

Ministry of Transport of the Republic of Kazakhstan
JSC National Company "KazAvtoZhol"



PRELIMINARY RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN
(Draft)

TRANSPORT RESILIENCE AND CONNECTIVITY ENHANCEMENT
PROJECT (P500565)

Reconstruction of Zhezkazgan-Karaganda section (km 433-946)
of the A17 Highway

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Abbreviations

CPF	Country Partnership Framework
SCD	Systematic Country Diagnostic
PDO	Project Development Objective
CoR	Committee for Roads
QAJ	QazAutoJol
ESS	Environment and Social Standards
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
SES	Socio-economic Study
FS	Feasibility Study
DD	Detailed Design
TSA	Targeted Social Assistance
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
LMP	Labor Management Procedures
MDB	Multilateral Development Banks
PAP	Project Affected Person
RoK/RK	Republic of Kazakhstan
GoK	Government of Kazakhstan
ROW	Right of Way
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
ToR	Terms of Reference
JSC NC	Joint Stock company National company
EA/CoR	Executive Agency/Committee for Roads
LAR	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
WB	World Bank

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1. General information

With the assistance and support of the World Bank, a transport project entitled Transport Resilience and Connectivity Enhancement Project (P500565) (the Project) in the Republic of Kazakhstan is being initiated with an expected duration of around 7 (seven) years. The proposed project is considered to be fully aligned with and directly contributes to the Country Partnership Framework (CPF) for the Republic of Kazakhstan. Such a framework serves as the guide to the World Bank Group's in supporting to Kazakhstan's development program for the period 2020-2025 and complementarily addresses the priorities outlined in the Systematic Country Diagnostic (SCD). The said project is deemed to be aligned and consistent with the strategic pillar on integration and connectivity outlined in the SCD as the proposed interventions aim to enhance transport connectivity, with the objective of fostering increased trade and transit activities. The Project Development Objective (PDO) of the proposed project is to provide safe, efficient and climate resilient connectivity along the Zhezkazgan – Karagandy corridor and improve road sector management practices. Such project objective demonstrates cross sector dimensions, closely integrating road investments with economic and social policies and regional development.

Part of the essential work items for the project is to undertake consultancy work for the preparation of the environmental and social assessment, preparation of the environmental and social instruments and relevant disclosures and public consultations to meet the World Bank's appraisal readiness, primarily the Environmental and Social Framework (October 2018). This will entail the drafting a preliminary Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) particular for the Zhezkazgan – Karagandy Road Project. This follows the World Bank's Environmental and Social Policy for Investment Project Financing; thus, ensuring that development and implementation of projects are environmentally and socially sustainable.

1.2. Project description

Within the framework of modernization of the road sector, according to the Action Plan for implementation of the Concept of development of transport and logistics potential of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2030, priority projects requiring reconstruction to ensure the pass ability of the intensive growing traffic flow have been identified.

One of the priority projects is the reconstruction of the republican road "of Zhezkazgan-Karaganda section (km 433-946) of the A17 Highway with a total length of 513 km. The project envisages reconstruction of the road with bringing the parameters up to I-b technical category with separate earth bed (existing road of III technical category).

The proposed project consists of the following four components:

Component 1: Road Connectivity. The Component involves a substantial capital investment in the country's primary road network, with the objective of improving connectivity along a strategically important corridor and ensuring its long-term sustainability and climate resilience.

1. **Subcomponent 1.1 Road Improvement and Maintenance.** This sub-component will support the upgrading of around 513 km section of the strategic A17 Zhezkazgan - Karagandy highway using an integrated design-build-maintain approach. The existing road is a two-lane single carriageway asphalt road in poor condition and not suitable for

long distance passenger and freight transport. Full-depth reconstruction of the existing carriageway is required to restore ride quality, make it economically maintainable and reduce vehicle operating costs for road users. In addition, the road will be dualized to provide a four-lane highway that meets the geometric requirements for Category I roads, thereby reducing journey times, increasing capacity and improving road safety.

2. **Subcomponent 1.2 Last-Mile Connectivity.** This subcomponent focuses on delivering resilient last mile connectivity for rural inhabitants and agricultural producers along and adjacent to the Zhezkazgan - Karagandy corridor while also improving road-railways connections. The activity will encompass upgrading or reconstructing around 40 km of local roads and bridges that interlink at least thirteen communities within the Zhezkazgan - Karagandy corridor, including improving links to railway stations. Emphasis will also be placed on accommodating pedestrians and cyclists, especially between communities and bus stops along the highway, to make these modes of transport conveniently accessible. At least 30 km of paths and tracks for non-motorized road users are expected to be installed. The benefits arising from this subcomponent will include reduced travel times, enhanced economic sustainability of roads, and the facilitation of year-round access for rural communities.
3. **Subcomponent 1.3 Road Sustainability.** This sub-component will enhance the upgraded road sections by implementing modern electronic tolling facilities, electric charging stations, and axle load management systems. Introducing tolling aligns with the Ministry of Transport's plans to expand the toll road network and will use advanced automatic number plate recognition technology for accurate and automated toll collection.
4. **Subcomponent 1.4 Safety Audit.** This sub-component seeks to quantify and improve road safety of the new infrastructure. This activity will use the International Road Assessment Program (iRAP) star rating system to benchmark project road sections before and after improvement works. This will assist QAJ in systematically managing road infrastructure safety and prioritizing future investments.

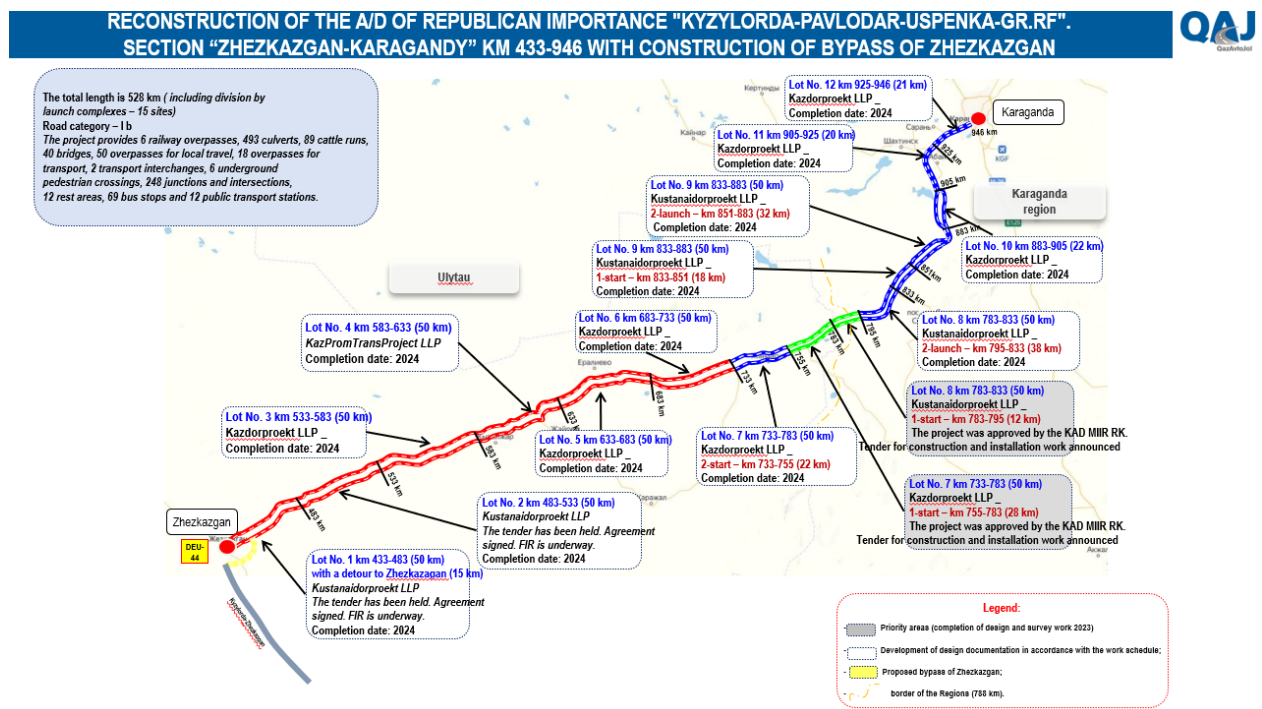
Component 2: Transport System Development. The component aims to modernize the road sector to make the country's roads more climate resilient and safer by design amidst growing motorization challenges. The tools required to address current vulnerabilities and meet upcoming challenges will be delivered through targeted technical assistance to where change can best be affected. This component includes:

1. **Sub-component 2.1 Framework for Transport Resilience, Decarbonization, and Safer Roads.** The project will support a review of the current national road design standards and practices and identify obsolete methodologies not aligned with current best practices for addressing climate change and road safety. Following this review, recommendations for reform will be prepared, and stakeholder consultations will be conducted. Recommendations for climate resilience will also introduce the concept of sustainable management of vulnerable road sections through appropriate tree and grass planting forest belts) in the roadway reserve. Updated resilience and safety focused road design standards will be developed based on the feedback and utilizing the current regulatory framework.
2. **Sub-component 2.2 Multimodal Middle Corridor Development.** This sub-component will investigate opportunities to improve the multimodality of the Middle Corridor within Kazakhstan to enhance the corridor's efficiency, functionality, and commercial attractiveness, and reduce the carbon footprint. The technical assistance will explore opportunities to better integrate road, railway, ports, and logistics networks and facilities and identify missing transport links where investment would enhance the corridor. This initiative will pinpoint obstacles to multimodality and devise strategies that prioritize lower-carbon transport options, thereby supporting the decarbonization of freight transportation and mitigating the effects of increased motorization.

Component 3: Project Management. This sub-component will support Project implementation by establishing and operating a Project Implementation Unit (PIU) with QAJ and utilizing specialist consulting services. The PIU will employ staff with appropriate skills covering contract preparation, project management, financial management, procurement, and environmental and social risk management. Experienced project management consultants will offer direct guidance and support to the implementation team. Additionally, the component will facilitate the implementation of contracting reforms by providing individual specialists in performance-based contracting, training of QAJ staff, and preparatory studies for further transport sector projects. The component will also support external financial audits and conduct result measurements and impact assessments of the Project.

The following figure presents the entire route of the proposed project:

Figure 1: Zhezkazgan-Karagandy Road Route



The general technical profile of the proposed road works, including the road accessories is presented in the following:

Table 1: General Profile of the Proposed Works

Length	501,9 km
Road category	I-B, main road of high-speed traffic, main street citywide regulated traffic
Total construction length	56,8 km
Estimated speed	120 km/h
Earth bed width	27,5 m – in case of a combined earth bed 15,0+15,0 m – in case of a separate earth bed
Roadway width	15,0 m
Number of traffic lanes	4 pcs
Lane width	3,75 m
Shoulder width	3,75 m
Width of reinforced shoulder	0,75 m
Width of the separating strip (in case of combined earth bed)	5,0 m
Pavement type	Major

Type of coating	Crushed stone-mastic asphalt concrete, cement concrete
Transport interchanges of the “cloverleaf” type	1 pc
Tube-type Road interchanges	2 pcs
Transport interchanges of the “semicloverleaf” type	1 pc
Transport interchanges of individual type	16 pcs
Small artificial structures	554 pcs
A reinforced concrete overpass at interchange	29 pcs
Reinforced concrete overpass over the railway line	9 pcs
Bridge structures	44 pcs
Intersections and junctions at the same level	152
Rest areas	8 pcs
Bus stops	23 pcs (pair)

The projected route of the highway “Kyzylorda-Pavlodar-Uspenka-Russian Federation border” is located on the section km 433-946, also known as Zhezkazgan-Karaganda corridor.

The projected section “Zhezkazgan-Karaganda” km 433-946 passes through the territories of two regions (Ulytau region, Karaganda region) and territories of 8 districts: Zhezkazgan city lands, Ulytau district, Zhanaarka district, Shet district, Abai district, Abai city lands, Saran city lands, Karaganda city lands.

The projected section of the Zhezkazgan City Bypass passes in the area of Ulytau through the territory of 3 districts: lands of Zhezkazgan city, Ulytau district, lands of Satpayev city.

The total length of the route together with the Zhezkazgan City Bypass is 558 km.

The Zhezkazgan-Karaganda Road section is divided into 3 sections (according to the existing mileage), including:

- Zhezkazgan city bypass - km 0-57; 56.8 km
- Section 1 - km 433-783; 389.5 km
- Section 2 - km 783-946; 162.6 km

The beginning of the route “Zhezkazgan-Karaganda” is assumed to be km 448 of the existing highway A17 “Kyzylorda-Pavlodar-Uspenka-Border of the Russian Federation”, corresponding to the design km 448, the end of the route is assumed to be the existing km 946, corresponding to the design km 890+090.

The beginning of the route “Zhezkazgan City Bypass” km 0 is accepted at the junction of the bypass to the highway A17 “Kyzylorda-Pavlodar-Uspenka-Border of the Russian Federation”, section “Kyzylorda-Zhezkazgan”, the end of the route km 57 is accepted at the junction of the bypass to the highway A16 “Zhezkazgan-Petropavlovsk, through Arkalyk”.

The proposed Zhezkazgan-Karaganda alignment is mainly along the existing alignment with the following changes:

- project km 743 - 758 - bypass of Zhanaarka settlement from the northern side.
- project km 908 - 927 - bypass of Karbas settlement and Abay town from the western and north-western sides respectively.
- project km 933 - 957 - bypass of Aktas settlement from the north-western side.
- local changes related to the incorporation of radii corresponding to the I-b technical category road and straightening of the route.

Additional land requirements for the adjustments of the alignment have been incorporated in the preliminary inventory of losses (Annex 2). The proposed version of the route plan “Zhezkazgan City Bypass” is laid out in a new direction and connects the A17 “Kyzylorda-Pavlodar-Uspenka-Border of the Russian Federation” highway, the “Kyzylorda-Zhezkazgan” sections of the “Kyzylorda-Zhezkazgan, “Zhezkazgan-Karaganda” and highway A16 “Zhezkazgan-Petropavlovsk” with bypass of Zhezkazgan city, Kengir settlement and Satpayev city from the south-eastern and north-eastern sides.

The route is divided into the following sections (by the existing mileage) for the development of the detailed design and subsequent construction and installation works:

- Section 1 km 433-783 “Zhezkazgan-Karaganda”
- 448-483: Zhezkazgan city lands
- 483-533: Zhezkazgan city land
- 533-583: lands of Zhezkazgan city, Ulytau district
- 583-633: Ulytau district, Zhanaarkinsky district
- 633-683: Zhanaarkinsky rayon
- 683-733: Zhanaarka district
- 733-783: Zhanaarkinsky District
- Section 2 km 783-946: “Zhezkazgan-Karaganda”.
- 783-833: Zhanaarka District, Shet District
- 833-883: Shet district, Abay district
- 883-905: Abai rayon
- 905-925: Abai rayon, Abai city lands, Saran city lands
- 925-946: Saran city lands, Abay city lands

Zhezkazgan city bypass

- Zhezkazgan Southern Bypass km 0-18: Zhezkazgan city lands, Ulytau district.
- Eastern bypass of Zhezkazgan city km 18-34: Ulytau district
- Zhezkazgan Northern Bypass km 34-57: Ulytau district, Satpayev city lands

When selecting the alignment of the route and bypassing settlements, the option of laying the route without the need to requisition valuable land, agricultural land, as well as without affecting the preservation of the existing natural landscape was adopted.

Along the main option of the road “Zhezkazgan-Karaganda” the following investments are envisaged. However, further details and confirmation of specific infrastructure will be determined as part of the finalization of the technical designs:

Table 2: Investment Components under the Road Upgrading Works

	Section 1 km 433-783 “Zhezkazgan-Karaganda”	Section 2 km 783-946 “Zhezkazgan-Karaganda”	Zhezkazgan city bypass
Traffic Interchange	9	11	4
Intersections and Junctions	172	80 (46 intersections, 34 interchanges)	15
Bridges	30	14	14
Overpasses over railroads	2	7	7
Rest Areas	5	3	5
Public transportations stop	10	13	13
Cattle drives	42	15	15
Concrete culverts	312	242	30

Passages for agricultural machinery	12	20	20
Overpasses	18	11	11

The current scope of the RAP has incorporated the areas subject to expropriation for the above facilities. However, since the detailed designs are yet to be finalized during the early phase of Project implementation, the scope of the RAP, including an inventory of losses will be updated accordingly.

Technical category of the projected section of the highway “Zhezkazgan-Karaganda” - I-b with separate and combined earth bed, main roads, high-speed traffic Dubovka settlement of Abay district), main street of citywide significance of regulated traffic (passes through the territory of Karaganda city) and technical category of the section “Zhezkazgan city bypass” - II.

The following is a situational map diagram of the location of the project site.

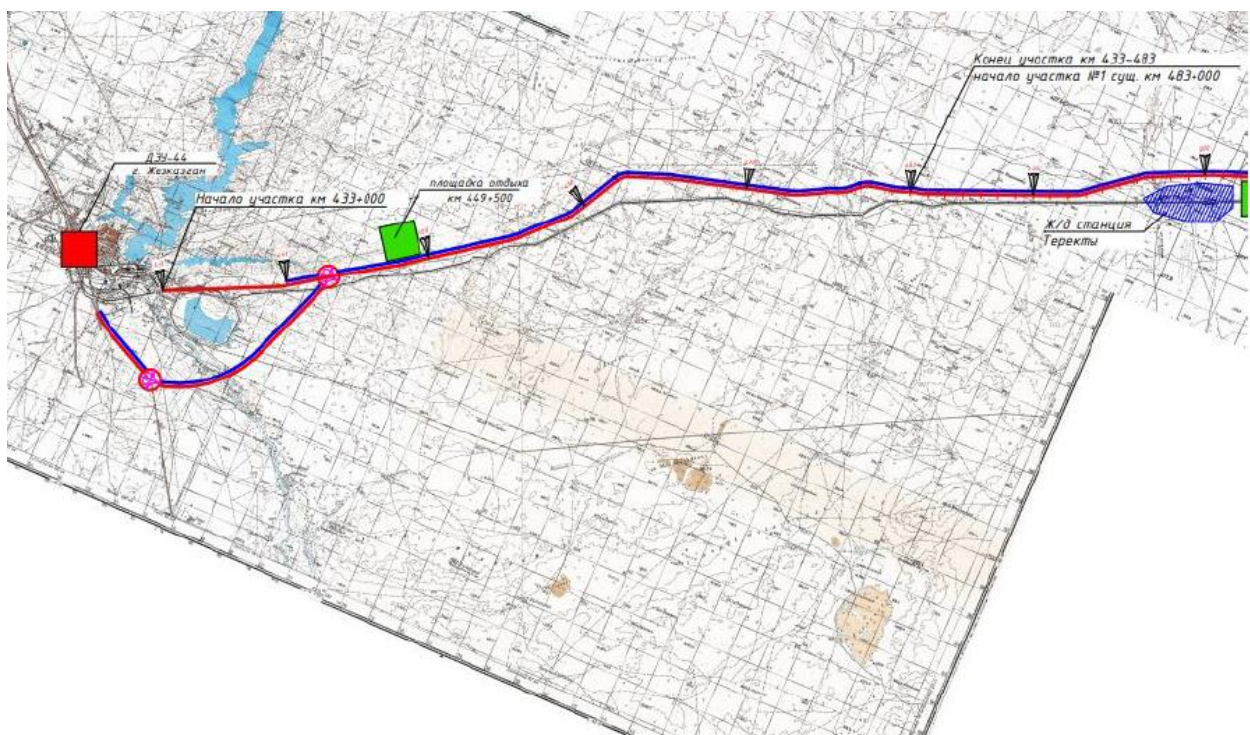


Figure 2: Situation map-scheme section 433 to Terekty railway station

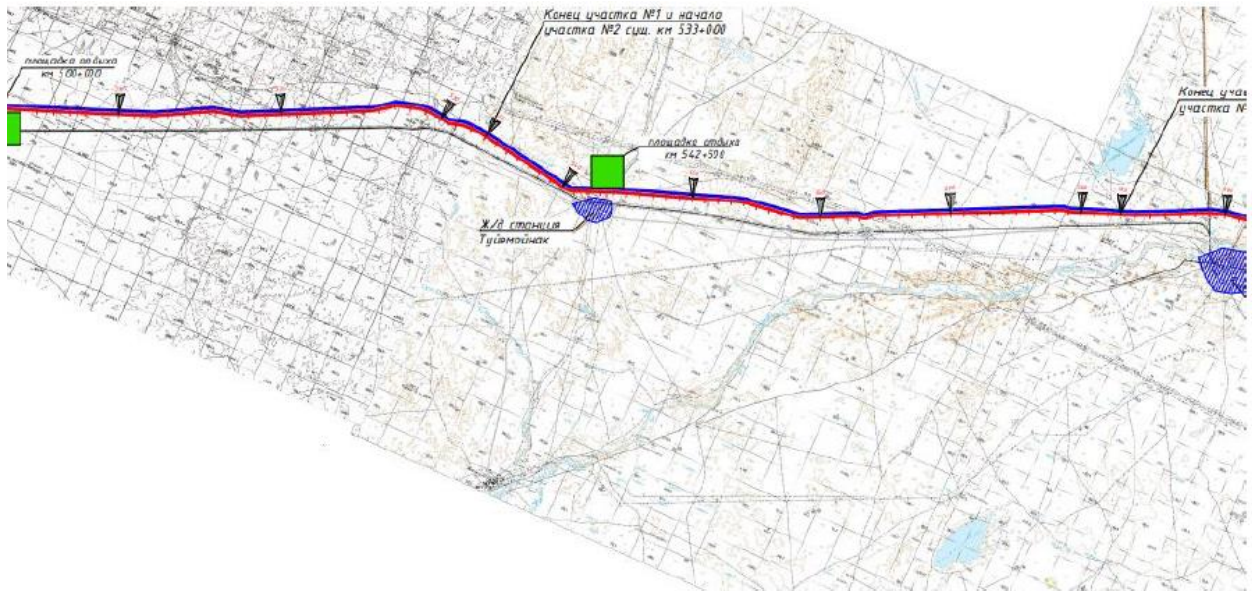


Figure 3: Continuation of the figure from Terekty railway station to km 583+00

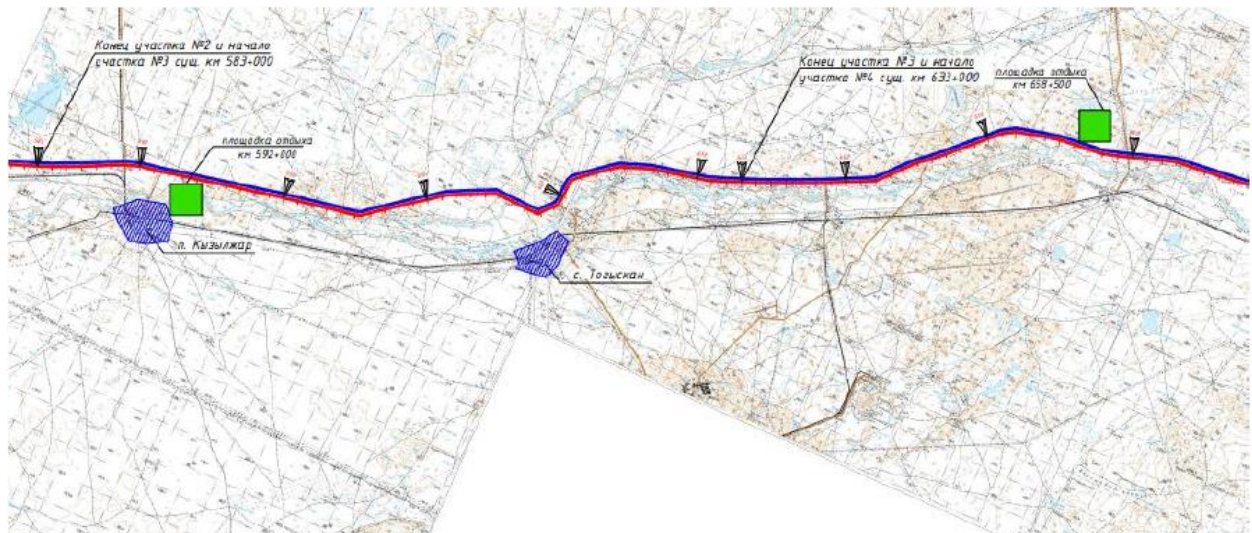


Figure 4: Continuation of the figure from km 583+00 to km 658+50

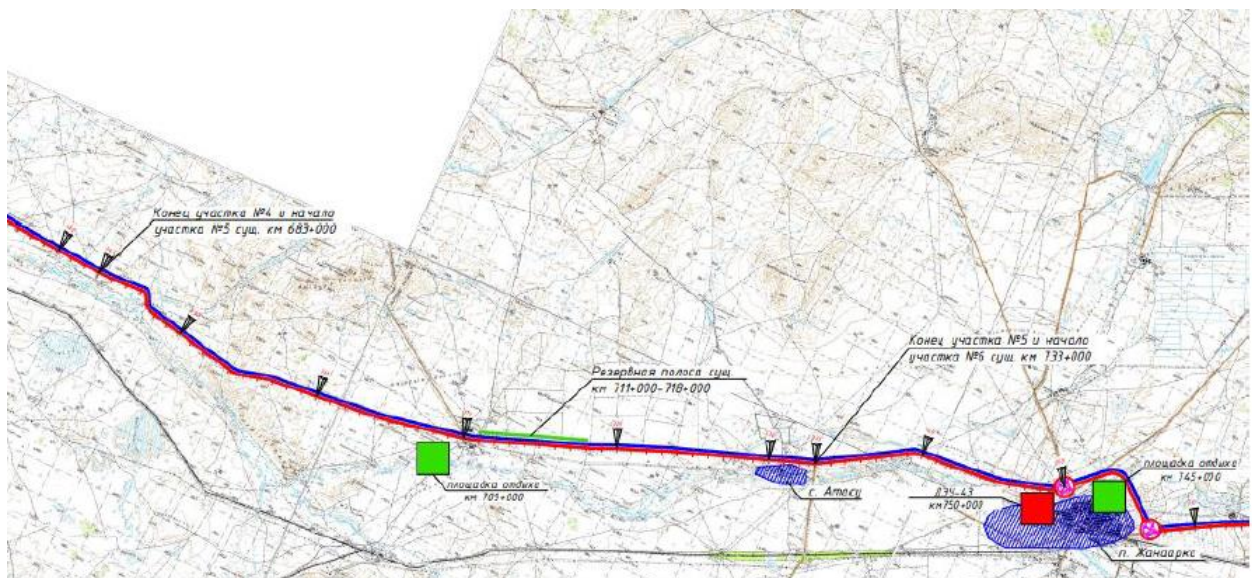


Figure 5 Continuation of the figure from km 658+50 to km 745+000

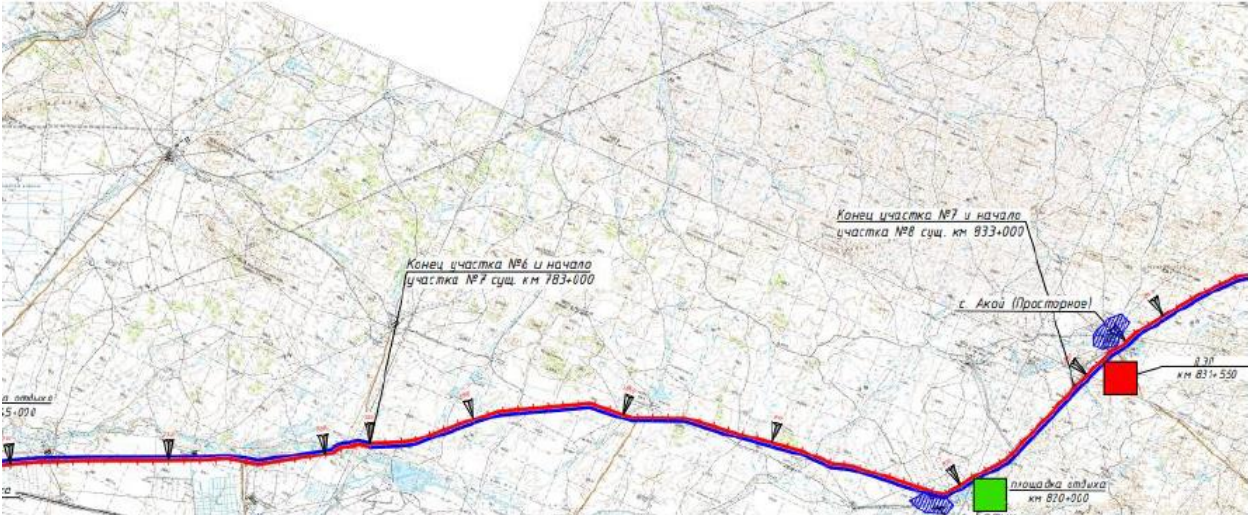


Figure 6: Continuation of the figure from km 745+000 to km 831+550

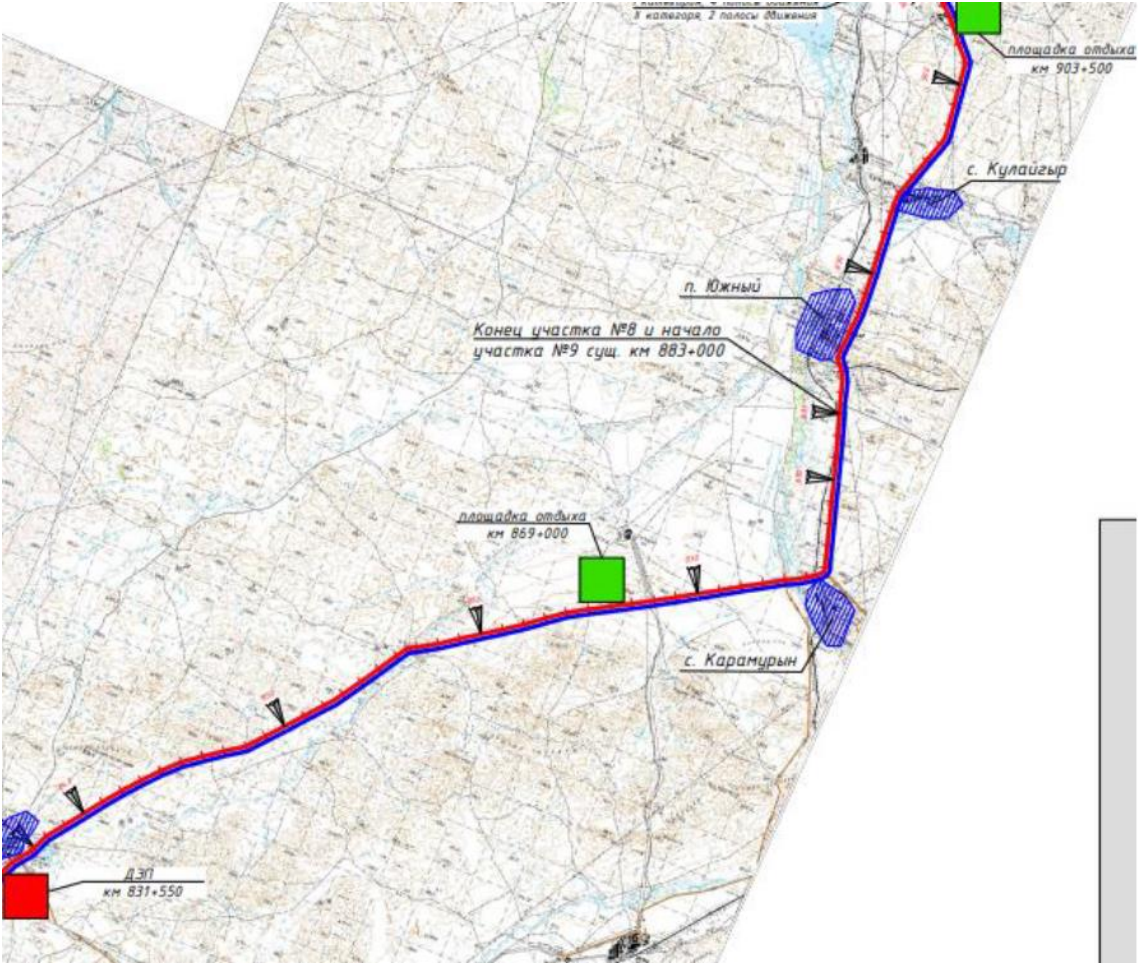


Figure 7: Continuation of the figure from km 831+550 to km 903+500

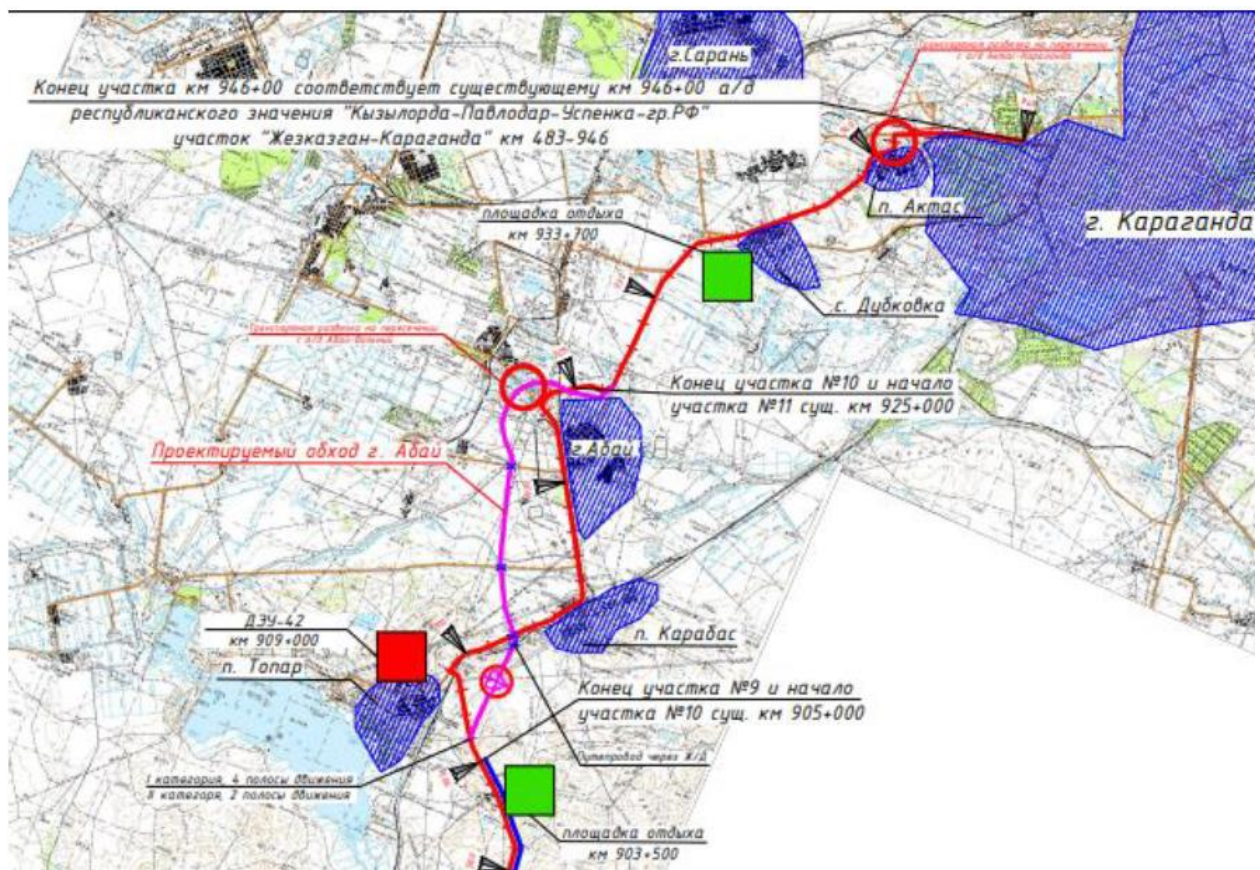


Figure 8: Continuation of the figure from km 903+500 to Karaganda city

1.3. Land Acquisition and Resettlement Principles

This Preliminary Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is formulated based on the conceptual project design and relevant laws on land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) in the Republic of Kazakhstan (RoK) and the provisions of the World Bank (WB) Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5) on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement. The RAP identifies likely impacts on the owners and/or occupants of the land and assets affected by the project through expropriation. The RAP also describes the PAPs located along the corridor of impact (CoI), and the nature of impacts, clarifies land and resettlement principles, assesses the legal framework for land acquisition and resettlement in RoK and respective policies of the World Bank, describes standard procedures and methods of grievance redress, and outlines steps that will be taken to plan, obtain concurrence from WB, and to implement and monitor the impact of land acquisition and resettlement along the Project's corridor.

This RAP applies to the private landowners whose land will be permanently or temporarily affected by compulsory actions taken by the GoK due to any future additional/new land acquisition required for the Project. It also applies to people who lease private or state-owned lands or those who have no registered or legal rights over the land they use, and who will be adversely affected by the Project. However, the RAP does not apply to state land that is transferred from one GoK authority to another, or that is used temporarily by the Contractors during construction works, unless third parties are adversely affected by the transfer or use. Future arrangement for temporary land use by contractors will be made through voluntary transactions (i.e., leaseholds) with the landowners and/or land administrators (in case of state land).

Where associated facilities are required, the same principles as for ESFs will apply. Presence of such facilities will be determined once the detailed designs have been finalized during Project implementation.

This RAP applies to future additional and/or new involuntary land acquisition requirements and expresses the commitment of the Government of Kazakhstan (GoK) to avoid adverse involuntary LAR impacts, wherever possible, and to mitigate and manage them to ensure that PAPs are able to maintain, restore or improve their livelihoods at the end of the Project.

Once this document is approved by the WB and GoK, it will become a part of the respective financing agreements between the GoK and the WB with respect to the Project.

1.4. Anticipated Impacts

Construction of some sections will require new survey to determine needs for land acquisition and relocation, repositioning/protecting of utility/gas lines, consulting with local officials and stakeholders to gain support, and planning and managing the logistics of getting labor, machinery and materials to many remote locations. Additional land acquisition may be required during the process of finalization of the detailed design and construction plans by the nominated Contractor. The consequences of such additional land acquisition will be assessed at a later stage by the nominated PMC and agreed with the WB and the Client. Additional area may be required for construction of new elements such as viaducts, flyovers, relocation of utilities and turnoffs. Most of these complex issues have been anticipated and will be resolved during final design prepared by nominated Contractor. For any additional/new involuntary resettlement impacts are during project implementation, the GoK will conduct a social impact assessment and update any resettlement plans or formulate a new resettlement action plan covering all applicable requirements specified in this document. At the moment of preparation this preliminary RAP the Feasibility Study and Detailed Design are in approval process and development stage.

Temporary use of lands is required for borrow pits/quarries; temporary construction stockyards located along the right of way for short-term storage of construction materials, parking of construction equipment, as well as for construction camps (including dormitories for engineers and workers, sites for location of asphalt or concrete plants, sites for maintenance of construction equipment, parking areas). Such land shall be sourced from state-owned land to the extent possible and under specific circumstances, acquired through voluntary transactions with prior approval from the PIU through the Construction Supervision Consultant(s) in line with the project’s Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP).

Once the design is finalized and approved, the Land Use Plan¹ will be developed and finalized by Regional State Scientific and Production Center for Land Management (NPTsZem) to define the impacts and the need for land acquisition and resettlement. Based on the impacts identified after finalization of the land plan, this RAP will be updated and the WB ESS5 policy principles specified in this RAP will be followed.

Annex 1 provides an overview of the Land Plots Affected by the proposed road project based on the sections of the road which will be widened the alignment. The annex indicates the area to be expropriated to the left and right-hand side of the current alignment, as well as its current land use designation, cadastre number, the right of ownership and the period of use and percentage of impact based on the total area of the land plot.

Table 3. Preliminary List of Land Plots Impacted by the Project (Karaganda region)

Region	District	Farming/ Agricultural land (#)	Commercial land (#)	Legal Entities (#)	State owned land (#)	Total area for road
Karaganda	Shet	37	1 (Construction of a gas station (privately owned)	1 (maintenance of the facility (main tracks of Fire Department- 25)	0	501,5149 ha

¹ Land Use Plan contains the purpose of use of the land plot, its proposed size, location, the requested right of use and schemes for the location of construction facilities.

	Abay	20	1 (Maintenance of cafe-shop "Yalta" (private property)	12	12	176,1928 ha
	Saran town	0	2 maintenance of facility (cafe) (private property) & construction with further operation and maintenance of roadside service facilities	13	12	51,0865 ha
	Karaganda city	0	2 construction and further operation of an access road with railroad crossings (private property) & operation of a stationary gasoline station with a mini market (common share ownership)	10	1	3,7581 ha

Note: There are no residential buildings subject to acquisition for state needs in this region.

Table 4. Preliminary List of Land Plots Impacted by the Project (Ulytau region)

Region	District	Farming/ Agricultural land (#)	Residential	Commercial land (#)	Legal Entities (#)	State owned land (#)	Total area for road
Zhezkazgan	Ulytau	11	0	0	3	0	143,24 ha
	Zhanarka	69	2 land plots for construct ion of a residential buildings	5 2 land plots for Facility maintenance (car camping) 1 land plot for residential building maintenance 1 land plot for Facility maintenance (catering facility) 1 land plot for gas station maintenance	3	23	982,628 ha
	Zhezkazgan city	9	0	6 1 land plot for Facility maintenance (car camping)	5	3	86,7883 ha

				<p>1 land plot for the construction of a teahouse</p> <p>1 land plot for road grader maintenance</p> <p>1 land plot for the construction of a roadside complex</p> <p>2 land plot for maintenance of electric poles</p>			
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The potential environmental and social risks and impacts have been identified and predicted for both negative and positive impacts in terms of environmental and social parameters for the pre-construction, construction and operation phase. The impact interaction matrix for the pre-construction, construction and operation phase are described in Environment and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA).

In order to promote full public participation in addressing potential impacts associated with land expropriation, the RAP was prepared through community consultations along the road corridor during the preliminary socio-economic survey.

Public hearings in the city of Zhezkazgan and Karaganda were organized between 24th – 28th of June 2024. The draft RAP was disclosed on 20th of June 2024 on the Road of Committee’s website ([link](#)). Summary of the consultations is presented in the project’s Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP).

CHAPTER 2: POLICY FRAMEWORK AND ENTITLEMENTS

2.1. Kazakhstan Legal Framework and Practices

This section describes the legal framework (laws, government decrees and regulations) of the Republic of Kazakhstan relevant to resettlement and land acquisition activities associated with the Project, as well as the World Bank's policy and principles on involuntary resettlement.

In Kazakhstan, land is owned by the State but can be transferred, sold or leased to individuals or legal entities. Most leases are on a long-term basis (generally for 49 years). However, some people prefer to lease for the short-term (between 1 and 5 years). The State can reclaim lands for specific uses, including the construction of roads, and only after compensating the owner for assets and other losses. Land expropriation must be carried out in accordance with legal procedures and after full compensation for all losses has been paid to those affected.

2.1.1. Hierarchy of Legal Acts in Kazakhstan

Hierarchy of legal acts in the Republic of Kazakhstan corresponds to the following levels:

1. The Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
2. International treaties ratified by the Parliament;
3. Laws that incorporate changed and additions into the Constitution;
4. Constitutional laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
5. Codes of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
6. Consolidated laws, laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan; and
7. Other regulations, normative decrees, and so forth.

2.1.2. Kazakhstan Constitution

Kazakhstan laws and regulations regarding land and land ownership are derived from the Constitution, which states that land (surface and underground) is owned by the State, but can also be privately-owned (Article 6.3). Article 26.3 also states that no one may be deprived of property unless stipulated by a court decision. Forcible alienation of property for state needs stipulated by law may be exercised on condition of its equivalent compensation.

2.1.3. The Land Code

When land is expropriated for state needs, two laws regulating land issues are mainly applied: The Land Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Law on State Property of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The first describes the main provisions and the second supplements it.

The Land Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan (RK Code No. 464-IV adopted on 20 June 2003, last amendment dated February 24, 2024) establishes the foundations, conditions and limits for modifying or terminating ownership of land and land-use rights, describes the rights and responsibilities of owners and land users, and regulates land relations. The Article 17 of the Land Code provides details on authorities and competencies of regional bodies regarding provision of land ownership and use rights, as well as acquisition of land plots, including for state needs. Land Code also establishes conditions for granting to citizens and legal entities permanent or temporary use rights to State-owned land (Articles 34 and 35).

Article 43 presents procedure for granting the rights to a state-owned land plot or plots put for auction, which in particular covers:

- Acceptance for consideration of an application for granting the relevant right to a land plot;
- Determination of the possibility of using the requested land plot for the declared designated purpose in accordance with the territorial zoning;
- preliminary selection of a land plot when requesting a land plot for the construction of facilities, except for the construction of facilities within the boundaries of a populated area;

- Preparation of the conclusion by the commission, created by the relevant local executive bodies, on the provision of a land plot;
- Development and approval of the Land Use Plan;
- resolution by the local executive body of the region, city of regional significance (on the territory transferred to its administrative subordination), district and akim of a village, settlement, rural district on granting the right to a land plot;
- Conclusion of a contract of purchase or sale or temporary (short-term, long-term) paid (unpaid) land use;
- Establishment of the boundaries of the land plot on the terrain;
- Production and issuance of an identification document for a land plot.

Article also defines that identification documents for the land plot issued by the state corporation, managing state land cadaster, are:

- Private ownership of a land plot - an act on the right of private ownership of a land plot;
- Permanent land use - the act on the right of permanent land use;
- Temporary paid land use (lease) - an act for the right of temporary paid (long-term, short-term) land use (lease);
- Temporary unpaid land use - an act on the right of temporary, unpaid land use.

In addition local executive bodies are required to place information with lists of persons who have received a land plot, indicating the basis for granting a land plot, its intended purpose, area, location, type of right, lease term on special information stands in places accessible to the public, as well as by publishing it on their Internet resource and the Internet resource of the relevant authorized body of the region, city of republican significance, capital city, district, city of regional significance on a monthly basis, and in periodical printed and printed media.

The Article 44 of the Land Code presents details on provision of land plots for implementation of construction works. In particular, it mentions that when requesting a land plot for the construction of an object, a land plot is pre-selected. The results of the land plot selection for the construction of the facility and, if necessary, for establishing its protective or sanitary protection zone, shall be formalized in an act by the respective authorized body at the location of the land plot. Based on the commission's conclusion, a Land Use Plan is being prepared in order to grant the right to the land. Land Use Plan includes the area of the provided land plot, its borders and location, owners and users of the adjacent land plots, as well as limitations and easements of the provided land plot. In the event of compulsory acquisition of a land plot for state needs, it also includes calculations of losses incurred by the owners and users (leaseholders) of land plots, losses of agricultural and forestry production depending on the type of land acquired.

Based on the Land Use Plan, the draft decision of the local executive body on granting the respective right to land is prepared by the authorized body at the location of the land plot. In the case when residential buildings, other buildings and structures are located in the territory chosen for the construction site, as well as utilities and green spaces subject to demolition or transfer (including those that fall during the transfer of land to the sanitary protection zone of industrial enterprises), the applicant or his authorized representative ensures receipt of all agreements required for the allotment of the land plot. In addition, the applicant presents a contract concluded with each of the property owners, including the conditions for compensation of losses to the owner. The contract specifies the conditions and terms for relocation, transfer of existing buildings, engineering communications, green spaces, the developer's obligation to recover all losses associated with the demolition of property.

The draft decision of the local executive body on granting the right to the land plot should contain:

- The name of the legal or natural person to whom the right to land is granted;
- Purpose of the land plot use;

- The area of the land plot;
- Type of right to land, limitations, easements;
- Acquisition price of a land plot or land use right in the event of the provision of a plot for a fee, the terms and conditions for the conclusion of contracts for the sale of a land plot;
- Surname and name of an individual or the name of the legal entity from which the acquisition of land parcel for state needs is made, indicating size of the plot(s);
- Information on the whether the land plot can be divided or not;
- Other conditions.

Chapter 9 of the Land Code addresses the issues related to termination of ownership, use and other rights for the land plot. In particular, the Article 81 of the Land Code provides grounds for terminating the right of private ownership of a land plot or land use rights and includes the following conditions for termination:

- Alienation of the land plot by the owner or the land use right by the land user to other persons;
- Owner's refusal of the right of ownership or land user from the right of land use;
- Loss of ownership of land or land use rights in other cases envisaged by the legal acts of RoK.

Acquisition of the land plot from the owner and land use right from the land user without their consent is not allowed, except in the following cases:

Foreclosure on a land plot or land use right for the obligations of the owner or land users.

- Compulsory acquisition of a land plot for state needs;
- Compulsory withdrawal from the owner or land user of a land plot not used for its intended use or used in violation of RoK legislation;
- Compulsory acquisition from the owner or land user of a land plot subjected to radioactive contamination, with the provision of an equivalent land plot;
- Confiscation.
- Appeal of the land plot to the state in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the return of illegally acquired assets to the state.

In addition, the right to land use may be terminated on the following grounds:

- Expiration of the period for which the plot was provided;
- Early termination of the lease contract for a land plot or a contract for temporary unpaid land use, except for cases when the land plot is pledged;
- Termination of labor relations, in connection with which the service land plot was provided to the land user.

The Code establishes that a land plot may be compulsory alienated for state needs in exceptional cases, subject to equivalent compensation of property with the consent of the owner or non-state land user or by a court decision. Exceptional cases are understood to mean the absence of a different way of satisfying state needs (Article 81.1). Construction (reconstruction) of the road and railroad transport infrastructure, as well as implementation of concession projects are among several grounds for compulsory acquisition of a land plot for state needs (Article 84.2.4). The compulsory alienation of a land plot provided for land use for state needs, if the land use right is purchased by the land user from the state, is reimbursed to the land user for the cost of payment for the purchase of the land use right, another land plot may also be provided according to this Code and the RoK legislation. If the land use right is not purchased by the land user from the state, another land plot may be given in exchange in accordance with this Code and the RoK legislation (Article 84.3). Compulsory alienation of a land plot is allowed only

to the extent necessary to satisfy the state needs (Article 84.4). The compulsory alienation of a land plot for state needs is carried out while observing the publicity of the alienation procedure. A decree of the GoK or a local executive body on the commencement of the compulsory alienation of a land plot is subject to publication in the national or local mass media, including Internet resources of the executive bodies, respectively, within three working days from the date of its adoption. (Article 84.6).

The owner of the land or land user must be notified in writing by the body that made the decision to purchase date for starting LAR shall be indicated in the LAR Decree but not earlier than 3 months from the date of official publication of the Decree unless the owner or land user agrees to release the land before which is regulated by the Law "On State Property" (Article 63). If the remaining portion of the land can no longer be used for the intended purpose, then the entire plot must be purchased (Article 86.1).

If the owner or land user disagrees with the decision to purchase his land for state needs, or disagrees on the price of the acquired land or other terms of acquisition, the local executive authority which decided on acquisition may file expropriation case (Article 88.1) after three months from the date of receipt of notification by the owner or the land user, but not later than the deadline stated in the decision on acquisition of the land plot for state needs (Article 88.2, as well as Article 65.7 of RoK Law on State Property). Civil cases for claims on acquisition of land for state needs shall be considered and resolved within one month from the date of finalization of the case preparation for trial (Article 88.3).

The Article 92 of the Land Code addresses compulsory acquisition of the land plot from the owner or land user in case it is not used for the purpose it was provided for or is not used at all. In particular, the third paragraph mentions that in case the land plot is provided for agricultural production, including peasant farms or farming, and is not used for a total of two years in a five-year period (unless otherwise stipulated by the legislative acts of RoK), then such a land plot is subject to compulsory seizure in the manner specified in Article 94 of the Land Code. Paragraph 4 details the cases of non-use of a land plot provided for agricultural production for the intended purpose. Articles 93 and 94 specify the process of compulsory seizure of land plot from owner or user in case the land plot is used with violation of the requirements of RoK legislation.

Upon termination of land ownership or land use right the cost of land or land-use right is defined by the amount paid to the state (Article 96). Upon termination of land ownership or land use right the value of the land granted for individual housing construction, for individual part-time farm (except field plots) on which an individual house is located, is defined by the cost of the land, not exceeding market cost (Article 96 as well as Article 67.2 of the RoK Law on State Property). Upon termination of land ownership right the cost of the land, passed to the owner or user by a contract or court decision is defined by the value specified in a contract or a court decision, but not exceeding the market cost. In case the land cost is not specified in the contract or the court decision, the value of the land is assessed by its cadastre (estimated) cost (Article 96).

The Land Code provides for base rates of payment for the land plots and the cadastral value of land in order to determine the cost of the land. Basic rates of payment for the land plots when they are transferred to private property in the capital are established by joint decisions of the representative and executive bodies of the capital, depending on local conditions and peculiarities. The rates of payment for land use shall not be established at a level below the land tax rates. Payment for selling the right to lease is differentiated from the cadastral (estimated) cost of a particular plot of land. Base rate of payment for land plots is calculated in accordance with the Decree of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan from September 2, 2003 № 890 "On Establishment of Base Rates for the Land Plots". However, according to the latest amendments of the abovementioned decree (The Decree of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan from October 10, 2011 № 1154²), local government bodies of the capital, depending

² Press-release from December 3, 2011 to the Decree of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan from October 10, 2011 № 1154 On introduction of changes and additions to the Decree of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan from September 2, 2003 № 890 "On establishment of base rates for the land plots, when they are transferred to private property, leased by the state or state land-user, as well as payment for selling the right to lease the land plots"; <http://www.auzr.kz/en/news-list/784--03-2011>

on local conditions and peculiarities must develop and approve the base rates for the land plots, except for lands used for agricultural purposes.

Cadastral (estimated) cost of a land plot is determined by specialized state-owned enterprises responsible for operation of the state land cadaster, in accordance with the base rates of payment for land plots transferred to private property, with application of corrective (increasing or decreasing) coefficients to account for inflation, land conditions and location.

In determining the amount of compensation, following shall be included: (a) the cost of land or land-use rights; (b) the market cost of the assets located on the plot, including fruit trees and perennial plantings; (c) cost of the expenditures associated with development of the land, its operation, implementation of protective measures, improvement of soil fertility taking into consideration their inflation; (d) all losses inflicted on the owner or land user as a result of land acquisition at the time of termination of ownership or land-use right, including losses they incur due to early termination of their obligations to third parties; and (e) loss of revenue (Article 166.2). All transaction costs are borne by the project, means by the government. The PAPs should have no out-of-pocket expenses.

The amount of compensation is established based on the agreement among the parties (Article 166.3). **In case of disagreement, the land cannot be taken until the court adjudicates a settlement (Article 166.7).**

The Land Code does not entitle encroachers to compensation for the right to use the lands they use informally (squatters) or those who have not registered their claims to lands.

2.1.4. Law on State Property

Law on State Property (№ 413-IV LRK adopted on 1 March 2011, last amendment dated February 24, 2024) defines the legal regime of state property, the legal framework for managing state property, the legal basis for acquiring and terminating rights to state property.

Compulsory alienation of land or other immovable property in connection with the acquisition of land for public use is allowed only to the extent necessary to satisfy public needs (Article 62.4). Article 62-2 defines the conditions for granting an equivalent land plot or immovable property in connection with the acquisition of a land plot for state needs. The provision of an equivalent land plot to the owner or non-state land user is carried out taking into account the location of the alienated land plot, its intended purpose, and the area with consideration of incurred losses (if any). At the same time, an equivalent land plot must be provided within the settlement in which the land plot is alienated (Article 62-2.1). The cost of a state-owned land plot to be provided in exchange is determined by the valuator at its market value after the valuation of the alienated land plot or other immovable property in connection with the acquisition of the land plot for state needs (Article 62-2.4). If the cost of the alienated land plot is higher than the value of the land plot provided in exchange, the difference in their values is reimbursed to the owner (Article 62-2.5).

Article 63.1 states that in case of compulsory acquisition of land or other real property for state needs, the government agency or local executive body should issue a decree that indicates:

- i. purpose and grounds for compulsory acquisition for state needs.
- ii. location, size, cadaster number of land plot.
- iii. property owner or private land user.
- iv. date of compulsory acquisition, but not earlier than three months from the date of official publication of the decree.
- v. place of application for landowner or land user for conciliation procedures (Article 63.2).

The Decree shall be published in national or local mass media, within three working days from the date of adoption (Article 63.5).

In case the right of private ownership of land plot is not registered in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the owner, after the adoption of the decree, may make the necessary arrangements to register his/her right on the affected land plot. The period of

compulsory acquisition for state needs set by the decree cannot be extended by more than one year (Article 63.7).

The acquiring authority is required to send to the owner or land user a written notification on the compulsory acquisition for state needs not later than 3 calendar days after the publication of the decree. The notification shall also include the draft purchase agreement for the land plot or other assets in connection with the acquisition of land plot for the state needs. The notification shall be sent by mail with the mandatory notice of receipt. In the absence of notice of receipt, the documents referred to in this paragraph shall be sent again (Article 64.1).

The notice on compulsory alienation of a land plot for state needs shall include:

- i. information on the adopted resolution specified in paragraph 2 of Article 63 of this Law (with a copy of the decision attached).
- ii. information about the owner or non-state land user.
- iii. location, area, cadastral number of the land or other immovable property to be alienated.
- iv. information on how to determine the reimbursement at market value.
- v. information on the possibility of choosing one of the methods of equivalent compensation.
- vi. information on the procedure for signing an agreement on the alienation of a land plot for state needs, as well as an explanation of the judicial procedure for resolving the issue of expropriation upon refusal to conclude an agreement.
- vii. deadlines for submitting copies of title and identification documents for the land plot or other immovable property to be alienated in order to organize their valuation (Article 64.2).

The owner or a non-state land user is given at least fifteen calendar days from the date of receipt of the notice to get acquainted with it, as well as to provide copies of title documents and identification documents for a land plot or other immovable property (Article 64.4). The notice on compulsory alienation of a land plot for state needs as a legal claim is subject to state registration in accordance with the RoK Law "On state registration of rights to real estate" (Article 64.5).

The compulsory alienation of the land plot or other immovable property in connection with the acquisition of land plot for state needs is carried out after the expiry of the deadline set in the Decree, either with the consent of the landowner or non-state land user, or by court decision (Article 65.1). The compulsory alienation of a land plot or other immovable property in connection with the acquisition of a land plot for state needs in order to implement concession projects may be carried out by local executive bodies at the expense of the concessionaire's funds subject to transfer to the concessor of the land plots bought by them, but no later than the transfer of the object of the concession or the incomplete construction of the object of the concession to state ownership (Article 65 .2).

Termination of the rights to private property and land use rights, as well as the State's right to land and other real property is subject to state registration by the authority responsible for state registration of rights to real property, the purchase agreement on acquisition of the land plot or other immovable property, or a court decision and the statement of the authority that adopted the Decree (Article 65.4).

Within one month from the date of receipt of copies of title and identification documents for an alienated land plot or other immovable property, the local executive body shall ensure that they are evaluated. If the owner or the non-state land user does not provide copies of title and identification documents for the land plot or other immovable property to be alienated, the local executive body has the right to request them from the authorized state bodies and (or) organizations (Article 65.5). The local executive body, based on the results of assessing the value of the property being alienated for state needs, prepares a draft contract on the acquisition of a land plot for state needs within ten working days and sends it to the owner or to a non-state land user by mail with the obligatory receipt of the delivery receipt notice. In the absence of notice of

receipt, the documents referred to in this paragraph shall be sent again (Article 65.6). The owner or non-state land user from the date of receipt of the draft agreement on the acquisition of land for public use within twenty calendar days expresses written consent (disagreement) with the draft agreement by filing a relevant application to the local executive body (Article 65.10).

The local executive body shall submit to the relevant local representative body a draft agreement on the acquisition of a land plot for state needs within one month from the date of receipt of a written statement of acceptance of the draft agreement from the owner or non-state land user. The draft agreement on the acquisition of a land plot for state needs is considered by the standing commission of the local representative body no later than a two-week period from the date of its submission with the obligatory invitation of the owner and persons whose rights to the alienated property will be terminated or limited. When an agreement is reached with the owner or non-state land user, the agreement on the acquisition of a land plot for state needs is approved by the executive body in coordination with the local representative body and signed by the owner or non-state land user (Article 65.11).

In case of disagreement of the owner or non-state land user with the resolution and (or) in case of refusal to conclude an agreement on the acquisition of a land plot for public use after three months from the date of receipt of a written notice, but no later than the date (date) of the implementation of the expropriation, the local executive body shall have the right to file a lawsuit with a claim for the compulsory acquisition of a land plot or other immovable property in connection with the seizure of a land plot for state needs. Civil cases for claims of forcible expropriation of land or other immovable property in connection with the acquisition of land for public use are considered and resolved within one month from the date of completion of the preparation of the case for trial (Article 65.12).

The actual transfer of a land plot to be alienated for state needs or other immovable property in connection with the acquisition of a land plot for state needs can be carried out only after receiving an equivalent compensation by the owner or non-state land user, made in the manner prescribed by this Law. The state registration of the termination of the rights of the owner or non-state land user and the emergence of the rights of the state to this property is subject to a document confirming the payment of compensation to the state registration authority (Article 65.14).

The agreement for purchase of land plot or other properties in connection with the acquisition of land plot for state needs shall include:

- i. price for the alienated land plot and characteristics of the property or land given to the owner or land user as a replacement for the alienated one.
- ii. difference in cost, if the price of the alienated land plot is higher than the price (value) of the land provided as a replacement for the alienated one.
- iii. damages to be compensated, including the value of real estate taken in connection with the alienation of land for state needs, when such damages are caused as a result of compulsory acquisition.
- iv. term of payment of the cost for the alienated land plot or other real property in connection with the alienation of land plot for state needs or transfer of land plot (or other properties) given to the owner as a replacement for the one alienated for state needs.
- v. composition of the property alienated for state needs.
- vi. list of people whose rights in respect to the alienated property will be terminated or limited.
- vii. procedure for financing the government expenditures for the acquisition of property for state needs (Article 65.6).

Under this project, any livelihood losses, transitional support and other allowances envisaged by the Project's Entitlement Matrix.

The actual transfer of land or other real property alienated for state needs can only take place after the landowner or land user gets fair compensation. State registration of the termination of

the rights of the owner or user and the beginning of the rights of the state on the property is subject to submission to the body conducting the state registration of rights to immovable property, of a document confirming the payment of compensation (Article 65.9).

The owner or non-state land user from the moment of receiving the notice of the compulsory acquisition of a land plot for state needs until the conclusion of an agreement on the acquisition of a land plot or the court's decision on the compulsory acquisition of a land plot or other immovable property in connection with the acquisition of a land plot for state needs he is entitled to land and other immovable estate and to incur necessary expenses ensuring the use of property in accordance with its intended purpose. At the same time, the owner or non-state land user bears the risk of assigning to it the costs and losses associated with new construction, expansion or reconstruction of buildings (buildings, structures) and other real estate in the specified period. If the owner or non-state land user, after the acquisition of a part of the land plot for state needs, cannot use the remaining purpose, as before, the entire land plot is alienated (Article 66.1).

When real estate rights are transferred during the time specified in Article 66.1 to another person by acquisition or on other grounds, as well as upon the change of the right holder due to universal succession, the procedure of compulsory alienation of a land plot or other immovable property in connection with the withdrawal of a land plot for state needs it is applied (continues) in relation to the new right-holder (Article 66.2).

The cost of land acquired for state needs (excluding losses) purchased by the owner from the state is determined in the amount of market value. In case of incomplete payment of the amount for a land plot (without taking into account losses) sold by the state in installments, and its acquisition upon expropriation for state needs, the value of the acquired land plot is determined in the amount of the market value minus the amount unpaid to the state (Article 67.1). The cost of a land plot, as well as of immovable property located on a land plot that is acquired for state needs, is determined in the amount of their market value regardless of the grounds for the emergence of rights to a land plot (Article 67.2). The market value of the acquired land or other immovable property in connection with the acquisition of land for public use is determined by the valuator on the date of the valuation (Article 67.3). The amount of compensation is determined in accordance with paragraphs 4 and 5 of Article 9 of the RoK Civil Code based on the property value and damages in full, caused to the owner or non-state land user as a result of compulsory alienation of a land plot for state needs and (or) caused by early termination by the owner or non-state land user obligations to third parties. The amount of compensation to other persons whose rights in respect of compulsory acquisition of land for state needs will be terminated or limited, is determined on the basis of losses that they will have as a result of such compulsory acquisition (Article 67.4).

Reimbursement of the cost for land plot or other real property in connection with the alienation of land plot for state needs and losses is subject to compensation in full, before the transition to the Republic of Kazakhstan or the administrative unit of the right of ownership to such property is carried out (Article 68.1). Reimbursement is made from the budget (Article 68.2). Non-cash compensation is allowed by agreement between the RoK represented by GoK or the administrative unit represented by the local executive authority and owner of the property. The mentioned agreement shall be made in writing in the form of the purchase agreement for the land plot or other real property alienated for state needs (Article 68.3). Reimbursement is made at a time no later than one month after the date of signing the purchase agreement for land plot or other real property in connection with the alienation of land plot for state needs or from the date of entering into force of the decision of the court (Article 68.4). It is not allowed to carry out compulsory alienation of a land plot or other immovable property in connection with the acquisition of a land plot for state needs, which provides for payment of compensation in installments (Article 68.5).

2.1.5. Law on Housing Relations

The Law on Housing Relations (№ 94-І, adopted on 16 April 1997, last amendment dated January 1, 2024) regulates the issues on provision of housing to the property during the demolition of a residential building as a result of involuntary acquisition of land plots for state needs. During the demolition of a residential building as a result of the involuntary acquisition of land plots for state

needs, the owner before the demolition of the house, in accordance with his/her preference, is offered a well-maintained place of residence as a property or compensation in an amount of the market cost of the house taken. If the cost of the offered house is higher than the cost of the one to be demolished, the difference in cost is not charged from the owner. If the cost of the house to be demolished is higher than the cost of a place of residence offered as a replacement, then the owner is reimbursed in the amount of the cost difference (Article 15).

2.1.6. Labor Code

According to the Labor Code (№ 414-V, adopted on 23 November 2015, last amendment dated February 11, 2024), registered employees of enterprises / institutions who are losing their jobs as a result of termination of employment agreement by the Client in the event of termination of the Client's activities are entitled to compensation in the amount of average salary for one month (Article 131).

2.1.7. Law on State Automobile Roads

The Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan on Automobile Roads (№ 245 adopted on 17 July 2001, last amendment dated January 1, 2024) mentions that the land for public roads is provided by a decision of the relevant local executive body. Article 1 of the Law defines the right of way as the land of transport occupied by the roads, to accommodate the relevant structural elements and engineering structures of the road, as well as buildings, structures, protective and decorative plantings, and road-related communication devices and equipment necessary for their operation.

2.1.8. Law on State Administration and Local Self-Government

The Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan on State Administration and Local Self-Government (№ 148 adopted on 23 January 2001, last amendment dated January 5, 2024) in its Article 31 specifying the competences of the regional Akimat stated that rayon Akimat shall among other functions:

- i. Facilitates the implementation by citizens and organizations of the norms of the RoK Constitution, laws, acts of the President and the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan, normative legal acts of central and local state bodies;
- ii. Regulates land relations in accordance with the land legislation of RoK;
- iii. Organizes the construction, operation, and maintenance of roads of the regional importance.

2.1.9. Standard Land Acquisition Practices and Process

Land acquisition for public needs in Kazakhstan is generally implemented in accordance with the following procedures:

- i. Proposed alignment and estimates of the amount of land to be acquired permanently or temporarily; as well as estimated cost of acquisition, rental and restoration of affected lands are included in the feasibility study (FS);
- ii. The FS is sent to the oblast and regional levels for review and comments. In the case of Republican Roads, the FS is sent to the Committee of Roads in Astana for review;
- iii. Based on the tentative alignment, registered owners/leaseholders are notified initially that their land will be acquired;
- iv. The detailed design is prepared which firms up the alignment and assessment of land acquisition requirements, including detailed maps and individual landholdings to be affected, ownership data from the cadaster and estimated compensation for acquisition and losses;
- v. Once the final alignment is agreed with local officials, the agency that requires the land requests the appropriate Akimat(s) to issue a resolution on the land acquisition;
- vi. The Akimat(s) issue(s) a resolution on the land acquisition and register(s) the resolution with the oblast Department of Justice ("Government for Citizens" State Corporation

- registers such resolutions). Owners are officially notified of the extent of land acquisition of their properties;
- vii. The Akimat(s) establish(es) an evaluation commission that includes officials and land owners. Inputs are sought from licensed assessors in establishing official compensation amounts;
 - viii. Once the official compensation amounts have been established, negotiation between government and the displaced persons starts. Signed agreements are again registered with the oblast Department of Justice (“Government for Citizens” State Corporation). Based on the agreements, compensation amounts are processed and delivered to the displaced person.
 - ix. If agreement cannot be reached, the government agency requiring the land has right to initiate a court appeal for expropriation after three months from the date of receipt of the notification by the owner;
 - x. Once the court renders a decision, the compensation amount will be transferred to the account of the displaced land user. Land cannot be accessed until compensation is completed and the title is transferred;
 - xi. Financing for compensation costs is made available, and payments should be conducted within one month after the court decision comes into force or the signing of the land acquisition agreement.

2.2. Project Requirements

In line with the World Bank’s Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5) on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement, the RAP has been prepared to inform the project in mitigating unavoidable adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition and restrictions on land use.

ESS5 aims to avoid involuntary resettlement or, when unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives; to avoid forced eviction; to mitigate unavoidable adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by: (a) providing timely compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost and (b) assisting displaced persons in their efforts to improve, or at least restore their livelihoods and living standards in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher; to improve living conditions of poor or vulnerable persons who are physically displaced, through provision of adequate housing, access to services and facilities, and security of tenure; to conceive and execute resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable displaced persons to benefit directly from the project, as the nature of the project may warrant; to ensure that resettlement activities are planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.

The RAP includes the following elements:

- i. Eligibility classification
- ii. Project design
- iii. Compensation and benefits for affected persons
- iv. Community engagement
- v. Grievance mechanism
- vi. Planning and implementation
- vii. Physical displacement
- viii. Economic displacement
- ix. Collaboration with other responsible agencies or subnational jurisdictions

2.2.1. Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement (ESS5)

The World Bank's Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5) on Involuntary Resettlement, which applies to this RAP (as well as other ESS to the certain extent), describes the principles applicable to temporary and permanent impacts on households caused by loss of land, loss of buildings or other assets, change of land use, restriction of use of land and/or housing or business. The principles apply to all project-affected people (PAPs), including those who do not have formal legal licenses or property rights, but who experience impacts resulting from land acquisition or resettlement for public needs.

Scope of Application: ESS5 applies to permanent or temporary physical and economic displacement resulting from the following types of land acquisition or restrictions on land use undertaken or imposed in connection with project implementation:

- i. Land rights or land use rights acquired or restricted through expropriation or other compulsory procedures in accordance with national law.
- ii. Land rights or land use rights acquired or restricted through negotiated settlements with property owners or those with legal rights to the land if failure to reach settlement would have resulted in expropriation or other compulsory procedures.
- iii. Restrictions on land use and access to natural resources that cause a community or groups within a community to lose access to resource usage where they have traditional or customary tenure, or recognizable usage rights. This may include situations where legally designated protected areas, forests, biodiversity areas, or buffer zones are established in connection with the project.
- iv. Relocation of people without formal, traditional, or recognizable usage rights, who are occupying or utilizing land prior to a project-specific cut-off date.
- v. Displacement of people as a result of project impacts that render their land unusable or inaccessible.
- vi. Restriction on access to land or use of other resources including communal property and natural resources such as marine and aquatic resources, timber and non-timber forest products, fresh water, medicinal plants, hunting and gathering grounds, and grazing and cropping areas.
- vii. Land rights or claims to land, or resources relinquished by individuals or communities without full payment of compensation; and
- viii. Land acquisition or land use restrictions occurring prior to the project, but which were undertaken or initiated in anticipation of, or in preparation for, the project.

2.3. Analysis of the Kazakhstan's Legislation within the framework of ESS5

There are a number of differences between the requirements of Kazakhstan legislation and the World Bank's requirements related to involuntary resettlement.

In particular, the following areas were observed to be not fully aligned with the World Bank's ESS5:

- i. The national legislation does not recognize people with informal land tenure as project affected, rendering them ineligible for compensations and additional support. The environmental legislations do not cover impacts on land acquisition.
- ii. The national legislation does not further regulate requirements concerning vulnerable groups nor measures to improve livelihoods.
- iii. Valuation under the national legislation refers to the market price, which may factor in depreciation and transaction costs. ESS5 requires compensation at replacement cost.³

³ Replacement cost" is defined as a method of valuation yielding compensation sufficient to replace assets, plus necessary transaction costs associated with asset replacement. Where functioning markets exist, replacement cost

- iv. The Land Code outlines the procedures but does not explicitly limit acquisition or use restrictions to direct project needs within a specific timeframe
- v. Emphasizes pre-selection of land plots and evaluation of potential uses but does not mandate considering alternative project designs to minimize land acquisition (Article 43).

The above gaps are expected to be addressed through:

- i. Project-level requirements to conduct a social assessment and full census prior to acquisition of land and assets.
- ii. Meaningful stakeholder consultations and community engagement as part of the RAP preparation and implementation.
- iii. Application of the eligibility criteria for project affected people, valuation principles, as well as relevant processes outlined in the RAP, including the application of a cut-off date.
- iv. The application of the entitlement matrix in the RAP to also include additional support based on eligibility criteria.
- v. Feedback and grievance redress mechanism that is tailored for the purpose of land acquisition.

A full description of the gap analysis and proposed measures is provided in Annex 1 of the RPF.

2.4. Policy Framework and Entitlements for Displaced Persons under the Project

2.4.1. Displaced Persons

The following groups of Project Affected People (PAPs) are eligible for entitlements under this RAP and will be addressed in the final Resettlement Plan to be prepared for the Project (separate sections of it, as relevant):

- i. All PAPs losing land either covered by legal title, legalizable, or without registered ownership status.
- ii. Tenants, whether registered or not.
- iii. Owners of buildings, crops, plants, or other objects attached to the land; and
- iv. PAPs losing business, income, and salaries.

In case unregistered land users are affected, the GoK/CoR, through the relevant regional state authorities, will assist the affected land users to register or update the registration of their lands in order to enable the GoK to compensate them under existing RoK legislation.

An informal land use - regardless of legal status - prior to the cut-off date will be compensated as per the entitlement matrix.

The non-land assets/structures on the affected plots of land users without titles will be evaluated and compensated by exactly the same criteria as those with titles.

is the market value as established through independent and competent real estate valuation, plus transaction costs. Where functioning markets do not exist, replacement cost may be determined through alternative means, such as calculation of output value for land or productive assets, or the undepreciated value of replacement material and labor for construction of structures or other fixed assets, plus transaction costs. In all instances where physical displacement results in loss of shelter, replacement cost must at least be sufficient to enable purchase or construction of housing that meets acceptable minimum community standards of quality and safety. The valuation method for determining replacement cost should be documented and included in relevant resettlement planning documents. Transaction costs include administrative charges, registration or title fees, reasonable moving expenses, and any similar costs imposed on affected persons. To ensure compensation at replacement cost, planned compensation rates may require updating in project areas where inflation is high or the period of time between calculation of compensation rates and delivery of compensation is extensive.

This RAP is applicable only for future additional/new land acquisition requirements that occur on sections of Project where no previous land acquisition was carried out.

2.4.2. Entitlements to Compensation and Assistance

Compensation and entitlements must ensure that the PAPs maintain or improve their livelihood and standard of living after the Project. For purposes of eligibility, the cut-off date for the Project will be determined by the GoK and usually is the date(s) of Akimat(s) decree(s) on land acquisition for state needs. Table 5 below provides the entitlements for various categories of PAPs and degrees of impacts related to the Project.

Table 5. Entitlement and Compensation Matrix

No	Type of affected assets	Specifications	PAP	Compensation Entitlements
Permanent loss				
1	Agricultural land	Cropped / cultivated land/ pastureland.	Owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land for land compensation with plots of equal value to the plots lost; or Cash compensation for affected land plot at full replacement value without deduction for taxes, transaction, registration or transfer costs and other applicable payments. Provision of alternative land plot of equal value/ productivity to the lost plot. If the remaining portion of the plot to be taken is too small to use, the whole plot is compensated or exchanged.; or Monetary compensation for the lost plot at the full replacement cost without deduction of taxes, transaction costs, registration fees and registration costs.
			Renters long-term/ short term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land for land compensation with plots of equal productivity to the plots lost. Rental allowance will be provided to the renters in accordance with the terms of the lease agreement, but in the amount of not less than the rental cost for 3 months in the case of a short-term lease and up to 1 year in the case of a long-term lease, or continuation of the lease agreement on an alternative plot. Refund for the unused part of the rent paid in advance. <p>Note: The right of temporary paid land use (lease) may be short-term (up to 5 years) and long-term (from 5 to 49 years), except for cases of granting the right of temporary paid land use (lease) for the conduct of peasant or agricultural farming, provided for by the present Code. (Article 35 Land Coed RoK).</p> <p>In case of vulnerable groups, additional allowances as per this Entitlement Matrix are applicable.</p>
			Squatters (if any)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leased plot on state land; or If leased plot cannot be provided, consider one-off self-relocation allowance equal to 12 months of minimum wage.

No	Type of affected assets	Specifications	PAP	Compensation Entitlements
Permanent loss				
2	Residential and commercial land		Owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land for land compensation with plots of equal value to the plots lost; or Cash compensation for affected land plot at full replacement value without deduction for taxes, transaction, registration or transfer costs and other applicable payments. <p>If a remaining land plot became unusable, as a result of land taking, the whole land plot will be taken and compensated as per this entitlement matrix.</p>
			Renters long-term/ short-term	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land for land compensation with a plot comparable in value to the lost plot. If the land is not available, compensation will be provided reflecting terms of lease contract to the renters.
			Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A land plot to be provided from the State Land Fund for lease (with no charge for taxes, transaction, registration, and land legalization)
3	Structures	Residential buildings, commercial buildings and other productive fixed assets (irrigation fences, well, etc.)	Owners of structures including informal and encroaching (without formal legal rights)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> House for house swap (at the owner option): if replacement is of lower value, cash compensation for the difference; or Cash compensation at full replacement rate for affected structure/other fixed assets and labor (without deduction of depreciation, taxes, costs for salvageable materials and other transaction costs). All buildings and structures will be compensated in their entirety; or According to the owner's choice, if feasible, a building for building/structure for structure exchange. If immediate accommodation/storage is unavailable, housing/storage rental allowance covering rent for at least 3 months or more if rental requirement period is longer. Costs associated with connecting to communications and other household services such as electricity, water, etc. that have been lost.
		Temporary structures (kiosks, stalls)	Owners of temporary/ movable structures	Approved site to relocate structure with the relevant permissions and access to the road, if required.

No	Type of affected assets	Specifications	PAP	Compensation Entitlements
Permanent loss				
			regardless of their legal status.	
4	Crops/Harvest loss	Agricultural crops -fruit/nut trees -timber trees -aquaculture -livestock forage -livestock	All displaced persons, including unauthorized users (without formal legal rights)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop compensation in cash at full market rate for 1-year gross harvest. • Compensation at market value at maturity or net present value for trees, compensation of timber trees at the market rate and of the other affected crops.
5	Trees loss	Trees	All PAPs including unauthorized users (without formal legal rights).	Cash compensation for the non-productive trees based on the market price for the volume of a tree, or compensation in-kind. The PAPs are allowed keep the cut tree.
6	Business and employment	Temporary or permanent business/employment loss	Business owners (including those with no formal rights on the land) and their affected workers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If permanent business loss, cash compensation equal to one-year net income (lost profit) in addition to compensations to the immovable assets (i.e., land, structures, trees, etc.) affected as per the entitlement matrix. • If temporary business loss, cash compensation for the period of income loss (not exceeding one year). • If permanent employment loss, 3 months average registered wages (if not registered, based on the official minimum wage in RoK). • If temporary employment loss, average registered wage during disruption (if not registered, based on the official minimum wage in RoK). <p>If a business needs to shut down because of land taking, the remaining unviable land will be compensated in total.</p> <p>If a remaining land plot became unusable, as a result of land taking, the whole land plot will be taken and compensated as per this entitlement matrix.</p>

No	Type of affected assets	Specifications	PAP	Compensation Entitlements
Permanent loss				
7	Relocation	Transport and transitional livelihood costs	All relocated PAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation allowance sufficient to cover transportation costs, and a means of subsistence in the amount of the minimum wage for one month, for moving. • Relocation allowance equivalent to monthly rental cost for similar land plots/structure multiplied by the number of months needed to rebuild and relocate to a new site. • —
8	Structure renters		Renters with valid rental contract	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rental allowance in accordance with the conditions of the rent agreement but not less than cost of rent for 3 months. • Refund of the unused portion of the rent or lease fees paid in advance.
9	Community assets			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation or replacement of affected structures to pre-project function.
11	Severe impact	Severely impacted households lose 10% or more of their productive/income generating assets, such as agriculture/ aquaculture landholding, and/or physically displaced from housing, and/or business owners losing their business.	All severely affected households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance equivalent to net income for one year generated on impacted land plot/property (if no data on income is available, then calculation will be based on minimum wage for 12 months) or land swap (if available). • Enrolment in government social assistance program if not yet enrolled and applicable. • Priority in local employment for severely impacted PAPs.
12	Vulnerable households directly impacted by land acquisition	Vulnerable households	Woman-headed household, a low-income household, a household headed by	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involvement in the state social protection program, if not already involved, • Priority in project-related employment for members of vulnerable households (if at legal working age). • In addition to applicable forms of compensation and assistance, described in this Entitlement Matrix for other PAPs.

No	Type of affected assets	Specifications	PAP	Compensation Entitlements
Permanent loss				
			elderly people without support, and a household headed by people with disabilities.	
Temporary Loss				
13	Use of land by a Contractor /Subcontractor	Negotiated between owner, Contractor and Committee of Road (CoR)	Owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be negotiated through a voluntary market transaction process between parties The land plots must be restored to its original condition at the end of the lease period in agreement with the landowners. The contractor pays for land management and legal documents. Environmental and public safety measures must be followed. <p>Note: At that, the rates of payment for the use of land plots shall be established not lower than the rates of land tax.</p> <p>The fee for the sale of the right to lease shall be established differentiated from the cadastral (appraised) value of a particular land plot. (Article 10 Land Code of RoK)</p>
			Leaseholders (long-term and short-term land lease)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be negotiated through a voluntary market transaction process between parties The land is restored to its original condition at the end of the lease period in agreement with the owners of the lease. The contractor pays for land management and legal documents. Environmental and public safety measures must be followed.
			State lands (permanent land users/long-term users)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The land is restored to its original condition at the end of the lease period and compensation for the duration of project use is paid (to the users and/or owners of the lease). Environmental safety and public safety measures to be followed. The contractor pays for land management and legal documents.

No	Type of affected assets	Specifications	PAP	Compensation Entitlements
Permanent loss				
14	Public lands and natural territories.		State land	Rehabilitation/ substitution in kind and rehabilitation of their functions. Alternative service supplied, if cut off temporarily. No monetary compensation is envisaged. Environmental safety measures to be followed. Protective measures of archaeological and cultural monuments and artefacts to be followed.
15	Establishment of an easement or other restrictions (may be necessary for underground gas pipelines, utilities, power lines, etc.)	Public lands and natural territories	Owners and users of land plots	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signing of a negotiated Easement agreement defining the conditions of access to land plots. • Monetary compensation in accordance with the terms and conditions of the negotiated easement agreement, but not less than the loss of value of the land plot as a result of the restriction of rights under the easement. • If the need to grant an easement restricts or excludes the possibility of using the land for its previous purpose or makes the land plot unviable, then at the request of the owner/ user, the plot will be fully purchased or leased on the terms of full compensation; or an equivalent plot of comparable value will be provided.
17	Unanticipated impacts	Other unanticipated assets loss or impact on livelihood / Non-land acquisition and land use restriction related impacts (i.e., access to houses, business and service disruptions due to construction, etc.)	All PAPs	Shall be addressed in the ESMP
If construction work disrupts livestock crossing and restricts pedestrian crossings, the Contractor provides alternative access for livestock and pedestrians with the consultations with local communities.				

CHAPTER 3: SOCIO ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT

3.1. Affected Land Plots

During the socio-economic survey, it was found out that some land cadaster data are outdated. Therefore, it was decided that QAJ will send an official request to the departments of land relations to obtain updated data. At the time of writing this report, a request has been sent but no response has yet been received.

It should also be noted that in the Ulytau region, land cadaster data were not available for the two sections with a total length of 50 km during the preparation of the RAP. The technical design consultants had not received this data from The Government for Citizens (NPCzem) or nor coordinates for obtaining such data during the preparation of the RAP. The community members along these sections were not included in the survey.

Table 6: Affected Land Plots

Type of land use	Karaganda	Ulytau
Farming	57	89
Commercial (private owners)	6	11
Residential	0	2
Various use by legal entities for various activities, including commercial, service, mining activities ⁴	36	11
Various use by State owned enterprises, including commercial, service, mining activities ⁵	25	26
Total	124	139

Nevertheless, the socio-economic survey was conducted between February – March 2024 on the basis of information received from the design consultants and regional branch of QAJ. The survey informs the general socio-economic profile of the affected population on a sampling basis and their affected assets.

Further census shall be commissioned in the future following finalization of the technical designs and the RAP will be updated accordingly.

3.2. Profile of affected population

In order to collect information on social and economic situation and life conditions of the affected households, and to make further assessment of impact of land acquisition, secondary data has been obtained from the government agencies and QazAvtoJol (QAJ), as well as primary data

⁴ A legal entity is an organization that has separate property by right of ownership, economic management or operational management and is liable with this property for its obligations (JSC, LLP, commercial enterprises, etc.). Examples include JSC Qazaqtelecom, LLP TITEC, JSC Corporation Kazakhmys.

⁵ State-owned enterprises include: 1) based on the right of economic management; 2) based on the right of operational management (state enterprise). Depending on the type of state ownership, enterprises are subdivided into 1) enterprises under the Republican ownership, also known as Republican state enterprises; 2) communally owned enterprises, also known as communal state enterprises.

through a social survey of 38 potentially impacted by the Project households (covering 14,45% of the target population). Formal and informal interviews were conducted in February-March 2024 using questionnaires in both Russian and Kazakh. Most of these project communities speak Kazakh or Russian and understand the other language⁶. The above survey was carried out based on the preliminary list of affected property and people, provided by the design consultants. Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) were held to seek stakeholders' feedback and consult the project communities about the proposed road project.

However, since the survey was conducted during the winter period, the RAP team could not reach all households along the proposed corridor. Many of the community members were also not available and/or present on site during the period.

3.2.1. The number and size of affected households (Karagandy region)

More than a half of households surveyed (52,7%) consist of 4-6 members, while 43,4% include 3 and less members, and 4,3% of families have 7-9 members. The average size of a household is 5 people. All 23 households surveyed have agreed to provide data on their households that has been analyzed. See the table below.

Table 7: Size of Households Surveyed

Size of Households	Number	Percent
3 and less	10	43,4
4 – 6	12	52,7
7 and more	1	4,3
Total	23	100

3.2.2. Age, family status and education level of head of affected households (Karagandy region)

The average age of surveyed population (heads of households) is 55 years. The average age of affected population is 36,7 years. Age of the majority consists of 2 groups between 40 and 49 years (26%) and between age 50 and 59 (26%). However, the age of some households' heads (22%) is or more than 60 years and 9% - 70 and more years. As for family status, the dominant majority (87%) of heads of household are married. At the same time, there is one unmarried head of the household, and one head of household is in a common-law relationship. There are 2 households headed by women, one is married and another is single. Regarding level of education, more than a half of households (60,8%) have high education, 23,9% - advanced education and 15,2% - secondary-level education. See Tables 8 and 9 below.

Table 8: Age of the Surveyed Heads of Households

Age of Household Head	Men	Women	Total	
	Number	Number	Number	%
Under 30	1	0	1	4
30 – 39	3	0	3	13
40 – 49	6	0	6	26
50 – 59	5	1	6	26
60 – 69	4	1	5	22

⁶ There are also people who are bilingual. It all depends on their ethnic background. People of Russian background speak Russian, and some understand Kazakh. People of Kazakh background speak Kazakh, but most of them are bilingual or at least understand Russian.

70 and older	2	0	2	9
Total	21	2	23	100

Average age = 55

Table 9: Education of the Surveyed Heads of Households

Education	Men	Women	Total	
	Number	Number	Number	%
High	16	12	28	60,8
Secondary professional	5	6	11	23,9
Secondary	6	1	7	15,2
Total	27	19	46	100

3.2.3. Ethnic Composition of Affected Population (Karagandy region)

By ethnic composition, 18 out of total 23 households affected (78%) are Kazakhs, 2 household is Russian (9%) and 1 is German (4%) and 1 is Greek (4%) and 1 is Belarusian (4%). The survey did not observe groups with distinct cultures and/or social practices. All ethnic groups appear to be well integrated into the society.

3.2.4. Income of Households (Karagandy region)

The sales of agricultural products, seasonal labor and business are the sources of income for most of the households affected. None of households are dependent on income from roadside trading or social support from the Government.

Almost all households have more than 2 wage-earners. As for income, only 4% of households earn KZT 85,000 or less per month. The majority (30%) earns between KZT 150,000 and 236,000 and (26%) earns between KZT 500,000 and more per month. Other 17% of households have income KZT 350,000-5000,000 per month and 13% - KZT 236,000-350,000 per month and 9% of households have income KZT85,000-150,000. The World Bank defines Poverty as living on \$1.90 per day per person and as of January 2024, the official minimum subsistence level in Kazakhstan is 43,407 KZT (\$96=43 407/451,28 as January 2024) per capita. The minimum salary of the households surveyed is KZT 85,000 or \$188 per month or \$6.26 per day, which is more than minimum of \$1.90 according to the World Bank and more than a minimum of 43 407 KZT according to Kazakhstan. Therefore, no households surveyed fall under the national poverty line. Information that is more detailed is given further in Clause 4.4. (Impact on Vulnerable Groups/People) of this RAP. Average data provided by 23 surveyed PAPs is presented in Table 10 below.

Table 10: Monthly Income of the Surveyed Household (per household)

Range of Income (in KZT)	Number of HH	%
85,000 and less	1	4
85,000 – 150,000	2	9
150,000 – 236,000	7	30
236,000 – 350,000	3	13
350,000- 500,000	4	17
500,000 and more	6	26
Total	23	100

In terms of the local populations, there are 12 settlements located close to the proposed corridor in the Karagandy region. The most densely populated settlement is Karagandy since it is the center of the region where economic activities are concentrated.

Table 11. Settlements around the Road Corridor (Karagandy region)

No.	Name of settlement	Total number of people
1	Karagandy	515,865
2	Saran	43,826
3	Yuzhnyi	2,403
4	Kulaigyr rural area	1,668
5	Michurin rural area	1,334
6	Topar	9,314
7	Dubovka rural area	3,993
8	Batyk	799
9	Akoy	715
10	Burmin	1,470
11	Krasnaya polyana	1,299
12	Karamurnyn	301

In all the above villages, residents are engaged in different industrial specialization activities, animal agriculture, in particular the breeding of cattle, horses and small cattle, agricultural production in the area are crop production and vegetable production.

3.2.5. The number and size of affected households (Ulytau region)

Almost a half of households surveyed (47%) consist of 4-6 members, while 33% include 3 and less members, and 20% of families – 7-9 members. The average size of a household is 4,6 people. All 15 households surveyed have agreed to provide data on their households that has been analyzed. See Table 12 below.

Table 12. Size of Households Surveyed

Size of Households	Number	Percent
3 and less	5	33
4 – 6	7	47
7 and more	3	20
Total	15	100

3.2.6. Age, family status and education level of head of affected households (Ulytau region)

The average age of surveyed household is 50 years. The average age of affected population is 48 years. Age of the majority is between 50 and 59 years (40%). Next largest group is age between 30 and 39 years (27%) and after that is age between 40 and 49 years (20%). Age of one households' head (7%) is or more than 60 years and one households' head 7% - 70 and more years. As for family status, the dominant majority (93%) of heads of household are married. At the same time, one head of household is a widow. Regarding level of education, more than a half of households (53%) have advanced education, 33% - high education and 13% - secondary-level education. See Tables 13 and 14 below.

Table 13. Age of the Surveyed Heads of Households

Age of Household Head	Men	Women	Total	
	Number	Number	Number	%
Under 30	0	0	0	0
30 – 39	3	1	4	27

40 – 49	3	0	3	20
50 – 59	5	1	6	40
60 – 69	1	0	1	7
70 and older	1	0	1	7
Total	13	2	15	100

Average age = 50

Table 14. Education of the Surveyed Heads of Households

Education	Men	Women	Total	
	Number	Number	Number	%
High	4	1	5	33
Secondary professional	7	1	8	53
Secondary	2	0	2	13
Total	13	2	15	100

3.2.7. Ethnic Composition of Affected Population (Ulytau region)

By ethnic composition, all 15 households affected (100%) are Kazakhs. There is no population with distinct culture or social life different from the majority of the community in the region.

3.2.8. Income of Households (Ulytau region)

The sales of agricultural products, seasonal labor and business are the sources of income for most of the households affected. None of households are dependent on income from roadside trading or social support from the Government.

Almost all households have more than 2 wage-earners. As for income, 13% of households earn KZT 85,000 or less per month. The majority of households (33%) earns between KZT 85,000 and 150,000 and 33% more earns between KZT 236,000- 350,000. Other 7% of households have income KZT 150,000-236,000 per month and 7% KZT 350,000-500,000 per month and 7% of households have income KZT 500,000 and more. The World Bank defines Poverty as living on \$1.90 per day per person and as of January 2024, the official minimum subsistence level in Kazakhstan is 43 407 KZT (\$96=43 407/451,28 as January 2024) per capita. The minimum salary of the households surveyed is KZT 85,000 or \$188 per month or \$6.26 per day, which is more than minimum of \$1.90 according to the World Bank and more than a minimum of 43 407 KZT according to Kazakhstan. Therefore, no household falls below the official minimum subsistence level. Information that is more detailed is given further in Clause 4.4. (Impact on Vulnerable Groups/People) of this RAP. Average data provided by 15 surveyed PAPs is presented in Table 15 below.

Table 15. Monthly Income of the Surveyed Household (per household)

Range of Income (in KZT)	Number of HH	%
85,000 and less	2	13
85,000 – 150,000	5	33
150,000 – 236,000	1	7
236,000 – 350,000	5	33
350,000- 500,000	1	7
500,000 and more	1	7
Total	15	100

Ulytau is less populated in general compared to Karagandy. The main town hub is Zhezkazgan which hosts some of the industrial plants due to its mineral rich deposits.

Table 16. Settlements around the Road Corridor (Ulytau Region)

No.	Name of settlement	Total number of people
1	Zhezkazgan	93,166
2	Kengyr	2756
3	Borsengyr	648
4	Sarysu	972
5	Tugusken	1882
6	Yeraliyev	1328
7	Aktubek	781
8	Atasu	887

In all the above villages, residents are engaged in different industrial specialization activities, animal agriculture, in particular the breeding of cattle, horses and small cattle, agricultural production in the area are crop production and vegetable production.

3.2.9. General Perceptions about the Proposed Road Project

When survey and interviews were carried out in February-March 2024, not all HHs were available or contactable for interviewing for different reasons (bad weather conditions and livestock death) mainly in Ulytau region. The consultants were able to obtain contacts of people who could not be present at the time of the survey in order to conduct the survey remotely. However, not all of the contact numbers provided were up to date and people were also reluctant to answer questions over the phone to people they did not know and moreover many of them were busy saving their livestock at the time. However, their lands and names were included in the list of PAPs attached herewith.

The community surveyed generally understood that the proposed construction project has potential benefits to improve local livelihoods due to improved infrastructure and connectivity to nearby town centers, including the capital Astana.

The primary concerns raised during the public hearings held by designers and QAJ in 2022 and the socio-economic survey team include:

- Increase in road traffic accidents: There is a fear of a potential rise in accidents, which could directly affect the safety and wellbeing of the local community.
- Livestock on Roadway: Concerns about livestock entering the roadway could lead to loss of livestock and accidents, impacting the livelihoods of farmers.
- Compensation for Land Acquisition: There is worry about the amount and fairness of compensation in case of land alienation. Inadequate compensation can significantly disrupt local incomes and living standards.
- Construction Delays: Delays in the start and completion of road construction could prolong disruptions to local businesses and daily life, negatively affecting income and productivity.
- Loss of Income: The potential for loss of income during the construction phase is a major concern, as businesses might face reduced access or temporary closure.

Based on all feedback received to this date there appears to be general social acceptance for the construction work and the required land acquisition. Key observations include:

- Public Engagement: The population actively participated in public hearings, SES, consultations, FGD and key informant interviews asking detailed questions about various aspects of the project.

- **Positive Attitude:** All respondents exhibited a positive attitude towards the project, recognizing its necessity and the positive impact it will have on the economic environment and travel time.

Specific proposals were put forward by the population on several occasions during consultations and to ensure the project's success and minimize negative impacts on the local community, it is essential to address the following:

Traffic Management:

- Develop and enforce efficient traffic management strategies during construction.
- Ensure continuous car passage, and provide U-turns and overpasses for agricultural machinery to minimize disruptions.
- Use proper signage, alternative routes, and clear communication about construction schedules to manage traffic flow and reduce inconvenience.

Local Employment:

- Prioritize hiring local residents for the project to lessen the economic impact of construction activities.
- This approach will foster community support and provide economic benefits directly to those most affected by the project.

3.3. Analysis of Social Risks Impacts

Livelihoods and Vulnerable Groups: Land acquisition for the project is likely to result in significant impacts on livelihoods, particularly for those involved in agriculture and small businesses. The construction phase might lead to reduced access or temporary closure of businesses, directly affecting income. Specifically, 102 households in Ulytau region and 63 households in Karaganda region will be affected. Vulnerable groups, including low-income households and those with limited ability to find employment, might face additional hardships. To mitigate these impacts, the project proposes compensation mechanisms, including cash compensation at full replacement cost and prioritization of local employment to provide economic benefits directly to those most affected by the project.

Community Understanding and Expectations: The community has generally exhibited a positive attitude towards the project, recognizing its potential to improve the economic environment and reduce travel time. Public consultations have been conducted actively, with the population proposing several measures to minimize negative impacts. However, there is a clear need for effective communication regarding land acquisition processes and compensation to manage community expectations. Addressing traffic management, local employment, and the provision of alternative routes and clear communication about construction schedules are essential to maintaining community support.

Physical Displacement: It is not feasible at this stage to specify exactly how many people will be physically displaced and the potential impact on those people. But we can specify that 63 households and 36 legal entities in Karaganda region, and 102 households and 11 legal entities in Ulytau region will be affected. These households will receive various forms of compensation, including land-for-land swaps, cash compensation at full replacement cost, and rental allowances for temporary structures. Relocated households will also receive a transportation allowance and a transition allowance to cover household needs during the transition period (to be discussed with the Client).

Potential Impacts: Vulnerable households, including those headed by women, elderly without support, or people with disabilities, will have priority in project-related employment to mitigate adverse effects on their livelihoods.

The comprehensive approach outlined in the RAP aims to align with both Kazakhstan's legal framework and the World Bank's ESS5 requirements, ensuring that all affected persons are adequately compensated and supported throughout the resettlement process.

3.4. Impact on Vulnerable Groups/People

Kazakh citizens, Kandas, refugees, foreigners, and stateless persons who reside in the country and whose average per capita income does not exceed the poverty line are eligible to receive Targeted Social Assistance. The poverty line itself is correlated with the minimum subsistence level (MSL) and is approximately 70% of it. But its size is specified quarterly in each region and published in the media. In the country's budget for 2024, the subsistence minimum is 43,407 tenge, and the poverty line is set depending on the economic capacity of the state.

Low-income families can compare their income with the published data and determine whether they can count on the TSA. It is assigned to each member of the family. Who is included in the family is listed in Article 120, paragraph 5 of the Social Code.

TSA as cash assistance is provided in two types - unconditional and conditional. The Social Code (Art. 121) stipulates that unconditional TSA can be provided to such categories of the population:

- Single citizens who have a limited ability to find employment (pensioners, disabled people of the first two groups).
- Low-income families with either no able-bodied members or the only able-bodied person caring for a child under 3 years of age, for persons with disabilities.

Under the rules adopted in 2023, median income is determined by dividing the total family income for the quarter by 3 (the number of months in the quarter) and by the number of family members.

During social and economic research in the region, the work on identification of the poor and socially vulnerable households has been carried out. Among the affected households, no household has been considered as vulnerable which stipulates income below minimum subsistence level, 4 or more underage children, include a member with disability, or the elderly left without family support. State targeted social assistance is a payment in monetary form, provided to a person or family with a monthly average per capita income below the poverty line, established in the regions, cities of republican significance, the capital, in accordance with paragraph 4 of Article 120 of the Code in the form of unconditional or conditional monetary assistance.

Number of people who received Targeted Social Assistance in 2023:

Karaganda - 3994 people.

Saran - 220 persons

Abay district - 529 people

Shet district - 451 people

Data on Ulytau region were requested but not received.

Further impact assessments concerning vulnerable groups will be refined as part of the census once the final designs are available.

CHAPTER 4: SUMMARY OF INVENTORY OF LOSSES

A preliminary inventory of physical and economic impacts resulting from the proposed project was prepared based on the availability of the design references at the time of the RAP preparation. A full census of PAPs, which will capture the detailed inventory of losses, is yet to be undertaken during the early stage of Project implementation once the technical designs have been finalized and approved. The following inventory does not capture two sections in the Ulytau region with a total length of 150 km due to the absence of design references, as well as land cadasters which need to be provided by the NPCzem.

Further details on the inventory of physical and economic impacts are presented in Annex 2. The annex contains the positions of the land plots with regards to the current alignment (left or right), as well as its current land use designation, cadaster number, the right of ownership and the period of use and percentage of impact based on the total area of the affected land plot.

4.1. Physical and Economic Impacts (Karagandy region)

After the relevant documents obtained from the Government land agencies have been studied, the total land area to be permanently acquired amounted to 732,553 hectares, consisting of 124 plots. These include 57 plots for farming, 6 for commercial activities, 36 plots owned by legal entities (to conduct activities in accordance with the relevant Article of incorporation), 25 plots owned by state owned enterprises (to conduct activities in accordance with the provisions of the state enterprise).

In the case of land plots owned by state owned enterprises, the RAP indicate that these plots will be transferred to the Client as part of the project implementation.

4.2. Physical and Economic Impacts (Ulytau region)

After the relevant documents obtained from the Government land agencies have been studied, the total land area to be permanently acquired amounted to 1224,5791 hectares, comprised by comprised by 139 plots, these include 89 plots for farming, 11 for commercial activities, 2 residential land plots, 11 plots owned by legal entities to conduct activities in accordance with the Article of incorporation), 26 plots owned by state owned enterprises (to conduct activities in accordance with the provisions of the state enterprise) and it is assumed that they will be transferred to the Client as part of the project implementation.

4.3. Physical Displacement Impacts (Karagandy region)

At the moment there are two cases of land loss with potential physical displacement of the businesses attached to the land that should be noted. These plots are located at approximately km 946.



Figure 9 Affected land plots on km 946

The first land plot belongs to Kasapidi Galina on the right of private property. The plot has a total area of 0,0122 hectare and is going to be fully affected by the project. On the plot the small café “Daria” is located. On several visits in November and February and March, the cafe was always closed. However, during the SES Galina herself stated that the cafe is operational. During the survey Ms. Galina indicated in her answers that there are 3 people working in the café (did not specify their average monthly salary) and the affected daily revenue would be 50-60 thousand KZT. Also, in her answers she indicated that she has owned the land plot for 25 years and has no other land plots to continue commercial activities. The type of structure is permanent and made of brick. Galina also answered that she would prefer monetary compensation in case of necessity to land plot acquisition. Overall opinion on the project is sympathetic.



Figure 10 Café Darya

The second land plot is located near the café “Darya”. This land plot belongs to 3 owners Khabibullina O., Apsatarov A.V. & Apsatarov A.A. on the right of common ownership. The land

plot has a total area of 0,27 hectare of which 0,2040 hectare will be affected by the project. There are located gas station, mini market, car wash and café. During the SES 2 out of 3 owners were present: Zakharov Ruslan (husband of Khabibullina) and Apsatarov Alik. Based on their answers and several visits it is concluded that the structures located on the land plot are permanent and made of brick, concrete block and metal. According to their information, there are 16 employees in total with average monthly salary of 200-250 thousand KZT each. Total affected daily revenue (as per the owners' statements) would be 300 thousand KZT. Also, Apsatarov Alik specified that rental income from café building will be 1 000 000. KZT. Khabibullina owns this land plot for 6 years and Apsatarov for 2 years. Both owners said that they had incurred expenses to improve the land plot, namely for lighting, septic tanks, landscaping, building exterior renovations, well development. Also, both owners mentioned that the remaining portion of land will not be sufficient to continue their business and both would prefer cash compensation. This means that both parcels should be acquired in full and compensated entirely as per the project EM. Overall opinion on the project is positive in case of acquiring their land plot on fair price.



Figure 11 . Café and mini market



Figure 12: Gas Station and Car Wash

Representatives of the Akimat and QAJ regional branch are aware of the situation and agree with the need to redeem these plots according to the Legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan. However, the details of the valuation and acquisition procedures and compliance with the WB requirements were not discussed at the time of the survey.

CHAPTER 5: INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION

Preparation, implementation, monitoring and assessment of RAP require relevant organizational and institutional support. Functions of different divisions involved in RAP preparation and implementation are described in this section.

5.1. RAP Institutional Arrangement

The RAP will be coordinated by the Committee for Roads (CoR). Implementation will fall under the responsibility of QazAutoJol NC JSC (QAJ). Karaganda and Ulytau regional Akimats will request the allocation of budget based on the results of independent valuation reports from the Republican Budget, through the agreement with the Committee for roads and approval of the Ministry of Finance and Republican Budget Commission. Monitoring of the RAP implementation will be by the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) and Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC) by the request of CoR.

Coordination: The Committee for Roads (CoR) bears complete responsibility for the preparation, implementation, funding, reporting, and assessment of the RAP. CoR's functions include assessing and endorsing the RAP, making decisions on land acquisition and compensation, coordinating with government agencies and akimats, ensuring sufficient budget allocation, and involving experts for RAP preparation and monitoring supported by PIU relevant staff.

Implementation: QazAutoJol NC JSC (QAJ) is responsible for the daily implementation of the RAP. The designated person for RAP issues at QAJ will coordinate the preparation and implementation of the final RAP, assist in census and socioeconomic surveys, coordinate with government authorities, monitor progress, and manage grievance redressing committees and supported by PIU relevant staff.

Budget Allocation: The Akimats of Karagandy and Ulytau regions are responsible for budget allocation and will bear all expenses related to land acquisition. This includes the valuation of land and property by licensed appraisers, issuing decrees on land acquisition, and managing compensation payments.

Monitoring: The Project Implementation Unit (PIU) and the Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC) will assist CoR/QAJ in ensuring RAP implementation and compliance with mitigation measures. The both will also perform internal monitoring, prepare monthly progress reports, and assist in resolving grievances.

Detailed roles and responsibilities of each entity are outlined in the RAP to ensure efficient and transparent implementation, coordination, and monitoring throughout the resettlement process.

5.1.1. Committee for Roads

CoR/QAJ through relevant akimats bears complete responsibility for preparation, implementation, funding, reporting and assessment of RAP. CoR performs: (a) assessment and endorsement of RAP; (b) taking decisions in land acquisition and compensations to affected people; (c) coordination with the government agencies and akimats involved in land acquisition, distribution of land plots and reviewing and redressing grievances; (d) providing budget sufficient for compensation and support to communities and resettlement; (e) harmonizing the process of land acquisition and resettlement with the provisions of approved RAP; and (f) involving experts/consultants for RAP preparation and update (if necessary), and for its monitoring/assessment.

The Committee for Roads is also responsible for ensuring interdepartmental coordination and relations with relevant government authorities, involved in RAP implementation, high-level decisions taking, including grievance related decisions and assistance in court proceedings. As for grievance redress, CoR will be responsible for creation of a grievance redress committee(s). CoR is also responsible for safeguards implementation and observing of all other relevant documents.

5.1.2. QazAutoJol NC JSC

QazAutoJol NC JSC will be responsible for daily RAP implementation. Person responsible for RAP issues in QAJ will assist and coordinate preparation and implementation of final RAP. This person will be reporting to Director of QAJ, and assignments of this group will include, but not be limited to:

- Assistance in census and social and economic survey of project affected people and valuation of land/property acquired;
- Coordination with relevant government authorities to provide all necessary documents and data for preparation and completion of RAP;
- Monitoring work progress and assisting to relevant Akimats in drafting and adoption of land / property acquisition decrees in project implementation;
- Monitoring work progress and assisting to relevant Akimats in timely notifying affected people of forthcoming land/property acquisition, further negotiations and signing of agreements;
- Coordination of activities of grievance redressing committees created at the regional level, ensuring their proper functioning and reporting;
- Control of receipt, registration, permission and reporting of grievances related to the land redemption process and other aspects of the Project;
- Assistance in monitoring.

5.1.3. Akimats

Although CoR/QAJ will play a central role in coordinating of RAP implementation, Akimats of Karagandy and Ulytau regions will play an important role in consulting affected people, issuing decrees, grievance redress and providing alternative land plots to long-term leaseholders, ensuring budget for RAP and payment of compensation. Akimats issue decrees on land acquisition for public needs and are responsible for initiating the RAP process and informing affected people. At the same time, respective district Akimats will cover expenses related to re-registration of land plots from the local/district budget, as well as related administrative and bank expenses. In particular, the functions of Akimats relating to RAP implementation shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

- Regular coordination and communication with relevant government agencies in Karagandy and Ulytau regions (for example, oblast branch of “The Government for Citizens” (NPCzem), Department of Justice”) and respective Akimats;
- Control and assistance to the respective Akimats in preparation and adoption of land/property redemption resolutions for project implementation;
- Control and assistance to the respective Akimats in notifying affected people of forthcoming land/property acquisition;
- Assistance in census and social and economic research of affected people and valuation of land/property acquired. This includes hiring of independent appraisers;
- Preparation of documents for discussion of compensation with affected people;

- Preparation of documents for signing agreements with affected people and payment of compensation;
- Disclosure of RAP and information brochures;
- Planning and management of RAP implementation and distribution of compensation;
- Assisting in work of project consultants;
- Control of expropriation cases;
- Facilitating field research, re-registration of the remaining parts of land plots of affected people;
- Coordination with relevant government agencies to provide all the necessary documents and ensure an early allocation of RAP budgets for affected people;
- Assistance in obtaining, registering, permission and reporting on grievance relating to land acquisition and other Project aspects;
- Assist in discussions and agreements between affected people and other neighboring land users regarding land swap and land expansion;
- Assisting affected people who may wish to change the category parts of their land plots remained those are no longer suitable for continuation of agricultural activities;
- Facilitate field research and re-registration of the remaining parts of land plots of affected people;
- Monitoring/supervision of temporary acquisition of land by contractors involved in the project;
- Assistance in monitoring.

5.1.4 Project Implementation Unit

PIU will be established prior to the project's effectiveness. PIU will carry out the duties related to monitoring of RAP activities and grievance redress. Its representative should be a member of the GRC at project and central level. The PIU team will include a full time- designated social safeguard and resettlement specialist (engaged for at least the first year of Project implementation) to be responsible for RAP and GRM tasks. In particular, the PIU will:

- Identify the requirements of (i) additional land to be acquired for permanent use; (ii) additional land that may be temporarily required for implementation of construction works;
- Maintain regular coordination and communication with relevant state agencies at Ulytau & Karganda regions (e.g., Land relations department, NPTsZem, Justice Department), and respective Akimats;
- Participate in public consultation and disclosure activities;
- Collaborate with CoR/QAJ to coordinate grievance redress on regional level;
- Provide information to CoR/QAJ on temporary land use for monitoring purposes;
- Engage an External Resettlement Monitor which will be responsible for external monitoring and preparation/submission of Resettlement Action Plan completion report to document the Resettlement Action Plan implementation processes.

5.1.5. Construction Supervision Consultant

Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC) will assist to the CoR/QAJ, and their regional representative and coordinate actions to ensure land expropriation, compensation payments and provision of support are completed in line with the RAP before construction works

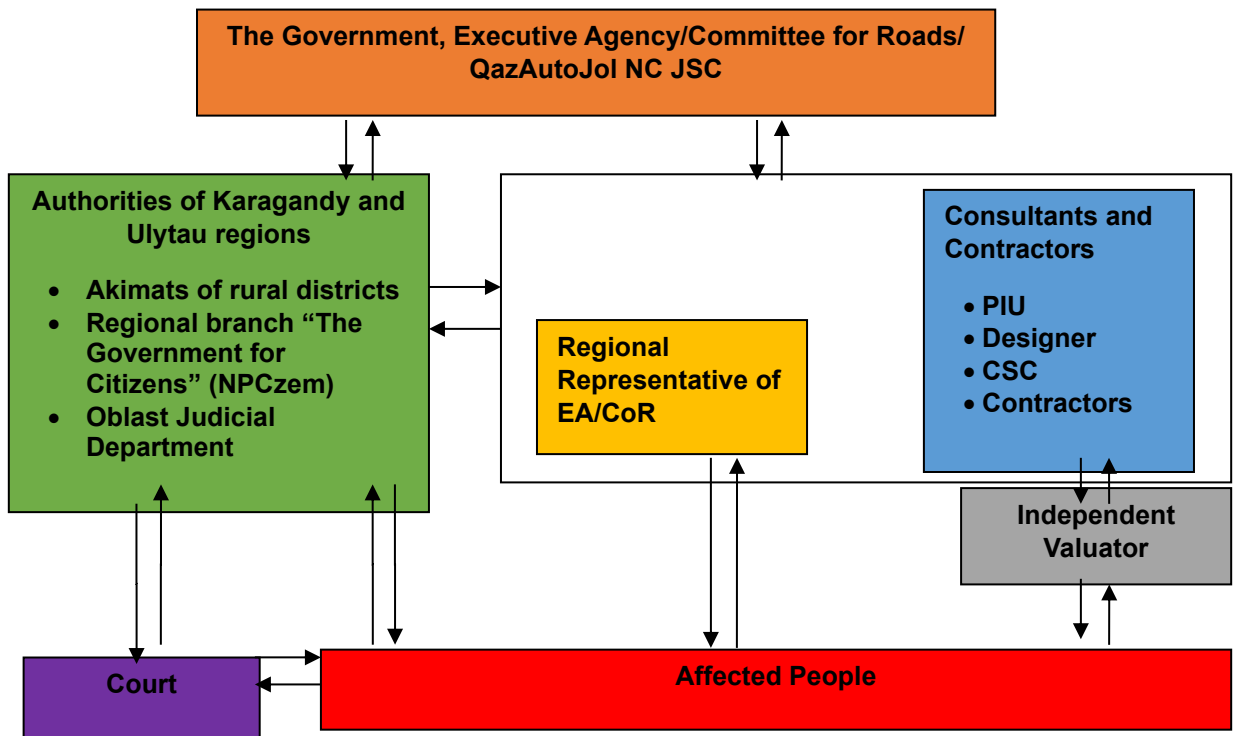
commencement. CSC shall also ensure that Contractors take all necessary actions properly in case of any temporary land acquisition and provide detailed information in Monthly Progress Reports. CSC will be responsible for performing internal RAP monitoring and preparation of reports thereon. One of the main responsibilities of CSC is ensuring management and control of Contractors' compliance with the specified mitigation measures, mitigation of social and environmental Project-associated impacts. The CSC will also assist the CoR/QAJ in resolving any grievances that may arise during project implementation. Its representative should be a member of the GRC at project and central level.

5.1.6. Other Authorities and Agencies

Some other agencies will participate in RAP preparation and implementation, including:

- The other Authorities and Agencies will participate in financing compensation for land/property acquisition and resettlement. The Ministry of Finance on behalf of the Government will also sign the Loan Agreement with the World Bank under the Project (in case of a positive decision on financing the Project);
- Local courts. The judicial system will be involved in the RAP implementation if agreement between Grievances Redress Committee and the owner/user of the affected land/property is not reached. The judicial system of the Republic of Kazakhstan has a pyramidal hierarchy and includes: (i) a District Court; (ii) the Regional Court; and (iii) the Supreme Court of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Meanwhile, judicial proceedings include the following stages: (i) the Court of First Instance; (ii) Appeal Court; (iii) Cassation Court; and (iv) the Supreme Court. In the case of any issues related to acquisition, Akimat will rely on the judicial system based on proper legal procedure. Cases of acquisition will be reviewed, consultations held, and a decision made whether the land / property is acquired and at what price;
- Independent valuers. Accredited/licensed private firms hired by Akimats/QAJ to evaluate the assets affected by acquisition/expropriation. Akimats will draw up the terms of reference in accordance with its established practice.

Figure 13 : RAP Implementation Arrangement



If necessary, a special seminar may be organized by PIU staff in Karagandy & Ulytau regions with non-governmental organizations and civil society organizations to ensure that all necessary information is disclosed to the public and PAPs and suggestions, if any.

Consideration should also be given to engaging a team of consultants who will be responsible for organization of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Management during project implementation. Management and implementation of this RAP will be a part of the Consultants team functions and responsibilities.

Consultants team will conduct an independent valuation of the land acquisition process to inform Project top management (Committee for Roads and the World Bank) and prepare one final Monitoring Report and Resettlement Valuation Report and submit it to the World Bank.

Table 17. Resettlement Action Plan Implementation Schedule

No.	Work Description	Responsible Agency/Unit	Timeline (expected)
A. Preliminary Resettlement Action Plan Preparation			
A1	Preparation of the preliminary Resettlement Action Plan in line with ESS5 in anticipation of potential land acquisition based on Feasibility Studies and/or technical designs or a Resettlement Planning Framework if land acquisition impacts are not known.	RAP Consultants (hired under Donsung Engineering Co., Ltd.)	7 months
A2	Review/approval of the preliminary Resettlement Action Plan	WB, CoR, QAJ	2 weeks

A3	Disclosure of the preliminary Resettlement Action Plan	Donsung Engineering Co., Ltd.	2 days
A4	Revisions of the preliminary Resettlement Action Plan based on feedback gathered during public consultations and reviews by CoR, QAJ and the World Bank.	WB, CoR, QAJ	1 month
A5	Handover of the revised/approved preliminary Resettlement Action Plan to the Client	Dongsung Engineering Co., Ltd., WB, CoR, QAJ	1 week
B. Final Resettlement Action Plan Preparation			
B1	Finalization & approval of the preliminary Detailed design for all sections of the proposed road	Designers	TBD
B2	Establishing the borders on the ground and determining the final Corridor of Impact and updating the list of PAPs in line with Col	NPTsZem, Akimats	1 month
B3	Collection/verification of documents on affected assets and businesses	CoR, QAJ, community / district / regional Akimats, supported by independent appraisers	1 month
B4	Finalization of compensation rates		1 month
B5	Finalization of sites to be made available as replacements plots for lease and agreements with leaseholders.		2 months
B6	Preparation of final Resettlement Action Plan		2 months
B7	Review/approval of final Resettlement Action Plan	WB, CoR, QAJ	1 month
B8	Disclosure of the final Resettlement Action Plan	WB, CoR, QAJ, nominated PIU consultants.	3 days
C. Resettlement Action Plan Implementation			
C1	Issuing decree on land/property acquisition for project purposes which is considered as a cut-off date for this Project.	GoK, CoR, Akimats	1 month
C2	Processing of LAR funds, including those needed for supplemental assistance and provision of renewed leases	GoK, CoR, Akimats	2 months
C3	Mobilization of PMC Social Safeguards/Resettlement Specialist	TBD	1 month

C4	Census: identification of different types of PAPs and their affected assets	CoR supported by independent licensed valuers and Consortium	1 month
C5	Official notification on land acquisition	Akimat, CoR	Three calendar days after publication of the Decree
C6	Issuance of new leases in alternative plots for leaseholders.	Akimat, CoR	In time period specified in the relevant law
C7	Registration of new plots, including new leases	Ulytau & Karaganda Regional Department of Justice / Ulytau & Karaganda Regional NPTsZem, CoR	In time period specified in the relevant law
C8	Expropriation cases	Akimat, CoR, QAJ, GoK	In time period specified in the relevant law
C9	Monitoring reports on RAP	CoR/QAJ	Monthly
C10	Preparation of the completion report / compliance report	PMC Social Safeguards/Resettlement Specialist TBD	2 months
C11	Review of compliance report	WB	1 month
C12	Post Resettlement Plan evaluation	External Resettlement Monitor appointed by the WB	TBD

5.2. Cut-off Date

Since the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan (RoK) does not require a cut-off date for land acquisition for state needs, it is essential to establish a clear and specific policy regarding the cut-off date within the project framework. The cut-off date under this project is the date of the census of PAPs.

The cut-off date will be clearly documented in all official project documents, including the finalized Resettlement Action Plan. Information about the cut-off date, which means the date prior to which the occupation or use of the Project area makes residents/users eligible to be categorized as Displaced Persons (PAPs), will be widely disseminated throughout the project area using both written and non-written forms. For this project, the date of the Akimat(s) decree(s) on land acquisition for state needs will be considered as the cut-off date. All information regarding the cut-off date will be translated into Kazakh and Russian to ensure it is understood by the entire community. Although RoK legislation does not mandate a cut-off date, the project will establish a legal framework or agreement with local authorities to support the enforcement of the cut-off date.

CHAPTER 6: BUDGET ALLOCATION

6.1. Budget Allocation

This Preliminary RAP includes information about expenses related to land acquisition, namely for Karaganda Region 124 plots, among them HH- 63, Legal Entities 36, state owned – 25, for Ulytau Region 139 plots HH-102, LE-11, state owned 26. Expenses on the internal monitoring and assessment shall be included in the Project Engineer’s Contracts.

Not included in the budget allocation: The specific calculation of the value of structures or buildings, as it will be made by a licensed appraiser to be selected by the regional Akimat through a tender. Further, additional elements of the entitlement matrix, such as transitional allowances, compensations of income losses, and additional support are yet to be further assessed as part of the census on PAPs. Also, at this stage the budget does not specify which land users will receive monetary compensation and which will receive equivalent plots offered by regional akimats. Applications for voluntary refusal of compensation were also not taken into account, as such cases are still unknown and may arise after the regional akimat decree on the beginning of land acquisition is issued. Also, the current version of the budget does not include the costs of conducting the census, hiring independent appraisers and related consultations. It is also worth noting that, given that much information is not yet available, the contingency amounted to 30% for future costs that cannot yet be accurately calculate. In general, these figures are extremely preliminary and are subject to change, both downward and upward.

Therefore, the indicative budget will be revisited based on the full inventory of potential impacts and losses based on the census following finalization of the detailed designs.

Akimats of Karagandy and Ulytau oblasts bear all expenses related to land acquisition. To date compensation for structures and land plots are determined, other compensation requires more time as Tax Department is also involved in determining losses and compensation. According to requirements of Valuation Standard “Valuation of land plot acquired for public needs” (Approved by the Government’s decree No 124 dated of 12th of February 2013), expenses on registration of the property provided in replacement of land acquired for public purposes, have been calculated.

According to the budget allocation procedure, the Karaganda and Ulytau region requests the allocation of budget based on the results of independent valuation reports from the Republican Budget, through the agreement with the Committee for roads and approval of the Ministry of Finance and Republican Budget Commission.

The provided valuation budget is calculated based on similar land plots valuation made by independent valuator Asia Consulting LLP at December 2023, advertisement in open sources and shall be corrected based on the results of independent valuation reports. Breakdown of expenses is shown in Table below.

A more detailed budget breakdown is attached to this report as a separate Excel file as Annex 6 (not disclosed).

<https://m.krisha.kz/a/show/692238629>

<https://m.krisha.kz/a/show/687229293>

Table 3 : Documentation-Related Expenses (Administrative Costs)

[Сколько стоит регистрация прав на недвижимость | Электронное правительство Республики Казахстан \(egov.kz\)](#)

Expenses on documentation of property obtained in replacement of acquired for public needs	Rates (averaged), KZT	Number required	Total, KZT
Permanent acquisition			
Notarization of the documents - 10 MCIs (Minimum Calculation Index)	36920	263	9709960
Government fees for the state re-registration of land plot	1 073,70	263	282383,1
Total	9992343,1		

Note: 1 MCI as of March 31, 2024, is 3 692 KZT (from January 01, 2024). Total number of land plots for Karaganda & Ulytau regions is 263. Below is the link with state fee for registration of rights for land/real estate.

There are compensation amounts for the buildings and structures available from the valuation report, see Table below.

Table 4 : Compensation for the Buildings/Structures

No.	Building/Structure	Area, ha	Compensation, KZT
1.	Daria cafe	0,0122	65 000 000.00*
2.	Complex: Café, gas station, car wash, mini-market	0,204	132 000 000.00*
	Total		197 000 000.00

*Note: The difference between the amounts resulted from valuation for the property of similar type and area can be seen and which can be explained by the characteristics of the objects (materials of construction, engineering systems, and also by Valuator's choice of special Book of Reference containing market prices for the particular time period. In addition, evaluation of the buildings, internal finishing, and presence of basic communications - electricity, gas, water, sewage system, and heating. Also, presence of plants also influences the final compensation rate.

The Table below shows total amount of compensation to be provided to APs, where there is no cash compensation for land plots as land for land compensation is chosen. Structures and houses have been evaluated, the amounts of compensation identified and included in the Table. The cost of registration of the land deeds has been based on the information taken from the Government official information resources.

Table 5 : Overall Budget for Land and Buildings/Structures Acquisition

	Type of expenses/Name	Number of PAPs	Estimate Budget (KZT)	Estimate Budget (USD)
Permanent Acquisition				
1.	Karaganda region	124	24089452,2	51095,43164
2.	Ulytau region	139	40402530,3	85696,62389
3.	Registration of the new land plots, re-registration of existing land plots, notaries certification of the contract, registration of the new contract	263	9992343,1	21194,46634
4.	Compensation for the structures and buildings	2 Structures / Complexes	197000000	417850,9312
Total			271484325,6	575837,453
Contingencies (30%)			81445297,68	172751,2359
Total + Contingencies			352929623,3	748588,6889

The total expenses under Resettlement Plan are KZT 352 929 623,3 which is equivalent to USD 748 588,69. Currency rate of 471,46 is used to show the expenses in USD made in KZT and is as of the date of the RAP updating – July 1, 2024. Note: Currency rate is taken from the website of the Kazakhstan National Bank <http://nationalbank.kz>

CHAPTER 7: MONITORING & REPORTING

7.1. RAP Monitoring and Reporting

RAP implementation is subject to internal monitoring.

Monitoring is necessary because RAP implementation is an important phase of any project, including construction works, as land acquisition, compensation for losses caused by the project and resettlement, can cause delays in such works. Early identification of the causes of delays will allow CoR (supported by individual consultants), QAJ, Akimats and CSC to develop mitigation measures in the process of RAP implementation. As part of the project, CSC, in collaboration with consultants and CoR, will carry out internal monitoring and report on a monthly basis.

All works related to land acquisition and resettlement are limited in time. Contractors and CSC will frequently conduct internal monitoring of RAP-related activities and report the results to CoR and WB bi-annual or quarterly, depending on scale and importance of impacts. On sites the relevant information will be collected for monthly assessment of the work progress and results of implementation and if needed for correction of the work program. The summary reports on internal monitoring should include the following indicators related to the process and the results, such as: (i) disclosure, information campaign and consultations with the AP and other stakeholders; (ii) compensation for land and affected property; (iii) provision of alternative land plots; (iv) re-registration/registration of land, as well as (v) restoration of living standards.

Internal monitoring reports shall include the following indicators connected with the land acquisition and compensation payment process as shown in the table below:

Table 21. Indicators and Methods of Internal Monitoring

Indicator	Method of verification	Timeline/Frequency	Responsibility
Information shared with PAPs and consultations completed with affected people and other stakeholders;	Site visits/ Meetings with PAPs	Once a month	Regional akimats
GRM at local Akimat level established and ensuring that PAPs are aware of existence of GRM	Leaflets produced/ Visits to local akimats	Once a month	CSC or PIU relevant staff?
Provision of alternate land plots (land for land compensation)	Agreement/consent formed, signed and verified	Once a week In readiness and during the period specified in the relevant law	Regional akimats
Payment of compensation for lands and affected property (people choose this option)	Records of payments/ meetings with PAPs	Once a month In readiness and during the period specified in the relevant law or ToR for the consultants' services	Regional akimats CSC or PIU relevant staff?
Re-registration/registration of the land plots in local Akimats,	Records checking and site visits	In readiness and during the period specified in the relevant law or ToR	Regional akimats CSC or PIU relevant staff?

transferred ownership to CoR for civil work		for the consultants' services	
Restoration and additional support provided for PAPs livelihood restoration such as economic activity restoration, job placement assistance, feedback mechanisms, etc.	Site visits/meetings with PAPs	On a regular basis	Regional akimats CSC or PIU relevant staff?
Land plots marking for commencement for civil work	Site visits/Records	Prior to construction work	Contractors and CSC or PIU relevant staff?
Livelihoods impacts such as changes in employment opportunities, availability of resources such as land, water, and capital necessary for sustaining their livelihoods. Additionally, the impacts on agricultural productivity, business operations, and informal economic activities will be assessed.	Survey, site visits	During and after construction work	CSC or PIU relevant staff?
Relocation status of alienated structures and other PAPs property	Consultations and informal surveys key informant interviews Meetings with villagers in the Project area	Once a month	CSC or PIU relevant staff?

In case of significant impact, Mitigation Plan shall be prepared, approved, and disclosed before EA/CoR proceeds with implementation of individual components of the project.

The monitoring will be carried out during RAP implementation and finished after completion of the RAP. Monitoring will also cover consultation processes, the status of complaints and their resolution status, social impacts by construction works on land plots and other social issues. Monitoring will be carried out until the end of the project, i.e., after completion of construction and commissioning of the road.

CHAPTER 8: DISCLOSURE & CONSULTATIONS

8.1. Disclosure and Consultations

The first preliminary public hearings on project information disclosure and presentation of the working design were held in 2022 by QAJ regional branches and representatives of local executive bodies, with the participation of representatives of project organizations. A summary table of the public hearings is presented below.

A short summary of the public's opinion about the project based on the public hearings held by the Client (based on the minutes of the public hearings). Mostly people asked about the start date of construction, the location of cattle drives, whether there will be a net to prevent animals from entering the roadway, whether there will be U-turns or overpasses, including for agricultural equipment, whether a car can pass through the cattle drive, whether lighting will be installed, the location of public transportation stops, the location of quarries, the duration of construction, whether the road falls on grave monuments, the availability of rest areas, whether the project will provide for crosswalks, whether there will be exits for farms, whether power lines will be rearranged, whether the local population will be accepted to work on the project, where to get information on the proposals made and the status of their consideration, what material will be used for fencing along the road and in the locations of cattle drives, the size of cattle drives, proposals to install twin cattle drives, whether barrier fencing is provided, what are the technical parameters of the road, proposals to build an autobahn like Astana-Karaganda instead of reconstructing the existing road, whether car passage will be provided during the construction period, whether the road will be constructed, whether the road will be equipped with a barrier fence. According to the results of the public hearings, the population received answers to all the questions asked, there were no objections, the minutes have signatures of all the participants of the hearings.

Table 6 . Preliminary Public Hearings Summary

Date	Place	Participants	Agenda
February 3, 2022	Zhezkazgan Ulytau region	Representatives of Kengyr rural area, Sarysu rural area, Zhezkazgan akimats Representatives of Karagandy regional branch of QAJ Representatives of the designer LLP "Kazdorproekt" & "Semdorproekt" Local community representatives	Presentation of engineering solutions for section km 533-583
March 29, 2022	Abay town, Abay district, Karagandy region	Representatives of Abay district akimat Representatives of Karagandy regional branch of QAJ Representatives of the designer LLP "Kazdorproekt" Local community representatives	Presentation of engineering solutions for sections km 925-946

March 31, 2022	Aktas village, Karagandy region	Representatives of Saran town & Aktas village akimats Representatives of Karagandy regional branch of QAJ Representatives of the designer LLP "Kazdorproekt" Local community representatives	Presentation of engineering solutions for sections km 925-946
September 1, 2022	Zhezkazgan, Ulytau region	Representatives of Zhezkazgan akimat Representatives of Karagandy regional branch of QAJ Representatives of the designer LLP "Almatydorproekt" Local community representatives	Presentation of working design for section km 433-483
September 13, 2022	Batyk village, Shet district, Karagandy region	Representatives of Batyk village akimat Representatives of Karagandy regional branch of QAJ Representatives of the designer LLP "Kostanaidorproekt" Local community representatives	Presentation of engineering solutions for sections km 783-833
September 13, 2022	Akoy village, Shet district, Karagandy region	Representatives of Akoy village akimat Representatives of Karagandy regional branch of QAJ Representatives of the designer LLP "Kostanaidorproekt" Local community representatives	Presentation of engineering solutions for section km 833-883
September 13, 2022	Krasnaya polyana village, Shet district, Karagandy region	Representatives of Krasnaya polyana village akimat Representatives of Karagandy regional branch of QAJ Representatives of the designer LLP "Kostanaidorproekt" Local community representatives	Presentation of engineering solutions for section km 833-883

September 13, 2022	Yuzhnyi village, Shet district, Karagandy region	Representatives of Yuzhnyi village akimat Representatives of Karagandy regional branch of QAJ Representatives of the designer LLP "Kostanaidorproekt" Local community representatives	Presentation of engineering solutions for section km 833-883
September 13, 2022	Bidayk village, Zhanarka district, Zhezkazgan region	Representatives of Bidayk village akimat Representatives of Karagandy regional branch of QAJ Representatives of the designer LLP "Kostanaidorproekt" Local community representatives	Presentation of engineering solutions for section km 783-833
November 30, 2022	Aktubek village, Zhanarka district, Ulytau region	Representatives of Zhanarka district akimat Representatives of Karagandy regional branch of QAJ Representatives of the designer LLP "Kazdorproekt" & "Semdorproekt" Local community representatives	Presentation of engineering solutions for section km 633-683
November 30, 2022	Yeraliyev village, Zhanarka district, Ulytau region	Representatives of Zhanarka district akimat Representatives of Karagandy regional branch of QAJ Representatives of the designer LLP "Kazdorproekt" & "Semdorproekt" Local community representatives	Presentation of engineering solutions for sections km 633-683, km 683-733, km 733-783
April 7, 2023	Batyk & Akoy villages, Shet district, Karagandy region	Representatives of Batyk and Akoy villages akimats Representatives of Karagandy regional branch of QAJ Representatives of the designer LLP "Kostanaidorproekt" Local community representatives	Report on potential impacts, working design for section km 783-795

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Further the consultants conducted a Socio-economic Study (SES) between February 12-23, 2024 as part of the RAP preparation. The main purpose of conducting the SES was to inform people about the project, identify their suggestions and concerns, identify the Project affected areas, Project affected persons (PAPs), to collect socio-economic data and, based on the listed activities, to determine the baseline conditions available for the Project prior to the commencement of construction works. The collected baseline data has been included in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan.

It should be noted that due to the short timeframe for the preparation of reports, the time chosen to conduct the survey and interviewing the population was not suitable due to bad weather conditions, which led to the closure of roads, the inability of consultants to reach some settlements, as well as the death of livestock, which in turn led to the fact that the population was busy rescuing them (in Ulytau region).

The consultants also conducted focus group interviews during the period from February 26 to March 7, 2024 as part of the GAP preparation, the results are presented in a separate report and were also included in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan.

It is also planned that the consultants will participate in public hearings to be conducted by the designers after the approval of the Feasibility Study and Detailed Design, respectively. It is expected to be conducted in late April or early May. In addition, it is planned that the consultants will hold the new set of public consultations with all stakeholders for disclosure of information on RAP, LMP, GAP, ESIA, ESMP in the framework of SEP preparation. Results of the consultations will be included in the RAP Monitoring section.

RAP will be approved by the World Bank and the Client before disclosure. Changes in the RAP will be made in compliance with the same protocol for approval and disclosure. The RAP will also be translated into Russian and Kazakh and published on the Client's website. The copies will be provided to Zhezkazgan and Karagandy regional branches of QAJ, akimats of Karagandy and Zhezkazgan regions etc. English version of RAP will be available for downloading on the WB's website.

Below is a summary table of all meetings with Client's representatives, local executive bodies, population, and other stakeholders.

Table 7 . Summary of Consultations with Local Authorities and Project Communities

No	Target	Date	City/Town/ Region/District	Villages	Agenda	No of participants
1	Committee for Roads/ NC JSC QAJ central office	December 4, 2023	Astana		Main objectives of the project, terms of the assignment, identifying the persons who will be in contact with the consultants and assist in the implementation of the project on the ground	12
2	Feasibility Study team JSC KazDorNII	December 4, 2023	Astana		forthcoming visit of the consultants and the start of work on the assignment	9

3	NC JSC QAJ regional branch	December 4, 2023	Karaganda		introducing the consultants to the current course of action and gathering available information	7
4	Karaganda regional akimat	February 12, 2024	Karaganda		assisting in organizing a meeting with local authorities and PAPs for conducting SES and appointing responsible persons on the ground	5
5	PAPs interview	February 12-16, 2024	Karagandy region Abay district Shet district	Karaganda city Saran town Yuzhnyi Kulaigyr Abay town Dubovka Krasnaya polyana Akoy Batyk	SES	23
6	Ulytau regional akimat	February 19, 2024	Zhezkazgan		assisting in organizing a meeting with local authorities and PAPs for conducting SES and appointing responsible persons on the ground	7
7	PAPs interview	February 19-21, 2024	Ulytau region Ulytau district Zhanarka district	Zhezkazgan city Sarysu Tugusken Yeraliyev	SES	18
8	Villagers	February 27, 2024	Karagandy region Shet district	Akoy Batyk	Separate Male and Female FGD	30
9	Villagers	February 28, 2024	Karagandy region Abay district	Kulaigyr Dubovka	Separate Male and Female FGD	21
10	Villagers	February 29, 2024	Karagandy region Abay district	Aktas	Separate Male and Female FGD	13
11	Villagers	March 4, 2024	Ulytau region Zhanarka district	Aktubek Baidaly bi	One Mixed male/female FGD Separate Male and Female FGD	12
12	Villagers	March 4, 2024	Ulytau region Ulytau district	Borsengyr Sarysu	One Mixed male/female FGD	22

					Separate Male and Female FGD	
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The main suggestions during the SES from the population were the provision of a sufficient number of cattle drives, overpasses for agricultural machinery, turnarounds, accesses and exits to farms. The main concerns were the increase in the number of accidents, speed limits, livestock on the roadway, the amount of compensation in case of alienation and fair compensation, loss of income due to the project, delay in the start of road construction and completion of road construction. It should be noted that all respondents have a positive attitude towards the project, agree with its necessity and positive impact on the economic environment in the regions and reduction of travel time.

During the public hearings on the "Reconstruction of the highway 'Kyzylorda-Pavlodar-Uspenka-Border of the Russian Federation' (section 'Zhezkazgan-Karaganda' 433-946 km)" held on June 24 in Zhezkazgan city, several key questions and recommendations were raised. Sadiev O.T. inquired about the Survey Acts on green spaces, the number and types of trees to be cut down, and the absence of plans for replanting trees. Venera Alimzhanova responded that acts are available and provided by the Karaganda branch of QazAutoJol, indicating the types of trees as poplar, karagach, and karagana shrubs. Eugenia Senyak added that many trees are old and intolerant to transplanting, recommending reimbursement at ten times the amount per tree. The participants urged for all possible measures to preserve tree plantations and avoid unnecessary felling. The hearing included comprehensive discussions on the project's technical parameters, environmental impacts, and necessary mitigation measures, incorporating public and expert input.

During the public hearings on the "Reconstruction of the highway 'Kyzylorda-Pavlodar-Uspenka-Border of the Russian Federation' (section 'Zhezkazgan-Karaganda' 433-946 km)" held on June 26 in Akoy and Batyk villages, Shet district, Karaganda region, several questions and recommendations were raised. Daria Mironova highlighted the need for signs and measures to protect argali and roe deer, along with saigas, suggesting mandatory speed limit signs, wildlife crossings, prohibition of audible signals, and proper fencing. Evgeniya Senyak confirmed that these were included in the Biodiversity Management Plan. Tleubekov Dastan inquired about the resettlement plan and dust suppression measures, to which Venera Alimzhanova responded that full resettlement data is available online on the official website of CoR and that all recommendations, including effective dust suppression and wildlife-safe power lines, would be considered in the project. The hearing also included discussions on the project's technical parameters, timelines, and environmental impacts, ensuring comprehensive consideration of public and expert input.

ESF team participated in the public hearings and took the opportunity to disclose information on plans, reports and research results prepared for the whole period in accordance with the bank's requirements. Summary presentations were prepared for all instruments according to TOR and presented in Kazakh and Russian languages by local team specialists.

CHAPTER 9: GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

9.1. Grievance Redress Mechanism

The project's complaint handling processes are designed to offer an effective and methodical mechanism for the project to react to inquiries, feedback, and complaints from impacted persons, other important stakeholders, and the general public. The general overview of the GRM created as part of the Project is contained in the stakeholder engagement plan (SEP). The grievance handling procedure for land acquisition and resettlement is explained thoroughly in the section below.

9.2. Levels and Procedures of Grievances Redress

The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is accessible to individuals who reside or are employed in the areas where the project's activities have an impact. Every person who is affected by or concerned with the project's execution has the right to take part in the GRM; people should also be encouraged to use it and have easy access to it. The proposed GRM aims to reduce the consumption of the public complaint and dispute resolution processes that the RoK legal system envisions, without replacing them.

CoR and JSC NC QazAutoJol central office and regional branches have the primary responsibility for ensuring that the GRM implementation is completed on time. They can be supported by consultants and Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC), who shall be involved in managing and overseeing the construction works and other activities related to the investment program.

Related region, district, and community Akimats, who are legally obligated to carry out tasks linked to resolving complaints, and mediators / non-governmental organizations (NGO), who are involved in supporting the negotiation of grievances, are also part of the grievance redress mechanism (GRM).

The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) for road sector projects implemented by the Committee for Roads consists of two levels of grievances redressing: the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) at the regional (oblast) and central (Astana) levels. These levels operate in accordance with the Guidelines on Grievance Redress Mechanism on Environment and Social Safeguards in Road Sector Projects, which were approved by the Committee for Roads in August 2014 (GRM Guidelines). The GRC is composed of members who are appointed from CR, akimats, QAJ, CSC, and the Contractors. At both regional and national levels, the GRC is led by senior managers who are responsible for overseeing the entire operations of the GRM and ensuring its efficient and timely execution. Meanwhile, coordinators are accountable for engaging key stakeholders and overseeing the coordination of GRC activities at both regional and central levels.

9.2.1. GRM: Regional (Karaganda & Ulytau regions) Level

Initially, the resolution of the grievance will be received through the Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) at the regional level, following a specific set of stages.

Grievance registration. Any individuals can visit, contact, or write and leave a letter in set up boxes in construction sites and local akimats, email, to the district akimats, the grievance coordinator of the Contractor, PMC, and GRC coordinator of QAJ. Receipt of grievances submitted in person, by phone, by letter, by email, shall be acknowledged. At both local and regional, the GRC also takes into consideration anonymous complaints, in situations when the person making the complaint declines to disclose their contact information or where no contact details are included in the grievance received via email, mail. Complaints will be documented using a predetermined form outlined in the Guideline (Annex 2).

GRC will be established at the regional level that will include:

- (a) Representatives of QazAutoJol's regional branch (deputy director and a safeguards specialist or lawyer);
- (b) Consultants' team representatives (safeguards specialist and public relations specialist)
- (c) Representatives of regional and district akimats (one from each Akimat located in the project area);
- (d) Representatives of the CSC (head / deputy head and protective measures specialist/public relations specialist)
- (e) Representatives of the Contractors (head / deputy head and safeguards specialist / community liaison specialist)

Grievance processing. Any inquiries or complains that have received clarifications and a decision at the time of submission will be promptly closed. The GRC at the regional level reviews cases that necessitate additional steps. The Regional GRC gathers twice a month meeting and holds special meetings as needed to address specific issues. It promptly reviews and discusses grievances within a period of ten working days and provides recommendations for their resolution to the concerned parties. The regional GRC coordinator offers relevant data to GRC members, compiles meeting minutes and progress reports, and ensures that actions and decisions are accurately recorded.

Provision of feedback. Disputes lodged verbally or in writing shall be promptly acknowledged upon receipt. Complaints received via letter, e-mail, or fax and acknowledged via letter, fax, or e-mail within three working days of receipt by the GRC coordinator at the regional level. If the grievance is unrelated to project activities or impacts resulting from project implementation and therefore cannot be addressed under this GRM Guideline, the complaining party will receive a response specifying which entity (Akimat at the community, district, or oblast level, as applicable) received the complaint.

The results of any redress for grievances at the regional level will be communicated to the complainant. If the matter is not resolved at the regional level and is instead transferred to the central GRC, the complainant will be formally notified, with the notification specifying the date the case was transferred to the central GRC and the anticipated date of decision-making at the central level.

In the event of an anonymous complaint, a paper response will be posted at the information stand of the respective regional branch of JSC NC QazAutoJol, along with the relevant Akimat, to ensure that the complainant has easy access to it.

9.2.2. GRM: Central Level

After the grievance has been unsuccessfully addressed at the regional level by the GRC, efforts will be made to resolve the complaint at the central level using the measures outlined below.

Grievance processing. In the event that the GRC is unable to resolve a grievance at the regional level, it will be transferred to the GRC at the central level for evaluation, accompanied by any relevant documentation. At the central level, the GRC (i) conducts monthly meetings, with the flexibility to schedule ad hoc meetings as required; and (ii) evaluates grievance cases and provides parties with settlement recommendations within a period of twenty working days. The central-level GRC Coordinator is responsible for disseminating pertinent information to GRC members, preparing progress reports and minutes of GRC meetings, and ensuring that actions and decisions are appropriately documented. Also, any individual can submit an electronic appeal to the state authorities on the e-otinish website <https://eotinish.kz/kk>

Provision of Feedback. In the event that the grievance has been successfully resolved, the person who complained shall be formally notified of the resolution's outcome. The complaining party will be furnished with relevant details if the grievance remains unresolved by the GRC at the central level. This information will include the specific reasons for the case's unresolved status, along with a recommendation for further resolution through the RoK legal system.

In the event of an anonymous complaint, a paper response will be posted at the information stand of the respective regional branch of JSC NC QazAutoJol, along with the relevant Akimat, to ensure that the complainant has easy access to it.

9.2.3. GRM: Legal System

In accordance with RoK legislation, if a resolution cannot be reached following discussion and assistance from regional and central GRCs, or if the complainant remains dissatisfied with the grievance redress system, the case shall be referred to the court for resolution.

Nonetheless, it should be emphasized that GRC management does not restrict a complainant's initial right to refer the case to court as part of the grievance redress procedure.

9.3. Grievance Focal Points

PAPs and other stakeholders may visit, call, email to, or fax the GRC for the Karaganda and Ulytau region at the regional level.

GRC Contact Details (Regional Level):

Contact person: Bektimirov Rafael & Rakhimzhanov Sungat

Address: Karaganda, Republic ave. 42, 4 floor/ Zhezkazgan, Sary Arka street 82, 2 floor

Tel: +7 702 287 90 90/+ 701 916 77 07

Email: karaganda.info@qaj.kz / ulytau.info@qaj.kz

The regional GRC for Karagandy and Ulytau region includes the following members:

- Head of GRC: *(to be appointed from CoR/regional Akimat)*
- Coordinator of GRC: *(to be appointed from CoR/Contractor/PMC/CSC)*
- Members:
- Representative of Department of Passenger Transport and Automobile Roads of Karagandy & Ulytau regions; *(to be appointed)*
- Representative of Karagandy & Ulytau regional Akimat; *(to be appointed)*
- Representative(s) of NGO. *(to be appointed)*

At the Central GRC the key persons are:

- Head of GRC: *(to be appointed)*
- Coordinator of GRC: *(to be appointed)*

GRC Contact Details (Central Level):

Contact person: *(to be appointed)*

Address: 32/1 Kabanbay Batyr ave., Astana, 010000, Kazakhstan

Committee of Roads,

Ministry of Transport of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Tel:

E-mail:

9.4. Disclosure of the Grievance Process

The public has been and will continue to be informed about the grievance redress procedure under this RAP through the distribution of information brochures and the installation of information stands in rural district/regional akimats and the Executing Agency (or an EA representative at the regional level). During public consultations and unofficial meetings on project-site, representatives

of the ESF Consultants team, NC QazAutoJol JSC, and/or an EA regional representative will also present the grievance redress mechanism. A brief overview of grievance redress will be included in the reports that the ESF Consultants team and EA/CR submit to the WB.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Regulatory Gap Analysis between the National Legislations and ESS5

Specific Elements	Gap (Yes or No, Partial)	Gap Analysis of Policy/Regulatory Provisions	Gap Filling Measures
<p>ESS 5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement List of the regulatory framework reviewed.</p> <p>The Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan, The Land Code, the Law on State Property, the Law on Housing Relations, the Labor Code, the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan on Automobile Roads, the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan on State Administration and Local Self-Government.</p>			
<p>Are there requirements to avoid or minimize land acquisition and related adverse impacts and to address economic and social impacts?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clear scope of involuntary land acquisition or restrictions on land use which shall be limited to direct project requirements within a specified period of time. - Considerations of alternative project designs to avoid or minimize land acquisition or restrictions on land use. - Provisions to avoid forced eviction (and clear criteria of what constitutes forced eviction). - Compensations at replacement costs and other assistance as necessary to help project affected people improve or at least restore living standards or livelihoods. - Where livelihoods of displaced persons are land based, or where the land is 	<p>Partial</p>	<p>The Land Code specifies conditions and procedures for land acquisition, ensuring it is limited to direct project requirements and subject to formal processes (Articles 43, 44, 81, 84).</p> <p>The Land Code outlines the procedure but does not explicitly state that acquisition or use restrictions are strictly limited to direct project needs within a specific timeframe.</p> <p>The Land Code emphasizes the pre-selection of land plots and the evaluation of potential uses but does not explicitly mention the consideration of alternative project designs to avoid or minimize land acquisition (Article 43).</p> <p>There is no clear requirement to consider alternative project designs to minimize land acquisition or restrictions on land use.</p>	<p>Within a framework of this project the Client/ Implementing Agency will issue administrative guidelines that specify land acquisition or use restrictions must be strictly limited to direct project requirements. These guidelines should be distributed to all relevant government agencies.</p> <p>To ensure that feasibility studies & detailed design for projects include an assessment of alternative designs aimed at minimizing land acquisition. This can be enforced through project approval processes managed by relevant government agencies.</p> <p>To conduct training programs for government officials and project related parties on eviction protocols and the importance of avoiding forced evictions.</p>

<p>collectively owned, preference for replacement land.</p>	<p>The Land Code provides for compulsory acquisition for state needs with compensation, prohibiting forced eviction without proper procedure (Articles 84.1, 84.2, 84.6).</p> <p>Although it ensures due process and compensation, there are no explicit provisions defining and avoiding forced eviction.</p> <p>Compensation includes the market cost of land, assets, and associated expenditures. It covers losses and includes transaction costs borne by the project (Articles 84.3, 166.2).</p> <p>The Land Code ensures compensation but does not specifically address other forms of assistance to restore or improve living standards or livelihoods.</p> <p>The Land Code provides for compensation in the form of another land plot if the original plot is taken for state needs (Articles 84.3, 166.2).</p> <p>While replacement land is mentioned, there is no clear preference stated for it over monetary compensation when livelihoods are land-based or the land is collectively owned.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article 43: Details the procedure for granting rights to state-owned land, 	<p>To implement livelihood restoration programs that offer additional assistance beyond monetary compensation. These programs could include vocational training, financial support, and access to social services and shall be negotiated between the Client/ Implementing Agency and relevant local state bodies.</p> <p>To ensure that community consultation processes are in place to identify and prioritize the needs of communities with land-based livelihoods or collectively owned land.</p>
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		<p>including application consideration, land use evaluation, and public disclosure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article 44: Covers the process for providing land plots for construction, including pre-selection and compensation for losses incurred by current land users. • Articles 81 and 84: Outline conditions for terminating land rights and compulsory acquisition for state needs, ensuring compensation and due process. • Article 166: Specifies the components of compensation, including land value, market cost of assets, and associated losses, ensuring no out-of-pocket expenses for Project Affected Persons (PAPs). <p>The Law on State Property stipulates that compulsory alienation of land or other immovable property is only allowed to the extent necessary to satisfy public needs (Article 62.4). Additionally, the period of compulsory acquisition is specified in the decree and cannot be extended by more than one year (Article 63.7).</p> <p>The Law on State Property does not explicitly mention the consideration of alternative project designs to avoid or minimize land acquisition or restrictions on land use.</p>	
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	<p>The Law on State Property includes provisions to avoid forced eviction by ensuring that the owner or land user receives notification and the possibility of conciliation (Articles 63.2, 63.5, 64.1, and 65.1). Forced eviction without compensation is prohibited (Article 65.14).</p> <p>The Law on State Property mandates compensation at market value for the alienated land and includes reimbursement for losses (Article 62-2.4, 62-2.5, 67.1-67.4). Compensation must be made before the transition of property rights (Article 68.1). The law covers compensation at market value and reimbursement for losses, fulfilling this requirement.</p> <p>The Law on State Property provides for the allocation of an equivalent land plot considering the location, intended purpose, and area of the alienated land plot within the same settlement (Article 62-2.1).</p>	
<p>Do the requirements cover all people affected, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - People whose land use and access to natural resources are restricted. - People without formal, traditional, or recognizable usage rights, who are occupying or utilizing the land prior to a project-specific cut-off date. - People whose land or whose access to land use and resources was restricted prior to the project being conceived but which were undertaken or initiated in 	<p>The Land Code addresses restrictions on land use and access to natural resources mainly through provisions on compulsory acquisition for state needs (Article 81, Article 84), and limitations on land use rights (Article 92). The Land Code does cover people whose land use and access to natural resources are restricted, particularly under compulsory acquisition scenarios, and provides for compensation in such cases.</p>	<p>Within a framework of this project to develop policies that recognize and provide support for informal land users. These policies could include provisions for transitional assistance, access to social services, and livelihood restoration programs.</p> <p>To establish monitoring and reporting mechanisms to track pre-project land use restrictions and ensure that affected</p>

<p>anticipation of, or in preparation for, the project.</p>		<p>The Land Code explicitly states that it does not entitle encroachers or those using the land informally without registered claims to compensation for the right to use the lands they occupy.</p> <p>The Land Code does not specifically address pre-project land restrictions done in anticipation of a project. The provisions mainly deal with ongoing processes and post-decision acquisition.</p>	<p>individuals are identified and compensated appropriately.</p> <p>To develop administrative guidelines that recognize the rights of informal land users who occupy the land before a project-specific cut-off date. These guidelines should include processes for identifying and registering such users for compensation.</p> <p>To establish a compensation framework that explicitly includes informal land users. This framework should ensure that compensation is based on the duration and extent of their land use, even if they do not have formal registration.</p>
<p>Do the requirements cover permanent and temporary physical and economic displacement?</p>	<p>Partial</p>	<p>Permanent Displacement:</p> <p>The Land Code specifies that land can be compulsorily acquired for state needs with equivalent compensation provided to the landowner or non-state land user (Article 84.3). This includes land required for construction, reconstruction of infrastructure, and implementation of concession projects (Article 84.2.4).</p> <p>The procedures for compulsory alienation involve formal notifications, compensation agreements, and potentially court</p>	<p>Develop and disseminate detailed administrative guidelines for calculating compensation, ensuring all potential losses are considered, including future income potential and intangible assets.</p> <p>Ensure local authorities follow these guidelines consistently across all projects.</p> <p>Enhance transparency by publishing all relevant information regarding land acquisitions, compensations, and relocations on public platforms.</p>

	<p>adjudications if there is disagreement (Articles 84.6, 88.1-88.3).</p> <p>Compensation includes the cost of the land or land-use rights, market value of assets on the land, costs associated with land development, losses incurred due to acquisition, and loss of revenue (Article 166.2). The costs are to be borne by the project/government (Article 166.2).</p> <p>The Law on State Property specifies that compulsory alienation of land or other immovable property for state needs is allowed only to the extent necessary to satisfy public needs (Article 62.4). The Law on State Property provides detailed procedures for this process, including notification, evaluation, and compensation (Articles 62-2, 63, 64, 65).</p> <p>If the original land is acquired for state needs, an equivalent land plot or immovable property must be provided within the same settlement, considering the location, purpose, and area of the alienated plot, and any incurred losses (The Law on State Property Article 62-2.1).</p> <p>Compensation for any difference in value is also addressed (The Law on State Property Article 62-2.5).</p>	<p>Engage with affected communities through regular meetings and feedback sessions to ensure their concerns are addressed promptly according with GRM.</p> <p>Establish a standardized compensation framework for temporary displacement that covers all potential costs and losses incurred by displaced persons.</p> <p>Ensure prompt disbursement of compensation and provide access to necessary resources and support during the displacement period.</p> <p>Implement livelihood restoration programs that offer additional assistance beyond monetary compensation.</p> <p>The Client can require project developers to include detailed livelihood restoration plans as part of their project proposals during the procurement stage.</p> <p>Establish partnerships with local NGOs and community organizations to deliver transitional support services effectively.</p>
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	<p>Compensation includes the market value of the alienated land or property, losses incurred, and costs associated with necessary expenses ensuring the use of property according to its intended purpose (Articles 67, 68). All reimbursements must be made in full before the transfer of ownership to the state (The Law on State Property Article 68.1).</p> <p>Temporary Displacement:</p> <p>The Land Code provides for granting temporary use rights to state-owned land (Articles 34 and 35). This includes temporary paid (lease) and unpaid land use (Articles 43, 44).</p> <p>When land is required temporarily for construction purposes, the process involves pre-selection of the land plot, formalizing its use, and compensating for any losses incurred by the current landowners or users (Article 44).</p> <p>The termination of temporary land use rights includes expiration of lease contracts and early termination under specific conditions (Chapter 9, Article 81).</p> <p>The Law on State Property requires that owners or non-state land users receive notification of compulsory acquisition, including details on compensation and</p>	
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	<p>options for equivalent replacement (Articles 63.1, 64.2).</p> <p>During the period from notification to the conclusion of an acquisition agreement or court decision, owners or users can continue to use their property but must bear the costs and risks associated with any new constructions or modifications (The Law on State Property Article 66.1).</p> <p>If the remaining portion of a land plot cannot be used for its intended purpose after partial acquisition, the entire plot must be alienated (The Law on State Property Article 66.1).</p> <p>Physical Displacement:</p> <p>The Land Code outlines detailed procedures for granting land use rights, whether for permanent or temporary purposes, including identification documents and contracts (Articles 43, 44).</p> <p>The Land Code addresses how land can be taken for state needs, including compensation and formal procedures to ensure owners and users are properly informed and compensated (Article 84).</p> <p>The Law on State Property outlines detailed procedures for compulsory acquisition, including the issuance of decrees, notifications, and the inclusion of necessary</p>	
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	<p>information in public records (Articles 63, 64).</p> <p>The provision of equivalent land or property is mandated to ensure that the displaced party receives fair compensation and suitable replacement within the same settlement (The Law on State Property Article 62-2.1).</p> <p>Economic Displacement:</p> <p>The Land Code ensures that compensation for economic displacement includes all economic losses incurred due to land acquisition, including loss of revenue and costs associated with development and operation of the land (Article 166.2).</p> <p>The amount of compensation is to be agreed upon by all parties, and if disagreement arises, the matter can be resolved through court adjudication to ensure fair compensation (Article 166.3, 166.7).</p> <p>The law ensures that compensation covers all economic losses incurred due to the compulsory acquisition, including market value assessments and any necessary adjustments for differences in property values (The Law on State Property Articles 67, 68).</p>	
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		<p>Reimbursement includes costs of land or property, losses due to early termination of obligations to third parties, and damages incurred during the acquisition process (Article 67.4). Compensation must be made in full before the transition of ownership (The Law on State Property Article 68.1).</p> <p>According to the Labor Code (№ 414-V, adopted on 23 November 2015, last amendment dated February 11, 2024), registered employees of enterprises / institutions who are losing their jobs as a result of termination of employment agreement by the Client in the event of termination of the Client's activities are entitled to compensation in the amount of average salary for one month (Article 131).</p>	
<p>Is there a requirement to ensure that livelihoods are not worse-off, and project affected persons can restore their livelihoods?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Timely compensation for loss of assets at replacement costs⁷. 	Partial	<p>Compensation includes the cost of land or land-use rights, the market cost of assets located on the land, and all losses inflicted on the owner or land user as a result of land acquisition, including losses due to early termination of their obligations to third</p>	<p>Specifically address the needs of vulnerable groups, including women, elderly, disabled, and economically disadvantaged individuals.</p> <p>Incorporate gender-sensitive approaches to ensure women are equally represented</p>

⁷ Replacement cost” is defined as a method of valuation yielding compensation sufficient to replace assets, plus necessary transaction costs associated with asset replacement. Where functioning markets exist, replacement cost is the market value as established through independent and competent real estate valuation, plus transaction costs. Where functioning markets do not exist, replacement cost may be determined through alternative means, such as calculation of output value for land or productive assets, or the undepreciated value of replacement material and labor for construction of structures or other fixed assets, plus transaction costs. In all instances where physical displacement results in loss of shelter, replacement cost must at least be sufficient to enable purchase or construction of housing that meets acceptable minimum community standards of quality and safety. The valuation method for determining replacement cost should be documented and included in relevant resettlement planning documents. Transaction costs include administrative charges, registration or title fees, reasonable moving expenses, and any similar costs imposed on affected persons. To ensure compensation at replacement cost, planned compensation rates may require updating in project areas where inflation is high or the period of time between calculation of compensation rates and delivery of compensation is extensive.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assistance to the displaced person in their efforts to improve or at least restore their livelihoods and living standards, in real terms to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher. - Provisions to improve living conditions of poor or vulnerable persons who are physically displaced through provisions of adequate housing, access to services, and facilities and security of tenure. 	<p>parties and loss of revenue (The Land Code Article 166.2). Compensation must be made in full before the transfer of ownership to the state, ensuring that project-affected persons (PAPs) receive timely compensation (The Land Code Article 68.1).</p> <p>The amount of compensation is established based on agreements among the parties involved, and in case of disagreement, the land cannot be taken until a court adjudicates a settlement (The Land Code Articles 166.3, 166.7).</p> <p>In cases of compulsory acquisition, the Land Code mandates equivalent compensation, including providing another land plot or property that is equivalent in value and purpose (Articles 81.1, 84.3). The Land Use Plan must include calculations of losses incurred by owners and users, including agricultural and forestry production losses, ensuring comprehensive compensation (The Land Code Article 44).</p> <p>All transaction costs are borne by the project, meaning that PAPs should have no out-of-pocket expenses (The Land Code Article 166.2).</p> <p>The Land Code does not explicitly address the needs of vulnerable groups or gender-specific considerations.</p>	<p>and their specific needs are met during displacement and resettlement processes.</p> <p>Ensure that consultation processes are inclusive, with specific efforts to engage vulnerable groups and women. This can include holding separate consultation sessions, providing accessible information, and creating safe spaces for vulnerable groups to voice their concerns.</p> <p>Establish community-based monitoring mechanisms to oversee the implementation of resettlement plans and ensure that the needs of vulnerable groups are adequately addressed.</p>
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<p>Is there a requirement to ensure that compensation and assistance and the preparation of alternative resettlement sites is paid and completed prior taking land or restricting access?</p>	<p>Partial</p>	<p>The Land Code mandates that the Land Use Plan include calculations of losses incurred by the owners and users (leaseholders) of land plots, including losses of agricultural and forestry production depending on the type of land acquired (Article 44). Compensation must cover the cost of land or land-use rights, market cost of assets located on the plot, costs associated with development and operation of the land, and all losses inflicted as a result of land acquisition (Article 166.2).</p> <p>The process of compulsory alienation includes observing the publicity of the alienation procedure, notifying the landowner or land user, and ensuring that the owner is informed about the commencement of the compulsory alienation of a land plot through publication in national or local mass media (The Land Code Article 84.6).</p> <p>The acquiring authority is required to send a written notification on the compulsory acquisition for state needs within three calendar days after the publication of the decree. The notification includes the draft purchase agreement for the land plot or other assets (the Law on State Property Article 64.1).</p> <p>Reimbursement for the cost of the land plot or other real property in connection with the alienation of land plot for state needs must</p>	<p>The Client/ Implementing Agency can finalize the current preliminary RAP and implement all the proposed measures to ensure that compensation and resettlement procedures are clearly defined and followed. These measures should mandate that all compensation and resettlement assistance must be completed before any land is taken or access restricted.</p> <p>Establish an upholding mechanism within local executive bodies to ensure compliance with ESS5 guidelines.</p>
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		<p>be made in full before the transition of ownership to the Republic of Kazakhstan or the administrative unit (the Law on State Property Article 68.1).</p> <p>It is not allowed to carry out compulsory alienation of a land plot or other immovable property in connection with the acquisition of a land plot for state needs, which provides for payment of compensation in installments (the Law on State Property Article 68.5).</p>	
Are there requirements to restore or replace public infrastructure and community services where they are adversely affected?	Yes	There is no clear mechanism for comprehensive planning to ensure that public infrastructure and community services are adequately addressed in land acquisition and resettlement processes.	Engage with community members, local authorities, and relevant stakeholders in the planning process to ensure that all critical infrastructure and services are identified and addressed.
Information regarding the cut-off date will be well documented and will be disseminated throughout the project area at regular intervals in written and (as appropriate) nonwritten forms and in relevant local languages. This will include posted warnings that persons settling in the project area after the cutoff date may be subject to removal.		No cut-off date is required under Legislation of RoK	<p>Since the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan (RoK) does not require a cut-off date for land acquisition for state needs, it is essential to establish a clear and specific policy regarding the cut-off date within the project framework.</p> <p>The cut-off date must be clearly documented in official project documents, including finalized Resettlement action plan.</p> <p>Information about the cut-off date should be widely disseminated throughout the project area using both written and non-written forms.</p>

			<p>All information regarding the cut-off date must be translated into Kazakh and Russian languages to ensure comprehension by the entire community.</p> <p>While the RoK legislation does not mandate a cut-off date, the project should establish a legal framework or agreement with local authorities to support the enforcement of the cut-off date.</p>
<p>Are there requirements to consult with affected communities regarding the design and implementation of activities?</p>	Yes	<p>No consultation is required as such with affected landowners or users. The state authority provides a written notification on the compulsory acquisition for state needs not later than 3 calendar days after the publication of the LAR decree. The notification shall be sent by mail with the mandatory notice of receipt. In case of absence of the recipient, the notification shall be re-sent (the Law on State Property Article 64.1).</p>	<p>Within a framework of this project the Client/ Implementing Agency through local executive bodies will ensure an early and meaningful consultation with all affected persons by consulting affected people on their rights and entitlements under the RAP.</p>
<p>Is there a requirement for a grievance mechanism to address specific concerns related to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Siting and designs - Compensation - Relocation or livelihoods restoration measures - Participation in planning and implementation of land acquisition 		<p>The current Kazakhstan legislation does not provide a specific reference to a grievance redress mechanism.</p>	<p>The project will implement the grievance mechanism - complaint form presented in Annex.</p>

Annex 2: Land Plots Affected by the Proposed Road Project

Karaganda region

No	Cadastré number	Land use designation	Right of ownership and the period of use	Total area, ha	Area for road, ha	Impact %	Side of road widening
section km 925-946 (Abay-Karaganda)							
Karaganda city							
1	09-142-110-005	mine operation	subsoil contract/25-year lease	118,1462	0,9510	0,8	left
2	09-142-110-001	operation of a stationary gasoline station with a mini-market (common share ownership)	joint ownership	0,2499	0,0010	0,4	left
3	09-142-163-321	Operation of the existing Kyzylorda-Pavlodar highway	permanent land use	2,1495	0,0192	0,89	left/right
4	09-142-163-276	operation of the existing advertising structure (modernized billboard)	lease for 4 years 11 months since 2019	0,0018	0,0020	100	left
5	09-142-163-390	further operation of the advertising structure (on the type of "cormorant")	lease for 5 years since 2020	0,0018	0,0020	100	left/right
6	09-142-163-405	maintenance and operation of overhead line 6 kV ph. 4 15 Substation Dachnaya-"Samruk"	subsoil contract/23-year lease	0,0142	0,0009	6,34	right

7	09-142-163-168 (аннулирован 14.01.2016г.)	shaft operation	subsoil contract/25-year lease	71	0,8040	1,13	right
8	09-142-203-004	facility maintenance	subsoil contract/25-year lease	46,8057	0,0270	0,06	right
9	09-142-164-307	mine operation	subsoil contract/25-year lease	48,6057	0,4660	0,96	right
10	09-142-165-011	mine operation	subsoil contract/25-year lease	17,43	1,2240	7,02	right
11	09-142-165-010	mine operation	subsoil contract/25-year lease	144,8896	0,2300	0,16	right
12	09-142-165-002	construction and further operation of an access road with railroad crossings (private property)	private property	0,3391	0,0310	9,14	right
Total:				449,6335	3,7581		

No	Cadastre number	Land use designation	Right of ownership and the period of use	Total area, ha	Area for road, ha	Impact %	Side of road widening
section km 925-946 (Abay-Karaganda)							
Saran town							
1	09-144-050-056	construction of a 6 kW overhead power line (private property)	akimat resolution/private property	0,014	0,0079	56,43	right
2	09-144-046-022	maintenance of production base	akimat resolution/ 49 years	155,09	1,0490	0,68	left
3	09-144-046-512	maintenance of the processing plant	akimat resolution/private property	6,3517	0,6750	10,63	right

4	09-144-046-091	maintenance of facility (cafe) (private property)	private property	0,0122	0,0122	100	left
5	09-144-046-737	construction with further operation and maintenance of roadside service facilities	joint ownership	0,27	0,2040	75,56	left
6	09-144-050-004	operation of VL-35kV "Volynka-Lugovaya"	private property	0,083	0,0000	0	left
7	09-144-046-199	maintenance of the object coal department. Karaganda	Temporary unpaid long-term land use, 25 years lease	78,93	0,8190	1,04	left
8	09-144-046-740	for operation of branching gas pipelines from AGRS - "Karaganda" to Dubovka settlement, Aktas settlement and Saran city taking into account neighborhood networks	4 years 11 months lease	4,6446	0,2000	4,31	right
9	09-144-046-633	maintenance of the existing highway	permanent land use	1,2576	0,2950	23,46	right
10	09-144-046-045	maintenance of a stationary gas station with a mini-market	private property	0,16	0,0070	4,38	left
11	09-144-046-390	operation of the existing road "Karaganda-Saran-Shakhtinsk" km 0-6	permanent land use	3,9644	3,3830	85,33	left/ right
	09-144-046-389		permanent land use	7,1741	1,9790	27,59	left/ right
12	09-144-046-707	for installation of pumping station boosters (section of power lines)	4 years 11 months lease	0,014	0,0140	100	left/ right
	09-144-046-706		4 years 11 months lease	0,4678	0,1260	26,93	left/ right

13	09-144-050-010	operation of overhead line 35 kV "N Dubovka-Aktas"	private property	0,1131	0,0123	10,88	left/ right
14	09-144-001-420	maintenance of the existing highway	permanent land use	1,1715	0,7130	60,86	right
15	09-144-001-315	construction of a shopping center with a BWC, a trading house, a café	5 years lease	4	1,4270	35,68	right
16	09-144-046-705	for installation of pumping station boosters (section of power lines)	4 years 11 months lease	0,1983	0,0120	6,05	right
	09-144-001-516		4 years 11 months lease	0,0313	0,0313	100	right
	09-144-044-036		4 years 11 months lease	0,2667	0,0400	15	right
17	09-144-001-447	for laying a water pipeline from Aktas settlement through the second water intake for microdistrict 3, RTI district	4 years 11 months lease	0,1052	0,1052	100	left/ right
	09-144-001-448		4 years 11 months lease	0,1234	0,1234	100	left/ right
	09-144-044-034		4 years 11 months lease	0,6305	0,0360	5,71	right
18	09-144-001-045	for construction and further operation of the pressure collector of sewerage networks	permanent land use	5,1559	0,0550	1,07	right
19	09-144-046-013	facility maintenance (stationary gas station)	private property	0,133	0,0100	7,52	left
20	09-144-001-105	for construction and further operation of asphalt concrete plant and production base	1 year lease since July 2022	3	1,0140	33,8	left

21	09-144-028-416	for maintenance and operation of roads in Aktas settlement	permanent land use	0,6237	0,0150	2,41	right
22	09-144-028-411	for maintenance and operation of roads in Aktas settlement	permanent land use	0,3643	0,0630	17,29	right
23	09-144-028-108	maintenance of machine repair building and bakery	private property	0,2	0,0060	3	right
24	09-144-028-457	maintenance of water supply networks	49 years lease	0,0084	0,0002	2,38	right
25	09-144-029-419	for construction and maintenance of garages for vehicles of military unit 22750	permanent land use	1,2971	0,0010	0,08	right
26	09-144-046-159	Facility maintenance (Kuzembaev mine)	25 years lease	648,2924	15,4310	2,38	left
27	09-144-046-158	Facility maintenance (Saranskaya mine)	25 years lease	443,145	23,2200	5,24	left
Total:				1367,2932	51,0865		

No	Cadastre number	Land use designation	Right of ownership and the period of use	Total area, ha	Area for road, ha	Impact %	Side of road widening
section km 833-883							
Abay district, Yuzhnyi village							
1	09-134-057-019	Facility maintenance (property complex of the factory, quarry)	No info		4,1000		left

section km 883-905 (Yuzhnyi-Topar villages)

Abay district, Kulaigyr rural area

1	09-134-022-179	Facility maintenance (factory property complex. Quarry)	Temporary paid long-term land use	580,58	0,0232	0	right
2	09-134-022-213	dairy farm construction	Temporary paid long-term land use	2	0,0003	0,02	left
3	09-134-022-080	commercial agriculture	Temporary paid long-term land use	343,2	32,4186	9,45	left
4	09-134-022-202	farming	Temporary paid long-term land use	740,0583	0,9954	0,13	right
5	09-134-022-090	farming	Temporary paid long-term land use	250	1,1858	0,47	right
6	09-134-022-061	commercial agriculture	Temporary paid long-term land use	154,15	4,8707	3,16	right
7	09-134-022-160	commercial agricultural production	Temporary paid long-term land use	37,1324	0,6733	1,81	right
8	09-134-022-154	farming	Temporary paid long-term land use	9,131	0,1713	1,88	right
9	09-134-022-151	farming	Temporary paid long-term land use	9,765	0,0366	0,37	right
10	09-134-021-687	construction of a hydrological station	Temporary paid long-term land use	0,3437	0,2407	70,03	right

11	09-134-022-037	commercial agriculture	Temporary paid long-term land use	4905,02	30,2542	0,62	left
12	09-134-022-011	farming	Temporary paid long-term land use	33	0,8303	2,52	left
13	09-134-021-444	maintenance of cafe-shop "Yalta" (private property)	private property	0,2018	0,0072	3,57	left
14	09-134-060-011	Facility operation (Yalta station) (privately owned)	private property	2771	0,0108	0	right
section km 905-925 (Topar-Abay)							
Abay district, Michurin rural area							
1	09-134-017-261	commercial agricultural production	No info		41,0717	cadastral numbers changed	new construction
2	09-134-017-234	commercial agricultural production			6,0938		
3	09-134-017-235	commercial agricultural production			10,0377		
4	09-134-017-174	farming Tulpar			21,2448	No info	
5	09-134-017-019	commercial agriculture Communal State Enterprise Abay Multidisciplinary College			8,0743	no title to the land plot	
6	09-134-029-019	maintenance of the existing facility (main tracks)			1,7744	No info	
section km 925-946 (Abay-Karaganda)							
Abay district, Dubovka rural area							

1	09-134-069-068	farming Anel	Temporary paid long-term land use	42,3542	1,9263	4,55	right
2	09-134-069-067	farming Anel	Temporary paid long-term land use	92,6458	3,4305	3,7	right
3	09-134-068-565	construction and maintenance of Onix TV telecommunication networks	Temporary paid long-term land use	0,1484	0,1484	100	left
4	09-134-068-562	construction and maintenance of Onix TV telecommunication networks	Temporary paid long-term land use	0,1965	0,1765	89,82	left
5	09-134-068-763	maintenance of village roads	permanent land use	0,2736	0,0097	3,55	right
6	09-134-068-756	intra-settlement road maintenance	permanent land use	0,4048	0,0123	3,04	right
7	09-134-068-639	construction and maintenance of power lines	Temporary paid long-term land use	0,053	0,0041	7,74	left
8	09-134-068-667	installation of linear sewerage networks	Temporary unpaid long-term land use	0,9623	0,0137	1,42	right
9	09-134-068-784	intra-settlement road maintenance	permanent land use	0,1006	0,0197	19,58	right
10	09-134-068-762	intra-village road maintenance	permanent land use	0,405	0,0791	19,53	left
11	09-134-068-566	construction and maintenance of Onix TV telecommunication networks	Temporary paid long-term land use	0,2689	0,0047	1,75	left

12	09-134-068-666	installation of linear sewerage networks	Temporary unpaid long-term land use	0,6951	0,1275	18,34	right
13	09-134-068-615	roadside service facility construction	Temporary paid long-term land use	0,3092	0,1087	35,16	left
14	09-134-068-643	construction and maintenance of power lines	Temporary paid long-term land use	0,0059	0,0040	67,8	left
15	09-134-068-914	operation of gas pipelines from Karaganda AGDS to Dubovka village	Temporary paid short-term land use	0,6984	0,0043	0,62	right
16	09-134-068-788	maintenance of intra-settlement roads	permanent land use	0,1499	0,0205	13,68	right
17	09-134-068-792	maintenance of intra-settlement roads	permanent land use	0,11	0,0731	66,45	right
18	09-134-068-561	construction and maintenance of Onix TV telecommunication networks	Temporary paid long-term land use	0,5003	0,0242	4,84	left
19	09-134-068-564	construction and maintenance of Onix TV telecommunication networks	Temporary paid long-term land use	0,1816	0,0010	0,55	left
20	09-134-068-563	construction and maintenance of Onix TV telecommunication networks	Temporary paid long-term land use	0,0505	0,0505	100	left
21	09-134-068-781	road maintenance	permanent land use	0,1269	0,0214	16,86	right
22	09-134-069-075	farming	Temporary paid long-term land use	170,8148	4,8485	2,84	left

23	09-134-068-411	construction and maintenance of the facility (car camping) (private property)	private property	0,2	0,1152	57,6	right
24	09-140-106-139	maintenance of the existing highway "Karaganda-Shakhtinsk-Esengeldy-Scherbakovskoye-Kievka" km 0-110	permanent land use	13,1433	0,7538	5,74	left
25	09-140-104-716	construction and maintenance of facility (gas station) (private property)	private property	0,1	0,1000	100	right
Total:				10160,4812	176,1928		

No	Cadastre number	Land use designation	Right of ownership and the period of use	Total area, ha	Area for road, ha	Impact %	Side of road widening
section km 795-833							
Shet district, Batyk rural area							
1	09-107-025-143	farming	Temporary paid long-term land	704	9,500	1,35	right
2	09-107-025-203	farming	Temporary paid long-term land	2291,5	7,170	0,31	left
3	09-107-025-147	farming	Temporary paid long-term land	307	14,700	4,79	right
4	09-107-025-146	farming	Temporary paid long-term land	925	41,500	4,49	right
5	09-107-025-082	farming	Temporary paid long-term land	372	19,800	5,32	right
6	09-107-025-126	farming	Temporary paid long-term land	253	1,493	0,59	left

7	09-107-025-135	farming	Temporary paid long-term land	316,5	1,717	0,54	left
8	09-107-025-100	farming	Temporary paid long-term land	560	6,018	1,07	left
9	09-107-025-101	farming Bereke	Temporary paid long-term land	564	19,000	3,37	right
10	09-107-025-055	farming	Temporary paid long-term land	528	10,200	1,93	right
11	09-107-025-189	farming	Temporary paid long-term land	292	7,600	2,6	right
12	09-107-025-106	farming	Temporary paid long-term land	1060,75	3,315	0,31	left
13	09-107-025-191	farming	Temporary paid long-term land	395	17,200	4,35	right
14	09-107-025-137	farming	Temporary paid long-term land	191	2,134	1,12	left
15	09-107-025-196	farming	Temporary paid long-term land	738	23,700	3,21	right
16	09-107-025-142	farming	Temporary paid long-term land	319	12,500	3,92	right
17	09-107-025-201	livestock farm maintenance	Temporary paid long-term land	20	0,900	4,5	right
18	09-107-025-120	farming	Temporary paid long-term land	376	29,000	7,71	right
19	09-107-025-120	farming	Temporary paid long-term land	376	6,892	1,83	left
20	09-107-025-050	farming Mura	Temporary paid long-term land	34	10,500	30,88	right

Shet district, Akoy rural area							
1	09-107-023-045	farming	Temporary paid long-term land	703	34,800	4,95	right
2	09-107-023-045	farming	Temporary paid long-term land	703	0,772	0,11	left
3	09-107-023-002	farming	Temporary paid long-term land	952	19,200	2,02	right
4	09-107-023-079	farming	Temporary paid long-term land	572	3,358	0,59	left
5	09-107-023-080	farming	Temporary paid long-term land	153	11,400	7,45	right
section km 833-883							
Shet district, Akoy rural area							
1	09-107-023-015	farming		No info	10,0000		left
2	09-107-023-102	farming	Temporary paid long-term land use/ 10 year lease	1470,00	25,0000	1,7	right
3	09-107-023-123	farming and commercial agricultural production	Temporary paid long-term land use/ 10 year lease	385,75	8,0000	2,08	right
Shet district, Burminskiy rural area							
1	09-107-027-176	use as seasonal pasture for their own cattle of the Burma village residents	Temporary paid short-term land use/ 4 years 11 months	4754,65	34,427	0,72	right
Shet district, Krasnopolyanskiy rural area							
1	09-107-021-108	commercial agricultural production	Temporary paid long-term land use till March 2056	24061,00	17,100	0,07	left

2	09-107-021-003	farming lgilik	permanent land use	500,63	17,400	3,48	right
3	09-107-021-102	farming	Temporary paid long-term land	540,00	34,000	6,3	right
4	09-107-021-141	farming			7,000		right
5	09-107-021-158	agricultural production	Temporary paid long-term land use/ 10 year lease	360,00	7,100	1,97	right
6	09-107-021-135	agricultural production	Temporary paid long-term land use till July 2037	700,00	12,000	1,71	right
7	09-107-021-092	farming	Temporary paid long-term land use/ 38 year lease	323,00	7,000	2,17	right
8	09-107-021-091	farming	Temporary paid long-term land use/ 15 year lease	192,04	7,000	3,65	right
9	09-107-019-305	construction of a gas station (privately owned)	private property	0,12	0,120	100	right
Shet district, Krasnopolyanskiy rural area, Karamurun village							
1	09-107-020-444	maintenance of the facility (main tracks of Fire Department-25)	Temporary paid long-term land use/ 49 year lease	8,43	1,000	11,86	right
Total:				47001,37	501,5149		

Brief analysis of the provided data shows the following:

1. High Impact Areas (50-100%):

- Several land plots designated for infrastructure, advertising, and certain commercial activities show complete or near-complete utilization for road construction purposes. These areas are significantly affected, indicating a high level of disruption to their current use.

2. Moderate Impact Areas (10-49%):

- Numerous plots, particularly those designated for service facilities and certain agricultural uses, show moderate impacts. These plots experience substantial but not complete utilization for road construction purposes, reflecting a considerable shift in their current use.

3. Low Impact Areas (0-9%):

- Many agricultural and farming plots show relatively low impacts. These areas experience minor disruptions, suggesting that their primary use remains largely unaffected by the road construction.

4. Varied Impact:

- The data reflects a varied impact across different land plots, with the percentage of impact ranging from minimal to complete utilization for road construction purposes. This highlights the differential effects of the road reconstruction project across various land designations and uses.

The overall scale of impact underscores the necessity for a tailored approach in managing land use changes, ensuring that high-impact areas receive appropriate mitigation measures while preserving the utility of low-impact areas. This balanced approach will be crucial in addressing the diverse implications of the project on land use and local communities.

Ulytau region

No	Cadastre number	Land use designation	Right of ownership and the period of use	Total area, ha	Area for road, ha	Impact %	Side of road widening
section km 433-533							
Zhezkazgan city							
1	25-109-006-016	for the operation and maintenance of slurry pipelines	Temporary paid long-term land	6,3773	0,2817	4,42	right/left
2	25-109-051-387	for maintenance of car camping facilities	private property	0,33	0,175	53,03	left
3	25-109-051-524	for construction of a teahouse	private property	0,0144	0,0144	100	left
4	25-109-051-529	for construction of an external household and drinking water supply system	permanent land use	13,9296	0,1016	0,73	left
5	25-109-051-530	for construction of a 10 kV overhead line for external power supply to a solid domestic waste landfill		1,4416	0,0562	3,9	right/left

6	25-109-052-066	for grader road maintenance	Temporary paid long-term land	0,03	0,0218	72,67	left
7	25-109-051-745	for maintenance of solid domestic waste landfill	permanent land use	13,000	0,1447	1,11	
8	25-109-052-007	for servicing the intermediate station of the RRL		0,8190	0,2271	27,73	right
9	25-109-052-204	for operation and maintenance of overhead line 10 kV "Borsengir 60 junction"			0,0285		right/left
10	25-109-051-910	for maintenance of overhead line-220 kV Borsenir-GPP-Nikolsk			0,8568		right/left
11	25-109-051-946	farming	Temporary paid long-term land	1 160,0000	0,1964	0,02	left
12	25-109-051-770	for the extraction of stone construction at the Skalnoye deposit					
Zhezkazgan, Kengyr rural area							
1	25-109-051-443	for agricultural production	Temporary paid long-term land		0,1617		left
2	25-109-051-676	for construction of a roadside complex					left
3	25-109-051-437	for conducting agricultural production	Temporary paid long-term land	485	2,1155	0,44	left
4	25-109-051-693	for conducting agricultural production	Temporary paid long-term land	1114	0,3053	0,03	left
5	25-109-051-823	for maintenance of electric poles	Temporary paid long-term land		0,0104		right
6	25-109-051-824	farming	Temporary paid long-term land	785	67,72	8,63	right/left
7	25-109-051-749	farming	Temporary paid long-term land		5,04		left

8	25-109-051-1005	farming	Temporary paid long-term land	988,7916	5,05	0,51	right
Yuzhnyi village-Zhezkazgan bypass section							
Ulytau district, Borsengyr rural area							
1	25-106-031-210	for maintenance of the object (main railroad track)	Temporary paid long-term land	23,2795	0,3	1,29	right/left
2	25-106-031-099	farming	Temporary paid long-term land	2000	17,2	0,86	right/left
3	25-106-031-379	farming	Temporary paid long-term land	782	8,4	1,07	right/left
4	25-106-031-094	farming	Temporary paid long-term land	200	1,4	0,7	right/left
5	25-106-031-373	for operation and maintenance of fiber-optic communication line	Temporary paid long-term land	0,3749	0,04	10,67	right/left
6	25-106-031-241	to maintain the railroad track of the Zhaman-Aybat mine	Temporary paid long-term land	152,1534	1,00	0,66	right/left
Zhezkazgan city							
1	25-109-051-984	farming	Temporary paid long-term land	1275	16,8	1,32	right/left
2	25-109-051-305	farming	temporary paid long-term common joint land use	500	0,26	0,05	right
3					0,26	0,05	left
4	25-109-051-958	farming	Temporary paid long-term land	331,2471	5,8	1,75	right/left
5	25-109-051-675	for construction (reconstruction) of the main water pipeline	permanent land use	2,8159	0,04	1,42	right/left

6	25-109-051-859	to maintain gas distribution networks	permanent land use	3,2871	0,04	1,22	right/left
section km 533-583							
Ulytau district, Sarysu rural area							
1	25-106-033-050	farming	Temporary paid long-term land	681	0,006	0	left
2	25-106-033-323	farming	Temporary paid long-term land	1364,84	0,124	0,01	left
3	25-106-033-060	farming	Temporary paid long-term land	800	1,105	0,14	left
4	25-106-033-428	farming	Temporary paid long-term land	1034	68,616	6,64	right
5	25-106-033-098	farming	Temporary paid long-term land	3271	43,333	1,32	right/left
6	25-106-033-100	farming	Temporary paid long-term land	1000	0,093	0,01	left
7	25-106-033-301	farming	Temporary paid long-term land	99,4486	1,588	1,6	right
8	25-106-033-244	farming	Temporary paid long-term land	20	0,03	0,15	right
section km 583-633							
Land cadastre data not received							
section km 633-683							
Zhanarka district, Tugusken rural area							
1	09-104-016-251	commercial agricultural production			31,912		right/left
2	09-104-016-261	commercial agricultural production			0,78		right
Zhanarka district, Yeraliyev rural area							
1	25-104-032-211	farming	Temporary paid long-term land	1830	47,559	2,6	left

2	25-104-032-223	farming	Temporary paid long-term land	655	7,534	1,15	left
3	25-104-032-297	farming	Temporary paid long-term land	345,2	12,674	3,67	left
4	25-104-032-212	farming	Temporary paid long-term land	318,32	0,973	0,31	right
5	25-104-032-239	farming	Temporary paid long-term land	116,585	0,064	0,05	right
6	25-104-032-501	farming	Temporary paid long-term land	138,8625	15,638	11,26	left
7	25-104-032-262	farming	Temporary paid long-term land	615,4	15,998	2,6	left
8	25-104-032-377	farming	Temporary paid long-term land	150	4,906	3,27	left
9	25-104-032-404	farming	Temporary paid long-term land	20	1,108	5,54	right
10	25-104-032-224	commercial agricultural production	Temporary paid long-term land	400,044	0,107	0,03	right
11	25-104-032-589	farming	Temporary paid long-term land	640	11,109	1,74	left
12	25-104-032-677	commercial agricultural production	Temporary paid long-term land	540,7063	19,203	3,55	left/right
13	25-104-032-316	farming	Temporary paid long-term land	905	14,586	1,61	left
14	25-104-032-673	commercial agricultural production	Temporary paid long-term land	739,7337	1,268	0,17	left
15	25-104-032-703	commercial agricultural production	Temporary paid long-term land	109,48	1,653	1,51	left
16	25-104-032-671	commercial agricultural production	Temporary paid long-term land	643,2938	8,917	1,39	left

17	25-104-032-249	farming	Temporary paid long-term land	230,5	9,962	4,32	left
18	25-104-032-240	farming	Temporary paid long-term land	665,7	15,441	2,32	left
19	25-104-032-503	farming	Temporary paid long-term land	373,1375	4,585	1,23	right
20	25-104-032-146	farming	Temporary paid long-term land	1100	49,923	4,54	left
21	25-104-032-672	maintenance of the facility (access road)	permanent land use	3,2933	0,232	7,04	left
22	25-104-032-219	farming	Temporary paid long-term land	900	10,748	1,19	left
23	25-104-032-217	farming	Temporary paid long-term land	3151,3	11,029	0,35	left/right
24	25-104-032-324	farming	Temporary paid long-term land	1000	27,009	2,7	left
25	25-104-032-644	commercial agricultural production	Temporary paid long-term land	53,1365	0,392	0,74	left
26	25-104-032-643	commercial agricultural production	Temporary paid long-term land	53,3299	0,353	0,66	left
27	25-104-032-331	farming	Temporary paid long-term land	460	3,235	0,7	left
28	25-104-032-367	farming	Temporary paid long-term land	340	0,092	0,03	left
29	25-104-032-589	farming	Temporary paid long-term land	640	5,384	0,84	left
30	25-104-032-306	farming	Temporary paid long-term land	2356	72,698	3,09	left/right
Zhanarka district, Aktubek rural area							

1	25-104-028-478	commercial agricultural production	Temporary paid long-term land	561,6	16,944	3,02	left
2	25-104-028-216	farming	Temporary paid long-term land	1450	0,153	0,01	left
3	25-104-028-234	farming	Temporary paid long-term land	592	29,246	4,94	left
4	25-104-027-486	maintenance of the facility (access road)	permanent land use	4,0308	0,054	1,34	right
5	25-104-032-520	maintenance of the facility (access road)	permanent land use	4,0308	0,156	3,87	right
section km 683-733							
Zhanarka district, Baidaly bi rural area							
1	25-104-023-508	Facility maintenance (street lighting poles and internal roads)	permanent land use	2,0927	0,035	1,67	right
2	25-104-023-514	facility maintenance (substation)	permanent land use	0,1537	0,1537	100	right
3	25-104-023-529	facility maintenance (10kV overhead power lines)	permanent land use	0,018	0,0012	6,67	right
4	25-104-023-513	facility maintenance (0.4kV overhead line)	permanent land use	0,0744	0,0012	1,61	right
5	25-104-023-509	Facility maintenance (street lighting poles and internal roads)	permanent land use	0,038	0,0004	1,05	right
6	25-104-023-013	facility maintenance (car camping)	private property	0,1	0,1	100	right

7	25-104-023-493	to service a residential building	private property	0,25	0,0365	14,6	right
8	25-104-023-507	Facility maintenance (street lighting poles and internal roads)	permanent land use	1,8917	0,1054	5,57	right
9	25-104-024-550	commercial agricultural production	temporary paid long-term land use	73,07	2,4293	3,32	left
11	25-104-024-551	commercial agricultural production	temporary paid long-term land use	59,93	2,2351	3,73	left
12	25-104-024-552	commercial agricultural production	temporary paid long-term land use	70	1,9545	2,79	left
13	25-104-024-376	farming	temporary paid long-term common joint land use	160	1,5372	0,96	left
14	25-104-024-271	farming	temporary paid long-term land use	473	9,2301	1,95	right
15	25-104-024-430	farming	temporary paid long-term land use	51	0,977	1,92	left
16	25-104-024-270	farming	temporary paid long-term land use	191	17,3197	9,07	left
17	25-104-024-281	commercial agricultural production	temporary paid long-term land use	100,1519	9,0384	9,02	left
18	25-104-024-298	farming	temporary paid long-term land use	186	17,6637	9,5	left
19	25-104-024-344	farming	temporary paid long-term land use	1442,3	14,0773	0,98	right
20	25-104-024-353	farming	temporary paid long-term land use	100	9,5573	9,56	left
21	25-104-024-615	commercial agricultural production	temporary paid long-term land use	155,8589	9,4076	6,04	left
Zhanarka district, Aktubek rural area							
1	25-104-028-250	farming	temporary paid long-term land use	492,6723	81,9347	16,63	left

2	25-104-028-239	Unserviceable booster station (NUP-047)	temporary paid long-term land use	0,0036	0,0035	97,22	right
3	25-104-027-504	facility maintenance (internal roads)	permanent land use	2,6732	0,1151	4,31	left
4	25-104-027-564	for facility maintenance (Zhastar Park)	permanent land use	0,1874	0,0607	32,39	left
5	25-104-027-410	for personal subsidiary farming	private property	0,2475	0,1806	72,97	right
6	25-104-027-483	facility maintenance (water pipeline)	permanent land use	1,0475	0,0333	3,18	right
7	25-104-027-236	for personal subsidiary farming	private property	0,06	0,1336	100	right
8	25-104-027-460	for construction of a residential house	temporary paid short-term land use	0,1	0,1	100	right
9	25-104-027-235	personal subsidiary farming	private property	0,111	0,4416	100	right
10	25-104-027-234	personal subsidiary farming	private property	0,05	0,1316	100	right
11	25-104-027-578	Facility maintenance (power lines and complete transformer substation) 0.4 kV overhead line)	permanent land use	0,0792	0,0012	1,52	right/left
12	25-104-027-479	for facility maintenance (mosque)	free temporary land use	0,1	0,0925	92,5	left
13	25-104-027-560	for construction of a residential house	temporary paid short-term land use	0,1	0,1	100	right

14	25-104-027-496	facility maintenance (internal roads)	permanent land use	0,198	0,0482	24,34	right
15	25-104-028-128	facility maintenance (car camping)	private property	0,025	0,025	100	right
16	25-104-027-005	gas station maintenance	private property	0,012	0,0121	100	right
17	25-104-027-504	facility maintenance (internal roads)	permanent land use	2,6732	0,1151	4,31	left
18	25-104-027-576	facility maintenance (power lines and complete transformer substation) overhead power line 10 kV)	permanent land use	0,112	0,0829	74,02	right/left
19	25-104-027-394	for the location of a helipad and a medical center	permanent land use	0,25	0,25	100	right
20	25-104-027-253	personal subsidiary farming	private property	0,06	0,0166	27,67	left
21	25-104-027-252	personal subsidiary farming	private property	0,06	0,0002	0,33	left
22	25-104-027-345	personal subsidiary farming	private property	0,25	0,0817	32,68	left
23	25-104-027-002	Facility maintenance (power supply point)	private property	0,12	0,12	100	left
24	25-104-027-397	Non-maintenance booster station (NUP-044)	temporary paid long-term land use	0,0036	0,0036	100	right
25	25-104-028-142	farming	temporary paid long-term land use	950	16,5854	1,75	right
26	25-104-028-520	Facility maintenance (power lines and complete transformer substation) 10 kV overhead line)	permanent land use	0,0254	0,0001	0,39	left
27	25-104-028-217	farming	temporary paid long-term land use	319,847	80,1831	25,07	left
28	25-104-028-199	farming	temporary paid long-term land use	140	2,1245	1,52	right

29	25-104-027-495	maintenance of seasonal fenced pastures	free temporary land use	349,0421	16,7561	4,8	right
30	25-104-027-573	maintenance of the facility (power lines and complete transformer substation) 10 kV overhead line)	permanent land use	0,0484	0,0001	0,21	right
31	25-104-028-471	commercial agricultural production	temporary paid long-term land use	402,52	3,8973	0,97	left
33	25-104-028-476	commercial agricultural production	temporary paid long-term land use	403,33	19,9367	4,94	left
34	25-104-028-477	commercial agricultural production	temporary paid long-term land use	405,0588	16,2531	4,01	left
36	25-104-028-478	commercial agricultural production	temporary paid long-term land use	561,6	6,562	1,17	left
section km 733-783							
Zhanarka district, Atasu village							
1	09-104-006-130	Facility maintenance (water supply)	permanent land use	3,3051	0,2458	7,44	left
2	09-104-006-216	facility maintenance (access road)	permanent land use	6,7672	0,3228	4,77	left
3	09-104-006-076	operation of high-voltage power line (overhead line 220 kV "KarGRES-2 - Zhanaarka")	temporary paid long-term land use	0,7001	0,012	1,71	right/left
4	09-104-006-492	facility maintenance (power lines and complete transformer substation) 10 kV overhead line)	permanent land use	0,084	0,0012	14,29	right/left
Zhanarka district, Baidaly bi rural area							
1	09-104-024-260	farming	temporary paid long-term land use	296	5,2468	1,77	right
2	09-104-024-632	farming	temporary paid long-term land use	252,0786	13,2197	5,24	right

3	09-104-024-503	farming	temporary paid long-term land use	747,6391	126,4653	16,92	left
4	09-104-023-380	farming	temporary paid long-term land use	194	34,2556	17,66	left
Total:				34 944,7062	1231,7258		

Brief analysis of the provided data shows the following:

1. **High Impact Areas (50-100%):**
 - **Temporary paid long-term land use:** Designations such as farming (8.63%, 6.64%) show varied impacts, while smaller land plots like construction and maintenance of certain facilities often show near-complete utilization (e.g., grader road maintenance at 72.67%).
 - **Private property:** Certain designations show a high percentage of impact, with smaller plots completely utilized for their designated purposes.
2. **Moderate Impact Areas (10-49%):**
 - **Temporary paid long-term land use:** Some agricultural and service facility plots fall into this category, reflecting substantial but not complete utilization (e.g., maintenance of a solid domestic waste landfill at 1.11%, maintenance of electric poles at 10.67%).
3. **Low Impact Areas (0-9%):**
 - **Temporary paid long-term land use:** Larger agricultural plots have lower percentages of impact, indicating minimal disruption (e.g., farming plots at 0.02%, 0.44%).
 - **Permanent land use:** Some large land plots show low impacts, suggesting efficient use of the land relative to its total area (e.g., construction of a 10 kV overhead line at 3.9%).
4. **Varied Impact:**
 - **Permanent land use:** This category exhibits a broad range of impact percentages from minimal to complete utilization, reflecting diverse land use purposes (e.g., maintenance of internal roads at 24.34%, operation of fiber-optic communication lines at 10.67%).
 - **Temporary paid long-term land use:** Shows a wide range of impacts due to the diversity of land plots and total land areas involved (e.g., farming at 8.63% to 1.75%).

In conclusion, the scale of impact underscores the need for a balanced approach in managing land use changes, with tailored mitigation measures for high-impact areas while preserving the utility of low-impact areas. This comprehensive strategy is crucial to address the diverse implications on land use and local communities.

Annex 3: Social and Economic Characteristics of the Project Sites

Karagandy Region

Road section km 788-946 stretches through two districts Shet and Abay and through Saran town to Karagandy city. Population of the region is presented by more than 22 ethnic groups, as of 2020 Kazakh 52,36 %, Russian 35,07%, Ukrainian 2,91%, German 2,28%, Tatar 2,21%, Korean 0,78%, others 4,39%.

Karagandy region territory is 239 045 km². In the north it borders with Akmola region, in the north-east - with Pavlodar region, in the east - with Abay region, in the south-east - with Zhetysu and Almaty regions, in the south - with Zhambyl region, in the south-west and west - with Ulytau region, in the north-west - with Kostanay region. The region from June 2022 includes 7 districts and 6 cities of regional subordination (city administrations).

Population size and migration

The population of the Oblast as of February 1, 2024 amounted to 1135 thousand people, including 926.3 thousand people (81.6%) - urban residents, 208.7 thousand people (18.4%) - rural residents.

The natural population growth in January 2024 amounted to 243 persons (434 persons in the corresponding period of the previous year).

In January 2024 the number of births amounted to 1293 persons (by 10.6% less than in January 2023), the number of deaths amounted to 1447 persons (by 3.7% more than in January 2023).

The migration balance is negative and amounted to 606 people (in January 2023 - -318 people), including -81 people (+26) in external migration and -525 people (-344) in internal migration.

Labor and income

The number of unemployed in the fourth quarter of 2023 amounted to 22.9 thousand people.

The unemployment rate amounted to 4.2% of the labor force. As of January 1, 2024, the number of persons registered with employment agencies as unemployed was 6,263 persons, or 1.1% of the labor force.

Average monthly nominal wages accrued to employees (without small enterprises engaged in entrepreneurial activity) in the IV quarter of 2023 amounted to 367191 tenge, the increase to the IV quarter of 2022 amounted to 15.6%. Share of the employed by groups of economic activities by gender for 2022. Agriculture: men 68.8%, women 31.2%, Industry and construction: men 75.3%, women 24.7%, Services: men 42.1%, women 57.9%. Index of real wages in the IV quarter of 2023 amounted to 103.8%. Average per capita nominal cash income of the population estimated in the III quarter of 2023 amounted to 205740 tenge, which is 20.7% higher than in the III quarter of 2022, the growth rate of real cash income for the period - 6.7%.

Key labor market indicators of the district as of 2022:

Economically active population 559, 6 thousand people, Employed population 534,8 thousand people, Salaried workers 466,5 thousands people, Self-employed workers 68,4 thousand people, Unemployed population 24,8 thousand people, Unemployment rate 4,4 %, Youth unemployment rate (aged 15-28 years) 4,5 %, Economically inactive population 303,5 thousand people. Karaganda region is the largest industrial region, a powerful industrial center occupying leading positions in Kazakhstan.

Industrial production is the basis of the region's economy, its share in the structure of gross regional product by the end of 2022 is 46.8%. The industry is represented by mining and metallurgical complex. Food, pharmaceutical and chemical industries, light industry, machine building and construction materials industry have also developed.

Natural and climatic conditions and geographical location of Karaganda region are optimal for cultivation of cereals, potatoes and vegetables, development of animal husbandry and

determined for the region the role of one of the leading regions of Kazakhstan in production and processing of agricultural products.

The share of agriculture in the total gross regional product of the region for 2022 amounted to 3.5%.

There are 411 preschool organizations (203 kindergartens and 208 mini-centers) in the region. The coverage of children from 3 to 6 years old is 100%, coverage from 2 to 6 years old is 79.5%. There are 420 general education schools in the oblast, of which 409 are public and 11 are private.

The supply of textbooks for pupils in grades 1-11 is 100% at the expense of school libraries.

By the end of 2022, the health care network of the region includes 42 state medical organizations (independent legal entities), of which 33 are hospital organizations, including CRBs - 7, hospitals - 14, dispensaries - 2, 10 outpatient and polyclinics (including 1 dental polyclinic of the regional level) and 13 others: AIDS Center (in the city of Karaganda with branches in the city of Karaganda), Karaganda with branches in Temirtau, Balkhash), Blood Center (in Karaganda with branches in Temirtau, Balkhash), Emergency Medical Aid Station (Karaganda), 2 medical colleges (Karaganda, Balkhash), specialized warehouse of medical equipment, 1 orphanage (Karaganda), 2 sanatoriums. 138 organizations provide a guaranteed volume of free medical care.

Shet district is an administrative unit within Karagandy region. The district center is Aksu-Ayuly village. The district is located in the central part of the region, stretched from north to south for 365 km and from west to east for 200 km. It borders with Abay district in the north, Aktogay district in the east and Zhanarka district in the west. The following rural districts of Shet district will be affected by the project: Krasnopolyansky, Burmin, Akoy, Batyk, Karamuryn.

The population of the district as of 2023 is 37 948 people, men 19 536 and women 18 412. Ethnic group consists of Kazakh 88,71%, Russian 7,24%, German 0,86%, Tatar 0,67%, Ukrainian 0,63%, Others 1,89%. Key labor market indicators of the district as of 2022: Economically active population 19,1 thousand people, Employed population 18,5 thousand people, Salaried workers 17,4 thousand people, Self-employed workers 1,1 thousand people, Unemployed population 0,7 thousand people, Unemployment rate 3,4 %, Youth unemployment rate (aged 15-28 years) 3,9 %, Economically inactive population 8,3 thousand people.

The leading sector of the district's economy is agriculture, mainly livestock breeding. There are more than 1197 agricultural formations in Shet district. The main and dominant directions of agricultural production of the rayon are livestock breeding, i.e., production of meat, milk and wool.

There are 52 secondary general education schools and three extracurricular organizations in the district. There are 7,059 children studying in educational institutions.

Following 5 schools are located in the area related to the project: Akoy general education school, Aksu basic secondary school, Aksu elementary school, Batyk basic secondary school, Krasno-Polyanskaya general education secondary school.

Shet district has a fairly extensive network of medical institutions, which includes 55 units of health care organizations: 1 Central District Hospital, 1 Rural Hospital, 7 medical outpatient clinics, 10 obstetric and midwifery stations, 36 medical stations.

Abay district is an administrative unit within Karagandy region. The administrative center of the district is the town of Abay. The distance to the regional center is 30 km. The following rural districts of Abay district will be affected by the project: Yuzhnyi village, Kulaygyrskiy, Michurin, Topar village, Abay town. The population of the district as of 2023 is 59 033 people, men 29 135 and women 29 898. Ethnic group consists of Russian 40,20%, Kazakh 40,11%, Ukrainian 5,40%, Tatar 3,67%, German 3,38%, Belarusian 1,78%, Others 5,46%. Key labor market indicators of the district as of 2022: Economically active population 30,5 thousand people, Employed population

29,4 thousand people, Salaried workers 26,6 thousand people, Self-employed workers 2,8 thousand people, Unemployed population 1,1 thousand people, Unemployment rate 3,5 %, Youth unemployment rate (aged 15-28 years) 3,9 %, Economically inactive population 15,8 thousand people.

Industrial enterprises: coal mine "Abayskaya", Karagandy GRES-2, Yntymak HPP, Central Processing Plant "Vostochnaya", plant of reinforced concrete products, combine of building materials and structures, clothing factory, bakery and others. The difficult socio-economic situation resulted in the closure of mines and other town-forming industrial enterprises that served as the basis for the financial stability of the Abay town. As a result, the population of Abay, which was 46,533 in 1989, had fallen to 27,957 by 2005. The authorities paid attention to the town's problems and in 2008-2009 a program was adopted, including improvement of recreation areas, yard territories, restoration of lighting and roads, replacement of central water supply networks.

The presence of large mineral reserves in the district determines the development of the mining industry in the district. The industry is represented by mining and electricity, gas and water distribution enterprises.

There are 344 agricultural organizations in the district, including 39 agricultural enterprises and 305 peasant (farmer) farms. The main and dominant directions of agricultural production in the district are crop production, i.e., potato and vegetable production.

There are 29 schools in the district, including 21 general education schools, 4 basic secondary schools and 4 elementary schools.

Following 26 schools are located in the area related to the project:

- Karaganskaya basic secondary school
- School-kindergarten complex Tansholpan
- General Education School at Correctional Institution No. 2
- General Education School No. 4
- Support school (resource center) No. 12
- Basic Secondary School No. 8
- Gymnasium School No. 10
- Abai Kunanbaev School-Gymnasium No. 5.
- School-lyceum No. 14
- School-Center of Additional Education No. 1
- Abay Reference School (Resource Center)" named after Abay
- Bauyrzhan Momyshuly Reference School (Resource Center)
- School-center of additional education named after P. Kornienko
- School-kindergarten complex No. 9
- Michurinskaya basic secondary school
- Dubovskaya general education school
- Toparskaya general education school
- General Education Boarding School No. 7
- General Education School No. 2
- General Education School No. 4
- General Education School No. 6
- Special boarding school No. 9
- School-Gymnasium No. 17
- School-lyceum No. 1
- "Bakhyt" Nursery-school-kindergarten complex
- General Education School No. 13

There are two health care organizations in the district: the Central District Hospital of Abai district and the Central Hospital of Abai town. Medical services for the rural population of the district are provided by the Central District Hospital, which includes an in-patient hospital, Consultative and Diagnostic Assistance, Emergency Medical Service, 6 outpatient clinics, 4 obstetric stations, 6 medical posts. Medical service of the city population is provided by the central hospital of the city of Abay, which includes: hospital, polyclinic, 2 doctor's station in the village of Karabas and in the village of Dubovka.

In total, there are 30 pharmacies in the district, including 18 in the city, 8 in Topar settlement, 1 in Yuzhny settlement, 1 in Zhartas village, 1 in Agrogorodok village, 1 in Dubovka village.

Saran is a town in Karagandy region, administratively subordinated to the regional center. It is located 25 kilometers southwest of Karagandy. Currently, the town has an area of 174 km². The population of the district as of 2023 is 43 826 people, men 20 738 and women 23 088. Ethnic group consists of Russian 58,30%, Kazakh 21,29%, Tatar 4,78%, German 4,47%, Ukrainian 4,33%, Belarusian 1,43%, Others 5,4%. Key labor market indicators of the district as of 2022: Economically active population 20,7 thousand people, Employed population 19,9 thousand people, Salaried workers 18,8 thousand people, Self-employed workers 1,1 thousand people, Unemployed population 0,8 thousand people, Unemployment rate 4,1 %, Youth unemployment rate (aged 15-28 years) 4,1 %, Economically inactive population 13,8 thousand people. The economy of the town of Saran has industrial specialization.

The leading industrial enterprises of the city are:

- JSC "ArcelorMittal Temirtau" (currently named Garmet - (Karagandy Metallurgical Plant) - mines UD "Saranskaya" and named after T. Kuzembaev
- Eurasian Industrial Chemicals Group holding, formed on the basis of the RTI plant (Scientific and Production Firm "Technologiya" LLP, Karagandyrezinotekhnika LLP and Saranrezinotekhnika LLP)
- Kazcentrelectroprovod LLP
- Saburkhan Technologies LLP (former Saburkhan Enrichment Plant)
- Sanitary-epidemiological station "Saran"

The economy of the town has industrial specialization. Saran town produces such types of industrial products as coal, rubber and plastic products, telecommunication and electrical products, paper-based sanitary and hygienic products, has mastered the production of buses, a wide range of materials for housing and industrial construction. Manufacturing industry plays a key role in industrial production and accounts for 84.7% of industrial output.

The agrarian sector of the town is represented by 17 peasant farms, 1470 personal subsidiary farms of the population, 6 horticultural societies.

There are 10 public day schools with 5659 students.

Following 10 schools are located in the area related to the project:

- General Education Boarding School No. 7
- General Education School No. 2
- General Education School No. 4
- General Education School No. 6
- Special Boarding School No. 9
- Gymnasium School No. 17
- School-lyceum No. 1
- "Bakhyt" Nursery School-Kindergarten Complex
- General Education School No. 13
- General Education School No. 16

Medical assistance to the population of Saran and Aktas settlement is provided by the "Central Hospital of Saran", which was reorganized through the merger of two medical organizations (hospital and polyclinic) in December 2014.

Ulytau region

Roads starts from km 433 to km 788, from Zhezkazgan city to Kengyr rural area and further through Ulytau district (Borsengyr and Sarysu rural areas) and Zhanarka district (Tugusken, Yeraliyev, Aktubek, Baidaly bi rural areas and Atasu village).

Ulytau region territory is 188,39 km². In the north it borders with Kostanay region, in the northeast and east - with Karaganda region, in the southeast - with Zhambyl region, in the south - with Turkestan and Kyzylorda regions, in the west - with Aktobe region. The region consists of 2 districts and 3 cities of regional subordination.

On March 16, 2022 the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan during the joint session of the chambers of the Parliament made a message to the people of Kazakhstan, where he stated that Ulytau region will be formed from a part of Karaganda region.

The region was established on June 8, 2022, in accordance with the decree of the President of Kazakhstan, its territory is significantly smaller than that of the former Zhezkazgan region (which until 1997 still included Shet and Aktogay districts, as well as the cities of Balkhash and Priozersk).

Population size and migration

The population of Ulytau region as of February 1, 2024, amounted to 221.6 thousand people, including 175.4 thousand people (79.2%) - urban, 46.1 thousand people (20.8%) - rural residents.

The natural population growth in January 2024 amounted to 220 people (192 people in the corresponding period of the previous year).

In January 2024, the number of births amounted to 394 persons (6.8% more than in January 2023), the number of deaths amounted to 174 persons (1.7% less than in January 2023).

The migration balance is negative and amounted to -237 people (in January 2023 - -188 people), including negative balance of external migration - 5 people (-3), in internal migration - -232 people (-185).

Ethnic group consists of Kazakh 76,16 %, Russian 14,29%, Ukrainian 2,96%, German 1,25%, Tatar 1,21%, others 4,13% as of 2023.

Labor and income

The number of unemployed in the IV quarter of 2023 amounted to 4519 thousand people.

The unemployment rate amounted to 4.2% of the labor force. As of March 1, 2024, the number of persons registered with employment agencies as unemployed amounted to 2,326 persons, or 2.2% of the labor force.

Average monthly nominal wages accrued to employees (without small enterprises engaged in entrepreneurial activities) in the IV quarter of 2023 amounted to 554,275 tenge, the increase to the IV quarter of 2022 amounted to 23.5%. Share of the employed by groups of economic activities by gender for 2022. Agriculture: men 62.2%, women 37.8%, Industry and construction: men 76.6%, women 23.4%, Services: men 38.4%, women 61.6%.

Index of real wages in the IV quarter of 2023 amounted to 111.3%.

Average per capita nominal cash income of the population estimated in the III quarter of 2023 amounted to 261261 tenge, which is 13.9% higher than in the III quarter of 2022, the growth rate of real cash income for the period - 0.5%.

Key labor market indicators of the district as of 2023: Economically active population 155 762 people, Employed population 100 933 people, Salaried workers 92 608 people, Self-employed workers 3971 people, Unemployed population 3981 people, Unemployment rate 4,2 %, Youth unemployment rate (aged 15-28 years) 3,7 %, Economically inactive population 4384 people.

Kengyr rural area includes: Kengyr village, Terekty station, Tuyemoynak station, Korganbai village and 7 subdivisions. The total area of the district is 272,706 hectares.

Population of the rural area as of 2020 is 3498 people, men 1758 and women 1740. Kengyr village - 2756 people, Terekty station - 76 people, Tuyemoynak station - 164 people, Korganbai aul - 110 people, Razedzy - 92 people. Economically active population - 1801 people.

Agriculture determines the direction of Kengir village. The level of its development, stable socio-economic situation are the main indicators of the social situation. There are 90 farms in the district, of which 84 farms are engaged in the development of livestock farming. Education of Kengir rural is represented by two schools: 1 general secondary school, 1 basic school. There are 399 students in school No.2 of Kengir village and 63 students in the school of Terekty station. The total number of preschool age children in Kengir village is 300 people, including 20 children from 2 to 3 years old in the mini-center "Aigolek" and 25 children over 3 years old attending the mini-center "Balapan".

A branch of Zhezkazgan polyclinic operates in the village. The polyclinic employs 1 general practitioner and 3 nurses. In the villages of Terekty, Korganbai, Tuyemoynak there are medical assistant and midwife stations.

Ulytau district territory is 122.9 thousand km². The administrative center is Ulytau village. Ulytau district is the largest district of Kazakhstan in terms of territory, surpassing 6 regions of the country. There are 29 settlements in the district, including 15 rural areas, including 6 reference rural settlements and 14 other settlements, which occupy 14% of the region area (62.3 thousand square kilometers). Borsengyr and Sarysu villages will be potentially impacted by the project.

The population of the district is 11,187 people as of beginning of 2024. Ethnic group consists of Kazakh 93,37%, Russian 5,07%, Ukrainian 0,30%, German 0,23%, Tatar 0,39%, Others 0,64%.

Key labor market indicators of the district as of 2022: Economically active population 5890 people, Employed population 5700 people, Salaried workers 5519 people, Self-employed workers 181 people, Unemployed population 190 people, Unemployment rate 3,2 %, Youth unemployment rate (aged 15-28 years) 3,3 %, Economically inactive population 2379 people. The number of unemployed is 16 people or 14.8%. 411 people or 78.9% were employed. The number of low-income people living below the poverty line amounted to 182 people or 70.8%.

The economy of the district is agriculturally oriented, with agriculture accounting for 73% of the total GRP. There are 1338 peasant farms in the district, of which 38 are engaged in crop production and 1300 in livestock breeding. 7 agricultural cooperatives are registered.

Medical care is provided by 2 hospitals with 32 beds, including 27 beds in Ulytau and 5 beds in Zhezdi. 1 clinical-diagnostic polyclinic, 6 central dispensaries (Ulytau, Karsakpai, Zhezdi, Karakengir, Egindi, Zhetikonur) 8 paramedic and midwifery stations (Tersakgan, Shenber, Algabas, Aikonur, Araltobe, Karakumy, Amangeldi, Sarysu) 6 Medical stations (Airtau, Bozdak, Pioneer, Aktas, Taldysai, Koskol). The total number of children of preschool age (from 1 to 6 years) amounted to 1336 people.

There are 1833 students studying in schools. There are 1.8 students per 1 computer. The number of children covered by preschool education is 514 or 74.1%.

In total, there are 37 educational and outreach organizations in the district, including 15 general education schools, 2 elementary school, 6 kindergartens, 13 early development centers, 2 out-of-school educational organizations (Children's School of Arts, House of Students).

Zhanarka district is an administrative-territorial unit of the second level within Ulytau region of Kazakhstan. The administrative center is Zhanaarka settlement. The district is located in the central part of Karaganda region with the center in Atasu settlement (renamed Zhanaarka settlement in 2020). According to administrative-territorial division there are 2 settlements (Atasu, Kyzylzhar) and 12 rural districts in the district.

The population of the district is 30,933 people as of beginning of 2024. Ethnic group consists of Kazakh 92,93%, Russian 4,93%, Ukrainian 0,48%, German 0,26%, Tatar 0,46%, Others 0,94%.

Key labor market indicators of the district as of 2022: Economically active population 14545 people, Employed population 13975 people, Salaried workers 10392 people, Self-employed workers 3583 people, Unemployed population 570 people, Unemployment rate 3,9 %, Youth unemployment rate (aged 15-28 years) 4,5 %, Economically inactive population 6384 people.

There are 34 rural settlements in total. The basic industries are mining and manufacturing. The key ones are extraction of hard coal, copper, manganese, barite ore. The specific weight of the industries in the total volume of industrial production is 65.4% and 12.7%, respectively.

There are more than 821 agricultural organizations (5 LLPs, 1 PC, 808 farms, 7 agricultural cooperatives) in the district.

There are 35 pre-school organizations, 6 communal and state and 2 private kindergartens, 27 mini centers functioning in the district. The total number of children of preschool age (from 1 to 6 years) amounted to 3719 people, of whom 3058 or 82% were covered by preschool education. The coverage of children with preschool education (from 3 to 6 years of age) amounted to 2,475 or 100%.

Zhanaarka district has a fairly extensive network of medical institutions, which includes 22 organizations: 1-Central District Hospital, 1-consultative diagnostic department, 3-doctor outpatient clinics, 6-feldsher and midwife stations, 11-medical centers, which are state-owned.

Annex 4: A Public Grievance Form

Document number:	
Full name	Name Surname _____
<i>Note: please mark, whether you agree to disclose your personal details to third parties without your consent?</i>	I ask not to disclose my personal details without my consent / I would like to submit this grievance anonymously
Contact details	Address _____
<i>Note: Please mark how you wish to be contacted (mail, telephone or e-mail)</i>	Telephone / e-mail _____
Preferred Language for communication	<input type="checkbox"/> Kazakh
	<input type="checkbox"/> Russian
	<input type="checkbox"/> English
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (please, specify) _____
Description of an incident or a grievance: What has happened? Where did it happen? Who was involved in an incident? What are the consequences?	
Date of Incident / Grievance	<i>Please mark the date (month / year)</i>
	One time incident (date) Happened more than once (how many times?) Ongoing (current problem)
What would you like to see happen to resolve the problem?	
<i>Signature:</i> <i>Date:</i> Please send this form to the following address: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contact person: Bektimirov Rafael & Rakhimzhanov Sungat • Address: Karaganda, Republic ave. 42, 4 floor/ Zhezkazgan, Sary Arka street 82, 2 floor • Tel: +7 702 287 90 90/+ 701 916 77 07 • Email: karaganda.info@qaj.kz /ulytau.info@qaj.kz 	

Annex 5. SES Questionnaire

Questionnaire No.....

Date:

Name of the Road: Jezgazgan-Karaganda

Name of Interviewer:.....

1. GENERAL IDENTIFICATION

Code

1.1 Road side: 1. Left 2. Right

1.2 Chainage km:

1.3 Rayon: Akimat: Village

1.4 Location: 1. Rural; 2. Semi-Urban; 3. Urban;

2. HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Name of the respondent.....

2.2 Address and telephone number:

(Please do not ask the following question but based on the family members list, if there are just parents and children, put in code 1. If there are other family members like grandparents, uncles, aunties etc, write code number 2)

2.3 Family type: 1. Nuclear 2. Extended

2.4 Religion: 1. Islam 2. Christianity 3. Other (specify)

2.5 Ethnicity: 1. Kazakh 2. Russian 3. Uzbek 4. Other (specify)

2.6 Number of family members and other people living in the households: Total.....
Men:.....Women:.....

Details of family members (enter the code)

No	Family members	Gender 1.Male 2.Female	Age (years) Enter the whole number	Marital status 1. Married 2. Unmarried 3. Widow 4. Widower 5. Divorced 5. Minor	Education 1. Illiterate 2. Primary 3. Secondary 4. College 5. University 6. Other (specify)	Occupation 1.Pensioner 2.Civil servant 3.Private sector employee 4.Business owner 5.Work in agriculture 6.Land owner 7.Other labor 8.Housewife 9.School/ Study 10.Unemployed
1.	Head of HH					
2.	Spouse					
3.						

4.						
5.						
Number of family members with disabilities, if any.						
Number of members receiving help under the government scheme:.....						

Note: Insert additional column if family members exceed more than 10

3 HOUSEHOLD'S AMENITIES AND ASSETS

3.1 Household's amenities

Items	Yes=1 No=2
In-house flush toilet	
Latrine	
Hot water system	
Television set	
Satellite dish	
Computer	
Internet	
Mobile phone	
Refrigerator	
Washing machine	
Air conditioner	
Electric stove	
Motorbike	
Car	
Mini bus	
Agriculture machinery (specify)	
Other (specify)	

3.2 Please list residential houses and ancillary structures in your household (ie house, summer kitchen, animal shed, well, footpath, fountain, concrete/stone/wire/mud fence xx m³,m²,. etc.

No	Type of building/ structures	Ownership (Owned, leased, used informally, other (please specify)	Type of construction i.e permanent, semi-permanent, temporary construction	Affected houses/structures (m, m ² , m ³)

3.3 In case you need to relocate because of the project, which of two options do you prefer? (**Please ask this question only if the HH is going to be relocated**)

1. Relocate to another land plot without assistance	
2. Relocate the business to the land plot provided by the regional/district akimat	
3. Don't know / no answer	

3.4 Please list business structures belonging to/using by your household (ie. Owned cafeteria 50 m²,.leased restaurant, owned petrol station etc.) Please indicate if the structure permanent which means built by hard material like stone, bricks etc, semipermanent are built from the lighter material and basically

can be relocated without being damaged and temporary structures are built of lighter construction material like wood, metal sheet, straw and can be easily dismantled and relocated.

Temporary means that business is affected for a number of days during the construction and permanent effect means the building has to be demolished or relocated and business stops while being relocated.)

3.5

Impacted Business

No	Type of business/ structures (i.e. semipermanent grocery kiosk	Owned 1-Yes 2- No	Leased 1-Yes 2- No	Affected by the project (m ²)	Permanentl y or temporary affected 1.permane nt 2.temporar y	Permanent, semi- permanent or temporary constructio n (please indicate constructio n material)	Affected daily revenues (KZT)	Number of affected people working at the business	Any rental income from buildings, land or other assets that will be affected by the project? (KZT/mont h)	Average monthly salary of the affected employees (KZT)

3.6 Landownership & uses (All land parcels owned or leased, situated anywhere in Kazakhstan and under the land-use ownership of the household). **Please write the corresponding code.**

Land type	Number of plots	Total area (ha)	1=Irrigated 2=Dry land	Presently used by the owner (Yes=1 Seasonally used = 2, No=3) No=2)	How much of land is affected by the project? (ha)	Percentage of total land owned/used
Residential						
Agricultural						
Grazing						
Commercial						
Others(specify)						

3.7 What is your land holding status? (Please write the code) Please add number of plots if more than 3 plots and for each plot insert information stipulated in the table. If needed, add additional information which might not be suggested in the table)

Type of land ownership	No of plots (please add if having more plots)	Plot number	How many years do you cultivate/use this land?	How many years do you owned/lease this land?
1. Long-term land lease (49 years)	Plot 1 Plot 2 Plot 3	i.e. p 1&2 p 3	10 & 15 5	10&15 5
Short-term land lease (5-15 years)	Plot 1 Plot 2 Plot 3			
2. Private property (freehold)	Plot 1 Plot 2 Plot 3			
3. Permanent land lease	Plot 1 Plot 2 Plot 3			
4. Informally used land	Plot 1 Plot 2 Plot 3			
5. Other (i.e pasture as a collective use of land)	Plot 1 Plot 2 Plot 3			

3.8 Agriculture Land Use

Cultivated (ha)	Affected (ha)	Pasture (ha)	Affected (ha)	Uncultivated (ha)	Affected (ha)	Seasonal use (ha)	Affected (ha)	Total land area (ha)	Total affected land (ha)

3.9 Cropping Pattern

No	Type of crops	Total cultivated land (ha)	Total yield (tone/year)	Total yield affected (tone/year)		
Total						

3.10 Affected Trees

(For the affected fruit trees statistical data from the Agricultural Department about typical trees in the area and an average yield can be obtained.)

No	Type of trees	Number of fruit trees affected	Total yield affected (kg/yield)	Type of timber trees	Number of timber trees affected
	le. Walnuts	5	50	Oak	3

3.11 Did you have expenditures for improvement of your land during the last 3 years?

Type of improvement	Yes	No
Fertilizers		
Irrigation system		
Bank credit spent on agriculture		
Access roads at the section to be acquired		
Other (please specify)		

3.12 Do you think the remaining portion of land (including rental land) after the land acquisition is sufficient to readjust and continue your activities:

Type of activities		Code		Code		Code
Trading/business activities	1. yes		2. No, but has alternative land to continue trading/business activities		3.No, and has no alternative land	
Agricultural activities	1. yes		2. No, but has alternative land to continue agricultural activities		3.No, and has no alternative land	
Residential life	1. yes		2. No, but has alternative land to reside		3.No, and has no alternative land	

3.13 Do you have other land plots for your agricultural activities, trade or residence?

1. Yes 2. No

3.14 Will you need assistance from the government in finding an alternative land? (For Applicants with no sufficient remaining land or alternative land to continue activities)

1. Yes 2. No

3.15 If affected, how would you like to be compensated for your land? Do you have a bank account? If so, on whose name it is?

1.Cash compensation	
2.Land for land	
3.Other (specify)	
4.No answer	

4 LIVESTOCK

Cattle	Number	Poultry	Number
Bull		Chicken	
Cow			
Calf			
Sheep			
Goat			
Horse			
Others (specify)		Others (specify)	

5. HOUSEHOLD's MONTHLY INCOME

5.1 Please include the income of all household's members jointly:

1. Less than 85 000 kzt
2. 85 -150 thousands kzt
3. 150- 236 thousands kzt
4. 236 – 350 thousands kzt
5. 350 – 500 000 kzt
6. More than 500 000 kzt

No	Source	Self-reported monthly income (KZT) (please calculate for 1 month if the respondent gives a seasonal or yearly income. If seasonal, ask for how many months so to calculate monthly income).
1.	Sale of agricultural products(please note that the respondent might talk only about seasonal income from agriculture products and prompt for clarity)	
2.	Employment	
3.	Business	
4.	Seasonal Labor (agriculture, mine, building industry, etc)	
5.	Remittances	
6.	Pension	
7,	Other (specify)	
Grand total		

5.2 Please assess approximate monthly expenditure on different items if possible, if not please assess monthly expenses on all household's needs:

No	Items	Self-reported monthly expenses (KZT)
A	Food	
B	1. Clothing	
	2. Health	
	3. Education	
	4. Communication	
	5. Social functions/obligations (i.e. weddings, funerals, other family gatherings)	
	6. Agriculture (such as seeds, hiring of farm implements, fodder etc.)	
	7. Water	
	8. Electricity bills	
	9. Land tax	
	10. Credit repayment	
	11. Others (i.e. transport, medication) (specify)	
Grand total (A+B)		

6 INDEBTEDNESS

6.1 Do you have any debts? Yes =1 No =2

(If yes, please indicate, your borrowings during last year)

No	Source	Amount taken (KZT)	Amount returned (KZT)	Balance to repay (KZT)
1.	Bank			
2.	Private money lender			
3.	Relatives			
4	NGO			
5.	Others (specify)			
Total				

7 HEALTH STATUS

7.1 Was any member of your family affected by any illness during the last one year?

Yes 2. No

7.2 If "Yes", please indicate the details.

No. of cases	Type of diseases/illness	Treatment taken
		1. Conventional medicine
		2. Traditional local medicine
		3. No treatment

8 MIGRATION/COMMUTING

8.1 Does anyone from your family work outside the Rayon/Country? 1. Yes 2. No

8.2 What kind of job do they have?
 1. Agricultural labor; 2. Non-agricultural labor; 3. Trade & business;
 4. Others (specify).....

8.3 How much do they earn per month? KZT.....

8.4 How often do you and your family members travel out from the village/city?

8.5 Daily; 2. Two-three times/week; 3. Less than three times a week 4. Other (specify)

8.6 Where do you/they travel?
 1. Work 2. Health facilities; 3. Social network; 4. School/university; 5. All

8.7 Which mode of travel do you/they use? 1. Private car; 2. Taxi; 3. Mini bus;

4. All 5. Other (specify) 8.8 How much do you usually pay per trip?.....

9 WOMEN STATUS

9.1 Please give us information on activities the household women are engaged in:

No	Economic / Non-economic activities	Engagement in activities (insert the code) 1 = Yes 2 = No	Position at this work (homestead activity, paid work, manager, helper, trader, etc)
1.	Cultivation		
2.	Livestock		
3.	Sale of household's products		
4.	Trade & business		
5.	Agricultural labor		
6.	Non-agricultural labor		
7.	Handmade products		
8.	Household work		
9.	Other (specify).....		

If engaged in economic activities, total income of the year: KZT.....

9.2 In which of the following household's matters women are asked for their opinions? (insert the code)

No	Issues	1 = Yes	2 = No
1.	Financial matters		
2.	Education of children		
3.	Health care of children		
4.	Purchase/sale of assets		
5.	Day to day family activities		
6.	Social functions and marriages		
7.	Other (specify)		

10 OPINIONS ABOUT THE PROJECT

10.1 What in your opinion will be the benefits of the Project?

10.2 What in your opinion will be disadvantages of the Project?

10.3 Are there any risks related to the project? (i.e. safety, land acquisition, influx of workers from other regions/countries, social reaction, etc)

10.4 If so, what are the mitigation measures suggested?

10.5 What is your preferred language for receiving information about the project?

10.6 What is your preferred way of receiving information about the project? Consultations, information board at akimat, newspapers, internet social platforms (please note which, i.e. WhatsApp, viber, telegram etc)

10.7 If your land is affected, would the project affect your livestock grazing area/patterns? If so, please explain? Would you have the opportunity to graze your livestock on the other grazing land that may be offered by the government?

11 ANY OTHER OPINION, SUGGESTION, QUESTION, CONCERN, GRIEVANCES?

Thank you very much for your time and information. We would like to reassure you that all of your personal information will be made public.

Interviewer's observation notes:

Please write down your observations. For example; interviewee is very happy/not happy about the project, stated that they are very poor but the household reflects a decent lifestyle, or the household reflects poorness although people did not mention this, or anything else you observe that would help in assessing the socio-economic status of the family. If possible, write this down during the interview. If this is not possible, write small reminders and complete your observation as soon as you leave the interviewee's site. This is the most important step, as it would be very difficult to remember all the interviewees and your observations later in the evening or the next day.