

Republic of Kazakhstan

Ministry of Transport and Communications

Committee for Roads

**Roads development project «South-West»: International Transit Corridor
«Western Europe – Western China»**

(CAREC 1b and 6b)



“Resettlement plan”

Shymkent – Border of Zhambyl region

OCTOBER 2013

ABBREVIATIONS

ABD	Asian Bank for Development
PAP	Project Affected People
CR	Committee for Roads
EBFRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
GRP	Gross Regional Product
IBFD	Islamic bank for Development
IFI	International Financial Institutions
KZT	Kazakhstan Tenge
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
RFLAR	Research for land acquisition and resettlement
PAP	Project Affected People
NGO	Non-governmental organization
OP	Operational procedure
PMC	Project management consultant
IBFP	Information brochure for the Public
PGUABP	Person(s), getting under affect by the project
RP	Resettlement plan
RK	Republic of Kazakhstan
RoW	Right-of-way
GosNPCZem	State Scientific Industrial center of land issues
TR	Technical requirement
WB	World Bank
WE-WC	Western Europe – Western China

Abbreviations

Glossary

1. Introduction

Project description

2. Design

2.5. Leveling conditions

2.9. Laws and provisions regulating the resettlement

2.11. Public Consultations and Information Publication

2.19. Grievance redressing mechanism

2.31. Monitoring and Evaluation

3. Impact of the land expropriation and resettlement on Temirlan Bypass

3.3. Expiration date

3.4. Estimation procedure

3.7. Cost method

3.9. Comparative method

3.10. Income method

3.14. Population, who are under the influence

3.20. The influence of land acquisition and resettlement at work on this site of the road

4. Political, legal and administrative program

4.9. The practice withdrawal of land

4.15. Principles of compulsory expropriation of land / resettlement

4.17. Principles of planning and resettlement performance

4.22. Additional measures

5. Schedule and budget

5.1. Cost estimation

5.3. Common budget

- Attachment A:** **The issues discussed during consulting meetings**
- Attachment B:** **A list of PAP, affected property, and the compensation amount**
- Attachment C:** **Brochure, information for householders in the plots about rights and compensation on principles of compulsory expropriation of land for government needs.**

GLOSSARY

Person(s), affected by the project	People, households or legal entities affected by the project when using the land, water, natural resources, or income loss.
Compensation	Payment by cash or in the form by which the affected people have a right to receive a compensation of the lost property or the assets expropriated with a view of implementation of the project.
The established term	The term after which people WILL not be authorized for receiving the compensation, i.e. they won't be included in PAP lists as it was determined by the census.
Illegal possessors	People who settled in the lands getting under expropriation of the project, after the established period, or people who intruded on the state lands adjoining to his / her own land, have no right for compensation or other rehabilitation measures provided by the project. Persons, who illegally occupied the state lands before the established term, have the right for compensation or other alternative forms of assistance.
Right granting	Right granting means a system of measures including compensation by cash or in any other terms, resettlement expenses, assistance in income rehabilitation, income replacement, or business renewal on which PAP have the right, depending on type, degree and nature of their losses to restore their social and economic basis.

Household	The household means all persons living and eating together as a single family, or eating in the same kitchen, having no kinship with each other. Census uses this definition, and the data received during this census, forms a basis for household definition.
Recovery of income	Recovery of income means restoration of productivity and PAP' means of subsistence
Compulsory resettlement	Any resettlement, which occurs despite persons' reluctance whose interests, were affected but who are compelled to do it under the law.
Land expropriation	Land expropriation means the process during which a person is compelled by public body to alienate the whole or a part of the land which he / she owns or possesses, in possession or ownership of this body for public purposes instead of the fair compensation.
Rehabilitation	The assistance rendered to the affected persons to supply their losses and improve or, at least, completely to restore means of subsistence and living standards which existed prior to the beginning of the project.
Socially vulnerable population	The population having the income of less than the minimum wage or other reasons for human vulnerability which complicate adaptation of the person to changes, which will be caused by the project. It was resolved that such people have the right for the Address help. According to the information provided by Statistical Agency, as of January, 2011 the living wage in South Kazakhstan region makes up 13 156 KZT.

1. Introduction

1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The president and the Government of Republic of Kazakhstan give the main priority of reconstruction of transit corridor from the Chinese border at Horgos to border with Russia at Syrm. This route is the main artery in the international transit corridor from China to Europe which is often called «A New Silk way». The world bank (WB), Asian Bank for Development (ABFD), Islamic Bank for Development (IBFD), the European bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBFRD) and other international financial institutions (further referred to as "MFI") participated in the solution of this important task jointly with the Ministry of transport and communications (MOTC) as a governing body and Committee for Roads (CR) as an executive body.

In the technical terms reconstruction of nearly 2000 km of the highway will require modernization on 900 km of the existing two-lane highway within the present right-of-way, highway expansion on section of 660 km with two to four lanes and construction of detour roads around the densely populated areas. Reconstruction of the major part of the corridor will be quite simple, but on some sections it will require performance of more complicated works from test of soil and new field researches to preparation of engineering designs and ecological assessments, determination of requirements for land expropriation and resettlement, consultations with local officials and interested parties for receiving their support, planning and management of logistics for delivery of labor, equipment and materials to numerous remote sites.

In the natural and climatic relation the territory of South Kazakhstan region is not uniform. The natural environment is a difficult complex of factors composing it – climate, soil vegetation, water resources, fauna and others. And such factors as climate, soil and vegetation, developing in interrelations, in little snow winter, hot sunny summer, determine a peculiar natural zone by high daily and annual amplitudes.

The reconstructed section of the highway is characterized by cold fluctuations of temperatures.

The climate is extremely continental, arid. The winter is short, average temperature of January is from -2 ° to -9 °. Even during cold winters there is thaw and rains. The spring is short, the greatest number of precipitation falls at this time. The summer is hot, long, with a large number of sunny days; average temperature of July is +22 °, +24 °. In hot days sand in deserts is heated up to 60-70 °. The autumn is long, warm, and fair with some cloud.

In desert areas the amount of precipitation makes up 120-170 mm a year. As approaching the mountains the amount of precipitation gradually increases and in foothill parts reaches 300-450 mm. The amount of precipitation increases to 1 000 and more millimeters a year in high-mountain parts of the region. The vegetative period continues 230-290 days.

Physical-geographic position

The site km 632 – km 674 is the existing highway and is located in the territory of the South Kazakhstan region. The designed section of the highway km 632 – km 653 is located in the territory of the Tulkubass area, from km 653 to km 674 of the Sayram district.

The largest river is Syrdarya that flows in the southern and central parts of region. The rivers on the right side that run into Syrdarya: Keles, Arys, Bugun with riverheads in mountains. The largest inflow of Syrdarya - Arys – receives a significant amount of inflows: Badam, Borolday, etc. Waters of the rivers of the Southern Kazakhstan region are used for irrigation.

In northern areas of the region - lower reaches of the river of Chu which is lost in Moinkum sands. Water in the river within the region is only from April to June; in the rest of the time of year the river dries up and water remains only in separate reaches. In a flood plain of Syrdarya river there is a majority of lakes of the region which represent ancient beds of the river. During the flood period they are filled with water from Syrdarya. Lakes are small; the area of each of them is from 1 to 5 sq.km.

The main soils of area are gray soils, also gray-brown and unfertile soils of deserts can be met. Northern and southwest parts of region are sands. On a river valley of Syrdarya are meadow-inundated soils. Saline soils are mainly widespread in lower reaches of Chu river.

Absolute altitude marks fluctuate in limits from 450 m to 900m.

The volume of the contract provides reconstruction of 42,0 km of the highway, including:

- Relocation of communications.

The Resettlement Plan for Shymkent – Zhambyl region border allocates remedial measures for mitigation of the adverse influence caused by this project. This RP Shymkent – Zhambyl region border summarizes the details connected with this project which includes Laws and the Conditions regulating expropriation of lands and estimation of property, preparation and payment of compensation, the payment schedule, organizational duties, procedure of grievances consideration and the budget estimates.

The project provided a reconstruction of highway «Horgos - Almaty - Shymkent - border of the Republic of Uzbekistan», bridge construction through the river Arys in length 55,48 (km 643+283), the bridge through the river Mashat in length of 59,20 m (km 651+182), bridge construction in length of 68,20 m through Aksu river (km 669+068).

Construction of overpass length 77.2 m (km 645+005), overpass length 41.2 m (km 657+130), overpass length 41.2 m (km 658+173), overpass length 41.2 m (km 661+323), construction of overpass length 77.25 m (km 661+454), overpass length 41.2 m (km 662+142), overpass length 60.65 m (km 664+257), construction of overpass length 41.2 m (km 672+900), as well as construction of interchanges with intersections in two levels.

This section is designed in accordance with SNIP 3.01.01-85* “Organization of construction industry”.

In the development of the construction organization project the following documents and regulatory materials were used:

- SNIP RK 1.04.03-2008 “Norms of duration of the construction and backlog in the construction of enterprises, buildings and structure”;

- “Estimated standards for making the construction project” ch.1TsNIIOMTP “Stroyizdat”, 1973.;
- Estimated indications for making POS (Part X);
- SNIP 3.06.03-85 “The rules of production and acceptance of works” (Roads);
- VSN 10-72 “Technological scheme of the complex mechanization of the main types of road construction”;
- Local and object cost estimates of construction costs.

Completion of construction - June 2014

According to the meteorological stations - m/st. Tulkubas, Sayram, the climate of the construction site has short cold and long warm period. The average monthly temperature of the hottest month is July + 22 ° C + 24 ° C, the coldest - January, from - 2 ° C to - 9 ° C.

Rainfall in desert areas is 120-170 mm per year, in the foothills - 300-450 mm. In the high parts of the region - up to 1,000 mm per year.

Road-climatic zone - IV, SNIP RK 2.04.01-2001.

Most of the territory is a plain, in south-east and in the center - the mountains. Geotechnical conditions of the construction of subgrade, the surveyed road section km 632 - km 674 are quite simple and uniform.

Soils generally are not saline.

The site belongs to the reconstruction of the area with deep water.

The type of locality by nature and level of humidity 1.

On the requirements for road-construction materials the climate conditions are soft, requirements for concrete - moderate.

In total, the land taken for the site Shymkent - Zhambyl region border is 599.149 (599 integers 149 ten thousandth or 599 hectare) hectares, including state lands. Total 494 households, and 51 state-owned lands fall under the withdrawal

Table 1. Summary data on the main types of impact:

Lands, falling under the project	Counted population in the project area	Legal right to land	Land needs (ha)	Compensation Sum
545 lands (including: 51 lands are state property Total 545 plots including 51	2964 The population in the project area.	545 (+51 state property)	599,149 ha,	755 641 228 KZT (5 037 608 USA dollars) Including 2.5% administrative and

state. Property 494 other owners and users				10% contingencies
---	--	--	--	-------------------

2. Design

2.1. This Resettlement Plan of section Shymkent c. - Zhambyl region border prepared in accordance with the World Bank Operational Policy on Compulsory Resettlement (OR 4.12, December 2001), the Compulsory Resettlement Policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan (2008), including Legal Program and Action Plan, the Land Code of Kazakhstan and Program of Land Acquisition and Resettlement. The plan aligned to the Resettlement Plan has been prepared taking into account the recently completed project, evaluation of land, social-economic research for the year 2012. For construction of Shymkent - Zhambyl regional border road in January-March 2012, RGP “Real Estate Center of SKR” made a preliminary evaluation of the real estate and land, falling under the exception. In addition, under the current legislation of RK, the evaluation is valid for 6 months from the date of the evaluation, and in this regard, during the real expropriation, re-evaluation can take place and in some cases, an evaluation report will possibly rise, and sometimes fall, and it is also connected with sales of real estate market and the prices of land and agricultural products. In some cases, the previously issued evaluation acts of RGP “Real Estate Center of South Kazakhstan” will be reduced by the new valuation company. The evaluation was made by RGP "Real Estate Center of SKR" with regard to the Law “On State Property” dated March 10, 2011. Design and survey work conducted LLP "SK Engineering" (the general contractor).

2.2. Akimats of Sayram and Tulkubass regions of SKR issued decrees determining the areas that are affected by changes in the route, subject to expropriation (alienation). At this stage, the regional department of Committee asked the local Committee on Land Administration to suspend the transfer of land in the areas where the land is allocated to the bypasses, for example, to prevent speculation. At the same time, the owners were notified that their lands can be seized. The final draft was prepared in an interactive manner, including intensive outreach and consultation with local officials, especially within the area. The final design includes detailed maps of individual land holdings, which will be affected, complete inventory data on property and assessment of compensation for land acquisition and compensation for damages.

2.3. Design organizations attracted to subcontract the services of specialized institutions to prepare the final draft, the services of certified experts to assess the property. After agreeing on a plan routes with local authorities design organizations received cadastral maps and records of property and asked the local Akhimats to contact with affected property owners and discuss the process of land acquisition. These data were then transferred to an appraiser who had to determine the “market value” of the property to be seized, and discuss compensation with the owners. Estimating the cost of property

in cities is quite a known procedure, and evaluation of rural property is a relatively new phenomenon, and in many areas, such operations are not carried out.

2.4. Basic approaches were used: in terms of value, at which the property is assessed by comparison with some objects on the market, based on the income approach, which takes into account the potential income from commercial property, and the approach of the market comparison, which compares with an equivalent estate sold at local market.

Table 2: Review of the site Shymkent c. – Zhambyl region border

Location	Location	Notes
Sayram area of SKR	(km 674 km 632 end of highway M 32)	Design of road site, located in South Kazakhstan region, which passes the territory of Sayram area of SKR.
Tulkubass area of SKR	(km 593 km 632 end of highway M 32)	Design of road site, located in South Kazakhstan region, which passes the territory of Tulkubass area of SKR.

2.5. Leveling conditions

Section km 593 to km 674 of highway M32 (Sairam and Tulkubas areas of SKR)

2.6. The designed area km 593 km 674 is a part of highway M-32, the Russian border - Samara - Shymkent in Aktobe and Kyzylorda, crossing several areas in the South Kazakhstan region. Increasing urbanization, based on the increasing value of the city and facilitate international traffic necessitated the reconstruction of the old road and the construction of the new road to connect population centers to each other, as well as industrial centers and service centers.

2.7. Temporary loss. Reconstruction of the road will demand temporary expropriation of lands for the entire period of construction to locate quarries for a soil sample, working settlements, parking for road-construction equipment and warehousing of road-construction materials on the site. At the same time, all lands necessary for temporary use or access will be expropriated on a voluntary basis by negotiating between land owners (owners) and contractors who will work and use lands during construction, in particular contracts on payment of compensation for land use for temporary siting will be concluded. Information on contracts for compensation for the use of land for temporary withdrawal is not included. It will be reflected in the reports of consultants for construction supervision to be provided to the Customer and the World Bank.

2.8. After completion of the construction works, the used or temporarily occupied lands will be recultivated and returned to land users in the original form. All irrigational systems which have got under the impact, will be restored.

2.9 Laws and provisions regulating the resettlement

There are four main differences between the policies of the bank and the applicable laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The Bank's policy following additional compensation:

- Temporary Assistance to cover transport costs and living expenses due to travel and pay a fixed sum to the owners individual housing and commercial facilities;**
- for the loss of more than 10% of agricultural land;**
- vulnerable persons;**
- assistance in obtaining documents to persons having no legal rights to the land.**

Legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan provides for targeted social assistance to vulnerable persons, which is paid to local authorities. Also the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On State Property" provides for the payment of compensation at the market value of real estate in the absence of legal rights to the land, in this case, the compensation for the land is not paid. However, the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan there is a difference from the rules of the bank's ability to pay for the land (not real property located on it) on the cadastral value, but this rule does not apply, if the land is used for the construction of a home or personal economy.

2.10 The Kazakhstan laws and provisions concerning the land and its possession are taken from the Constitution and the Land code of the Republic of Kazakhstan (RK Code Number 442 II from June 20, 2003) and Program of the Resettlement Policy (2009) regulating questions of resettlement and rehabilitation. The new Law in RK – «The law of the public assets» in RK (March, 2011) is applied in RP for c. Shymkent – Border of Zhambyl region. If there are any discrepancies between Kazakhstan Laws and policy of the World Bank, the latter shall prevail.

2.11. Public Consultations and Information Publication

2.12 Project management plays an important role in the process of public information, preparing and distributing the Information Brochure for the Public which describes the whole procedure and explains rights and duties, norms of compensation, lists of payment and variants of grievances redressing. One booklet with provision of general information on the project and with general explanations of procedures and the owners' or users' rights, is already distributed; also it will describe the redressing procedures of grievances available for PAP, as well as the contact information of PABP in case if any questions or grievances appear. This booklet was prepared by the designer's experts and distributed in

July, 2012 in Sayram (village Aksukent) and Tulkubass districts (village named after T.Ryskulova) SKR.

2.13 Initial consultations concerning impact of the project took place in Sayram and Tulkubass districts in February, 2011, they were attended by 80 people. The subsequent consultations and meetings took place in July, 2012 and they were attended by 250 people. During these consultations documents on Environmental Management and Resettlement Policy were discussed.

2.14 Consultations regarding compensation payment and resettlement questions were conducted under the Resettlement Plan by representatives of Regional Department of Committee for Roads and Sayram and Tulkubass regional Akhimats individually with all the affected people. The meetings were held in the local administrations of Sairam and Tyulkubas regions of South Kazakhstan region. Besides, the possibility for additional talk about their problems was provided during social and economic census, was conducted in March-May 2012; such negotiations were carried out in the Regional Department of Committee for Roads.

2.15 Besides, all revealed affected persons, were supplied with the information brochure in which the corresponding instructions, rights, compensation amounts, their payment, and mechanisms of disputes settlements were discussed. Also these brochures and other data concerning the project are available in all regional and district akhimats where any interested person can come and receive this information. **Brochures were distributed in June-July 2012 in Sairam and Tyulkubas areas of the South Kazakhstan region. Attachement annex C.**

2.16 RAP will be translated into the Russian and Kazakh languages and submitted on the project website, the website of Committee for Roads, to Regional Departments of Committee for Roads and relevant regional Akimats. The English version of RAP will be presented on the WB website.

Resettlement Plan will be published on the site MTC: europe-china.kz like all previous resettlement plans in Kazakhstan after the approval of the World Bank. Brochures were distributed in June-July 2012 in Sairam and Tyulkubas areas of the South Kazakhstan region.

2.17 The consulting process during the preparatory period was generally based on interview with key informants, discussions in the main group, seminars and meetings with the public. The consulting program covered the following people:

- a. Heads of households who first of all will be affected
- b. Members of households
- c. Local population
- d. Relevant akimat
- e. The main parties interested in the project, such as women, groups of road users, health care experts, and
- f. Distribution of the information leaflet of the project (booklet)

2.18 The public information booklet (PIB) includes the following useful information concerning the Resettlement Plan:

- Short description of the project;
- Types of the expected impacts;
- Main policy of Compensation and right provision;
- Outline of measures for recovery of means of subsistence;
- When and where the PAP will get their rights license;
- Participation of the PAP and the public in consultations;
- Performance schedule;
- Grievance Redressing Mechanism;
- The role and duties of the Head of local government, Deputy Akhim of the region, Deputy director of the Regional Department of Committee for Roads MOTC and Grievances Redressing Coordinators;
- The contact information of Grievances Redressing Coordinators (in particular the Grievances Redressing Coordinators of PMC Group), their names, contact telephone numbers and addresses;
- For additional information you should contact the Grievances Redressing Coordinators of PMC Group.

(Note: for the questions raised during various consultations, see. Appendix A)

2.19 Grievance redressing mechanism

2.20 The project will follow the general approach at all stages of planning and performance. It is necessary to make sure that the affected persons have few grievances, or nearly no grievances at all. However, some people after all will remain dissatisfied for any reasons. Many grievances arise because of incorrect understanding of the program and project procedures, and it can be solved quickly by correct explanation of the situation to the person, who applied with the grievance.

2.21 Construction Management Consultant will appoint the Grievances Redressing Coordinator who will directly receive the grievances concerning temporary use of the land during the period of construction. Grievances will be registered in the log and if they are not sorted out immediately, them will be transferred to the Grievances Redressing Coordinator of PMC. Key duties of the Grievances Redressing Coordinator are the following:

- Ensuring support of the PABP on the problems arising during expropriation of property;
- Record of grievances in Reporting Forms on Satisfaction of Complaints and the decision them during certain time;

- Informing of the project management on serious cases during the appropriate time;
- The report to the parties, making grievances, about the course of their grievances consideration and solutions by the project management; and
- Submission of grievances for inconveniences caused by traffic, noise, invasion on the territory, and other problems.

2.22 The central point for grievances consideration will be the PMC. Social Environment Specialist hired for PMC will be a responsible person, who will act according to the first clause of the contact within the project structure. The specialist will act as Coordinator and the first authority for making decisions, working jointly with the Committee and Contractors to find a timely solution. The Coordinator will record grievances in the log, and record all received grievances and their status, and their possible prolongation. Grievances that cannot be resolved immediately are passed to the appropriate district or regional authority.

2.23 The affected people submit the grievances to the head of local administration who registers them and tries to solve them. If the grievance isn't solved in one week, it is transferred to the district/region.

2.24 The appointed person in the regional administration (Deputy Akhim of the region) / the regional management (Deputy Local Department of Committee for Roads MOTC RK) receives the grievance, registers it and tries to solve it. If there is no decision in two weeks, it is transferred to the region.

2.25 The appointed person (Deputy Director of Local Department of Committee for Roads MOTC RK) in the regional administration receives the complaint and tries to solve it. As a part of the grievance settlement process the Director of the department of Regional Committee for Roads should call the committee on disputes settlement which includes representatives of the Government, the Professional (licensed appraisers), the independent expert (academic / non-governmental organization) and also the representative of the claimant.

2.26 If there is no decision within two weeks, the grievance will be submitted to the Kazakhstan court and solved according to the Kazakhstan legislation, according to the arrangement concerning all questions of resettlement and certain agreements between the Government of Kazakhstan, and the World bank; in this case the state law will prevail.

2.27 All contact information and the exact description of mechanisms of grievances consideration will be published in print mass media, distributed in brochures and shown on the Committee website before the beginning of any physical works in the field of the Project. Registration logs, reports and results of the grievances solution will be exposed to external control and assessment.

2.28 During construction the people whose interests are involved, as well as the others, can make the grievance for the disturbance created by traffic, noise, invasion on the territory, and other problems. All grievances connected with the Project, will be considered as disputes (connected with the resettlement) with application of those decision mechanisms which are usually established by the state bodies and will be described in the information brochures under the Project and in posters which are hanged out in local offices:

2.29 The Project Procedure will differ from the Kazakhstan standard practice by only that way which each of the authorized persons of the district and the region or public authorities / local government (if it is applicable) will be obliged to register grievances and to give the status, and to report to the Project Management (To committee and PMC, with copies to the World bank) every month. Reports and disputes settlement process will be observed/be checked by the group of external control and assessment, as well as by the Project Management.

2.30 Persons who are dissatisfied by the attention given to their grievances, can apply to the project management. The monitoring and assessment expert of PMC Group will receive such grievances and will register them. The expert will look for solutions of these grievances, and will inform the claimant of the status of his grievance. Officials at any level, who receive urgent grievances, can redirect, when it is necessary for their project management.

2.31 Monitoring and Evaluation.

Monitoring will be conducted by random sampling, which can not be included in the general information section of the social economic characteristics identified as a result of the social economic research, as they will be placed in the quarterly reports consultant construction supervision and external monitoring.

2.32 The committee appointed the Social Security Expert for internal control of RP (resettlement plan) implementation which will work in close cooperation with the corresponding PMC Expert and develop detailed plans, and indicators to supervise the subsequent stages of RP updating. Supervising experts will submit quarterly information on resettlement progress which will be included in the Project report. They will prepare summary reports for six months inspections by the external supervising legal entity. Expenses for this internal control should be included in the project budget. The general system of supervising indicators is explained in the Resettlement plan for South Kazakhstan region.

2.33 The Project management will conclude a contract with External monitoring Agency for carrying out a semi-annual independent assessment of the process, and the resettlement results which will be used for preparation and submission of the annual report on monitoring and assessment to the World Bank will be discussed with the Project management consultant. The external organization responsible for monitoring, will supervise if conditions of the Resettlement Plan are observed during implementation or if the sources of the income of physical persons whose interests were involved were restored and if there was any unplanned and unforeseen situation on resettlement.

2.34 The following table shows in detail the sphere of internal and external monitoring.

Sphere of works «Internal monitoring»	Sphere of works «External monitoring»
Land expropriation	Revision of the predesign specification on RAP

Payment of compensation	Determination and selection of the corresponding set of indicators for collection and analysis of information on resettlement impact.
Information distribution	Application of different official and informal researches on the influence analysis.
Consultations with PABP and other involved persons	Assessment of effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainable development of the resettlement.
Grievance redressing mechanism	Determination of PABP satisfaction by the assessment of property and property rights, timely payment, funds available and payment method.
Rehabilitation of means of subsistence and profit	
Possibility for the vulnerable RAP, including women to improve their means of subsistence	

2.35 These indicators have been established to provide achievement of the RP purposes as it is specified in the Resettlement Program and which will be followed during internal monitoring.

2.36 Monitoring at a sectional level will be carried out by the PMC Social Security Expert jointly with CR and Akimat. Monitoring, mainly, will be based on the following methods of information collection: a) review of documents b) an informal sample of the PABP review c) interview with key informants d) comprehensive study of the case etc.) Meetings with local people.

2.37 PMC will send monthly reports of the work progress to Committee for Roads.

2.38 External monitoring will be carried out from the beginning of the resettlement program on a six-month basis within the entire period of the project. Finally, one more assessment after the resettlement will be carried out. Reports on external monitoring will be at the same time directed to CR and the World Bank.

2.39 The budget for implementation of external monitoring will be included in the RP budget for South Kazakhstan region.

3. Land expropriation and Resettlement impact at the Bypass

3.1 The Resettlement Policy Framework, signed between the KR Government and MFI, determines the competency of compensations and assistance for rehabilitation and gives the detailed information concerning the rights connected with each type of impacts as it was specified in the assessment procedure, redressing of grievances, consultations, collection of information and control/assessment. This document combines legal frames and land acquisition practice existing in Kazakhstan and, first of all, in the international practice, carried-out by policy of the International Financial Institutions (IFI) including WB.

3.2. The below-given table provides losses, assessments and compensation measures which will be implemented.

Table of rights and compensations

Property	Description	Affected persons	The right for compensation
Permanent loss			
Land for Agricultural purposes	All the lost plots, regardless of the seriousness of the impact	Owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As compensation available land plots, cost and productivity are equal to the cost of lost productivity and sections; and Monetary compensation for lost land at market value without paying taxes, payment for transaction, registration fees and costs for the renewal of documents, and all the losses in full, caused to the land owner in connection with the involuntary land acquisition, including the losses it incurs in connection with the early termination of obligations to third parties; and Reimbursement of costs associated with the development of the land, its operation, protective measures, increased soil fertility, with their inflation; If after involuntary acquisition of part of land plot for state needs owner can not continue using rest of the land on its purpose, the entire plot will be acquired or equal plot is provided.
		Tenants (short term rental)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at market value of gross yield (average over three years); renewed lease on an alternative site without payment of registration fees and costs for the paperwork to the ground.
		tenants (long term lease)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monetary compensation, the market value of gross harvest for one year (the average for the three years); renewed lease on an alternative site on the same terms or the payment for the acquired the lease in the amount of the payment to the state. In cases where the right to land, forcibly expropriated for public use, had to be purchased from the state, but the ransom was not made, the cost of land use rights (lease) on such land at the replacement cost is not included, in agreement with the tenant he may be granted in return other equivalent land; In case of alienation or temporary occupation of land, resulting in partially or completely disrupted

Plan of Measures regarding Resettlement , Shymkent– Zhambyl region border, 2013

Property	Description	Affected persons	The right for compensation
			irrigation, drainage, erosion control (systems), damages may be based on the cost of the work on the construction of new or renovation of existing facilities and structures (systems), including the cost of design and survey work.
		sharecroppers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at market value of the share of the lost crops or land use rights. Expenses incurred on its allocated share participant area, determined in the manner provided by the constituent documents of partnerships, production cooperatives or by agreement of the parties. Mobility allowance
		farm workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monetary compensation equal to earnings in cash and kind to the end of the agricultural year.
		Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monetary compensation equal to the market value of the lost crop.
	Serious consequences - loss of more than 10% of income	Owners, tenants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monetary compensation equal to the market value of the crop in two years.
		sharecroppers (subtenants)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equal to double the market price of the share of the lost crop.
Commercial land		Owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land compensation in the form of ownership equivalent plot and Monetary compensation for expropriate land at market value without paying taxes, registration fees and expenses for making it, including all the losses it incurs in connection with the early termination of obligations to third parties.
		Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Free lease of the site on public lands. Alternatively, an allowance for self-relocation. Mobility allowance Compensation for lost property.
Buildings and structures		Owners of permanent structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reimbursement of the full market value or at the request of the owner of the building in exchange for the provision, if the value provided to the building is lower than the alienated, the owner paid the difference in cost, or Cash compensation for work in progress (or unauthorized) construction costs for replacing the lost buildings and other tangible assets at a price cost of building materials, construction and labor, excluding the cost of recycled materials, amortization and

Plan of Measures regarding Resettlement , Shymkent– Zhambyl region border, 2013

Property	Description	Affected persons	The right for compensation
			<p>charges for the transfer of property. The cost of lost connections to the water supply and other public services is included in the payment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All the losses it incurs in connection with the early termination of obligations to third parties.
		Owners of temporary structures (kiosks, stalls)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approved place to transfer. • Alternatively, an allowance for self-relocation.
Crops	Lost crops	All affected persons, including squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop compensation in cash at market prices, the gross yield for one year - is paid to the owners and tenants on the basis of their agreement on the sharing.
Trees	Lost trees	All persons whose interests are affected including squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation, reflecting, the economic value of trees belts according to category and age, defined as the market value of the number of years needed to grow a similar tree, plus the purchase price of plants and materials. In this case, the land belts may not be withdrawn from land owners and land users, if they will not be needed in the reconstruction of the existing road. • Shelterbelt be restored at the end of construction of the road.
Business and job	Temporary or permanent loss of business / work	All persons whose interests are affected including squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Owner: the allowance is paid for lost wages for the period of forced suspension of the period up to 3 months. Owner: the permanent loss, cash compensation equal to one year income, if temporary, cash compensation for loss of income during the period. The compensation is calculated based on the tax return or the official minimum wage. • Owner: the allowance is paid for lost wages for the period of forced suspension of the period up to 3 months.
lease of a building		tenants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rent for three months at the prevailing market price and help to find alternative premises.
ownership of the community			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restoration or replacement of damaged facilities and bring them to the state they were in before the project.
Socially vulnerable groups		Person whose interests are affected and in need of special support in order to benefit from the project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special programs providing additional compensation, benefits of adaptation or other initiatives, based on the results of the social assessment and a census of persons whose interests are affected. • Conditions corrected in accordance with the cost of living.
Loss of time			
Lands to use for construction works	Agreement negotiated between the owner and the contractor	Owners (private or public)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractor shall pay cash compensation at local commercial rental rates for the period of use. • Land is to be restored to its original state at the end of the rental period.

Property	Description	Affected persons	The right for compensation
Land for quarries	Agreement negotiated between the owner and the contractor	Owners (private or public)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractor shall pay cash compensation for rent and supplies at market prices. Land to be restored to its original state at the end of the rental period.

Unanticipated adverse effects

- Rayon akimats and regional state institution "South - Kazakhstan Oblast Department of the Committee for Roads MTC RK" will deal with any unforeseen impact of the project during and after the period of the project implementation in terms of implementation of the principles of social protection of persons whose interests will be affected.

3.3 Expiration date

Expiration date of legal documents is May 31, 2011, the last day of land acquisition and resettlement Research. To people who illegally intruded on the territory after an expiry date, compensation won't be paid and any support on resettlement won't be provided. People were informed about expiration date. Information about expiration date will be reflected in the booklets, which will be produced right after PMR publication.

3.4 Estimation procedure

3.5. South-Kazakhstan Department of CR MoTC RK appointed one independent assessment company for estimation of 100 % impact on property and to count up compensation sum in January-April, 2012. The independent company was responsible for 100 % assessment of the mentioned property (land/construction / real estate etc.) of the relevant lots assigned to them. The final list of people who are under influence, was provided by independent appraisers of CR South Kazakhstan region. Appraisers, according to the documents provided by the corresponding owners, executed an assessment of the property which has got under influence. The following documents were checked during the assessment:

- ID card
- State act for land with land measurements
- technical certificate

3.6 Three methods of an assessment which are widespread in Kazakhstan were applied. They are the following:

3.7 Cost method

3.8 Cost method represents the sums spent by the owner. It is based on the premise that the cost of land acquisition and its improvements will not exceed the price at a particular market for the already improved land similar in purpose and quality of land improvements. For example, using this method a manufacturing material, quality, the material price of real estate, year of construction, an object condition etc. are calculated. It is generally used for living accommodation.

3.9 Comparative method

The comparative method represents comparison of similar real estate objects and the land lots at this territory. The appraiser takes announcements regarding sale of similar real estate and land at these area in local newspaper or on TV i.e. for cost determination of estimated object by comparison of the prices of recent sales of similar objects at effectively functioning free market, where independent buyers and independent sellers buy and sell comparable property, making independent decisions. This method is based on the substitution principle: reasonable buyer won't pay for the estimated object greater sum if he can buy at the market the object of the same quality and usefulness. It is generally used for living accommodation.

3.10 Income method

Income method is used only for commercial and agricultural purposes (gas stations, cafes, shops, stores, vacant commercial land, land for farm and other) for determination the cost of estimated object, capable to bring the income in the future during the certain period of its use. Cost represents the sum of expected future income provided to a present moment and revenues from resale of assessment object. This method is based on waiting principle that is a reasonable buyer (investor) buys land waiting future income or benefits. The use of income methods requires careful analysis of economic conditions and trends influencing at level of profitability of real estate around assessment object, and also use of such procedures as discounting and capitalization. Appraiser, according to documents (tax returns, employment contracts, income reports, etc.), determines the estimated value.

3.11 In the Republic of Kazakhstan, according to Clause 4, Item 6 of the RK Law “ On valuation activities” assessment should be carried out in accordance with the legislative acts of Kazakhstan regarding repayment and seizure of property at the owner for the state needs. Moreover, there is «A methodology of property assessment during seizure for the state needs», approved by the Decree No. 329 of Justice Department of RK dated December 7, 2007.

3.12 However at an assessment appraisers applied those methods of an assessment which were more acceptable for the land owner or real estate.

3.13 The appraiser draws up the assessment statement on the basis of legal documents, visual inspection of the evaluation object etc. After drawing up the assessment, appraiser gives out an assessment copy to the land owner or real estate. If the owner of the land or real estate agrees with the sum of compensation, the contract between akimat of the respective region of SKO and the owner is signed for compensation payment and if the owner disagrees, so he doesn't sign contract and has right to sue.

3.14 Population, who are affected

3.15 The total number of land under the influence on this section of the road is 545. Affected land will be 599.149.

3.16 The number and identity of all concerned citizens, also the complete list of the assets being lost as a result of the project, have been established during census.

3.17 According to the current legislation of RK the land surveying project was carried out. Then there is resolution of the relevant akimat of SK region with the approved list of land users and the owners of real estate, who are under seizure with description of borders of the land and real estate i.e. all owners of the land and real estate are considered and there is no one person under influence_.

3.18 In these regions of SKO there is no alternative land which would suit the owner of the land or real estate, and the owner in this area obtains compensation for the withdrawn land or real estate. However, many land users refused from compensation due to small sums of compensation, in particular 136 land users.

3.19 At this part of the road there is no socially vulnerable population at the present time.

Table 3: Number of households and persons which are under the influence

District / city	households under the influence	All persons who are under the influence
Sayram district	192	1 152
Tulkubas district	234	1 404
total	494	2 556

*on the average 6 people in family

Table 4: household types which are under the influence

District / city	Number of households	household type	
		legal right	Declare possession without the legal right
Sayram district	240	240	-
Tulkubas district	254	254	
total	494	494	-

3.20 The influence of land acquisition and resettlement at work on this site of the road.

3.21 According to the Detailed Plan the general need of the Project for land at this section of road is 599,149 hectares. Private land which will be acquired, include inhabited, agricultural and commercial land. They are included in the budget PMR. The following table in Annex represents summary data regarding additional support of Considerably Affected Persons.

3.22 Responsibility for relocation of houses which have completely got under influence and shops / commercial objects refers to the Project according to PMR conditions. All objects (households and the commercial enterprises) which are necessary to dislocate due to the needs of the project will receive a lump sum, sufficient to cover transport and food expenses for 1 month due to relocation.

For households which are necessary to dislocate a fixed allowance of 35,000 tenge is provided, which will be sufficient to cover the expenses during the moving. For shops and businesses which will be necessary to dislocate the allowance of 2,500 tenge per square meter will be paid, it will be enough for a covering of expenses for moving and the minor expenses connected with moving. To all inhabited constructions which should be dislocate, “The temporary allowance” in amount of 35 000 tenge will be paid.

3.23 In the Republic of Kazakhstan there is a special program of payment of compensation lump sum to socially vulnerable population. This special program is carried out according to the conditions specified in the law “On state social assistance” № 246-II dated July 17, 2001. All vulnerable persons with all specifications are registered in local akimat. According to law conditions vulnerable persons receive the fixed rates of one-time social assistance monthly. Vulnerable people are classified into different groups depending on the degree of vulnerability.

3.24 The law also provides other benefits to these people, for example, they are released from taxes payment (ground taxes, transport tax etc.),

3.25 On this site there are no persons, whose income is under minimum wage, which is 13 156 tenge as of January 1, 2011. In case if during preparation of PMR there will be socially vulnerable persons, the support under the law «State address help» will be provided, those people who are physically able to work, will be considered for employment in this region first of all. However, according to a document of world bank policy regarding resettlement, each social vulnerably person will receive compensation lump sum (minimum wage X12 months- 13 156 X 12= 157872 tenge). Amount paid to each household, will not be disclosed.

4. Political, legal and administrative program

4.1. Though in Kazakhstan the most part of land belongs to the State, it can be in private possession, it can be transferred, sold or leased to individuals. If the land is in private possession, the state can request it back only for special use, including road construction, and only after compensation to the owner for real estate and other losses.

4.2. The Kazakhstan laws and conditions concerning the land and its possession, are taken from the Constitution, which states that the land (surface or bottom) is the property of the state, but also it may be in private ownership (Item 6.3.). Item 6.3 also states that no one can be dispossessed, if it isn't stipulated by the judgment. Forcible seizure of property for public use in exceptional cases, stipulated by the law, can be carried out under the condition of the corresponding compensation.

4.3. Land Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan (RK Code No. 442 II dated June 20, 2003) covering the seizure of land for public use, provided that the land may be reserved for public use through the purchase or provision of equivalent land with the consent of the owner or the land user (Item 84.1). Road construction - one of several bases to buy the private land or to conclude long-term lease agreements (Item 84.2.4). If the land is leased, land users receive compensation for all losses and the alternative site can be provided to them (Item 84.4). However, the availability of suitable land for the exchange will be different depending on the location.

4.4. Land owners and users should be notified about the decision of purchase for 1 year in advance if the owner/user disagrees to transfer the land earlier (Item 85.2). If the part of site is purchased, and the rest can't be used as before, whole site should be bought out (Item 86 clause 2).

4.5. The price of the site repurchased for public use is determined by agreement with the owner or land user (Item 87.1). The price for payment includes market cost of a site or the rights to it and the real estate located on it, as well as all losses of the owner/land user due to their losses, including losses due to premature termination of obligations by third parties (Item 87.2) . If the owner or the land user agrees, other equivalent site can be presented instead of money compensation (Item 87.3).

4.6. If the owner disagrees with the decision to buy (quit to itself), with the proposed price or other conditions of purchase the power, made such decision, can confiscate it through the court Item 88 clause 1) after year will pass from the date of notification of seizure (Item 88 clause 2). In disputable cases the land can't be withdrawn, while the court won't resolve and determine compensation levels and losses (Item 166.7). Compensation should be paid to the owner or the user before reservation will be registered by the District Committee for Land Management and in the Registration Service Committee that is required before the beginning of works on this land.

4.7. The law on Housing Relations also is applied in that case if it concerns housing. If the house is demolished for public use, the owner can choose to get the new housing or compensation at market cost of the house. The owner who prefers replacement, can choose the house from the list of available houses. If cost of the chosen house is higher, than market cost of that building which will be demolished, the exchange is considered finished, if cost of the chosen building is lower, than market cost of that building which will be demolished, the owner receives the difference in cash. Disagreements concerning an assessment are resolved in court.

4.8. Although the legal framework in order to reserve the land and provide compensation to owners are quite defined, procedures are not yet fully defined. Once this process was regulated by the

Governmental Decision under the number 403 on Approval of Conditions for Procedures concerning seizure and Repayment of the Ground areas for the public use (April, 8 1996). However, this decision expired in February, 2005 and wasn't replaced. Calculation of «market cost» is treated differently due to absence of standard procedures, and officials as it is considered, establish the prices below the actually acting. Project groups often rely on professional appraisers concerning preparation of estimates for land confiscation, but there are some questions, which they are estimated according to information on the site. Consequently, the problems are not the same.

4.9 The practice withdrawal of land

4.10 The feasibility study for investment includes proposed alignment assessment and amount of land , which will be acquired over a long period, the amount of land ,required for the temporal organization of construction sites and borrow pits, and number of building, that will be demolition, and evaluation cost of acquisition, rental and reconstruction of affected lands. The document is sent to the regional or district center for review and comment. Then, this document is transferred to Astana. Meanwhile, the district administration decree issued , identifying region, areas affected by the changes and determining land, to be backed up (confiscation). It should be added that the regional Committee of roads requested of Local administration the Committee on Land Resources freeze contract of land over the region, identified for the purchase of land for the bypasses, for example, to prevent speculation. At the same time, owners will being informed, that their land can be acquired. This notification is made along the corridor at the end of 2007, more than year before the final design was completed, so prepare for quick action after the adoption of the final project.

4.11 The final draft is prepared consistent manner, including intensive field work and ongoing (continued) consultation with local government employee, especially at the district level. Engineering process generally starts with a meeting of the all public officials concerned regions: Agriculture, Land Resources, registration, utilities, public works, and others - to inform them of the preliminary alignment and the information required to be included in the final design. The final draft contains detailed maps of individual possessions, which will be affected, complete date about ownership from the inventory and the estimated compensation for the acquisition and loss. Design companies conclude contracts for specialized services for the preparation of the final draft, including, for the first time in 2008, ownership of the services of experts who have a license.

4.12 Once the alignment is compatible with local public organ, design staff gets cadastral maps, and lists of property and requests that the district akimat assembled owners who have fallen under the influence, to discuss purchase of land. The data is then transmitted to the experts, licensed, which is responsible for the definition of "market value" of the property which to be acquired, and contract with the owners. Although there is precedent in order to evaluate the property in the city, the assessment of property in the village is quite new, and in many regions of the transaction are not common. To determine the value of property in the village, the expert takes into account the quality of soil and its fertility, trees and other features of the production, in addition to the recent land transactions, if there

are suitable samples. The experts are expected to hold talks with the owners and sign agreements, if possible, which will be used to calculate project costs, but not required. As soon as the city administration approved the final alignment, then proceed to the acquisition or forfeiture. If owners and city administration should not agree among themselves about time period, city administration should go to court after the sending of the notice every other year. If the city administration or owner to go to court, the court makes decision, which includes the amount of compensation to be given to the owner. Judicial decisions should be objective and solved either by the state or in favor of the owner, depending on the case. Access to land is obtained only after the payment of compensation and the transfer of legal rights.

4.13 Formerly, District Akimat created Commission on Evaluation, which included officials and landowners without special expenses. The use of licensed experts, as expected to reduce number of grievances and more even process of acquisition, but the final results can be seen only after the beginning of the process of acquisition.

4.14 The final draft identifies possible locations for housing estates, storage rooms, utility rooms, pits and other sites for temporary use during construction. Contractors may use the information to estimate the costs and logistics, but not required to use the recommended sites. Civil works contracts require that contractors were responsible for negotiating on the temporary use of the land and the restoration of all the land required for the removal of housing estates, offices, quarries, materials storage areas, areas of material processing and transportation. Contractors choose land that they need, and they will be responsible for the negotiation of agreements with landowners to use the land and mined materials. If the contractor is unable to reach an agreement with the landowner, then he should choose an alternative site and negotiate a new agreement. No land can not be occupied by force for temporary construction purposes. Contractors are likely to prefer to rent public land, not private, but the choice is theirs. In any case, all this should be issued as a written agreement between the contractor and the owner, and the land should be restored to their original state after the work is completed.

4.15 The principle of forced withdrawal of land / resettlement

4.16 The Government has agreed to apply the following principles in the acquisition of private land and relocation of households to invest along the Corridor, which reflect the principles included in PPZP, joint with the resettlement policy of the World Bank and other IFIs. Principles apply in the case of temporary or permanent impact on households as a result of loss of land, buildings and other fixed assets, changes in land use or business, restrictions on the use of land, housing or business. Principles apply to all "persons who had fallen under the influence," including those who do not have official licenses or legal rights, as well as those who are experiencing the impact of the acquisition of land or relocation for public use.

- Avoid or minimizes purchase of land and resettlement.

- Person who have fallen under the influence, are entitled to compensation for the full value in return for their lost assets, incomes and businesses, including temporary losses or exposure, without depreciation for wear or assignment to other uses.
- Compensation (and other forms of assistance, as warranted) to allow persons who have fallen under the influence, improve, or at least restore their pre-project income and living standards.
- You must advise the person who have fallen under the influence of the planned relocation
- Exchange of land on the earth is the preferred compensation for loss of agricultural land, if any, and if the person who came under the influence, do not choose cash compensation
- Expense of the transfer of ownership - purchase or exchange - bears the investor, including taxes, fees, documentation and access to court
- Compensation will be paid equally to both women and men
- Lack of formal legal rights or agreement to use does not deprive people of the right or other assistance required to implement the policy objectives
- Once under the influence of people receive cash assistance for resettlement and relocation
- Special attention should be paid to households headed by women and other vulnerable people, and providing them with appropriate assistance to ensure that their standard of living is maintained or improved
- Purchase of land and resettlement are executed as part of the Project and are fully funded
- Compensation will be paid in full before the land would be used for civil works or destruction.

4.17 Principles of resettlement planning and its implementation

4.18 Most of permanent Project impact will be grouped around bypasses and large intersections, where most of land acquisition will be executed. Demolition of buildings is expected to occur commonly around bypasses, especially at the beginning and at the end of the bypass, or where existing simple crossroads replaced by “clover leaf” junction. Other demolitions might be required where alignments have been revised (for example curve radius) due to reduce transport risk and provide better visibility. Moreover, demolition of some fences and other structures will be required to improve current land acquisition.

4.19 As soon as final projects will be finished and accepted by authority of districts and regions, then they will be passed to the Committee for roads for final review and approval.

4.20 Present Plan of measures regarding resettlement was executed properly and is based on the following:

- Lists of land use, land users and their property which are owned or rented, businesses, buildings, or for agricultural activities
- On-site consultations for bringing people who have fallen under influence, to the draft Plan
- Plan publication for comments

- Presentation of final Plan and cost estimate to the World Bank for assistance before receiving authorization for funding.

4.21 These steps also foresee bases for future monitoring of impact of the project on people and effectiveness of implementation of PMR, and for determination what additional measures should be developed to reduce this impact. Social-economic evaluation, in addition to the current information, will be performed at the initial stage of Project execution due to base giving for monitoring and evaluation.

4.22 Supplementary measures

4.23 Land and Housing Codes of Kazakhstan for land and property acquisition for public use, mainly in agreement with clause 4.12 of OP of World Bank regarding many issues. However, due to absence of standard instructions and procedures, in practice this performance might be changed. Described below steps guarantee follow-up execution and agreement with policy of Bank and international practice during its execution. Under the terms of RP, all legal entities to be moved on the Project will receive a temporary benefit, which would be enough for transport costs covering and living expenses due to resettlement. Households, which it is necessary to move, before moving will be paid a fixed amount of 35 000 tenge, shops and companies, which it is necessary to move, will be paid a fixed amount at the rate of 2,500 tenge per square meter. This amount is determined according to the letter from the Head of the World Bank Sebnem Akkaya from February 2010. Was adopted by analogy with the South Kazakhstan region.

4.24 Illegal possession and unofficial land usage: Land Code of Republic of Kazakhstan does not give any rights to unlawful owners for compensation for loss of access to the land, which they use unofficially, but this does not mean that they can not receive this compensation. There is very little intrusion at current Transit Corridor, with some possible exception of few kiosks, restaurants, service stations which were illegally constructed within the right of way and especially around the junction and some of farmyard walls in the right of way. Detailed projects have identified buildings that should be demolished and relocated. All owners were informed regarding this possibility at the end of 2007 and were given the opportunity discuss the procedures and law institutions of local government. It was recorded by the district akimats of South Kazakhstan region.

4.25 In accordance with Kazakhstani laws and regulations Committee for roads may expect that owners of temporary buildings will move their property beyond the right of way by his own expense. If the violation is the cultivation of grains at unofficial occupied land, then users are allowed to harvest crops and to rent alternative land. According to the legislation of CR of Kazakhstan, the owners of temporary structures have to move them outside the right of way at his own expense. However, according to the World Bank's resettlement policy the Customer will help holders of temporary structures to move buildings, particularly in the provision of a motor vehicle and transport, their buildings to the destination just before the beginning of construction, which instruct the Contractor.

4.26 However, in the context of this Project and regarding the issue of *land use without legal rights* Borrower clearly requires compliance with guarantee policies of World Bank during the Project execution, including the procedures of the World Bank regarding extend compensation to land users without legal rights on a par with those who have these legal rights. Moreover, during the meeting with a specialist from the World Bank in March 2009 the Committee for Roads one more time confirmed financial compensation methodology to unofficial land users has been developed and will be used during the Project performance: The Committee for roads will give assistance to land users, who are invaded the right of way as well as to land users without legal rights at bypasses regarding acquisition of legal rights before beginning of the physical implementation of the Project. This will allow them to be compensated according to the standard of Kazakhstan's laws.

4.27 Currently, the majority of the expected losses of land users who have fallen under the influence, as well as the owners/users without formal legal rights, is estimated and included in the general budget of resettlement. In many cases (including users with formal legal rights), agreements were reached with the authorities on the compensation arrangements, although the Committee for Roads will take actions to ensure that these measures are the same for all over the Corridor. It is important to note that the property of land users with no legal rights have been evaluated on the same criteria that land users with a legal right. In such a way, as soon as their land use will be legalized, and they will get the legal right to them, the estimates for the compensation and the procedures described in this

RP will come into force in equal measure. In this part of the road is not represented. Since the Government of Kazakhstan, given the past experience of other resettlement plan have been provided to the World Bank, have all owners and land users granted the legal right and all the title documents. If during the construction will reveal informal users, the Committee for Roads will provide them with all the help that the property without legal land rights have been evaluated by the criteria that land with a legal right.

4.28 Exchanges of Land against the Cash Compensation: Land Code offers to the owners the choice to exchange land or buildings instead of compensation. In some areas, may not be immediately visible alternative land. However, all people who had fallen under the influence will be informed regarding the choice, and all local authorities need to assess the suitability and location of the land for a replacement. There is a land available for exchange, officials who are involved with the process of land acquisition will receive instructions to offer to people who are under the influence the choice to exchange land and buildings at the equivalent instead of cash if they want to. However, the alternative land is available only with the consent of the landholder is also recorded the data of Department of Agriculture and the Department of Statistics on the number of crops and brought the character of the soil. The suitability of the site is defined in each case, which is not currently impossible to determine. This will be the during the implementation of the resettlement plan that is approved by the World Bank after the resettlement plan. Also due to the high population density in the South Kazakhstan region and the lack of available land in the area is not possible to allocate land for the exchange.

4.29 Fully responsible for resettlement of people who are under the influence of houses and shops / commercial buildings is on the Project under the terms of PMR. All objects (households and businesses) who need to be moved because due to needs of the Project will receive a lump sum "sufficient to cover transport expenses and food for one month due to relocation. For households who have to be moved, fixed allowance of 35,000 tenge is foreseen, which will be sufficient to cover the costs during replacement. For shops and businesses, that have to be moved, will be paid at the rate of allowance 2,500 tenge per square meter, it will be enough to cover the costs of relocation and minor costs associated with replacement. Allowance for replacement, which was received by commercial organizations in accordance with general area that falls under the influence, which is subject of displacement X2500 tenge. This amount is determined according to the letter from the Head of the World Bank Sebnem Akkaya from February 2010. Was adopted by analogy with the South Kazakhstan region.

5. Schedule and Budget

Proposed time schedule

Task	Responsibility	Due date	Status
Staff recruitment for resettlement and initial training	Committee for Roads, PMC	February 2013	At the stage
Census operation and EIS, data output and analysis	Committee for Roads	2012	Completed
PMP preparation and submission to the World Bank for approval	Committee for Roads, PMC	November, 2012	PMP submitted for approval to the WB
Purchase of land process	Committee for Roads, Land Committee	February-May, 2013	
Compensation payment in priority areas (PPZP)	Committee for Roads	February-May, 2013	
Compensation payment	Committee for Roads	February-May, 2013	
Clearance strake of allotment	Committee for Roads	February-May, 2013	
Notification for commencement of works	Committee for Roads, PMC	February– March, 2014	
Information System Management	Committee for Roads, PMC SNC Consultants for construction supervision	Before the project finish.	
Redress of grievance	Committee for Roads, PMC and External Monitoring Agency	As soon as cash is accumulated	
Internal Control	Committee for Roads,	May–August,	

	PMC	2013	
Outside Control	Committee for Roads, PMC	August-October, 2013	

5.1 Cost estimate

5.2.The budget includes the computed value for land compensation, moving, income restoration, assistance in obtaining rights of RAP administrative costs (2.5 percent of the total budget), unexpected expenses (10 percent of the total budget).

5.3. Total Budget

5.4. General costs of the resettlement plan for Sairam and Tyulkubas regions of the South Kazakhstan are amount 755 641 228 tenge. In dollar terms this amount is 5 037 608 US dollars. Dollar calculation is based on 150.0 tenge for a dollar. The budget includes all expenses related to purchase of land, moving, rehabilitation, recovery income, administrative expenses, outside control, and contingency costs. The budget for external monitoring included in budget PMP SKO.

Details of expenditure from the budget are given in the following Table:

Table 8: Computed Value for Purchase of Land and Resettlement

Clause№	Position	Amount	Total amount	Total US dollars.
Compensation for Land and buildings	Agricultural land, including compensation for loss in income agricultural	383	39 536 850	263 579
	Any other (including commercial and residential)	43	632 144 242	4 214 295
	Total	426	671 681 092	4 477 874
Administration costs 2,5%			16 792 027	111 947
Unanticipated needs 10%			67 168 109	447 787
Total			755 641 228	5 037 608

Table 9: Computed value for the withdrawal of land and Resettlement (region/ city) [why are the figures in yellow? Does that mean they will be changed later?]

A. Lands

Region /City	Compensation for land and buildings								
	Farming Land			Other land and buildings					
	Number of project affected households	Total tenge	Total US dollars.	Amount	Total tenge	Total US dollars.			
Sairam region	170	35 722 842	238 152	22	400 504 850	2 670 032			
Tyulkubas region	213	3 814 008	25 427	21	231 639 392	1 544 263			
total	383	39 536 850	263 579	43	632 144 242	4 214 295			

Appendix A: The issues raised up during the consultation meetings

Attachment: The issues raised up during the consultation meetings

Consultation location		Those present persons concerned	Bring up a issue	Take up action
Date	Venue			
February 18, 2011	Tyulkubas Sairam region akimats	70 Project Affected People and local official	Project Affected People	Explained to them the available means, if they are dissatisfied with the compensation paid Explained the evaluation procedure and payment procedure of compensation, presence of stock driving road, driveway agricultural equipment channels during floods.
February 18, 2011	Sairam region	100 Project Affected People and local official	Project Affected People	Explained to them the available means, if they are dissatisfied with the compensation paid Explained the evaluation procedure and payment procedure of compensation, presence of stock driving road, driveway agricultural equipment channels during floods.
July 30, 2012	Akimats of Tyulkubas and Sairam regions SKR	250 PAP, who are not satisfied with the compensation, local official	Project Affected People	Those present explained available means, if they are dissatisfied with the compensation paid, including those which may take action. Explained the evaluation procedure and payment procedure of compensation, presence of stock driving road, driveway agricultural equipment, redress of grievance mechanism, making of a complaint.

All these meetings were held in local administrations Tyulkubas and Sairam district of South Kazakhstan and were recorded. Log data stored in the Committee for Roads of the Department of the Ministry of Transport and Communications of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the South Kazakhstan Oblast. The above questions asked the owners of land and real estate. All primarily interested in the amount of compensation. Information about the age of participants in the consultations do not. In addition, was clarified complaints mechanism and procedure for filing. However, the above consultations were conducted in two languages: Kazakh and Russian, according to the current legislation of RK.

Annex B:

**The list of PAPs, impacted by land
acquisition section Sairam and Tyulkubas
regions the South Kazakhstan region**

Table 1: Residential and Commercial Property Falling Under the Project Impact					
No.	Name	Location	Owner	Family Members	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	LLP "ORAZALIYEV AND COMPANY"	SKO, Sairam region	Private property	Land plot, fuel filling station, shop, toilet	
2	LLP "RiN Oil"	SKO, Sairam region	Private property	Fuel filling station, service center, car wash and shop	
3	Arnakulov Avazkhan Sultanovich	SKO, Sairam region	Private property	Land plot, dwelling house	
4	Yuldashev Zhanura Yuldashevich	SKO, Sairam region	Private property	Fuel filling station, service center, Café	
5	Zhylykbayev Farkhat Maulenovich	SKO, Sairam region	Private property	Fuel filling station, shed, shop	
6	Nishankulov Bakhram Kadirzhanovich	SKO, Sairam region	Private property	Land plot for service centre and trade centre land plot - 0.0799	
7	LLP "Shugyla project"	SKO, Sairam region	Private property	Land plot for construction of fuel filling station and café land plot - 0.05	
8	LLP "Gaspromneft-Kazakhstan"	SKO, Sairam region	Private property	Land plot for fuel filling station - 0.05 ha	
9	Salybekov Bolat	SKO, Sairam region	Private property	Land plot for construction of café - 0.2062 ha	
10	LLP "Munai BK"	SKO, Sairam region	Private property	Land plot for construction of fuel filling station - 0.1 ha	

Plan of Measures regarding Resettlement , Shymkent– Zhambyl region border, 2013

11	LLP "Firma RFK"	SKO, Sairam region	Private property	Land plot for construction of fuel filling station - 0.1 ha	
12	Myrzakhanov Asetilkhan	SKO, Sairam region	Private property	Land plot for construction of café - 0.05 ha	
13	Tadzhibayev Alpeis	SKO, Sairam region	Private property	Land plot for construction of café - 0.04 ha	
14	Usenov Salakhiddin	SKO, Sairam region	Private property	Land plot for construction of café - 0.02 ha	
15	Gavriellova Olga	SKO, Sairam region	Private property	Land plot for construction of dwelling house - 0.1 ha	
16	Akhimbekova Zhanlis	SKO, Sairam region	Private property	Land plot for construction of dwelling house - 0.1 ha	
17	Kerimbek Shatyrkhan	SKO, Sairam region	Private property	Land plot for construction of dwelling house - 0.05 ha	
18	Ismailova Chavagir	SKO, Sairam region	Private property	Land plot for construction of dwelling house - 0.1 ha	
19	Muramydov Rashid	SKO, Sairam region	Private property	Land plot for construction of dwelling house - 0.1 ha	
20	Musrepova Lyazat	SKO, Sairam region	Private property	Fuel filling station, café	
21	Sultankulov Surat	SKO, Sairam region	Private property	Land plot for construction of dwelling house - 0.1 ha	
22	Muramydov Rashid	SKO, Sairam region	Private property	Land plot for construction of dwelling house - 0.1 ha	

Total 22 property owners

Table 2: Agricultural Property and Other Land										
No.	Name, Position of the Farmer	Name of Land User	Right for Land-use	Total Area, ha	Territory Falling under the Impact, ha	Percentage of the Impact	Harvest	Market Price of Lost Harvest According to the Legislation of RK	Total	Remark
1	Ibragimova Shapogat	Ibragimova Shapogat	temporary compensated long-term use	34.88 ha	0.1286	less than 10%	haying	776	776	
2	Baitaev Abdicahhar Arganovich	Baitaev Abdicahhar Arganovich	compensated long-term use	99,8882ha	0.114	less than 10%	haying	689	689	
3	Mamadaliev Raushanbek Ymartavich	Mamadaliev Raushanbek Ymartavich	temporary compensated long-term use	0,0671ha	0.012	17.89%	haying	75	75	
4	Tashtenov Irisdaulat	Tashtenov Irisdaulat	temporary compensated long-term use	4,2134 ha	0.014	less than 10%	haying	5	5	
5	Aitkulov Sairambai	Aitkulov Sairambai	temporary compensated long-term use	10,48 ha	0.1005	less than 10%	haying	574	574	
6	Rahmantulov Mahamadzhan	Rahmantulov Mahamadzhan	temporary compensated	19.9 ha	0.01	less than		63	63	

Plan of Measures regarding Resettlement , Shymkent– Zhambyl region border, 2013

			long-term use			10%				
7	Essakov Argashbek Uldashbekovich	Essakov Argashbek Uldashbekovich	temporary compensated long-term use	0,634 ha	0.0529	less than 10%	haying	319	319	
8	Rahmankulov Zodibek	Rahmankulov Zodibek	Private property	9,47ha	0.001	less than 10%	haying	6	6	
9	LLP" Birlik"	LLP" Birlik"	temporary compensated long-term use	1, 54 ha	0.0677	less than 10%	haying	4	4	
10	Ybaeva Hakima	Ybaeva Hakima	temporary compensated long-term use	1,52 ha	0.0419	less than 10%	haying	253	253	
11	Usaev Ibragimzhan	Usaev Ibragimzhan	temporary compensated long-term use	0,78 ha	0.0765	less than 10%	haying	463	463	
12	Rozakulov Erisbek	Rozakulov Erisbek	temporary compensated long-term use	36,5 ha	0.0137	less than 10%	haying	83	83	

Plan of Measures regarding Resettlement , Shymkent– Zhambyl region border, 2013

13	Abdicarimov Abdicahal	Abdicarimov Abdicahal	temporary compensated long-term use	0,69 ha	0.1484	21.50%	hayng	897	897	
14	Gulimova Asisa	Gulimova Asisa	Private property	560 ha	0.0518	less than 10%	wheat	1,913	1,913	
15	Kerimbekov Kairat	Kerimbekov Kairat	temporary compensated long-term use	13,48 ha	0.0211	less than 10%	medic	857	857	
16	Ismattulaev Ychkun	Ismattulaev Ychkun	Private property	4 ha	1.0717	26.80%	medic	43,567	43,567	
17	Shainusov Sabirzhan	Shainusov Sabirzhan	temporary compensated long-term use	9,65 ha	0.0514	less than 10%	medic	2,124	2,124	
18	Dalabaev Abdimavlan	Dalabaev Abdimavlan	temporary compensated long-term use	11,37 ha	0.0216	less than 10%	medic	877	877	
19	Ashankulova Mhrinissa	Ashankulova Mhrinissa	temporary compensated long-term use	47,1 ha	0.0017	less than 10%	medic	69	69	

Plan of Measures regarding Resettlement , Shymkent– Zhambyl region border, 2013

20	Tashbulatov Koshkartai	Tashbulatov Koshkartai	temporary compensated long-term use	250 ha	0.0713	less than 10%	medic	2,898	2,898	
21	Atahotzhaev Islamhan	Atahotzhaev Islamhan	temporary compensated long-term use	200 ha	0.095	less than 10%	haying	574	574	
22	Altaev Abdisamat	Altaev Abdisamat	temporary compensated long-term use	2,86 ha	0.2083	less than 10%	haying	1,259	1,259	
23	Raimbekova Bibinisa	Raimbekova Bibinisa	temporary compensated long-term use	3,4 ha	0.0059	less than 10%	medic	35	35	
24	Argeshov Hikmattilla	Argeshov Hikmattilla	temporary compensated long-term use	10 ha	0.4668	less than 10%	haying	2,821	2,821	
25	Abdigapparov Hudaibergenov	Abdigapparov Hudaibergenov	temporary compensated long-term use	1,05 ha	0.0154	less than 10%	haying	93	93	
26	Almetov Toichibai	Almetov Toichibai	temporary compensated long-term use	6,26 ha	0.2666	less than 10%	haying	1,608	1,608	

Plan of Measures regarding Resettlement , Shymkent– Zhambyl region border, 2013

27	Pnazarova Raimkul	Pnazarova Raimkul	temporary compensated long-term use	14,1 ha	0.1027	less than 10%	haying	619	619	
28	Abduvaliev Baltabai	Abduvaliev Baltabai	temporary compensated long-term use	18,59 ha	0.027	less than 10%	haying	163	163	
29	Mirzataev Gulamzhan	Mirzataev Gulamzhan	Private property	10 ha	0.1883	less than 10%	haying	1,131	1,131	
30	Abdurahmanov Alimzhan	Abdurahmanov Alimzhan	temporary compensated long-term use	0,1653 ha	0.0281	17%	haying	171	171	
31	Ismaelov Zafarzhan	Ismaelov Zafarzhan	temporary compensated long-term use	1,8801 ha	0.1109	less than 10%	haying	669	669	
32	Hasantaev Zakirzhan	Hasantaev Zakirzhan	temporary compensated long-term use	479,7954 ha	0.0301	less than 10%	haying	183	183	
33	Esalieva Gulparida	Esalieva Gulparida	temporary compensated long-term use	228,5816 ha	0.3756	less than 10%	haying	2,269	2,269	

Plan of Measures regarding Resettlement , Shymkent– Zhambyl region border, 2013

34	Baisymakov Kabyl	Baisymakov Kabyl	temporary compensated long-term use	0,68 ha	0.2515	36.99%	wheat	10,224	10,224	
35	Sharipov Kadyrkul	Sharipov Kadyrkul	temporary compensated long-term use	0,27 ha	0.1312	48.60%	medic	5,334	5,334	
36	Nazarov Avazhan	Nazarov Avazhan	temporary compensated long-term use	0.6859	0.6859	100.00%	medic	27,883	27,883	
37	Shermetov Alisher	Shermetov Alisher	temporary compensated long-term use	1.0 ha	0.1638	16%	hayng	990	990	
38	Saitkulov Gairad	Saitkulov Gairad	temporary compensated long-term use	0,41 ha	0.0601	14.66%	hayng	363	363	
39	Shermetov Alisher	Shermetov Alisher	temporary compensated long-term use	1.0 ha	0.4851	49%	hayng	2,931	2,931	
40	Ismailov Nematzhzan	Ismailov Nematzhzan	temporary compensated long-term use	1.0 ha	0.1962	20%	medic	7,976	7,976	
41	LLP"Piramida-Osimdic Korgau"	LLP"Piramida-Osimdic Korgau"	temporary compensated long-term use	1.0 ha	0.1385	14%	wheat	837	837	

Plan of Measures regarding Resettlement , Shymkent– Zhambyl region border, 2013

42	Islambekov Nematulla	Islambekov Nematulla	temporary compensated long-term use	0,41 ha	0.3993	97.40%	haying	2,412	2,412
43	Mavlanova Shafahat	Mavlanova Shafahat	temporary compensated long-term use	1.0 ha	0.009	less than 10%	haying	55	55
44	Dadametova Mastura	Dadametova Mastura	temporary compensated long-term use	1.0 ha	0.0431	less than 10%	wheat	260	260
45	Muhametshin Zinur	Muhametshin Zinur	temporary compensated long-term use	0,41 ha	0.0306	less than 10%	wheat	185	185
46	Zarpillaev Habibulla	Zarpillaev Habibulla	temporary compensated long-term use	1.0 ha	0.1849	18%	wheat	1,117	1,117
47	Argeshov Samandar	Argeshov Samandar	temporary compensated long-term use	0,41 ha	0.2808	68.48%	wheat	1,696	1,696
48	Tashmetov Aliakbar	Tashmetov Aliakbar	temporary compensated long-term use	1.0 ha	0.0234	less than 10%	wheat	142	142
49	Nurbaev Kurbanali	Nurbaev Kurbanali	temporary compensated long-term use	0,41 ha	0.0257	less than 10%	wheat	155	155

Plan of Measures regarding Resettlement , Shymkent– Zhambyl region border, 2013

50	Kurbanov Uldashbek	Kurbanov Uldashbek	temporary compensated long-term use	1.0 ha	0.1144	11%	wheat	691	691
51	Abdurahmanov Iristai	Abdurahmanov Iristai	temporary compensated long-term use	0,41ha	0.0843	20.56%	wheat	504	504
52	Tursunov Uldashbek	Tursunov Uldashbek	temporary compensated long-term use	1.0 ha	0.2148	21%	wheat	1,286	1,286
53	Uldashev Rahmatulla	Uldashev Rahmatulla	temporary compensated long-term use	1.0 ha	0.3382	34%	wheat	2,044	2,044
54	Uldashev Rahmatulla	Uldashev Rahmatulla	temporary compensated long-term use	0,41 ha	0.2611	63.68%	wheat	1,579	1,579
55	Bekenov Almurat	Bekenov Almurat	temporary compensated long-term use	1.0 ha	0.1154	12%	wheat	698	698
56	Haitmetov Irismamamat	Haitmetov Irismamamat	temporary compensated long-term use	1.0 ha	0.2752	28%	wheat	1,663	1,663
57	Kochkarova Mamlakat	Kochkarova Mamlakat	temporary compensated long-term use	0,41 ha	0.0092	less than 10%	wheat	55	55

Plan of Measures regarding Resettlement , Shymkent– Zhambyl region border, 2013

58	Pardaeva Saberzhon	Pardaeva Saberzhon	temporary compensated long-term use	1.0 ha	0.0334	less than 10%	wheat	202	202
59	Nishanbaev Hairulla	Nishanbaev Hairulla	temporary compensated long-term use	1.0 ha	0.24	24%	wheat	1,455	1,455
60	Rustemov Nazuk	Rustemov Nazuk	temporary compensated long-term use	0,41 ha	0.1429	34.85%	wheat	889	889
61	Kadirculov Argashtai	Kadirculov Argashtai	temporary compensated long-term use	1.2267	1.2267	100.00%	wheat	7,329	7,329
62	Kasantaev Kushmet	Kasantaev Kushmet	Private property	0,41 ha	0.0908	22.14%	wheat	7 014 + 1 362	8,376
63	Alihanov Haidar	Alihanov Haidar	temporary compensated long-term use	1.0 ha	0.1054	11%	wheat	637	637
64	Saidullaeva Baltazgan	Saidullaeva Baltazgan	temporary compensated long-term use	1.0 ha	0.0494	less than 10%	wheat	299	299
65	Saparov Rhmankul	Saparov Rhmankul	temporary compensated long-term use	0,41 ha	0.0073	less than 10%	wheat	44	44

Plan of Measures regarding Resettlement , Shymkent– Zhambyl region border, 2013

66	Baitleuova Nazira Kuttybaikyzy	Baitleuova Nazira Kuttybaikyzy	temporary compensated long-term use	1.0 ha	0.6486	65%	medic	26,366	26,366
67	LLP" FIRMA RFK"	LLP" FIRMA RFK"	temporary compensated long-term use	0,41 ha	0.1128	27.51%	wheat	724	724
68	Abdrahmanov Muratzhan	Abdrahmanov Muratzhan	temporary compensated long-term use	1.0 ha	0.0189	less than 10%	wheat	114	114
69	Abdrahmanov Baktiyar	Abdrahmanov Baktiyar	temporary compensated long-term use	1.0 ha	0.1127	11.27%	wheat	681	681
70	Saparov Rahmankul	Saparov Rahmankul	Private property	0,41 ha	0.2062	50.29%	wheat	1,282	1,282
71	LLP"FIRMA RFK"	LLP"FIRMA RFK"	temporary compensated long-term use	1.0 ha	0.1195	11.95%	wheat	764	764
72	LLP" FIRMA RFK"	LLP" FIRMA RFK"	temporary compensated long-term use	0,41 ha	0.1706	41.61%	wheat	1,069	1,069
73	Abdazimova Halida	Abdazimova Halida	temporary compensated long-term use	1.0 ha	0.0223	less than 10%	wheat	135	135

Plan of Measures regarding Resettlement , Shymkent– Zhambyl region border, 2013

74	Lapaev Ismail	Lapaev Ismail	Private property	0,41 ha	0.0052	less than 10%	wheat	$4\,658 + 208 = 4\,866$	4,866
75	Smanov Mussa	Smanov Mussa	temporary compensated long-term use	1.0 ha	0.9006	90.06%	potato	94,763	94,763
76	Raimbekova Saule	Raimbekova Saule	Private property	5	0.34	6.80%	medic	$10\,549 + 13\,797 = 24,346$	24,346
77	Anarmetov Bahtiyar	Anarmetov Bahtiyar	Private property	5.18	0.81	15.60%	wheat	$20\,534 + 12\,150 = 32,684$	32,684
78	Zhannazova Rahim	Zhannazova Rahim	temporary compensated long-term use	1.0 ha	0.371	37.10%	wheat	1,915	1,915
79	Karabaev Abdumalik	Karabaev Abdumalik	Private property	0.43	0.0237	5.50%	wheat	$13\,465 + 141 = 13,606$	13,606
80	Nurattaeva Kamshat	Nurattaeva Kamshat	temporary compensated long-term use	5	0.53	10.60%	medic	2,313	2,313

Plan of Measures regarding Resettlement , Shymkent– Zhambyl region border, 2013

81	Nuralbekov Bahitzhan	Nuralbekov Bahitzhan	temporary compensated long-term use	8.81	0.7348	less than 10%	medic	29,871	29,871
82	Halmetov Sadiriddin	Halmetov Sadiriddin	temporary compensated long-term use	0.0418	0.0418	100%	medic	1,699	1,699
83	Bekenov Shapolat	Bekenov Shapolat	temporary compensated long-term use	5.67	0.2402	less than 10%	wheat	1,452	1,452
84	Uldashbekova Zahida	Uldashbekova Zahida	temporary compensated long-term use	1.73	0.022	less than 10%	wheat	134	134
85	Mirzaeva Hakima	Mirzaeva Hakima	temporary compensated long-term use	3.31	0.1243	less than 10%	wheat	751	751
86	Omarov Ahmatbek	Omarov Ahmatbek	temporary compensated long-term use	1.3	0.1526	11.74%	wheat	920	920
87	Usantaev Rassulmat	Usantaev Rassulmat	temporary compensated long-term use	10.52	0.3519	less than 10%	wheat	2,127	2,127

Plan of Measures regarding Resettlement , Shymkent– Zhambyl region border, 2013

88	Rozakulov Azatbek	Rozakulov Azatbek	temporary compensated long-term use	2.16	0.0006	less than 10%	wheat	4	4
89	Islambaev Havazhan	Islambaev Havazhan	temporary compensated long-term use	0.86	0.0405	less than 10%	wheat	245	245
90	Kokusheva Aramzhan	Kokusheva Aramzhan	temporary compensated long-term use	1.44	0.0883	less than 10%	wheat	531	531
91	Akramov Rahmanberdi	Akramov Rahmanberdi	temporary compensated long-term use	3.31	0.1509	less than 10%	wheat	904	904
92	Narmetov Mirzamat	Narmetov Mirzamat	temporary compensated long-term use	15.26	0.2402	less than 10%	wheat	1,435	1,435
93	Dzhaliev Alisher	Dzhaliev Alisher	temporary compensated long-term use	18.15	1.0141	less than 10%	wheat	6,057	6,057
94	Ashurtmetov Shuhrat	Ashurtmetov Shuhrat	temporary compensated long-term use	1.87	0.016	less than 10%	wheat	95	95

Plan of Measures regarding Resettlement , Shymkent– Zhambyl region border, 2013

95	Narmetov Mirzamat	Narmetov Mirzamat	temporary compensated long-term use	5.76	0.2934	less than 10%	wheat	1,755	1,755
96	Bekeniv Sabirzhan	Bekeniv Sabirzhan	temporary compensated long-term use	2.45	0.1296	less than 10%	wheat	777	777
97	Abdiraimov Batirzhan	Abdiraimov Batirzhan	temporary compensated long-term use	0.24	0.0074	less than 10%	wheat	46	46
98	Abdiraimova Erestote	Abdiraimova Erestote	temporary compensated long-term use	0.73	0.0233	less than 10%	wheat	141	141
99	Bayaliev Almurat	Bayaliev Almurat	temporary compensated long-term use	0.6	0.0275	less than 10%	wheat	166	166
100	Muratov Sherale	Muratov Sherale	temporary compensated long-term use	11	0.2153	less than 10%	wheat	1,286	1,286
101	Duisenov Seidihan	Duisenov Seidihan	temporary compensated long-term use	4.4	1.0816	24.58%	wheat	6,567	6,567

Plan of Measures regarding Resettlement , Shymkent– Zhambyl region border, 2013

102	Aranazarov Adashbek	Aranazarov Adashbek	temporary compensated long-term use	0.56	0.0213	less than 10%	wheat	129	129
103	Usmanov Ekramzhan	Usmanov Ekramzhan	temporary compensated long-term use	0.54	0.0243	less than 10%	wheat	146	146
104	Karimbaeva Altunai	Karimbaeva Altunai	temporary compensated long-term use	1.33	0.116	less than 10%	wheat	699	699
105	Tashtanbekova Zulaihan	Tashtanbekova Zulaihan	temporary compensated long-term use	0.2	0.0097	less than 10%	wheat	59	59
106	PK"MBI"	PK"MBI"	Private property	4.21	0.0275	less than 10%	wheat	2 806 + 413 = 3,219	3,219
107	Satibaldiev Tursunkul	Satibaldiev Tursunkul	Private property	1.62	0.0692	less than 10%	wheat	1 754 + 1 038 = 2,792	2,792
108	Hasantaev Karimzhan	Hasantaev Karimzhan	Private property	3.57	0.1095	less than 10%	wheat	8 354 + 1 643 = 9,997	9,997

Plan of Measures regarding Resettlement , Shymkent– Zhambyl region border, 2013

109	Karaeva Orazkul	Karaeva Orazkul	temporary compensated long-term use	2.72	0.0337	less than 10%	medic	1,370	1,370	
110	Kulmahanova Gulmira	Kulmahanova Gulmira	temporary compensated long-term use	0.7	0.0201	less than 10%	haying	15,120	15,120	
111	Zhylkybaeva Farhat Maulenovich	Zhylkybaeva Farhat Maulenovich	Private property	0.54	0.448	82.96%	medic	153,400	153,400	
112	Unusmetova Mahbuba	Unusmetova Mahbuba	Private property	1.54	0.0523	less than 10%	medic	64,348	64,348	
113	Amanbaev Darmen Asanovich	Amanbaev Darmen Asanovich	Private property	10	0.018	less than 10%	medic	1,287	1,287	
114	Shermetov Husniddin	Shermetov Husniddin	Private property	2.88	0.148	less than 10%	wheat	5,465	5,465	
115	Salimbaev Bolat	Salimbaev Bolat	Private property	3	0.1411	less than 10%	medic	5,726	5,726	

Plan of Measures regarding Resettlement , Shymkent– Zhambyl region border, 2013

116	Ahimbekova Altynbek	Ahimbekova Altynbek	Private property	12	2.3656	less than 10%	medic	126,889	126,889	
117	Unusmetova Mahbuba	Unusmetova Mahbuba	Private property	1.54	0.0497	less than 10%	medic	61,149	61,149	
118	Anarmetov Irismat	Anarmetov Irismat	Private property	5.47	0.2334	less than 10%	wheat	7,754	7,754	
119	LLP"OBC-E"	LLP"OBC-E"	Private property	5	0.2228	less than 10%	vineyard	1,525,931	1,525,931	
120	Muhamedsadikully Muhamedosman	Muhamedsadikully Muhamedosman	Private property	2.88	0.0633	less than 10%	medic	7,466	7,466	
121	Unusmetov Turashbek	Unusmetov Turashbek	temporary compensated long-term use	4	0.0616	less than 10%	vineyard		427,709	427,709
122	Sadigalieva Nigara	Sadigalieva Nigara	temporary compensated long-term use	1.07	0.1099	10.99%	vineyard	636,174	636,174	

Plan of Measures regarding Resettlement , Shymkent– Zhambyl region border, 2013

123	Uldashev Zhantura	Uldashev Zhantura	Private property	10	0.095	less than 10%	wheat	4,621	4,621	
124	Kurmantaev Turashbek	Kurmantaev Turashbek	Private property	0.76	0.0256	less than 10%	medic	1,252	1,252	
125	Unusbekov Turashbek	Unusbekov Turashbek	Private property	4 ha	0.6441	16.10%	vineyard	4,022,585	4,022,585	
126	Aisarov Furkat	Aisarov Furkat	Private property	2.11	0.105	less than 10%	medic	11,528	11,528	
127	Konysbaev Baidybek	Konysbaev Baidybek	Private property	0.15	0.0013	less than 10%	medic	59	59	
128	Manatov Iskandar	Manatov Iskandar	Private property	1.19	0.0085	less than 10%	medic	360	360	
129	Zhylkybaev Farhat	Zhylkybaev Farhat	Private property	0.18056	0.18056	100.00%	medic	38,453	38,453	

Plan of Measures regarding Resettlement , Shymkent– Zhambyl region border, 2013

130	Alibekov Asiltai	Alibekov Asiltai	Private property	0.6	0.1123	18.72%	medic	4,577	4,577	
131	Kokozov Zholdasbek	Kokozov Zholdasbek	Private property	0.58	0.0246	less than 10%	vineyard	165,757	165,757	
132	Abdazimov Abilaziz	Abdazimov Abilaziz	Private property	1.3	0.0203	less than 10%	wheat	993	993	
133	Dzhamalbekov Zhandarbek	Dzhamalbekov Zhandarbek	Private property	1.3	0.127	less than 10%	medic	5,154	5,154	
134	Kumarov Syrym	Kumarov Syrym	Private property	1	0.04	less than 10%	medic	130,623	130,623	
135	Muminov Ravshanbek	Muminov Ravshanbek	Private property	0.42	0.0005	less than 10%	medic	740	740	
136	Nishankulov Fahritdin	Nishankulov Fahritdin	Private property	1.81	0.5841	32.27%	vineyard	2,132,695	2,132,695	

Plan of Measures regarding Resettlement , Shymkent– Zhambyl region border, 2013

137	Irisova Mavzhuda	Irisova Mavzhuda	Private property	1.87	0.0663	less than 10%	medic	294,054	294,054	
138	Argeshov Samandar	Argeshov Samandar	Private property	2.88	0.3538	12.28%	medic	62,135	62,135	
139	Niyazymbetova Hamida	Niyazymbetova Hamida	Private property	4.4	0.0173	less than 10%	wheat	4,035	4,035	
140	Parpiev Gultora	Parpiev Gultora	temporary compensated long-term use	0.6	0.0243	less than 10%	vineyard	2,394	2,394	
141	Matov Bauyrzhan	Matov Bauyrzhan	Private property	1.65	0.3373	20.44%	vineyard	2,535,624	2,535,624	
142	Bepulatov Shapulat	Bepulatov Shapulat	Private property	4	0.0877	less than 10%	vineyard	568,959	568,959	
143	Kurbantaeva Inavat	Kurbantaeva Inavat	Private property	0.52	0.0685	13.17%	vineyard	2,760	2,760	

Plan of Measures regarding Resettlement , Shymkent– Zhambyl region border, 2013

144	Halikulov Bahadir	Halikulov Bahadir	Private property	1.11	0.2294	20.67%	wheat	46,080	46,080	
145	Kyrmantayev Turashbek	Kyrmantayev Turashbek	Private property	0.76	0.0256	less than 10%	medic	1,252	1,252	
146	Unusmetova Ilishbek	Unusmetova Ilishbek	temporary compensated long-term use	0.3611	0.3611	100%	apple trees	1,180,395	1,180,395	
147	Anarmetov Gairat	Anarmetov Gairat	Private property	3.17	0.3632	11.46%	wheat	12,066	12,066	
148	Konysbaev Baidybek	Konysbaev Baidybek	Private property	0.15	0.0013	less than 10%	medic	59	59	
149	Prnabaeva Raiimkul	Prnabaeva Raiimkul	Private property	0.31	0.0034	less than 10%	medic	147	147	
150	Hasanov Ibragimzhan	Hasanov Ibragimzhan	Private property	2	0.0432	less than 10%	medic	9,363	9,363	

Plan of Measures regarding Resettlement , Shymkent– Zhambyl region border, 2013

151	Nashinkulov Ikramzhan	Nashinkulov Ikramzhan	Private property	0.43	0.2312	53.77%	vineyard	1,483,713	1,483,713	
152	Lapaev Ismail	Lapaev Ismail	Private property	1.4	0.1749	12.50%	apple trees	784,368	784,368	
153	Lapaev Ismail	Lapaev Ismail	Private property	2.11	0.1377	less than 10%	apple trees	612,680	612,680	
154	Anarkulov Daniyar	Anarkulov Daniyar	Private property	1.21	0.2084	17.22%	medic	50,570	50,570	
155	Uldashev Zhantura	Uldashev Zhantura	Private property	1.3	0.743	57.15%	apple trees	3,381,184	3,381,184	
156	Halikulov Bahadir	Halikulov Bahadir	Private property	6.64	0.1369	less than 10%	vineyard	143,391	143,391	
157	Halikulov Bahadir	Halikulov Bahadir	Private property	1.62	0.4937	30.48%	vineyard	494,618	2,394	

Plan of Measures regarding Resettlement , Shymkent– Zhambyl region border, 2013

158	Hamrakulov Azatbek	Hamrakulov Azatbek	Private property	1.14	0.0822	less than 10%	vineyard	75,095	75,095
159	Hamrakulov Azatbek	Hamrakulov Azatbek	Private property	0.02	0.0105	52.50%	vineyard	12,163	12,163
160	Gulamova Asisa	Gulamova Asisa	Private property	1.5	0.0518	less than 10%	wheat	1,913	1,913
161	Artykov Farhad	Artykov Farhad	Private property	1.11	0.2294	20.67%	wheat	46,080	46,080
162	Artykov Farhad	Artykov Farhad	Private property	3.15	0.2689	less than 10%	medic	46,374	46,374
163	Ysmanov Adilbek	Ysmanov Adilbek	Private property	1.44	0.612	42.50%	wheat	28,092	28,092
164	Ashmetov Myhamadamin	Ashmetov Myhamadamin	temporary compensated long-term use	2.88	0.1747	less than 10%	wheat	1,056	1,056

Plan of Measures regarding Resettlement , Shymkent– Zhambyl region border, 2013

165	Uldashev Zhantura	Uldashev Zhantura	Private property	25.47	1.1469	less than 10%	medic	2,611,427	2,611,427
166	Matov Bayyrzhan	Matov Bayyrzhan	Private property	1.65	0.3373	20.44%	vineyard	2,208,977	2,208,977
167	Ymarbekov Bahtiyar	Ymarbekov Bahtiyar	Private property	6.38	0.3669	less than 10%	vineyard	3,745,436	3,745,436
168	Bekbulatov Shapulat	Bekbulatov Shapulat	Private property	4	0.2335	less than 10%	vineyard	1,505,779	1,505,779
169	Ermetov Abdikahar	Ermetov Abdikahar	Private property	3.8	0.6005	15.80%	apple trees	3,735,604	3,735,604
170	LLP"Rin Oil"	LLP"Rin Oil"	Private property	0.6	0.06	100.00%	wheat	37,764	37,764

34.10176

35,722,842

Table 1: Residential and commercial property which are fallen under the impact of the project					
№	Name, Surname	Location	Owner	Family members	Property description
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Seisembiyev Raimbek	South Kazakhstan, Tyulkubas region	Private property	Land parcel	
2	Baiduanova Zuhra	South Kazakhstan, Tyulkubas region	Private property	Land parcel	
3	Bogenbayeva Nurkul	South Kazakhstan, Tyulkubas region	Private property	Land parcel	Land parcel-0,0051 ha
4	IA "Shymkentdorstroy"	South Kazakhstan, Tyulkubas region	Private property	Land parcel	Land parcel - 0,0021
5	"Kuanysh Nury" LLP	South Kazakhstan, Tyulkubas region	Private property	Land parcel	Land parcel - 0,0784
6	Ablayev Muzaffarkhan	South Kazakhstan, Tyulkubas region	Private property	Land parcel	Land parcel - 0,0257
7	Praliyeva Aisulu	South Kazakhstan, Tyulkubas region	Private property	Land parcel	Land parcel - 0,0552

Plan of Measures regarding Resettlement , Shymkent– Zhambyl region border, 2013

8	Aitzhanov Turlykhul	South Kazakhstan, Tyulkubas region	Private property	Land parcel	Land parcel - 0, 0078
9	Yelibayeva Shakizat	South Kazakhstan, Tyulkubas region	Private property	Land parcel	Land parcel - 0, 0558
10	Ismailova Munissa	South Kazakhstan, Tyulkubas region	Private property	Land parcel	Land parcel - 0, 0201
11	"Argos" LLP	South Kazakhstan, Tyulkubas region	Private property	Land parcel	Land parcel - 0, 0201
12	Zhunusaliyev Abdrakhman	South Kazakhstan, Tyulkubas region	Private property	Fuel station cafe	Fuel station, shop, Land parcel - 0,3 ha
13	Tleulyesov Yedyge	South Kazakhstan, Tyulkubas region	Private property	Land parcel	Land parcel - 0, 001
14	Moldybyekov Tursybai	South Kazakhstan, Tyulkubas region	Private property	Land parcel	Land parcel - 0, 3783
15	"El-Tur-Shymkent" LLP	South Kazakhstan, Tyulkubas region	Private property	Land parcel	Fuel station, Land parcel 2,0
16	Trashev Saifulla	South Kazakhstan, Tyulkubas region	Private property	Land parcel	Land parcel 0,006
17	"Firma Antei" LLP	South Kazakhstan, Tyulkubas region	Private property	Land parcel	Land parcel - 0, 05

Plan of Measures regarding Resettlement , Shymkent– Zhambyl region border, 2013

18	Zhantoreyev Nurlan	South Kazakhstan, Tyulkubas region	Private property	Land parcel	Land parcel - 0, 2
19	Ondyrbayev Bauyrzhan	South Kazakhstan, Tyulkubas region	Private property	Land parcel	Land parcel - 0, 2385 ha - 672 815, accommodation unit - 4 199 482, 3 sheds - 1 221 905, fence - 152 796, gateway - 603 002,
20	Zhirenbayeva Nazym	South Kazakhstan, Tyulkubas region	Private property	Land parcel	Land parcel - 0, 0774 ha - 1 186 846 , accommodation unit - 3 652 389, 2 sheds - 1 070 242, yard pavement - 69 398, 2 fences - 199 125
21	Kurmankulova Aizhan	South Kazakhstan, Tyulkubas region	Private property	Land parcel	Land parcel - 0, 0774 ha - 529 462, accommodation unit - 4 244 032
Total 21 owners					

Table 2: Agricultural property and other land

№	Name, Surname, Position of the farmer	Name, Surname of land user	Land use rights	Total area, ha	Territory under influence	Percentage of impact	Harvest	Workers hiring	Market value of lost harvest in accordance with laws and regulations of Republic of Kazakhstan	Total
1	Baibolova Zhanyl	Baibolova Zhanyl	temporary refundable	5.49	1.7371	31.64%	hayfield	wasted land	16,841	16,841
2	Seisenbayeva Aigul	Seisenbayeva Aigul	long-term use refundable long-term use	2.8	0.7055	25.20%	hayfield	wasted land	2,792	2,792
3	Ussenova Meirash	Ussenova Meirash	temporary refundable long-term use	10.42	0.2918	less than 10%	hayfield	wasted land	1,154	1,154
4	"Borsyksai" LLP	"Borsyksai" LLP	temporary refundable long-term use	56.73	2.1159	less than 10%	hayfield	wasted land	6,184	6,184
5	Seisenbayev Duisenaly	Seisenbayev Duisenaly	temporary refundable long-term use	8.07	3.7054	45.91%	alfalfa	family members are involved	35,923	35,923

Plan of Measures regarding Resettlement , Shymkent– Zhambyl region border, 2013

6	Dzhamashov Farkhat	Dzhamashov Farkhat	temporary refundable long-term use	1.13	0.0113	less than 10%	wheat	family members are involved	44	44
7	Bekbergenova Rakhima	Bekbergenova Rakhima	temporary refundable long-term use	3	0.5289	17.63%	wheat	family members are involved	2,093	2,093
8	Ayapbergenov Uksibai	Ayapbergenov Uksibai	temporary refundable long-term use	0.75	0.3232	43.09	wheat	family members are involved	1,279	1,279
9	Donenov Saparbai	Donenov Saparbai	temporary refundable long-term use	4.35	0.324	less than 10%	wheat	family members are involved	1,282	1,282
10	Parmanov Galymzhan	Parmanov Galymzhan	temporary refundable long-term use	3.14	0.0041	less than 10%	wheat	family members are involved	16	16
11	Dzhamalbekov Dulatbek	Dzhamalbekov Dulatbek	temporary refundable long-term use	2.14	0.0019	less than 10%	wheat	family members are involved	7	7
12	Akhmetova Lyulzada	Akhmetova Lyulzada	temporary refundable long-term use	0.51	0.153	30.00%	alfalfa	family members are involved	1,483	1,483

Plan of Measures regarding Resettlement , Shymkent– Zhambyl region border, 2013

13	Yesenbayev Aidarly	Yesenbayev Aidarly	temporary refundable long-term use	3.85	0.3059	less than 10%	wheat	family members are involved	1,211	1,211
14	Yerkebayeva Manarkul	Yerkebayeva Manarkul	temporary refundable long-term use	1.32	0.2045	15.50%	wheat	family members are involved	809	809
15	Kosakova Nagima	Kosakova Nagima	temporary refundable long-term use	0.88	0.0569	less than 10%	potatoes	family members are involved	6,735	6,735
16	Aliyev Ilyas	Aliyev Ilyas	temporary refundable long-term use	30.27	0.3316	less than 10%	safflower	family members are involved	970	970
17	Sakenova Saulye	Sakenova Saulye	temporary refundable long-term use	1.1	0.0003	less than 10%	alfalfa	family members are involved	1	1
18	Yuteyev Bekseyit	Yuteyev Bekseyit	temporary refundable long-term use	4.88	0.0009	less than 10%	alfalfa	family members are involved	9	9
19	Akhmedova Lyailya	Akhmedova Lyailya	temporary refundable long-term use	1.32	0.0034	less than 10%	alfalfa	family members are involved	33	33

Plan of Measures regarding Resettlement , Shymkent– Zhambyl region border, 2013

20	Borbekova Karshyga	Borbekova Karshyga	temporary refundable long-term use	8.25	0.5736	less than 10%	alfalfa	family members are involved	5,560	5,560
21	Telgoziyev Yeraly	Telgoziyev Yeraly	temporary refundable long-term use	1.76	0.0955	less than 10%	alfalfa	family members are involved	926	926
22	Shalbayeva Pernekul	Shalbayeva Pernekul	temporary refundable long-term use	7.74	0.6214	less than 10%	alfalfa	family members are involved	6,024	6,024
23	Abdrakhmanov Batu	Abdrakhmanov Batu	temporary refundable long-term use	38.9	0.0796	less than 10%	alfalfa	family members are involved	771	771
24	Kulbayev Gani	Кулбаев Гани	temporary refundable long-term use	0.64	0.0252	less than 10%	alfalfa	family members are involved	245	245
25	Turtayeva Gulmeresh	Turtayeva Gulmeresh	temporary refundable long-term use	12	0.0235	less than 10%	wheat	family members are involved	93	93
26	Aryspayeva Nesipkul	Aryspayeva Nesipkul	temporary refundable long-term use	2.18	0.0122	less than 10%	wheat	family members are involved	48	48

Plan of Measures regarding Resettlement , Shymkent– Zhambyl region border, 2013

27	Botbayeva Ongarbek	Botbayeva Ongarbek	temporary refundable long-term use	1.02	0.3448	33.80%	wheat	family members are involved	1,365	1,365
28	Ibragimov Sagdat	Ibragimov Sagdat	temporary refundable long-term use	3.73	0.0673	less than 10%	wheat	family members are involved	266	266
29	Abdrakhmanova Nurlan	Abdrakhmanova Nurlan	temporary refundable long-term use	4.5	0.004	less than 10%	wheat	family members are involved	2	2
30	Raisov Madiyar	Raisov Madiyar	temporary refundable long-term use	5.1	0.2065	less than 10%	wheat	family members are involved	817	817
31	Kokhanbayev Kuanyshbek	Kokhanbayev Kuanyshbek	temporary refundable long-term use	1	0.3025	30.25%	wheat	family members are involved	1,198	1,198
32	Kokhanbayev Kuanyshbek	Kokhanbayev Kuanyshbek	temporary refundable long-term use	0.998	0.0617	less than 10%	wheat	family members are involved	244	244
33	Kenzhebayev Meldebek	Kenzhebayev Meldebek	temporary refundable long-term use	2.4	0.0379	less than 10%	wheat	family members are involved	150	150

Plan of Measures regarding Resettlement , Shymkent– Zhambyl region border, 2013

34	Seidazymov Seilkhan	Seidazymov Seilkhan	temporary refundable long-term use	4.36	0.0109	less than 10%	wheat	family members are involved	43	43
35	Akhmedova Lyailya	Akhmedova Lyailya	temporary refundable long-term use	4.46	0.117	less than 10%	люцерна	family members are involved	1,134	1,134
36	"Tentebulak" LLP	"Tentebulak" LLP	temporary refundable long-term use	45	0.8342	less than 10%	wheat	family members are involved	3,302	3,302
37	Aryspayeva Nesipkul	Aryspayeva Nesipkul	temporary refundable long-term use	3	0.7132	23.77%	wheat hayfield	family members are involved	2,823	2,823
38	Ukaliyev Dildabek	Ukaliyev Dildabek	temporary refundable long-term use	12.39	0.5998	less than 10%	wheat	family members are involved	2,374	2,374
39	Kyrykbayev Mukan	Kyrykbayev Mukan	temporary refundable long-term use	3	0.9946	33.15%	wheat	family members are involved	3,937	3,937
40	Abdukhalkova Tileukul	Abdukhalkova Tileukul	temporary refundable long-term use	11.45	0.1384	less than 10%	wheat	family members are involved	548	548

Plan of Measures regarding Resettlement , Shymkent– Zhambyl region border, 2013

41	Temirov Ismail	Temirov Ismail	temporary refundable long-term use	0.74	0.3431	46.36%	wheat	family members are involved	1,358	1,358
42	Alipbekova Zaragul	Alipbekova Zaragul	temporary refundable long-term use	6	1.3496	22.50%	wheat	family members are involved	5,342	5,342
43	Temirova Khuru	Temirova Khuru	temporary refundable long-term use	7.86	1.2684	16%	wheat	family members are involved	5,021	5,021
44	IA "Kershetas"	IA "Kershetas"	temporary refundable long-term use	40.86	0.0689	less than 10%	alfalfa	family members are involved	69	69
45	Mamatayev Auyelbek	Mamatayev Auyelbek	temporary refundable long-term use	1.9	0.0576	less than 10%	alfalfa	family members are involved	559	559
46	Abenov Yesimkhan	Abenov Yesimkhan	temporary refundable long-term use	5.16	0.6394	12%	wheat	family members are involved	2,531	2,531
47	Imanaliyeva Zhanatkul	Imanaliyeva Zhanatkul	temporary refundable long-term use	4.94	0.4927	less than 10%	wheat	family members are involved	2,955	2,955

Plan of Measures regarding Resettlement , Shymkent– Zhambyl region border, 2013

48	Sholpankulov Kulzhabai	Sholpankulov Kulzhabai	temporary refundable long-term use	15.55	1.7018	11%	wheat	family members are involved	6,735	6,735
49	Imanbekov Zhumabai	Imanbekov Zhumabai	temporary refundable long-term use	9.73	1.3611	13.98%	wheat	family members are involved	5,387	5,387
50	Tursymbekov A	Tursymbekov A	temporary refundable long-term use	1.6	0.0464	less than 10%	wheat	family members are involved	183	183
51	Khasanov Agaly	Khasanov Agaly	temporary refundable long-term use	5.38	0.1434	less than 10%	wheat	family members are involved	567	567
52	Babatshayeva Gulshakhra	Babatshayeva Gulshakhra	temporary refundable long-term use	3.65	0.845	23%	wheat	family members are involved	3,345	3,345
53	Sauganbayev Muktarbek	Sauganbayev Muktarbek	temporary refundable long-term use	4.83	0.9536	20%	wheat	family members are involved	2,788	2,788
54	Ismailov Dilmurat	Ismailov Dilmurat	private property	1.14	0	less than 10%	wheat	family members are involved	1 656+2 975	4,631

Plan of Measures regarding Resettlement , Shymkent– Zhambyl region border, 2013

55	"Firma RFK" LLP	"Firma RFK" LLP	temporary refundable long-term use	12	0.9756	less than 10%	wheat	family members are involved	5,862	5,862
56	"Firma RFK" LLP	"Firma RFK" LLP	temporary refundable long-term use	11-Jan	0.0025	less than 10%	wheat	family members are involved	66	66
57	"Firma RFK" LLP	"Firma RFK" LLP	temporary refundable long-term use	14-Jan	0.3873	less than 10%	wheat	family members are involved	2,363	2,363
58	Lapayev Ismail	Lapayev Ismail	private property	0.07	0.0378	54%	wheat	family members are involved	29 025 + 1 512	30,537
59	Akhmedov Mamurzhan	Akhmedov Mamurzhan	private property	0.5475	0.0025	less than 10%	wheat	family members are involved	63+38	101
60	Akhmatkulov Abdilamit	Akhmatkulov Abdilamit	private property	1.3	0, 1237	less than 10%	wheat	family members are involved	3 136 + 1 856	4,992
61	Abdisalamova Abdinabi	Abdisalamova Abdinabi	temporary refundable long-term use	8.9	0.4391	less than 10%	alfalfa	family members are involved	17,850	17,850

Plan of Measures regarding Resettlement , Shymkent– Zhambyl region border, 2013

62	Makhamadaliyeva Dilaram	Makhamadaliyeva Dilaram	temporary refundable long-term use	1.22	0.025	less than 10%	wheat	family members are involved	151	151
63	Serikbayev Lesbek	Serikbayev Lesbek	temporary refundable long-term use	1.82	0.1423	less than 10%	alfalfa	family members are involved	1,379	1,379
64	Sabyrbayev Yermekbai	Sabyrbayev Yermekbai	temporary refundable long-term use	1.37	0.1137	less than 10%	alfalfa	family members are involved	1,102	1,102
65	Kulbayev Shamila	Kulbayev Shamila	temporary refundable long-term use	2.16	0.1598	less than 10%	alfalfa	family members are involved	1,550	1,550
66	Seisenbayeva Aigul	Seisenbayeva Aigul	temporary refundable long-term use	4.5	0.3333	less than 10%	wheat	family members are involved	1,320	1,320
67	Kubeyev Anartay	Kubeyev Anartay	temporary refundable long-term use	1.39	0.1101	less than 10%	wheat	family members are involved	436	436
68	Alibayeva Pernebai	Alibayeva Pernebai	temporary refundable long-term use	1.6	0.0749	less than 10%	wheat	family members are involved	296	296

Plan of Measures regarding Resettlement , Shymkent– Zhambyl region border, 2013

69	Zhanabayev Myrzatay	Zhanabayev Myrzatay	temporary refundable long-term use	1.46	0.0656	less than 10%	wheat	family members are involved	260	260
70	Baisariyev Makhmut	Baisariyev Makhmut	temporary refundable long-term use	5.063	0.1885	less than 10%	wheat	family members are involved	747	747
71	"Bratya A-A" LLP	"Bratya A-A" LLP	temporary refundable long-term use	60	1.046	less than 10%	wheat	family members are involved	4,129	4,129
72	Baigarasheva Kultay	Baigarasheva Kultay	temporary refundable long-term use	2.39	0.2022	less than 10%	safflower	family members are involved	591	591
73	"Kossaray" LLP	"Kossaray" LLP	temporary refundable long-term use	4.98	0.6192	12.43%	safflower	family members are involved	1,810	1,810
74	Ayapbergenov Uksikbay	Ayapbergenov Uksikbay	temporary refundable long-term use	4.73	0.4052	less than 10%	wheat	family members are involved	1,604	1,604
75	Mambetov Rsaly	Mambetov Rsaly	temporary refundable long-term use	3.385	0.0909	less than 10%	wheat	family members are involved	360	360

Plan of Measures regarding Resettlement , Shymkent– Zhambyl region border, 2013

76	Abdrakhmanov Batu	Abdrakhmanov Batu	temporary refundable long-term use	4.1	0.0759		wheat	family members are involved	300	300
77	Peshekov Serzhan	Peshekov Serzhan	temporary refundable long-term use	4.55	0.035	less than 10%	wheat	family members are involved	139	139
78	Shomatayev Nurzhan	Shomatayev Nurzhan	temporary refundable long-term use	5.125	0.0315	менее 10%	wheat	family members are involved	125	125
79	Shomayev Zhanysbek	Shomayev Zhanysbek	temporary refundable long-term use	6.075	0.0305	less than 10%	wheat	family members are involved	121	121
80	Nurzhaubayeva Kalida	Nurzhaubayeva Kalida	temporary refundable long-term use	3.04	0.6032	19.84%	safflower	family members are involved	1,763	1,763
81	Borankulova Ayagoz	Borankulova Ayagoz	temporary refundable long-term use	3.37	0.4282	12.70%	wheat	family members are involved	1,694	1,694
82	Abzhapparov Anuarbek	Abzhapparov Anuarbek	temporary refundable long-term use	0.38	0.0738	19.42%	alfalfa	family members are involved	2	2

Plan of Measures regarding Resettlement , Shymkent– Zhambyl region border, 2013

83	Dulatov Zhamal	Dulatov Zhamal	temporary refundable long-term use	0.95	0.0227	less than 10%	wheat	family members are involved	1	1
84	Sarsenbayev Salikbai	Sarsenbayev Salikbai	temporary refundable long-term use	1.3169	0.1231	less than 10%	alfalfa	family members are involved	8	8
85	Tokayeva Gulsim	Tokayeva Gulsim	temporary refundable long-term use	4.77	0.0266	less than 10%	wheat	family members are involved	106	106
86	Kadyrova Mekenkul	Kadyrova Mekenkul	temporary refundable long-term use	3.71	0.0241	less than 10%	safflower	family members are involved	71	71
87	Zhidebayeva Dosan	Zhidebayeva Dosan	temporary refundable long-term use	2.91	0.5928	20.37%	wheat	family members are involved	2,346	2,346
88	Seisenbayev Seiit	Seisenbayev Seiit	temporary refundable long-term use	3.37	0.4648	13.79%	wheat	family members are involved	1,839	1,839
89	Sakenova Saule	Sakenova Saule	temporary refundable long-term use	1.1	0.0763	less than 10%	alfalfa	family members are involved	739	739

Plan of Measures regarding Resettlement , Shymkent– Zhambyl region border, 2013

90	Imankulova Saken	Imankulov Saken	temporary refundable long-term use	19	0.3716	less than 10%	alfalfa	family members are involved	3,603	3,603
91	Nuranov Aslanbek	Nuranov Aslanbek	temporary refundable long-term use	13.77	3	21.78	safflower	family members are involved	8,128	8,128
92	"Dulat" LLP	"Dulat" LLP	temporary refundable long-term use	166.75	0.2504	less than 10%	corn	family members are involved	2,063	2,063
93	Kasimov Shakir	Kasimov Shakir	temporary refundable long-term use	2.62	0.1192	less than 10%	potatoes	family members are involved	14,108	14,108
94	Tuleumbetov Muratbek	Tuleumbetov Muratbek	temporary refundable long-term use	1.3	0.088	less than 10%	wheat	family members are involved	10,416	10,416
95	Murzabayeva Ulbolsyn	Murzabayeva Ulbolsyn	private property	0.07	0.0517	73.86%	wheat	family members are involved	17,702	17,702
96	Sharipova Gulzar	Sharipova Gulzar	temporary refundable long-term use	6.74	3.5887	53.24%	wheat	family members are involved	14,204	14,204

Plan of Measures regarding Resettlement , Shymkent– Zhambyl region border, 2013

97	Fedorchenko Victor	Fedorchenko Victor	temporary refundable long-term use	32.46	2.8683	less than 10%	wheat	family members are involved	11,353	11,353
98	Abdiraimova Iristoti	Abdiraimova Iristoti	temporary refundable long-term use	12.2	0.0233	less than 10%	wheat	family members are involved	141	141
99	Bayaliyev Elmurat	Bayaliyev Elmurat	temporary refundable long-term use	2.1	0.0275	less than 10%	wheat	family members are involved	166	166
100	Muratov Sherali	Muratov Sherali	temporary refundable long-term use	14.7	0.2153	less than 10%	wheat	family members are involved	1,286	1,286
101	Duisenov Seidikhan	Duisenov Seidikhan	temporary refundable long-term use	17.9	1.0816	less than 10%	wheat	family members are involved	6,567	6,567
102	Ernazarov Adashbek	Ernazarov Adashbek	temporary refundable long-term use	12.4	0.0213	less than 10%	wheat	family members are involved	129	129
103	Usmanov Ikramzhan	Usmanov Ikramzhan	temporary refundable long-term use	21.2	0.0243	less than 10%	wheat	family members are involved	146	146

Plan of Measures regarding Resettlement , Shymkent– Zhambyl region border, 2013

104	Karimbayeva Altunai	Karimbayeva Altunai	temporary refundable long-term use	5.3	0.116	less than 10%	wheat	family members are involved	699	699
105	Tashtanbekova Zulaikha	Tashtanbekova Zulaikha	temporary refundable long-term use	2.4	0.0097	less than 10%	wheat	family members are involved	59	59
106	Smetov Zhandarbek	Smetov Zhandarbek	temporary refundable long-term use	0.5	0.0018	less than 10%	wheat	family members are involved	17	17
107	Tuganbayev Yerzhan	Tuganbayev Yerzhan	temporary refundable long-term use	0.12	0.003	less than 10%	wheat	family members are involved	47,906	47,906
108	IA "Kershetas"	IA "Kershetas"	temporary refundable long-term use	4.3	0.1697	less than 10%	alfalfa	family members are involved	1,645	1,645
109	Shimenov Galymzhan	Shimenov Galymzhan	temporary refundable long-term use	0.88	0.88	100%	potatoes	family members are involved	104,160	104,160
110	"Tentekbulak" LLP	"Tentekbulak" LLP	temporary refundable long-term use	16.2	1	less than 10%	wheat	family members are involved	3,302	3,302

Plan of Measures regarding Resettlement , Shymkent– Zhambyl region border, 2013

111	Maksutbekov Zhumabai	Maksutbekov Zhumabai	temporary refundable long-term use	0.8	0.1308	16.35%	wheat	family members are involved	518	518
112	"Kershetas" LLP	"Kershetas" LLP	temporary refundable long-term use	46.38	0.3212	less than 10%	wheat	family members are involved	1,271	1,271
113	Batyrbekov Torekhan	Batyrbekov Torekhan	temporary refundable long-term use	0.64	0.0337	less than 10%	alfalfa	family members are involved	327	327
114	Urkinbayev Turar	Urkinbayev Turar	temporary refundable long-term use	1.15	0.0191	less than 10%	wheat	family members are involved	76	76
115	Abzhapparov Gany	Abzhapparov Gany	temporary refundable long-term use	4	0.8453	21%	wheat	family members are involved	25	
116	Kulymbetova Myrzakul	Kulymbetova Myrzakul	temporary refundable long-term use	5.9	0.076	less than 10%	wheat	family members are involved	2	2
117	Kuandykov Valikhan	Kuandykov Valikhan	temporary refundable long-term use	2.83	0.0971	less than 10%	potatoes	family members are involved	11,493	11,493

Plan of Measures regarding Resettlement , Shymkent– Zhambyl region border, 2013

118	IA "Kershetas"	IA "Kershetas"	temporary refundable long-term use	9.4	0.5481	less than 10%	wheat	family members are involved	5,314	5,314
119	Tursymbaiuly Seksen	Tursymbaiuly Seksen	private property	0.4	0.0011	less than 10%	wheat	family members are involved	6	6
120	Musatayev Oralbek	Musatayev Oralbek	private property	2.28	1.1408	50.03%	alfalfa	family members are involved	24,346	24,346
121	Orakbayev Baket	Orakbayev Baket	temporary refundable long-term use	1.29	0.2464	19.10%	alfalfa	family members are involved	975	975
122	Tashkarayev Kaltursyn	Tashkarayev Kaltursyn	temporary refundable long-term use	10.23	0.3585	less than 10%	alfalfa	family members are involved	3,475	3,475
123	Targautov Dauitbek	Targautov Dauitbek	temporary refundable long-term use	3.3	1.7723	53.71%	alfalfa	family members are involved	7,014	7,014
124	IA "Gulim"	IA "Gulim"	temporary refundable long-term use	106	3.5267	less than 10%	alfalfa	family members are involved	34,191	34,191

Plan of Measures regarding Resettlement , Shymkent– Zhambyl region border, 2013

125	Orynbasarov Bolat	Orynbasarov Bolat	temporary refundable long-term use	0.56	0.1504	26.85%	wheat	family members are involved	595	595
126	Zhunsaliyev Yesbol	Zhunsaliyev Yesbol	temporary refundable long-term use	5.85	0.0379	less than 10%	alfalfa	family members are involved	367	367
127	Mylytkbayev Konysbek	Mylytkbayev Konysbek	temporary refundable long-term use	1.48	0.0765	less than 10%	potatoes	family members are involved	9,055	9,055
128	Tuleumbetov Muratbek	Tuleumbetov Muratbek	temporary refundable long-term use	0.12	0.0033	less than 10%	apple yard	family members are involved	40,138	40,138
129	Tulepbergenov Zhakypbek	Tulepbergenov Zhakypbek	temporary refundable long-term use	1.95	0	less than 10%	potatoes	family members are involved	19,459	19,459
130	Tulepbergenov Zhakypbek	Tulepbergenov Zhakypbek	temporary refundable long-term use	2.12	0.0802	less than 10%	potatoes	family members are involved	9,492	9,492
131	Sikymbayeva Kaltai	Sikymbayeva Kaltai	temporary refundable long-term use	1.5	0.0936	less than 10%	potatoes	family members are involved	11,079	11,079

Plan of Measures regarding Resettlement , Shymkent– Zhambyl region border, 2013

132	Bekbosynova Bibizhar	Bekbosynova Bibizhar	temporary refundable long-term use	3.19	0.1321	less than 10%	alfalfa	family members are involved	15,636	15,636
133	Komekbayeva Gaziza	Komekbayeva Gaziza	temporary refundable long-term use	4.85	0.036	less than 10%	alfalfa	family members are involved	349	349
134	Abdrakhmanov Nurlan	Abdrakhmanov Nurlan	temporary refundable long-term use	4.5	0.0004	less than 10%	wheat	family members are involved	2	2
135	Kulymbetova Myrzakul	Kulymbetova Myrzakul	temporary refundable long-term use	3.3	0.076	less than 10%	wheat	family members are involved	2	2
136	Zhazykbayeva Gulzat	Zhazykbayeva Gulzat	temporary refundable long-term use	1.88	0.1834	less than 10%	potatoes	family members are involved	21,707	21,707
137	"Bereke-Kyzyl-Tu" LLP	"Bereke-Kyzyl-Tu" LLP	temporary refundable long-term use	191.3	3.7887	less than 10%	wheat	family members are involved	14,996	14,996
138	"Moldir" LLP	"Moldir" LLP	temporary refundable long-term use	3	0.2194	less than 10%	wheat	family members are involved	868	868

Plan of Measures regarding Resettlement , Shymkent– Zhambyl region border, 2013

139	Koshkinbayev Nurzhan	Koshkinbayev Nurzhan	temporary refundable long-term use	1.25	0.1376	11%	wheat	family members are involved	545	545
140	Koshkinbayev Nurzhan	Koshkinbayev Nurzhan	temporary refundable long-term use	1.55	0.0633	less than 10%	wheat	family members are involved	251	251
141	Yegenbergenov Almakhanbet	Yegenbergenov Almakhanbet	temporary refundable long-term use	3.68	0.0876	less than 10%	wheat	family members are involved	339	339
142	Bertayev Tolendi	Bertayev Tolendi	temporary refundable long-term use	11.2	0.6947	less than 10%	alfalfa	family members are involved	6,735	6,735
143	Abashev Bakytzhan	Abashev Bakytzhan	temporary refundable long-term use	1.1	0.1067	less than 10%	alfalfa	family members are involved	1,034	1,034
144	Berdibekov Turgymbek	Berdibekov Turgymbek	temporary refundable long-term use	10.42	0.5956	less than 10%	wheat	family members are involved	5,774	5,774
145	Nuranov Aslanbek	Nuranov Aslanbek	temporary refundable long-term use	8.96	2.2034	24.60%	safflower	family members are involved	6,441	6,441

Plan of Measures regarding Resettlement , Shymkent– Zhambyl region border, 2013

146	IA "Birlik"	IA "Birlik"	temporary refundable long-term use	8.5	1.1111	13.07%	wheat	family members are involved	4,398	4,398
147	Urkumbayev Torekhan	Urkumbayev Torekhan	temporary refundable long-term use	1.68	0.2587	15.40%	vineyard	family members are involved	161,470	161,470
148	Ussenova Meirash	Ussenova Meirash	temporary refundable long-term	0.74	0.2224	30.06%	alfalfa	family members are involved	2,156	2,156
149	Burkutbayeva Akmarzhan	Burkutbayeva Akmarzhan	temporary refundable long-term use	1.08	0.1197	11.08%	vineyard	family members are involved	74,650	74,650
150	Nurzhauova Patima	Nurzhauova Patima	temporary refundable long-term use	4.1	0.1811	less than 10%	wheat	family members are involved	717	717
151	Orymbayev Userbek	Orymbayev Userbek	temporary refundable long-term use	8.53	0.1087	less than 10%	wheat	family members are involved	430	430
152	Bitonov Akhmet	Bitonov Akhmet	temporary refundable long-term use	5.5	0.3813	less than 10%	wheat	family members are involved	1,509	1,509

Plan of Measures regarding Resettlement , Shymkent– Zhambyl region border, 2013

153	"Pobeda" LLP	"Pobeda" LLP	temporary refundable long-term use	342.77	1.0186	less than 10%	wheat	family members are involved	4,031	4,031
154	Abbazova Maral	Abbazova Maral	temporary refundable long-term use	0.24	0.0029	less than 10%	wheat	family members are involved	1	1
155	IA "Birlik"	IA "Birlik"	temporary refundable long-term use	5.6	1.9648	35.08%	wheat	family members are involved	7,777	7,777
156	"Zheti aryk 7"	"Zheti aryk 7"	temporary refundable long-term use	13.76	1.0241	less than 10%	wheat	family members are involved	4,054	4,054
157	Burkitbayev Kudretila	Burkitbayev Kudretila	temporary refundable long-term use	3.74	0.3037	less than 10%	wheat	family members are involved	1,202	1,202
158	Urkinbayev Turar	Urkinbayev Turar	temporary refundable long-term use	1.15	0.193	16.78%	wheat	family members are involved	764	764
159	Shakhnazarov Seifadin	Shakhnazarov Seifadin	temporary refundable long-term use	0.42	0.0113	less than 10%	apple yard	family members are involved	97,245	97,245

Plan of Measures regarding Resettlement , Shymkent– Zhambyl region border, 2013

160	Mambetaliyeva Kulzakhira	Mambetaliyeva Kulzakhira	temporary refundable long-term use	1.98	0.2295	11.60%	vineyard	family members are involved	143,347	143,347
161	Akhmedov Musali	Akhmedov Musali	temporary refundable long-term use	1.8 Kome	0.3582	19.90%	potatoes	family members are involved	42,397	42,397
162	IA "Sergazy"	IA "Sergazy"	temporary refundable long-term use	165.1	1.7561	less than 10%	safflower	family members are involved	5,133	5,133
163	Alipbekova Zaragul	Alipbekova Zaragul	temporary refundable long-term use	6	1.3496	22.50%	wheat	family members are involved	5,342	5,342
164	Burgebayev Turekhan	Burgebayev Turekhan	temporary refundable long-term use	19.24	0.0857	less than 10%	wheat	family members are involved	340	340
165	Komekbayeva Gaziza	Komekbayeva Gaziza	temporary refundable long-term use	4.85	1.0776	22.22%	alfalfa	family members are involved	10,447	10,447
166	Zhazykbayeva Gulzat	Zhazykbayeva Gulzat	temporary refundable long-term use	15.63	0.0735	less than 10%	potatoes	family members are involved	8,700	8,700

Plan of Measures regarding Resettlement , Shymkent– Zhambyl region border, 2013

167	Kasimov Gorokul	Kasimov Gorokul	temporary refundable long-term	8.6	0.0188	less than 10%	wheat	family members are involved	75	75
168	Bitanov Akhmet	Bitanov Akhmet	temporary refundable long-term use	5.5	0.3813	less than 10%	wheat	family members are involved	1,509	1,509
169	Mambetbayev Tagat	Mambetbayev Tagat	temporary refundable long-term use	1	0.5009	50.09%	wheat	family members are involved	1,983	1,983
170	Akhmedov Agabala	Akhmedov Agabala	temporary refundable long-term use	23.99	0.0023	less than 10%	alfalfa	family members are involved	22	22
171	Niyazaliyev Dosan	Niyazaliyev Dosan	temporary refundable long-term use	2.4	0.0083	less than 10%	vineyard	family members are involved	72,886	72,886
172	Imankul Kamysbek	Imankul Kamysbek	temporary refundable long-term use	6.5	0.4884	less than 10%	wheat	family members are involved	1,933	1,933
173	Aslanov Asan	Aslanov Asan	temporary refundable long-term use	15.1	0.0273	less than 10%	alfalfa	family members are involved	265	265

Plan of Measures regarding Resettlement , Shymkent– Zhambyl region border, 2013

174	"Zhety Aryk 7" LLP	"Zhety Aryk 7" LLP	temporary refundable long-term use	1.94	0.2955	15.23%	wheat	family members are involved	1,170	1,170
175	Tuganbayev Yerzhan	Tuganbayev Yerzhan	temporary refundable long-term use	1.31	0.0988	less than 10%	potatoes	family members are involved	11,694	11,694
176	Kuseinov Kamal	Kuseinov Kamal	temporary refundable long-term	0.25	0.007	less than 10%	apple yard	family members are involved	25,439	25,439
177	Tuleshov Talgat	Tuleshov Talgat	temporary refundable long-term use	3.65	0.0411	less than 10%	wheat	family members are involved	162	162
178	Burgebayev Turekhan	Burgebayev Turekhan	temporary refundable long-term use	0.2	0.0062	less than 10%	apple yard	family members are involved	40,922	40,922
179	Kystaubayev Toishybek	Kystaubayev Toishybek	temporary refundable long-term use	23.75	2.699	11.36%	wheat	family members are involved	10,682	10,682
180	Tuleshov Talgat	Tuleshov Talgat	temporary refundable long-term use	8.6	1.7595	20%	wheat	family members are involved	6,964	6,964

Plan of Measures regarding Resettlement , Shymkent– Zhambyl region border, 2013

181	"Apsen-As" LLP	"Apsen-As" LLP	temporary refundable long-term use	30	1.0124	less than 10%	wheat	family members are involved	4,007	4,007
182	"Dulat" LLP	"Dulat" LLP	temporary refundable long-term use	166.75	11.0602	less than 10%	potatoes	family members are involved	248,355	248,355
183	"Aiya" LLP	"Aiya" LLP	temporary refundable long-term use	50	3.6748	less than 10%	alfalfa	family members are involved	35,628	35,628
184	Serikbayev Lesbek	Serikbayev Lesbek	temporary refundable long-term use	0.17	0.0049	less than 10%	apple yard	family members are involved	48,420	48,420
185	Sarsenbayev Marat	Sarsenbayev Marat	temporary refundable long-term use	0.13	0.0029	less than 10%	apple yard	family members are involved	24,331	24,331
186	Mambetov Serikbai	Mambetov Serikbai	temporary refundable long-term use	10.54	0.9477	less than 10%	alfalfa	family members are involved	9,187	9,187
187	Karatayeva Bakytkul	Karatayeva Bakytkul	temporary refundable long-term use	0.9178	0.9178	100.00%	alfalfa	family members are involved	8,898	8,898

Plan of Measures regarding Resettlement , Shymkent– Zhambyl region border, 2013

188	Rustembayev Kanlybai	Rustembayev Kanlybai	temporary refundable long-term use	116.185	3.4534	less than 10%	pasture	family members are involved	228	228
189	Seidaliyev Kezhezhan	Seidaliyev Kezhezhan	temporary refundable long-term use	23.2	0.1251	less than 10%	pasture	family members are involved	8	8
190	Momysheva Gulmira	Momysheva Gulmira	temporary refundable long-term use	8.23	0.5826	less than 10%	wheat	family members are involved	2,306	2,306
191	IA "Birlik"	IA "Birlik"	temporary refundable long-term use	5.6	1.858	33.18%	wheat	family members are involved	7,354	7,354
192	Turtayeva Gulmeresh	Turtayeva Gulmeresh	temporary refundable long-term use	0.38	0.0235	less than 10%	wheat	family members are involved	93	93
193	Orynbayev Userbek	Orynbayev Userbek	temporary refundable long-term use	8.53	0.1087	less than 10%	wheat	family members are involved	430	430
194	IA "Gulim"	IA "Gulim"	temporary refundable long-term use	16.07	0.3457	less than 10%	alfalfa	family members are involved	3,352	3,352

Plan of Measures regarding Resettlement , Shymkent– Zhambyl region border, 2013

195	Kistaubayeva Kalbubi	Kistaubayeva Kalbubi	temporary refundable long-term	8	2.3384	less than 10%	wheat	family members are involved	9,256	9,256
196	Tuleshov Talgat	Tuleshov Talgat	temporary refundable long-term use	8.6	1.7595	20%	wheat	family members are involved	6,964	6,964
197	Bekbosynova Bibizhar	Bekbosynova Bibizhar	temporary refundable long-term use	0.29	0.0082	less than 10%	apple yard	family members are involved	41,579	41,579
198	Kubeyev Anartai	Kubeyev Anartai	temporary refundable long-term use	0.13	0.0035	less than 10%	apple yard	family members are involved	40,194	40,194
199	Dzhumakulov Rakhmankul	Dzhumakulov Rakhmankul	temporary refundable long-term use	0.12	0.021	17.50%	alfalfa	family members are involved	1	1
200	Orynbasarov Bolat	Orynbasarov Bolat	temporary refundable long-term use	1.56	0.0089	less than 10%	wheat	family members are involved	35	35
201	Kabatayeva Raisa	Kabatayeva Raisa	temporary refundable long-term use	2.36	0.1044	less than 10%	cucumber	family members are involved	11,265	11,265

Plan of Measures regarding Resettlement , Shymkent– Zhambyl region border, 2013

202	Orynbasarov Bolat	Orynbasarov Bolat	temporary refundable long-term use	0.56	0.1504	26.86%	wheat	family members are involved	595	595
203	IA "Birlik"	IA "Birlik"	temporary refundable long-term use	4.24	0.0228	less than 10%	alfalfa	family members are involved	221	221
204	Dautbekov Kaldar	Dautbekov Kaldar	temporary refundable long-term use	3.6	0.1377	less than 10%	oats	family members are involved	525	525
205	IA "Gulim"	IA "Gulim"	temporary refundable long-term use	106	3.5267	less than 10%	alfalfa	family members are involved	34,191	34,191
206	Kipchakbayeva Nagima	Kipchakbayeva Nagima	temporary refundable long-term use	1	0.0739	less than 10%	alfalfa	family members are involved	716	716
207	Kurymbayeva Tursynai	Kurymbayeva Tursynai	temporary refundable long-term use	6	0.3383	less than 10%	wheat	family members are involved	7,354	7,354
208	Beisebayev Seken	Beisebayev Seken	temporary refundable long-term use	1.77	0.282	15.93%	vineyard	family members are involved	1,180,395	1,180,395

Plan of Measures regarding Resettlement , Shymkent– Zhambyl region border, 2013

209	Bitanov Akhmet	Bitanov Akhmet	temporary refundable long-term use	0.52	0.0082	less than 10%	apple yard	family members are involved	159,202	159,202
210	Aliyev Gulmamat	Aliyev Gulmamat	temporary refundable long-term use	0.57	0.019	less than 10%	apple yard	family members are involved	91,477	91,477
211	Torgautov Sergazy	Torgautov Sergazy	temporary refundable long-term use	18.38	1.4364	less than 10%	alfalfa	family members are involved	13,926	13,926
212	Pulatbekov Medet	Pulatbekov Medet	temporary refundable long-term use	2.043	0.4909	24.02%	vineyard	family members are involved	306,676	306,676
213	Toizhanova Tazhikul	Toizhanova Tazhikul	temporary refundable long-term use	13.1	2.5125	19.18%	alfalfa	family members are involved	24,359	24,359
									121.8319	3,814,008
									3,814,008	3,814,008