | land | In addition to the compensation of the landowner (owner), the payment of rent for the remainder of the term of the contract (non-received benefit). The tenant is paid 3 months of rent or 3 months of sharecropping as a benefit for anxiety. |
| Acquisition of land plots on a permanent basis for the construction of TL towers | Unofficial user | land | The unofficial user does not receive compensation for the land. But he will be compensated for the crops grown on this site.  In addition to compensation to the land user, payments in the amount of 2 months of rent / sharecropping as a benefit for anxiety |
| Acquisition on a permanent or temporary basis of land plots for the construction of TL towers or temporary roads | Occupier (owner of the cultivated land plot) | Harvest  (agricultural crop) | In addition to compensation for the land, it will be allowed to harvest and monetary compensation will be provided for 2 seasons or an annual harvest, whichever is greater at the highest market value. |
| Acquisition on a permanent or temporary basis of land plots for the construction of TL towers s or temporary roads | Farmer-tenant, sharecropper or unofficial user/temporary owner of a land plot | Harvest  (agricultural crop) | It will be allowed to harvest and monetary compensation will be provided for 2 seasons or an annual harvest, whichever is greater at the highest market value. |
| Acquisition on a permanent basis of land plots for the construction of TL towers | the occupier of the land plot (owner) | business | In addition to compensation for the land, the owner will be paid an amount for lost income during the transition period, calculated based on the confirmed average daily/monthly income. In addition, a one-month (according to confirmed data) payment will be made to restart the business in a new location. |
| Acquisition of land on a permanent basis for the construction of TL towers | tenant of the land plot | business | The tenant will be reimbursed the rent for the remainder of the contract (if the rent is paid in advance). In addition, an additional one-month (according to confirmed data) payment will be made to restart the business in a new location. |
| Acquisition of a legal structure on a permanent basis | Occupier (owner) of the structure | Any structures, including houses, barriers and sanitary facilities, etc. | Replacement of the structure or monetary compensation for the replacement cost of the new structure plus full compensation for all fees necessary for the legal registration of the new structure.  Plus, additional payment of moving costs |
| Acquisition of an illegal structure on a permanent basis | The occupier of the structure | Any structures, including houses, barriers and sanitary facilities, etc. | Replacement of the structure or monetary compensation at replacement cost.  Plus, additional payment of moving costs |
| Temporary use of a land plot for work or construction | Landowner (owner) | land | The cost of temporary use of land based on the market value of temporary use of the land based on its intended purpose and category, and restoration of the land and all property to the previous position at the end of the work.  Plus, the additional cost of temporary relocation. |
| Temporary use of a land plot for work or construction | Unofficial user | land | Compensation for the construction at replacement cost (replacement).  In case of loss of income, the anxiety allowance is set on the basis of the minimum wage for each week of anxiety calculated on a proportional basis. |
| Temporary use of land plots for work or construction | Occupier (owner) | business | The temporary use of the land is paid on the basis of market value and the restoration of the land and all property to its former position.  In addition, the owners will be paid an amount for lost income during the transition period, calculated on the basis of average daily/monthly income (according to confirmed income data or minimum wage). |
| Temporary use of land plots for work or construction | tenant | business | In addition to compensation for temporary use during the transition period, the tenant will be paid an amount for lost income during the transition period, calculated on the basis of average daily/monthly income (based on confirmed income data or minimum wage). |
| Temporary use of land for works or construction | User (rental or unauthorised use) | Pasture/land for grazing | Grazing can continue and no impact on the pasture is expected.  In case of withdrawal of a land plot to a pasture user, in the presence of a pasture ticket, the LSG and Zhaiyt committee bodies issue another plot, according to the pasture use plan. |
| Temporary or permanent use of a legal land plot for work or construction | Occupier (owner) | Fruit trees | It is allowed to harvest on the root (depending on the season), when harvesting on the seized plot, compensation is not paid for the current season. When cutting trees, compensation is paid based on: the price of the seedling and monetary compensation for the cost of the harvest of a mature tree multiplied by the number of years that the seedling will need to reach maturity. |
| Temporary or permanent use of illegal land for work or construction | Occupier (owner) | Fruit trees | It is allowed to harvest on the root (depending on the season), when harvesting on the seized plot, compensation is not paid for the current season. When cutting trees, compensation is paid based on: the price of the seedling and monetary compensation for the cost of the harvest of a mature tree multiplied by the number of years it will take the seedling to reach maturity. |
| Temporary or permanent use of land plots for work or construction | Tenant | Fruit trees | It is allowed to harvest on the root (depending on the season), when harvesting on the seized plot, compensation is not paid for the current season. Monetary compensation for the cost of the harvest of a mature tree multiplied by the number of years remaining under the lease agreement. |
| Owner of trees used for commercial purposes | Occupier (owner) | Trees used for commercial purposes | The price of a seedling and monetary compensation for the market value of trees used for commercial purposes. Any costs associated with planting trees on a new site. |
| Acquisition of a legal structure on a temporary basis | Occupier (owner) of the structure | Any structures, including houses, barriers and sanitary facilities, etc. | The structure has been restored in its original form. In case of inconvenience, it is necessary to build a temporary facility to serve the affected persons. |
| Acquisition of an illegal structure on a temporary basis | The occupier of the structure | Any structures, including houses, barriers and sanitary facilities, etc. | The structure has been restored in its original form. In case of inconvenience, it is necessary to build a temporary facility to serve the affected persons. |
| Vulnerable population | Defined on the basis of social benefits (disability payments, pensioners, widows, female-headed households and poor families), and only if the project makes them vulnerable | Residential and commercial buildings (or structures/trees/crops mentioned above) | In addition to compensation for the loss of assets, if any additional impact is determined, a one-time payment equivalent to the amount of the annual social assistance payment can be made. |

1. Category of PAP to whom compensation is paid:

* Owners;
* Tenants/sharecroppers;
* Unofficial users.

1. In order to receive appropriate compensation for the acquired property (land plot, buildings, garden, pastures, trees, business, etc.), owners must provide title documents (documents registered and issued for the land plot and buildings), tenants must submit contracts for the lease of the territory or RD decisions on the transfer of land for rent.
2. The acquisition of land plots on a permanent basis that are owned is carried out when a plot of equal value is replaced or when compensation is paid at the market value of the land plot. If more than 10% of the land is acquired, an additional 5% of the compensation amount will be paid in the form of mitigation of severe consequences. If the remaining plot after the withdrawal is not economically viable, the entire plot will be purchased. In addition to compensation for the land, it will be allowed to harvest and monetary compensation will be provided for 2 seasons or an annual harvest, whichever is greater at the highest market value.
3. When acquiring land plots permanently leased, the tenant/sharecropper will be allowed to harvest on the seized plot and will be provided with monetary compensation for 2 seasons or an annual harvest, whichever is greater at the highest market value. In addition to compensation for the crops grown on this site, additional payments will be made in the amount of 3 months of rent/sharecropping as a benefit for anxiety. Compensation for the leased land plot is received by the owner of the land plot (see the compensation payment procedure above). All the seized plots are significantly smaller than the size of the leased land, which allows the remaining land to be used for its intended purpose. This fact indicates that there is no significant impact on tenants from the Project. In addition to this, representatives of the EGE are negotiating with the Ministry of Agriculture on the possibility of providing additional agricultural land for PAP from existing reserves in order to minimize the impact.
4. If the lessee has paid rent for the land plot only for the current period, in addition to compensation for the land, the lessor (owner of the land plot) is paid rent for the remainder of the term of the contract (lost profit).
5. If the land user does not have title documents for the land used and is an unofficial user, he will be allowed to harvest the crops grown on the used plot and monetary compensation will be provided for 2 seasons or an annual harvest, whichever is greater at the highest market value. Also, an unofficial land user should receive an additional payment in the amount of 2 months of rent/sharecropping as a benefit for anxiety.
6. If the owner of the plot or another land user (tenant/sharecropper, unofficial land user) has sown, but the agricultural crop has not yet matured on the planned date of the Project, compensation should be paid to the land user, based on the cost of agricultural crops, confirmed costs of field work on planting agricultural crops and the unearned (lost) benefit due to the loss of the crop, at full market value for the ripened crop. If the owner of the plot or another land user did not have time to sow the crop before the start of the Project, but previously used this plot for growing crops, and planned to do so on the date of the planned implementation of the Project, compensation should be paid to the land user based on the cost of the sown crop (seeds of agricultural crops) planned for sowing and the lost profit on the full market value for the ripened crop.
7. When acquiring land plots that fall within the project's impact zone, on which any structures are located, including houses, barriers and sanitary facilities, etc., it is necessary to pay monetary compensation for the land plot based on market prices for this type of land and compensation for the structure calculated based on the replacement cost (replacement) of the new structures, excluding wear and tear. For owners of buildings that have title documents, in addition to compensation for structures at the replacement cost, full compensation for all fees necessary for the legal registration of a new structure must be additionally paid.
8. When purchasing a residential structure, an additional payment for the relocation of PAP families should be made to compensation for the construction.
9. The owner of a land plot that is used for doing business, in addition to compensation for land (the procedure for determining compensation for withdrawal on a permanent basis, see above), will be paid the amount for lost income during the transition period (6 months), calculated on the basis of the confirmed average daily / monthly income (according to the certificate, from the tax income inspection). In addition, an additional amount equal to the monthly income will be paid (according to the certificate from the income tax inspectorate), the payment will be made to restart the business in a new place.
10. If the business is carried out on leased land, the tenant, upon withdrawal of the land plot on a permanent basis, will be reimbursed the rent for the remaining part of the contract (when paying rent in advance, according to confirmed data – a payment receipt). In addition, an additional amount equal to the monthly income will be paid (according to the certificate from the income tax inspectorate), the payment will be made to restart the business in a new place.
11. When using land on a temporary basis, compensation is provided for the owners of structures and land plots in the form of the cost of renting land based on the market value of the rent of the land plot based on its intended purpose and category, and restoration of the land plot and all property to the previous position upon completion of work. Plus, additional payment of the costs of temporary relocation (if necessary).
12. For unofficial users of a land plot, with temporary use, only compensation for damaged or destroyed property is provided. Rent for a land plot is not provided. In case of loss of income for the period of temporary use of the land plot for the purposes of the project, it is necessary to pay an allowance for anxiety, which is established on the basis of the minimum wage for anxiety calculated on a proportional basis for the entire period of temporary use of the land plot. Plus, additional payment of the costs of temporary relocation (if necessary).
13. With the temporary use of pasture lands by the project, in most cases grazing can continue and no impact on pastures is expected. In the case of using a land plot that temporarily hinders grazing, the pasture user is compensated, and if he has a pasture ticket, the LSG bodies and the Pasture (Zhaiyt) Committee are issued another plot, according to the pasture use plan. Pastures are the exclusive property of the State and cannot be privately owned. But, at the same time, all residents of villages have the right to use pasture lands that are geographically related to their RD when receiving a pasture ticket.
14. When acquiring a land plot on which a garden with fruit trees is located, the owner of the land plot before the start of work on the project, in addition to compensation for the land plot (the procedure for payment of compensation see above), has the right to harvest on the root (depending on the season), when harvesting on the seized plot, compensation is not paid for the current season. According to the documents previously adopted by the World Bank (RPF), when felling trees, compensation is paid based on: the price of the seedling and monetary compensation for the cost of the harvest of a mature tree multiplied by the number of years it will take the seedling to reach maturity.
15. In case of temporary withdrawal of a land plot that is leased from the user and grows fruit trees on this territory (is the owner of fruit trees). The user is allowed to harvest on the root (depending on the season), when harvesting on the seized plot, compensation is not paid for the current season. When felling trees, compensation is paid based on: Monetary compensation for the cost of the harvest of a mature tree multiplied by the number of years remaining under the lease agreement.
16. When acquiring a land plot for the purposes of the project on a temporary basis, if there is any structure on the site, regardless of whether the owner has title documents, the structure must be restored in its original form. In case of inconvenience, it is necessary to build a temporary facility for the maintenance of PAP.

13Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On the Republican Budget of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2022 and Forecast for 2023-2024” - for 2023, the minimum wage is 2337.0 soms

1. When paying compensation to PAP belonging to a vulnerable group of persons (families headed by widows or pensioners, families with disabilities, households headed by women, and poor families), in addition to compensation for the loss of assets, it is necessary to make a one-time payment in the amount of 12,000 (twelve thousand) KGS at the rate of 1,000 KGS per year a month for each family member (in the amount of the guaranteed minimum income established by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2020). Confirmation of data on belonging to the vulnerable group is determined on the basis of a socio-economic survey of the project area and according to RD data.

## Types of compensation payments

1. Compensation for the use of land and property in kind or in cash according to the provisions of the matrix of rights, compensation will be necessary when the Project impacts on:

* lands;
* residential buildings, structures;
* agricultural crops grown (both in the form of cash and food crops) and
* business/income-generating activities (retail outlets and catering outlets, such as shops and restaurants (teahouse, etc.).

1. In addition, allowances for anxiety, storage of goods, replacement of lost services and other types of assistance will be provided, if necessary, as provided in the above-mentioned Matrix of the right to Compensation.
2. When calculating compensation within the framework of the preparation of the RAP, the values of the current market value were used to establish the actual amount of compensation for the seized land plots. To calculate the cost of restoration (replacement) of buildings, a cost-based approach was used without taking into account the actual depreciation of buildings/structures.
3. The CASA 1000 PIU will assess the compensation amounts recommended in the RAP to ensure that they reflect the realities of the market and comply with the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic and the requirements of OP 4.12 of the World Bank.
4. In Kulundu aiyl aimak of Batken region, a total of 5 project affected persons have been identified. According to the calculation of the amount of total compensations to PAPs for land and crop harvests, it is 123,810 soms (Table 9.2 Appendix 9), of which 36,093 soms are for loss of crops (Table 9.3 Appendix 9).
5. The impact on 5 PAPs will be in purchasing of 2,650 sq.m. land for the installation of towers and 2,540 sq.m. on a temporary basis for the construction of temporary access roads. After construction is completed, land for temporary roads will be returned to its original state and PAPs will use them for agricultural purposes.

## Inventory of the property of the PAP

1. During the survey and inventory of the assets of the PAP, each property object of the PAP will be included in the register, an asset assessment will be carried out, which will be carried out taking into account the principles of OP WB 4.12 and the instructions of the RPF. The conducted studies have shown that the number of PAP in the Kulundu aiyl aimak of Batken region is 5 families.
2. The full list of the property of the PAP and their set values, including any additional compensation measures, are taken into account in the RAP when calculating compensation payments to the PAP. Before buying out the objects and paying compensation for the impact caused, the PAP will be necessarily acquainted with the amount of the assessment of the property used by the PAP on the right of ownership or used by them on the basis of other legal documents or without documents and with the estimated amount of payments of additional compensation measures.
3. Based on the data of the socio-economic survey and the data of LSGs from the list of PAPs, no families belonging to vulnerable groups have been identified.

# INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

## Institutions related to planning and implementation

1. The overall coordination of the project is provided by the CASA - 1000 Project Implementation Group, which oversees all resettlement planning and coordinates all issues related to compensation. Considering that the power line will pass through a number of rural and urban areas, the CASA - 1000 PIU will closely cooperate with the heads of Rural Council, the district administration and the administration of the Batken region.
2. The mechanisms for the implementation of the RAP are based on:

* Experience in implementing the financing of Datka - Kemin and Datka - South by the Eximbank of the People's Republic of China; and

1. The procedure for the implementation of resettlement and compensation measures in accordance with the RPF.
2. This section describes optimal measures based on pre-existing responsibilities to ensure that the requirements of the RPF are met for each project activity. They are based on the institutional structure existing at the time of writing the RPF and RAP.
3. The RPF provides the basis for the preparation of a RAP to address the resettlement issue related to the activities of the CASA - 1000 project.

## Key institutions in the implementation of the RAP

1. The RAP was developed after the socio-economic census and identification of affected parties. This will be coordinated by the CASA - 1000 PIU with the participation of various state bodies, NEGK, Aiyl okmotu and the district administration.
2. The personnel responsible for the implementation and monitoring of the RAP will consist of existing Project personnel:

* Specialist in the Project's Social Development and Community Support Program (SDCSP);
* Resettlement specialist assigned to the region by the local branches of the NEGK (Electric Grid Companies - EGE).

## Roles and responsibilities in the implementation of the RAP

1. The overall responsibility for the implementation of this RAP lies with the PIU with the assistance of SDCSP.
2. SDCSP plays a key role in minimizing and mitigating social impacts within the project.
3. SDCSP performs the following duties:

* Supervision of the implementation of the project components, as well as identification of the potential social impact of projects and ensuring full compliance with the requirements of the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic and the World Bank policy.
* Evaluation of the implementation of the RAP by contractors and compliance with the RAP;
* Ensuring the availability and functioning of the GRM;
* Provision of quarterly reports on the implementation of the RAP;

1. Providing the necessary support in the form of meetings, discussions and field visits, if necessary.
2. The EGE will assume overall responsibility for the implementation of this RAP at the local level.
3. In addition, the PIU will engage additional consultants, as necessary, to monitor specific aspects of the Project. PIU personnel should assess the need for these specialists.

## 8.4. Notification of the "Cut-off date"

1. As part of the preparation of the RAP, a census was conducted to identify all PAPs and the appropriate level of impact of the Project. The date on which the census begins is the deadline for determining resettlement rights and compensation. The information about the availability of this date was brought to the attention of all PAP in the area of the Project implementation with sufficient time to ensure the availability and submission to the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) of documents for ownership or use of land and other real estate.
2. PAPs are informed that the cut-off date is 19.01.2023, both through an official notification in writing, and through an oral notification in the presence of the heads of the LSG bodies or their representatives by the forces of the PIU and territorial bodies of "NEGK” JSC.
3. At the same time, it should be noted that the "Cut-off date" is not provided for in the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic and PAPs can file a complaint even after many years after the implementation of the project, as it was in previous projects implemented by "NEGK” JSC.

## 8.5. Implementation schedule

1. The RAP was prepared as a result of consultations with stakeholders, in particular, regarding the deadline for determining eligibility, violations of earnings and income-related activities, assessment methods, compensation payments, potential assistance and time frames. The RAP was developed on the basis of the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), the Operational Policy of the World Bank (OP 4.12), taking into account the norms of the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic.
2. As a result of the project implementation, there will be a certain impact on the local population of the Project area. Studies have shown that the number of PAPs between the towers 280L [284] and 302L [284] of the Kulundu aiyl aimak of Batken region is 5 families of PAPs of land users/land owners.
3. The schedule includes the established deadlines for the start and completion of construction works, the dates and dates of acquisition of land/buildings / services used by the PAP. Construction work within the framework of the Project can be started only after payment of all compensations or replacement of buildings / land plots for PAP. The schedule also indicates the relationship between the implementation of RAP measures and the construction of TL within the framework of the project being implemented.
4. The timing mechanism of these activities will ensure that no person or affected household will be displaced (economically or physically) in connection with construction work before compensation is paid, as well as the preparation and provision of resettlement sites with appropriate buildings for affected persons or household plots.
5. Compensation will be paid to individual PAP, only after the written consent of the PAP, including the owner of buildings or land (tenant, interest holder), including husband and wife (if available).
6. After the approval of the RAP by PIU, the management of "NEGK" JSC and the World Bank, the document will be presented on the website www.nesk.kg. The document will be published in Russian, as Russian is the official language in the Kyrgyz Republic. Russian is recognized as the official language of the Kyrgyz Republic, which serves as a language of interethnic communication and promotes the integration of the republic into the world community.
7. The temporary mechanism of these measures should ensure that no individual or affected household will be displaced (economically or physically) until compensation is paid, preparation and provision of resettlement sites with appropriate conditions for the affected person or household (PAP).

**Table 8.5.1 Schedule for the preparation and implementation of the RAP for Kulundu aiyl aymak of Batken region**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Activities | Responsible people | Deadlines | Expected result |
|  | Determining the impact on the local population during the implementation of the Project | Consultant | 01.2023 | The number of families of assets affected by the Project has been determined |
|  | Identification of potential PAPs in the Project area | Consultant | 01.2023 | Number of PAPs determined |
|  | Conducting a survey of PAPs and a census of the assets of persons affected by the Project | Consultant | 01.2023 | Primary information was collected and information work was carried out with PAPs |
|  | Legal inventory of PAP assets | Consultant /  Giprozem | 01.2023 | Legal and illegal users of assets affected by the Project identified |
|  | Development of a draft RAP | Consultant | 01.2023 | Draft RAP submitted for feedback from PIU and WB |
|  | Stakeholder consultations, Information disclosure | Consultant /  PIU | 01.2023 | Meetings were held with LSG and PAPs.  Questionnaires with PAP data - 100% |
|  | Preparation of the Final RAP for Kulunda Aiyl Aimak of Batken Region | Consultant /  PIU | 03.2023 | Transfer of RAP to OJSC “NEGK”/WB |
|  | Notice of "end date" | PIU | 03.2023 | Information letter |
|  | * Distribution of notice to PAPs on payment of compensations; * Assisting PAPs in completing the necessary documentation to receive their eligible compensation and additional payments; * Support communication and interaction with PAPs and local communities to solve their problems, if necessary, within the framework of the implementation of the RAP and the Project as a whole; * Ensuring that PAPs are given due attention in relation to the presentation of their claims for compensation in accordance with eligibility. | PEGE/PIU | 03.2023 | Implementation of the rights of PAPs |
|  | * Assistance to PAPs in forwarding their grievances, if any, according to the grievance redress mechanism; * Assistance to PAPs in any other Project related activities; * Maintain close liaison with the PIU, the contractor and relevant government agencies involved in RAP implementation. | PEGE/PIU | During the project | Realization of rights of PAPs and other interested groups |
|  | Negotiating with PAPs on the payment of compensation, agreeing on the amount of compensation with PAPs | PEGE/PIU | Before the construction of the power line | Implementation of the rights of PAPs |
|  | Signing of the Agreement on withdrawal of land plots and buildings on them, payment of compensations and additional payments for PAPs. | PEGE/PIU | Before the construction of the power line | Implementation of the rights of PAPs |
|  | Provision of various forms of resettlement assistance for PAPs. Control over the release of work sites under the Project. | PEGE/PIU | Before the construction of the power line | Implementation of the rights of PAPs |
|  | Reception and consideration of complaints and suggestions from local communities | LSG/PIU/OJSC “NEGK” | During the project | Realization of rights of PAPs and other interested groups |
|  | Monitoring and reporting on complaints | SMBS/PIU | At the RAP implementation stage and after 6 months | Realization of rights of PAPs |
|  | General report on the implementation of the Project | PIU | After completing all the tasks of the RAP | fulfillment of all tasks of the RAP, and realization of the rights of PAPs |
|  | Start of work on the mobilization of construction machinery and equipment | PIU / Contractor | According to the Project schedule and after completion of all tasks of the RAP | Completing project tasks |

# MONITORING AND EVALUATION

## General mechanisms and scope

1. Monitoring is carried out by PIU "NEGK" JSC with the participation of independent experts (if necessary) in order to obtain complete and objective information.
2. The monitoring mechanisms of the RAP are coordinated with the general monitoring plan for the entire project, which will be carried out by the CASA 1000 PIU.
3. Monitoring of the RAP includes the main socio-economic goals that allow assessing the success of its implementation, which will include:

* affected persons, households and communities affected by the project and able to maintain the pre-project level of well-being, or even improve it,
* local communities supported by the project and
* absence or prevalence of conflicts between local communities and representatives of the contracting organization.

1. In order to assess the achievement of these goals, the RAP has developed indicators and parameters to be monitored, established monitoring stages and provided the resources necessary for monitoring. The CASA 1000 PIU company will create an administrative reporting system that will perform the following functions:

* Provision of timely information on all cases of resettlement arising as a result of the project activities;
* Identification of any complaints that have not been resolved and their further resolution through the involvement of the Grievance Redress Committee or a higher authority;
* Documenting the timely fulfillment of the obligations of the resettlement project for all impacts of a permanent and temporary nature;
* Assessment of the fact of receiving compensation by all PAP in accordance with the requirements of this RAP and the existence of a higher standard of living for PAP compared to the level before physical or economic displacement;
* Collecting data on the impact of the project on people with disabilities (changes in income, livelihood and social activities) and local communities. These data will also include vulnerable households, as previously noted, and gender distribution;
* Notifying the project management of the need to acquire land within the framework of the planned project activities; and
* Documenting any conflicts and their peaceful resolution.

1. The objective will be to conduct a final assessment to determine:

* have the funds of the PAP been paid in full and have compensation been provided before the start of work on the construction of the TL of the Project;
* whether people have been affected by the project in such a way that their standard of living is now much higher than before, living at the same level as before, or worse than before; and
* existence of characteristic impacts on vulnerable households.

1. The RAP will not be considered completed until all the objectives of this RAP have been achieved, and this will be presented in regular monitoring and reports on the completion of the RAP acceptable to the World Bank.

## Indicators

1. Within the framework of the RAP, indicators for monitoring the implementation of the RAP have been established. The data will be collected from the LSG bodies (A) on the Project territory or the information will be evaluated, as necessary, through a survey of local communities and PAP. Information on these indicators should be compared at regular intervals (for example, quarterly or every six months, depending on the circumstances) and compared over time. Information on the census of the PAP (collection of information on the Project territory, conducted by a Consultant) should provide the bulk of the necessary information to establish the baseline data on the basis of which the monitoring of the implementation of the RAP will be carried out. The scheme of continuous monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the RAP is shown in Figure 9.2.1.



Figure 9.2.1. The scheme of continuous monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the RAP

## Monitoring of the implementation of the RAP

1. The employees and Engineer of the CCP EGE / ESS / SDCSP of the CASA 1000 of "NEGK" JSC, responsible for the RAP and issues of resettlement and compensation payment, will manage the monitoring process based on basic information about all physical or economic movements related to the project on a quarterly basis. The institutional responsibility for monitoring and evaluation of the RAP is presented in Figure 9.3.1.
2. They will compile a report that includes the following data:

* Number of households and individuals physically or economically displaced as a result of the Project activities;
* The period of time from the final completion of the project to the payment of compensation to the PAP;
* Calculation of the time for the issuance of compensation in relation to the start of physical work;
* The amount of compensation to be paid to each household of the PAP (if provided in cash), or the nature of compensation (if provided in kind);
* Number of vulnerable families who received compensation (in cash/in kind) and additional assistance;
* The number of persons filing a complaint about the Project; and
* Number of unresolved complaints.

1. In order to determine whether the resettlement planning measures described in the RPF and RAP are being followed, the CASA - 1000 PIU will examine these statistics. In order to maintain objectivity, the personnel conducting this check should be different from those who prepared the report. The Director of the CASA - 1000 PIU will be notified if any discrepancies between the RAP and the current situation are detected. The financial documentation will be maintained by the CASA - 1000 PIU in order to ensure the final calculation of the cost of resettlement and compensation per person or family.
2. The CASA - 1000 PIU will maintain a full database for each PAP, including relocation, resettlement and compensation, impacts on land or physical/economic damage caused, and will provide a copy of this data to the LSG (RD) authorities throughout the Project area. Each time, with changes, the data on economic/physical resettlement in the Project area, the database will be updated. Periodic reports on the database will be sent to the LSG bodies (according to the territoriality of the changes) on the Project territory and to the World Bank. This information will become part of the official documents and reports on the implementation of the Project.
3. The impact of the resettlement implementation will be assessed by repeated monitoring with socio-economic profiling (conducting a census) six months after the Project implementation. This monitoring will allow to determine the degree of viability of the PAP at the time of monitoring and compare with their position before the start of the project. In case of receiving data on the deterioration of their living conditions, welfare and/or social status of the PAP as a result of the project, it will be possible to determine the list of necessary measures to eliminate the identified consequences.
4. The WB Project Management Group and the management of "NEGK" JSC will monitor the schedule for the implementation of the project tasks in general and conduct an overall assessment of compliance with the requirements of the RAP, in particular.

Fig. 9.3.1. Institutional responsibility for the implementation of the RAP

# GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

1. The Project management group creates a network of joint committees to consider complaints about the CASA-1000 project (hereinafter referred to as the Committee) in each relevant district administration before the start of work on the payment of compensation to the PAP and the actual resettlement. The committee will include two members of the community affected by the project (including PAP and non-PAP), one representative from each interested Aiyl aymak and one representative from each district committee for Land Management and territorial branch of OJSC “NEGK”. The Committee is headed by one of the representatives of the Committee (elected by a majority vote of the Committee members).
2. In addition, complaints committees will have a special mechanism to address issues related to SEA/SH. To ensure effective functioning, the PIU will assist the Committee in: (i) raising awareness among workers and communities; (ii) informing relevant stakeholders about what can and cannot be done; and (iii) how to report cases of SEA/SH; and (iv) develop problem-solving protocols taking into account the sensitivity and confidentiality of affected persons. If it is deemed appropriate, a representative of law enforcement agencies may also be included in the committee to consider the prospects of the SEA/SH also from a legal point of view.
3. Committees should consider anonymous complaints by creating toll-free phone numbers, locating additional complaint boxes, e-mail addresses, etc.
4. Complaints and claims can be submitted to the Grievance Redress Committee (at the district level) through local self-government bodies and considered through the following steps and actions in accordance with the developed GRM adopted by the PIU "NEGK” JSC:

* First step: CASA 1000 project Grievance Redress committees in each respective district administration. Upon receipt of a complaint or proposal, the Grievance Redress Committees must register, review and resolve them within 14 days from the date of filing the complaint. If necessary, the Committee may involve a representative of the construction Contractor in the consideration of the claim/complaint.
* Second step: If the complaints committee at the project level cannot resolve the complaint within a 14-day period, the complaints should be transmitted through the representative of the committee to the PIU "NEGK” JSC at the central level. The elected representatives of the Committee will have the opportunity to act as an intermediary by sending their written comments and suggestions to the "NEGK" JSC. The Director of "NEGK" JSC will make a final decision after reviewing the case and carefully preparing the decision by the representative of the PIU on resettlement. Complaints must be considered and resolved within 7 days from the date of filing the complaint.
* The third step: If a decision is not reached within 14 days at the level of "NEGK" JSC, the PAP can transfer their case to the appropriate court.

1. The complaint logs together with the complaint forms are kept in the Committee with all complaints registered in the logs, and the tear-off roots remain with the PAP in order to ensure an adequate and transparent complaint review process. The GRM log will include information about which actions have been taken, which have not yet been completed, and who was responsible for each action. By applying the Grievance Redress Mechanism, the PAP can seek support from the representative of the PIU for resettlement, who can be assisted by national and international consultants.
2. Leaflets/booklets containing information about the project, as well as contact addresses / phone numbers, are distributed and available at the level of each interested Aiyl okmot and communities. It is recommended to apply an accessible and successfully implemented GRM within the framework of the proposed CASA 1000 project at the district level in all relevant areas covered by the TL route and a centrally coordinated GRM at the level of a PIU (Social Affairs Specialist). The GRM will help the PIU to ensure uninterrupted operation, monitoring and reporting on complaints. Information about the GRM with the allocation of open cases will be included in the project reports.

The complaint was received from a citizen

Resolution of complaints will be undertaken at the village/city level

commission consisting of:

1. Two representatives of the locality affected by the Project;

2. Один представитель от каждого АА/мэрии города

3. Один представитель Государственного комитета по землеустройству и геодезии Кыргызской Республики

Время обработки: 14 дней

The complaint was settled in 14 days

If the complaint has not yet been resolved, the complaint can be filed

through local representatives of the CHM

in the PIU SDCSP, which has 7 days to make a decision on в ГРП СМБС, у которого есть 7 дней, чтобы принять решение по делу

The complaint was settled in 7 days.

If the complaints system fails to satisfy the PAP, they can additionally submit their case to the appropriate court

дело в соответствующий суд

Reports and statistics

The end of the GRM

YES NO

YES NO

Figure 10.1. Grievance Redress Mechanism

# RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

## Description of the methods used to evaluate non-residential buildings, buildings, lands, trees and other assets of PAP families

1. Within the framework of the CASA 1000 TL Project, a number of measures related to compensation for the loss of PAP assets, such as residential and non-residential buildings, land plots, fruit trees and other plants, must be carried out for this section of the transmission line. In addition, before the start of construction, the purpose of the land intended for the construction of TL towers is subject to change (transformation). The transformation of lands from the category of agricultural lands into industrial, transport, energy, defense and other lands is being carried out.
2. The evaluation work was carried out in the following main areas:

* collection and analysis of documents related to the assessed property. Interview with the PAP.
* selection of the assessment methodology; independent assessment of the affected objects.
* calculation of the market value of the object or replacement value.

## Methodology for the assessment of land plots intended for the placement of TL towers

1. To assess and determine the amount of compensation payments for land plots on which the construction of CASA - 1000 transmission towers is planned, a sales comparison approach was used.
2. Based on the data of the real estate market and the Batken region database, the market value of 1 m2 of irrigated arable land without buildings and perennial plantings was determined.
3. When determining the cost of 1 m2 of irrigated arable land, the following factors were taken into account: location, infrastructure development, distance from district centers, etc. To determine the average market value of 1 m2 of agricultural land (irrigated arable land), the appraiser collected data on land plots (shares) for sale at the valuation date. The asking price fluctuated depending on the proximity to the irrigation system, the slope of the terrain, the quality (bonus) of the soil, transport accessibility, proximity to the village, etc.
4. At the same time, the main information used for the assessment was the area of the plot, its purpose and the requested price.
5. On the basis of the analyzed proposals with the use of correction coefficients, the average indicator of the market value of land is determined.
6. In the Batken region, the average market price of 1 m2 of irrigated arable land without buildings and perennial plantings was 136.23 KGS / m2.
7. Due to the lack of proposals on the market to determine the cost of 1m2 of rain-fed arable land, the Contractor's experts applied a normative assessment of the cost of rain-fed and irrigated arable land in the Batken region for tax purposes, based on their profitability. After obtaining the ratio of the profitability of irrigated arable land to the profitability of rain-fed arable land, this ratio is applied to the available supply price of irrigated arable land to calculate the cost of rain-fed arable land.
8. The basis for determining the normative price of land is based on the average bonus score for soil properties and climatic factors, normative and calculated yield indicators, gross product, its value, net income and bank loan interest on capital.
9. To calculate the normative gross product, the bonus point and the price of one soil bonus point are used, obtained by calculation according to the ratio between the yield of agricultural crops (according to the structure of sown areas) and bonus points. Crop yields are reduced to a single indicator - grain units.

The normative gross product is determined by the formula:

Ngp = B x Pb, where:

Ngp - normative gross product from 1 ha in hundredweight;

B - the soil bonus score of the Batken region for arable land and rain–fed lands is determined from the GR of the Kyrgyz Republic dated 12.04.2000 No. 213 "The procedure for determining the rates of the unified agricultural tax for the use of agricultural land"; for the Batken region, the average bonus score is 39 for arable land of Batken and Leilek districts, 21 for rain–fed land.

( <http://cbd.minjust.gov.kg/act/view/ru-ru/15027?cl=ru-ru>);

Pb - the price of one soil bonus point in hundredweight of grain (wheat) is 0.39 for arable land in Batken and Leilek districts, 0.23 for rain–fed land. (<http://cbd.minjust.gov.kg/act/view/ru-ru/15027?cl=ru-ru>).

The price of 1 hundredweight of grain in Kyrgyzstan on November 9, 2022 was adopted on the basis of the dynamics of average market retail prices for socially significant goods of the Antimonopoly Regulation Service under the Ministry of Economy and Commerce of the Kyrgyz Republic and amounted to 2750 KGS /cent. (http://antimonopolia.gov.kg/index.php?act=material&id=5186/)

The bank interest rate for the agricultural sector in the republic for calculation was adopted at the level of 18.1%. (https://www.nbkr.kg/index1.jsp?item=1550&lang=RUS)

The normative net profit (income) from 1 ha is determined based on the gross product from 1 ha and the estimated profit rate %. The rate of estimated profit was calculated based on the ratio between production costs and total income from production; and amounted to eleven (11) for irrigated and (6) for rain-fed arable land.

The normative net profit was calculated according to the formula:

Nni = (Ngp x Rp x C) / 100, where:

Nni - normative net income from 1 ha in KGS;

Ngp - normative gross product from 1 ha of wheat grain in hundredweight;

Rp - the rate of calculated profit as a percentage;

С - the cost of 1p of wheat grain in KGS.

1. The normative net profit of NNI for irrigated arable land amounted to 4,601.0 KGS against 797.0 KGS for rain-fed arable land. Thus, the ratio of profitability of irrigated arable land and rain-fed land is estimated with a difference of 5.77 times.
2. This ratio is used to determine the normative value of 1 m2 of rain-fed land.
3. At the same time, the average market value of 1 m2 of irrigated arable land without buildings and perennial plantings is 136.23 KGS / m2. Detailed evaluation results are presented in the Annex 4.
4. When calculating compensation for the loss of a land plot, the following impacts are taken into account, in the presence of which an additional payment in the form of a subsidy is provided in the following amounts:
5. If more than 10% of the total land area owned/used by the PAP is acquired, an additional 5% of the total amount of the calculated compensation must be paid;
6. If more than 20% of the total land area owned/used by the PAP is acquired, an additional 10% of the total amount of the calculated compensation must be paid.
7. If the remaining part of the land becomes economically unviable, the entire land plot is redeemed.

### Methods of assessing the amount of compensation for crop yields

1. In case of temporary withdrawal of a land plot with agricultural crops on it, the Owner has the opportunity to harvest on the root (depending on the season) if there is a crop on the plot. In the absence of the possibility of harvesting, compensation is paid based on the calculation of the cost of crops, the confirmed costs of field work on sowing crops and lost profits due to the loss of the crop, at the full market value of the ripened crop.
2. If the land plot is leased, the compensation for the crops on the plot is paid to the tenant, and not to the owner of the land.
3. On the territory along the TL route, households grow the following agricultural crops: wheat and hay.
4. In order to harvest in advance and receive an appropriate income at market prices, the specialists of the EGE should consult with the population in advance so that they can plan the harvest accordingly.
5. It is planned that the Subcontractor, during the construction of the TL, will, if possible, prevent the impact on the harvest by planning measures for the implementation of the Project in such a way that the PAP is allowed to harvest from the land plots planned for acquisition.

### Land resources

1. The withdrawal of land from land use for the construction of TL will be carried out both on a permanent and temporary basis.
2. When studying the data received from the Customer, the size of the land plots purchased for the placement of CASA - 1000 TL towers on a permanent basis was determined.
3. The total size of the land plots acquired on a temporary basis for the construction of access roads to the sites of the installation of CASA - 1000 TL towers and the construction of the Contractor's shift camps is not taken into account in the Batken region RAP. The financial component of the rent to the local population in relation to the temporary allotment of land is the responsibility of the Contractor for the construction of TL and will be decided by the Contractor independently.
4. With regard to the land plots that will be used for temporary roads to the towers, this document takes into account only compensation to land users for agricultural crops (harvest), grown by them on these plots, as long as the temporary use of the land will be carried out on the basis of contracts between the PAP and the contractor for the construction of power lines.
5. Compensation for the transfer (transformation) of land from one category to another and the calculation of damage and losses of forest production in connection with construction, is presented in Annex 8.
6. The total amount of compensation for the loss of rain-fed arable land and haymaking, taking into account the number of towers and the areas of plots owned by the private ownership of the PAP, necessary for the construction of power transmission towers in the Batken region, is presented in Table 11.1.

Table 11.1. Total amount of the compensation in the Kulundu aiyl aimak of Batken region

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **The amount of compensation for losses of agricultural production and lost profits in the transformation of agricultural land, kgs** | **Compensation for the loss of land, assets, and perennial fruit of households and loss of profit to the lessor (taking into account the severity of the impact), kgs** | **Compensation for the harvest of agricultural and perennial fruit crops (orchards), kgs \*** |
| **193 948.9\*** | **87 717** | **36 093** |
| **Total, kgs** | **317 758,9** | |

\*-The amount can be changed based on the results of the calculation and submitted invoices for payment by the authorized state body (subdivision of the “CADASTRE” Land Resources State Agency under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic)

1. Recommendations on the methodology for determining the market price for state-owned lands. Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic No. 143 dated March 19, 2003. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. “Use of pastures is implemented in accordance with a community plan on pastures management and use and annual plan of pastures use”, the Law of the KR “On pastures”. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. In the context of present document, the terms “involuntary” means activities that could be implemented without permission of informed persons to be resettled or when such persons have no choice. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Pastures are the exclusive property of the Kyrgyz Republic, Law of KR "On Pastures".

   Pastures are used by all local inhabitants, according to the area of residence, including PAP. Pastures are used for grazing on the basis of pasture tickets, or for other purposes on the basis of lease agreements.

   To apply to the pasture committee of the RD and based on the number of available livestock to receive a pasture ticket and an established area for grazing. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. GR KR No. 201 of April 11, 2016 [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Escrow accounts are an exception; they are not intended for regular use as a means of deferred settlement of routine complications arising during the implementation of a resettlement plan. They should not be used, for example, if the PI cannot demonstrate that it has exhausted all feasible means of addressing the problem in question. In addition, it should be understood that escrow account mechanisms are intended to resolve compensation-related disputes. Under SES5, the use of an escrow account does not eliminate the need to mitigate direct impacts on livelihoods that may arise with the commencement of project activities on the land concerned. For example, if people are evicted from housing or displaced from agricultural land, temporary measures may need to be implemented to address adverse impacts on their livelihoods so that they are not harmed while waiting for the settlement of the dispute. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Based on the materials "Socio-ecological principles of IPF operations. Socio-environmental standards (SES 5) "Alienation of land, restriction of land use and forced relocation", P. 16. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)