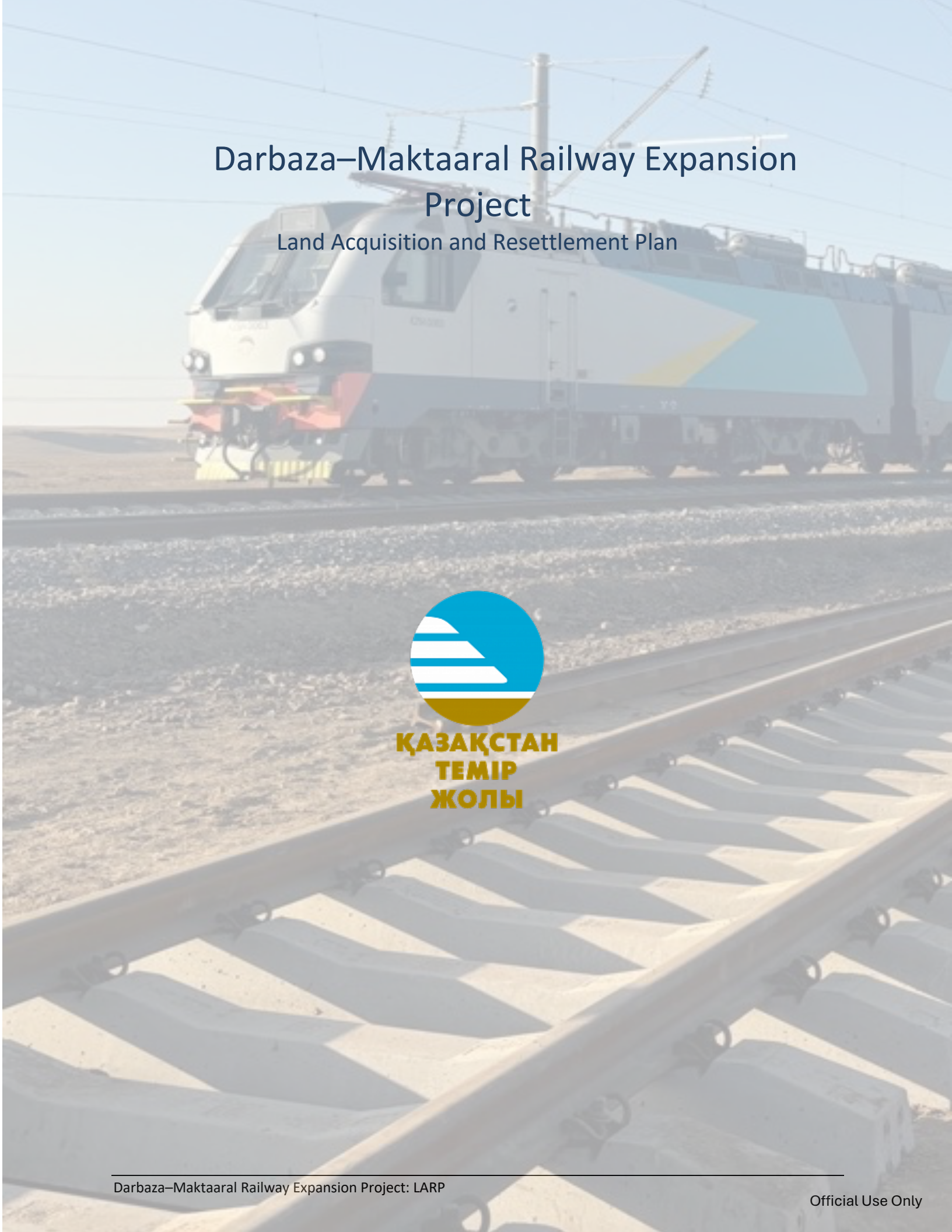
Darbaza–Maktaaral Railway Expansion Project

Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan



ҚАЗАҚСТАН ТЕМІР ЖОЛЫ

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This report is a Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan prepared in the context of an active construction project. As described in Chapter 1, construction of the Project commenced in 2024 prior to the completion of lender-aligned environmental and social due diligence, and the temporal and spatial scope of the assessment reflects the practical limitations of assessing impacts that have already occurred. The report reflects conditions and information available as at the date of issue. Subsequent changes in Project design, regulatory requirements, environmental or social conditions, or the availability of new information may affect the conclusions of this report, and VEAB is under no obligation to update the report unless separately instructed in writing.

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Abbreviations and Definitions

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AH	Affected Household
AIIB	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
AP	Affected Person
CLO	Community Liaison Officer
EPC	Engineering, Procurement and Construction
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESP	Environmental and Social Policy
ESS	Environmental and Social Standard
FS	Feasibility Study
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GRP	Gross Regional Product
HH	Household
IFC	International Finance Corporation
JSC	Joint-Stock Company
KTZ	JSC NC «Kazakhstan Temir Zholy» (national railway company)
KZT	Kazakhstani Tenge (national currency)
LAR	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
LARP	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan
LE	Legal Entity
LLP	Limited Liability Partnership
LRP	Livelihood Restoration Plan
PAP	Project Affected Person
PIB	Project Information Booklet
PM	Project Management / Project Manager
PS	Performance Standard (IFC)
RC	Replacement Cost
RK	Republic of Kazakhstan
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SES	Socio-Economic Survey
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement (ADB)
SWF	Sovereign Wealth Fund
TOR	Terms of Reference
USD	United States Dollar
VEAB	VISTA Environment AB

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Key Terminology

Affected persons (APs) – Individuals, households, collective owners or other legal entities who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihood) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas, regardless of their legal rights to the affected lands. For numerical reporting in this LARP, APs are counted as unique affected households and legal entities.

Affected household members and legal entities – Individual members of affected households together with affected legal entities. For numerical reporting, each individual household member is counted separately, while each affected legal entity is counted as one. Where complete household composition data are unavailable, the number of household members is estimated using the average household size derived from the census and socio-economic survey.

Compensation – payment in cash or in kind for loss of an asset or a resource that is acquired or affected by the project. The amount is calculated based on replacement cost. Compensation is typically understood to include all forms of compensation, including the provision of replacement land. Compensation covers the loss of an asset. It does not cover for example, an allowance paid or provided in respect of various inconveniences not directly related to the loss of an asset, or any livelihood restoration allowances or activities to address any vulnerabilities.

Corridor of Impact – The area that is impacted by the railway civil works (construction works, utilities, access roads, etc.) or by the need to retain sites for use in railway maintenance. In the context of involuntary land acquisition and resettlement, it is the area where the displaced persons will be identified who are eligible to receive compensation based on the cut-off date established under the project.

Cut-off date – The date prior to which the occupation or use of the Project area makes residents/users of the project area eligible to be categorized as APs. The right of affected households to receive compensation and assistance is limited by the cut-off date determined by the executive agency and announced in the project area.

Entitlement –A range of measures comprising compensation in cash or in kind, income restoration, transfer assistance, income substitution, and relocation which are due to APs, depending on the nature of their losses, to restore their economic and social base.

Grievance Redress Mechanism – is the process established under law, local regulations, or administrative decisions to enable property owners/users and other APs to seek redress on issues related to acquisition, compensation, or other aspects of resettlement process.

Household – a group of people living together as a single social unit, who were identified during a census and asset inventory survey as being impacted by project activities and as such, eligible to receive relevant compensation and/or assistance provided by the Project.

Income restoration – The reestablishment of income sources and livelihoods of APs to their pre-project levels.

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Indigenous peoples – A distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees: (i) self identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others; (ii) collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories; (iii) customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and (iv) a distinct language, often different from the official language of Kazakhstan.

Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan – The planning document that describes the activities to be done in addressing the direct social and economic impacts associated with involuntary taking of land.

Livelihood Restoration – the loss of asset (i.e. land) or restriction of access to natural resources (i.e. land) can sometimes affect people's livelihood as a result of land-related impacts triggered by the project. The re-establishment of the affected livelihood to its pre-project level is called livelihood restoration.

Relocation – The physical shifting of AP from his/her pre-Project place of residence and/or business.

Replacement cost – The value determined to be fair compensation for land based on its productive potential, the replacement cost of houses and structures (current fair market price of building materials and labor without depreciation or deductions for salvaged building material), and the market value of residential land, crops, trees, and other commodities.

Resettlement measures – All measures taken to mitigate any and all adverse impacts of the Project AP's property and/or livelihood, including compensation, relocation (where relevant), entitlements and rehabilitation.

Right of Way – based on the Kazakh Law, the RoW is defined as the area, occupied by railway, to accommodate the relevant structural elements and engineering structures of the railway necessary for its operation.

Significantly Affected Household - Household that will: (i) lose 10% or more of their productive land or income-generating assets affected by the Project, and/or (ii) be physically displaced from housing.

Vulnerable household - A household, which might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being further marginalized by the effects of resettlement such as: a household living below the poverty line; large household with 4 or more children below 18 years; household with disabled members; female headed household; or elderly with no family support.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. General

Kazakhstan Temir Zholy National Company JSC (KTZ) is developing the Darbaza–Maktaaral Railway Expansion Project in Turkistan Region, southern Kazakhstan. The Project is intended to relieve capacity constraints at the Saryagash border crossing, provide a direct rail connection to the Maktaaral area and improve the efficiency and resilience of passenger and freight movements near the border with Uzbekistan. KTZ Finance B.V. is the proposed borrower, and financing is being considered by the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) and the International Finance Corporation (IFC).

This Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) has been prepared in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the applicable involuntary resettlement requirements of ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009), AIIB Environmental and Social Standard 2 and IFC Performance Standard 5. It establishes the Project's eligibility and entitlement framework, identifies land acquisition and resettlement impacts, assesses the adequacy of compensation, and defines the measures, budget, responsibilities, schedule, grievance arrangements and monitoring requirements necessary to achieve compliance with lender requirements.

Construction began in 2024, before completion of lender-aligned environmental and social planning. The LARP is therefore both retrospective and forward-looking: it addresses land acquisition and compensation already undertaken, ongoing and future acquisition, and any outstanding compensation, replacement-cost, relocation, livelihood-restoration or documentation gaps. Compensation or assistance already provided will be credited against the applicable entitlement; any verified shortfall will be closed through additional compensation, assistance or corrective action under this LARP.

2. Project Description and Implementation Status

The Project comprises approximately 115 km of new single-track, non-electrified railway between Darbaza Station near Yerdaut and Maktaaral Station at Atakent, together with approximately 45 km of sidings and passing loops. The alignment crosses Saryagash, Keles, Shardara, Zhetysay and Maktaaral districts. Principal components include the railway formation and track; reconstruction or extension of two passenger stations and three sidings; depots and maintenance facilities; 33 major structures, including 18 bridges; traction-power, signalling and communications infrastructure; access roads; and temporary construction facilities such as camps, laydown areas, borrow areas and batching plants.

The EPC Contractor is Integra Construction KZ LLP. Construction commenced in 2024. At the time of LARP preparation in May 2026, construction was well advanced: more than 100 km of the railway alignment had been levelled, approximately 4 km of track had been laid near Yerdaut Station, and works were ongoing at three new stations, two sidings and the 500-metre bridge over the Syr Darya River. Construction completion was planned for April 2027.

3. Government-Led Land Acquisition

Land acquisition for the Project commenced in April 2024 and has been undertaken by the relevant government authorities in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan. KTZ is not a party to the statutory land acquisition process, which is implemented by the relevant Akimats. Following acquisition, the affected land is transferred to state ownership and designated for transport purposes. ADB's engagement in the Project commenced after the mandate letter between KTZ and ADB was signed on 23 June 2025. Land acquisition and compensation remained ongoing. According to information

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provided by KTZ as of 30 April 2026, cash compensation payments had been processed for five plots in Maktaaral District, while funding and payment arrangements for the remaining plots were under preparation and valuation was still ongoing for some plots. Supporting documentation confirming the five reported payments was not available for review. The LARP therefore addresses the outstanding land acquisition and compensation process and the additional compensation, assistance, livelihood restoration and monitoring measures required to meet lender requirements. Because works and land acquisition are at different stages across the corridor, the LARP requires plot-specific verification before any outstanding case is treated as complete. According to an update provided by KTZ, as of 25 August 2026, compensation payments had been completed for all affected land plots subject to compensation in Zhetysay and Keles. In Maktaaral, payments had been made for 35 plots, while in Saryagash only one payment remained outstanding, concerning a residential land plot in Yerdaut that is subject to an ongoing court case.

4. Scope, Survey Basis and Cut-off Date

The LARP is based on the list of affected plots and related information available as of the end of April 2026, valuation and compensation information provided by KTZ and the Akimats, a census and socio-economic survey (SES), inventory and verification of affected assets, consultations with affected persons (APs), field observations, satellite and route-map screening, and independent review of valuation methodology and market evidence. The estimated number of affected household members and legal entities is 1,744.

For land plots where acquisition had not commenced by the time of the survey, the final cut-off date is 16 February 2026, corresponding to Turkistan Region Akimat Decree No. 50 (the date of the latest decree considered during preparation of this LARP). If subsequent design changes identify new affected plots or persons, a new cut-off date will be established specifically for the newly affected footprint, formally established through the applicable land acquisition process, and communicated to the newly affected persons. The Maktaaral Station area and the associated irrigation-canal reconstruction or diversion remain subject to finalization of the design and land surveys. Any additional impacts will be assessed in accordance with the methodology and requirements established in this LARP and documented in a LARP addendum, which will be submitted for lender review, approval and disclosure and implemented before the additional land is occupied.

Table ES-1. Summary of Key Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts

Key LARP indicator	Confirmed planning figure
Affected land plots	371: 48 privately owned and 323 leased
Land area	417.04 ha affected out of 10,900.28 ha
Unique affected persons	331: 308 households and 23 legal entities
Estimated affected household mambers and legal entities	1,744 persons, without double counting
Significantly affected persons	138: 132 unique households and 6 unique legal entities
Affected structures	101 structures on 25 plots, associated with 23 unique APs
Relocation cases	15: 14 households and 1 legal entity; assistance needs to be verified
Vulnerable households	93 households identified through the SES, subject to verification
Residual land usability	61 irrigated agricultural plots; 21 with residual area of 1 ha or less

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5. Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts

Permanent acquisition affects 371 land plots with a combined area of approximately 417.04 ha, representing about 3.8% of the total 10,900.28 ha held within the affected plots. Impacts are concentrated in Saryagash (43 plots; 90.61 ha), Keles (68 plots; 199.63 ha), Zhetysay (176 plots; 80.26 ha) and Maktaaral (84 plots; 46.54 ha). Land held by state organizations is excluded where it will be transferred for the Project and no third-party use or assets were identified. Most affected land is leased and agricultural: 323 plots are leasehold and 48 are privately owned; the affected land includes 303 agricultural plots, 25 plots for agricultural production, 28 residential plots and 15 commercial plots.

A total of 138 unique APs, including 132 households and six legal entities, are considered as significantly affected because they lose at least 10% of productive land or income-generating assets and/or are physically displaced. Among the 106 significantly affected households with agricultural land loss, livelihood-restoration prioritization identified 3 Priority 1 households, 15 Priority 2 households and 48 Priority 3 households; a further 40 households require implementation-stage verification of agricultural livelihood dependence. Route-map screening identified 61 irrigated agricultural plots requiring further confirmation of residual usability, access and irrigation functionality, including 21 plots with residual areas of 1 ha or less. In addition, 141 respondents identified irrigation disruption or access to irrigation water as a concern. These issues will be jointly verified and addressed as necessary through LARP implementation and the Project ESIA/ESMP measures.

The Project affects 101 residential, auxiliary, commercial and business-related structures located on 25 plots and associated with 23 unique APs. Relocation assistance is budgeted for affected households and businesses where moving is required, and actual arrangements will be confirmed before displacement. The assessment did not identify confirmed permanent business closure or employment loss; however, business continuity, temporary disruption and worker impacts will be verified during implementation, and any demonstrated loss will be compensated or otherwise addressed under the Entitlement and Compensation Matrix.

No standing annual crops were reported or observed on the affected plots during the valuation, socio-economic survey or site visits, which were undertaken outside the active growing season; however, compensation for foregone agricultural production and income on affected leased land in Zhetysay and Maktaaral was assessed using cotton as the representative crop. In total, 521 trees and perennial plants located on 13 land plots are affected by the Project. Of these, 444 trees are located in a nursery on one agricultural plot and were valued separately. The remaining 77 trees and perennial plants are located on 12 residential plots, where their cost was considered as part of the land compensation, as the comparable properties also included similar trees. An indicative separate compensation estimate for these 77 trees and perennial plants was subsequently prepared under the LARP.

Signed donation letters provided for review cover 41 land plots associated with 36 APs. Survey responses indicating a general willingness to consider donation are treated as contextual information only and not as evidence of consent. The documented donation cases will be verified against the applicable lender requirements.

The Keles District Akimat was considering the provision of replacement land for 33 leased, non-residential agricultural plots. At the time of LARP preparation, no formal allocation documents were available for review. The replacement-land arrangements will be verified during implementation, and a land-quality adjustment allowance will apply where the replacement plot is not of equivalent quality or condition.

6. Compensation, Assistance and Livelihood Restoration

The Entitlement and Compensation Matrix applies to all eligible APs, irrespective of whether the impact

occurred before or after approval of the LARP. It provides compensation at full replacement cost for affected land, structures, trees, crops and other assets; compensation for verified business or employment loss; relocation and transitional assistance; support for vulnerable and significantly affected households; livelihood restoration; and compensation and restoration for temporary or unforeseen impacts. Non-titled users are eligible for compensation for affected non-land assets and appropriate assistance, and eligible users will be supported to regularize land rights where this is feasible. Where monitoring identifies livelihood deterioration or increased vulnerability during the period before livelihood restoration measures take full effect, additional transitional or corrective support will be provided as necessary.

The replacement-cost assessment reviewed the applicable valuation methodology, available valuation reports and compensation records, and district-specific market evidence. The assessment confirmed the presence of a functioning residential property market in affected areas. Compensation values for affected residential properties were benchmarked against observed asking prices in Saryagash, Abay in Keles District and Atakent in Maktaaral District and were found to be within the relevant market ranges and sufficient to enable affected households to obtain comparable replacement housing. Therefore, APs will be able to purchase replacement housing if they wish to do so. No general top-up is therefore proposed for residential properties.

The LARP includes top-up compensation for 16 non-residential structures. Vulnerable households will receive an allowance equivalent to three months of the official minimum wage and targeted assistance to access entitlements, social-protection programmes and livelihood opportunities.

Livelihood restoration is outcome-based and is additional to compensation. A draft livelihood restoration programme has been developed as part of this LARP and will be finalized by KTZ in consultation with the relevant local authorities and affected households and businesses through preparation of a detailed implementation plan, using household-level SES information to confirm livelihood baselines, options, targets, timeframes, responsibilities and monitoring indicators and to examine links with existing government programmes. Proposed measures include individual livelihood planning for the highest-risk households, land preparation and agricultural productivity support, irrigation and water-efficiency measures, livestock support, financial literacy, technical and vocational training, enterprise support, and facilitated access to merit-based employment and procurement opportunities. Individual plans for Priority 1 households and households with residual agricultural land below 1 ha will be monitored for at least two years. Significantly affected households will have the option to receive a significant impact allowance or participate in the livelihood restoration program, according to their preference.

7. Consultation, Disclosure and Grievance Redress

Consultation was undertaken through the census, SES, asset inventory, property visits and informal meetings with APs and local authorities. Six public consultation meetings were held from 19 to 21 May 2026 in Saryagash, Keles, Zhetysay and Maktaaral districts, with 90 recorded participants. The principal issues raised concerned valuation and compensation, irrigation damage and water access, the accuracy of acquired areas, access to remaining agricultural land and grazing areas, agricultural and livestock crossings, construction impacts and the timing of land acquisition and payments. Because women's attendance at formal meetings was limited, additional outreach was undertaken by female specialists. Consultation will continue through implementation, including targeted engagement with women, vulnerable households, significantly affected persons and APs with unresolved cases.

A public information brochure describing the LARP principles, eligibility, entitlements, livelihood-restoration measures and grievance process was prepared in Kazakh, Russian and English and distributed

during consultations. Following lender approval, the final LARP and a non-technical summary will be disclosed through KTZ, Akimat and lender channels, with hard copies available locally. Any LARP addendum and monitoring reports will also be disclosed in accordance with lender requirements.

The Project-specific Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) provides regional and central review through Grievance Redress Committees, while preserving access to administrative and judicial remedies at any stage. Grievances may be submitted in person, by telephone, letter, email, fax, social media or secure grievance box, and may be anonymous. The regional committee considers cases requiring action within 10 working days; unresolved cases may be escalated to the central committee, which considers them within 20 working days. KTZ is accountable for the GRM, with participation by the relevant Akimats for matters within their statutory mandate. Continuity between construction and operation will be maintained through designated KTZ personnel and transfer of relevant records and ongoing cases.

8. Institutional Arrangements and Implementation

KTZ has overall responsibility for LARP implementation and compliance with lender requirements. A dedicated LARP Implementation Team will coordinate day-to-day delivery, maintain the implementation database, verify eligibility and entitlements, facilitate consultations, oversee livelihood restoration and vulnerable-household support, administer the GRM, monitor contractor compliance, and prepare implementation reports. The Akimat of Turkistan Region and the relevant district Akimats retain their statutory responsibilities for decrees, valuation procurement, negotiation, land registration, budget approval processes and compensation payments. KTZ and the Akimats will formalize their respective roles and coordination arrangements. The EPC Contractor may occupy only land formally made available for construction and must prevent, promptly report and remedy temporary or additional impacts.

Following lender approval and disclosure, implementation will focus on retrospective verification and gap-closing for completed land acquisition cases, as well as outstanding measures associated with ongoing land acquisition. Any additional or unforeseen permanent or temporary land acquisition and resettlement impacts will be assessed in accordance with the LARP and lender requirements. The applicable compensation, assistance, livelihood-restoration and corrective measures will be implemented before the additionally affected land is occupied or works causing the identified impact commence.

9. Resettlement Budget and Financing

The estimated LARP budget before contingency is KZT 1,405,948,560.06 (approximately USD 2,944,518.21), comprising KZT 1,149,426,808.00 for statutory compensation and KZT 256,521,752.06 for additional measures required under the LARP. The additional budget covers additional compensation for trees and perennial plants, compensation top-ups, relocation and transitional allowances, vulnerable-household assistance, livelihood restoration and external monitoring.

A 20% contingency is applied to both budget components. The total budget, including contingency, is KZT 1,687,138,272.07 (approximately USD 3,533,421.85), based on the exchange rate of USD 1 = KZT 477.48 as of 28 May 2026.

Statutory land acquisition and compensation will be financed and implemented by the Government through the relevant Akimats. KTZ will be responsible for ensuring that all the entitlements under this LARP are delivered. The additional budget required for LARP implementation, will be financed by the Government through the applicable budget-allocation process.

10. Monitoring, and Reporting and Budget

Monitoring will comprise internal monitoring by KTZ, independent external monitoring and a completion

audit. Internal monitoring will track compensation, assistance, livelihood restoration, vulnerable-household support, residual-land usability, irrigation and access, stakeholder engagement, grievances and corrective actions.

The External Monitor will independently verify compliance with the LARP and the effectiveness of the measures implemented, including whether affected persons' livelihoods and living standards have been restored and whether replacement-land and donation cases meet the applicable requirements. Any identified gaps will be addressed through corrective measures.

The completion audit will confirm whether all obligations under the LARP and any addendum have been fulfilled. Its findings will be documented in the LARP Completion Report and submitted to the lenders for review and approval.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Overview and Description

1. Kazakhstan Temir Zholy JSC (KTZ), a state-owned entity wholly owned by the SWF Samruk-Kazyna, is a fully integrated holding company that owns and operates the railway infrastructure and manages the provision of both freight and passenger train services. Asian Development Bank (ADB), Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) and International Finance Corporation (IFC) (collectively, the Lenders) are considering providing financing for the Darbaza–Maktaaral Railway Expansion Project (the Project).

2. The Project is a strategically significant greenfield railway development in the Turkistan Region of southern Kazakhstan. This project aims to alleviate railway bottlenecks of existing railway line, bypassing the Saryagash station, enhancing transportation efficiency for passengers and cargo.

3. The Project alignment passes through five rayons (districts) of the Turkistan Oblast. In order along the alignment from north to south these are: Saryagash, Keles, Shardara, Zhetysay, and Maktaaral. The Project corridor commences at Darbaza station (Yerdaut community) in Satyagash district and terminates at Maktaaral station (Atakent community) in Maktaaral district close to the international border with Uzbekistan. The Project comprises approximately 115 km of new single-track railway line, together with associated infrastructure, including stations and sidings, bridges and culverts, traction power and signalling systems, access roads, borrow areas, and temporary construction facilities. The location of the Project is demonstrated on the Figure 2 below.



Figure 2. Location of Darbaza-Maktaaral Railway

Source: Google Earth (edited by Consultant)

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4. The line is a non-electrified [1] single track with passing loops, new and upgraded stations, and sidings. Locomotive units are diesel powered. For the most part traffic will be goods related, with approximately 46 trains per day, predominantly freight, with any passenger trains continuing along existing lines to Saryagash and Tashkent. At stations, sidings allow rolling stock to wait for customs clearance and trains to be assembled. A train and rolling stock maintenance area is being developed as part of the Project.

5. The key Project components are:

- Construction of the main rail alignment, comprising earthworks, track formation, ballast, sleepers, and rails;
- Reconstruction or extension of two passenger railway stations and three sidings, comprising associated depots, maintenance, servicing, and operational facilities;
- Construction of 33 structures including 18 bridges over water courses;
- Installation of traction power substations, overhead power lines, and signalling and communications systems;
- Development of temporary and permanent access roads, borrow pits, material storage and laydown areas, concrete batching plants, and other construction support facilities; and
- Establishment of worker accommodation camps and associated welfare, sanitation, and utility services.

6. The Project is being delivered under an EPC contract with Integra, supported by multiple subcontractors operating concurrently across different work fronts. Construction activities are distributed along the full length of the alignment and include high-risk activities typical of large linear infrastructure projects - including heavy lifting, work at height, deep excavations, bridge construction over watercourses, and interfaces with public roads and nearby communities.

7. Key project parameters are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1: Key Project Parameters

Parameter	Description
Project Name	Darbaza–Maktaaral Railway Expansion Project
Project Implementer	Kazakhstan Temir Zholy JSC (KTZ)
Contracting Entity (Borrower)	Kazakhstan Temir Zholy Finance B.V.
EPC Contractor	Integra Construction KZ LLP (“Integra”)
Location	Turkistan Region, southern Kazakhstan; five rayons (districts) crossed by the alignment
Project Type	Greenfield single-track railway expansion with associated stations, sidings, and ancillary infrastructure
Main Alignment	Approximately 115 km of new single-track railway, with an additional 45 km of sidings and passing loops

[1] A 10kV line will be provided for communications, but not for train power units.

Parameter	Description
Major Structures	33 Structures including bridges and underpasses
Stations and Depots	Reconstruction or extension of two passenger stations and three sidings, with associated depots and operational facilities
Operational Throughput	Approximately 46 trains per day at full operation, predominantly freight (23 journeys in each direction)
Construction Commencement	2024 (commenced in advance of completion of lender-aligned environmental and social documentation)
Planned Completion	April 2027

8. The Project is currently in the construction phase, and at the time of preparation of this LARP (May 2026), construction is well advanced. More than 100 km of the railway alignment have been levelled and approximately 4 km of track has been laid in the vicinity of Yerdaut Station. Works are ongoing concurrently at three new stations, two sidings, and the 500-metre bridge crossing of the Syr Darya River. Approximately 800 specialists and 350 units of heavy machinery are currently mobilized on the Project. Overall completion of construction is planned for April 2027, after which the Project will transition to the operational phase under KTZ rail network management arrangements. According to information provided by KTZ as of 30 April 2026, the land acquisition process remained ongoing: cash compensation payments were processed for 5 plots in Maktaaral district by the end of April, while for all other plots the necessary funding and payment arrangements were under preparation. For some of the plots final valuation was ongoing (and the relevant numbers were added to this LARP during its revision). For the 5 land plots documents of confirmation of payments were not made available during LARP preparation. Based on information provided by KTZ the compensation payments for the remaining plots were expected to be processed starting June 2026. According to an update provided by KTZ, as of 25 August 2026, compensation payments had been completed for all affected land plots subject to compensation in Zhetysay and Keles. In Maktaaral, payments had been made for 35 plots, while in Saryagash only one payment remained outstanding, concerning a residential land plot in Yerdaut that is subject to an ongoing court case. This LARP establishes the requirements for completing the outstanding land acquisition and compensation process and identifies the supplementary compensation, assistance, livelihood restoration and monitoring measures required to meet applicable lender requirements. The estimated budget and the respective financing and implementation responsibilities are presented in Chapters 8 and 9, while implementation monitoring will review the delivery of applicable entitlements and identify any outstanding measures required to ensure that affected persons are not made worse off as a result of Project-related land acquisition.

1.2 Preparation of Supplementary ESIA and LARP

9. The Supplementary Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) has been undertaken by an independent multidisciplinary consultant team led by VISTA Environment AB, with expertise in environmental management, biodiversity, occupational and community health and safety, labor and working conditions, social impact assessment, and stakeholder engagement. The Supplementary ESIA is forward-looking in nature and focuses on supplementing the existing environmental and social

assessment documentation, addressing gaps against applicable international standards, and strengthening management measures for the remainder of construction and the operational phase.

10. Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement are addressed through a separate but coordinated workstream and Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP), prepared concurrently with the Supplementary ESIA to assess and address impacts related to land acquisition, physical and economic displacement, compensation, and livelihood impacts associated with the Project. Land acquisition and compensation activities for the Project are being implemented as a government-led process, coordinated primarily by the Akimats (local executive authorities) of Turkistan Region and the affected districts under national legal procedures, with KTZ playing a coordinating and financing role.

11. The LARP has been prepared in accordance with applicable national legislation and relevant requirements of ADB, IFC, and AIIB. The LARP is based on the available Project design, land acquisition documentation, valuation information, and impact data available at the time of preparation of this document. In case of changes to the Project design, land acquisition requirements, or verified impacts during Project implementation, the relevant compensation and implementation records shall be updated accordingly.

1.3 LAR impacts and LARP document

12. Civil works for Darbaza-Maktaaral railway require acquisition of land and property. Land acquisition activities commenced in 2024. The Feasibility Study (FS) route alignment and initial impact identification were developed in accordance with the FS ToR and was supported by land-plot selection endorsements by relevant district Akimats (Saryagash, Keles, Zhetysay, Shardara, and Maktaaral). Initial decrees on land acquisition and on granting permission to KTZ for construction were issued in 2024 by the Akimat of Turkestan Region and the respective district Akimats on the basis of the route identified during FS preparation.

13. Design was developed by LLP Integra Construction KZ and LLP KSD Engineering based on the FS and completed in 2025. Following finalisation of design solutions and their amendments, the initial decrees issued by the regional and district Akimats in 2024 were further updated in 2025 and early 2026 to specify the LAR impacts of the Project.

14. Efforts were made at the feasibility and design stages to minimize possible adverse impacts on land plots and existing structures. For unavoidable impacts, measures will be taken to ensure that wellbeing of Affected Persons will not worsen and will be improved to the extent possible. The initial list of affected land plots was compiled based on initial information collected in November - December 2025, was further updated in January-April 2026 based on updates and additional data provided by the KTZ project representatives and district Akimats. The latest version of the list of affected plots used for preparation of this LARP reflects data available as of 30 April 2026 was used for preparation of the LARP, and includes 372 land plots, of which 49 are privately owned and 323 are leased.

15. This Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) is developed for the Darbaza - Maktaaral Railway Expansion Project based on the available data on affected land plots and assets. The LARP addresses all identified land acquisition impacts based on the information available at the time of LARP preparation. The Affected Persons (APs) and affected assets were identified through the census, socio-economic survey (SES), and asset inventory conducted in March-April 2026 for the preparation of this LARP.

16. It should be noted that overall, the ongoing land acquisition process is planned and implemented by the district Akimats and is supervised and monitored by the Akimat of Turkestan Region, and

coordinated with KTZ. This LARP is formulated based on the relevant laws on land acquisition in the Republic of Kazakhstan and the provisions of the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009), IFC Performance Standard 5 (PS5) and AIIB Environmental and Social Standard 2 (ESS2). The LARP identifies LAR impacts of the Project, describes APs, defines land acquisition and compensation principles, assesses the legal framework, describes grievance redress procedures, and outlines steps for implementation and monitoring of land acquisition and resettlement activities.

17. This LARP applies to all APs affected by the Project, including affected households, legal entities, and land users with formal or informal rights, as well as those without legally recognizable rights but occupying or using land prior to the cut-off date. The LARP does not apply to state land transferred between government entities or used temporarily, unless such use results in impacts on third parties. This RP reflects the commitment of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan and KTZ to mitigate LAR impacts and to ensure that APs are not worse off as a result of the Project, and that their livelihoods are restored, and where possible improved.

18. The primary objective of the LARP is to provide necessary details for compensation, relocation and rehabilitation, including: i) identification of the extent of losses and impact of the project; ii) information disclosure, consultation and participation; iii) policy and framework for compensation payments and rehabilitation; (iv) rehabilitation program for significantly affected and vulnerable households; v) complaints and grievance redress mechanism; vi) resettlement budget and financing plan including the estimated compensation for lost assets, relocation, and rehabilitation; vii) the institutional framework and implementation schedule of resettlement plan; and viii) monitoring of LARP implementation. LARP also defines the steps required to obtain concurrence from lenders, and to implement LARP, and monitor the identified LAR impacts.

1.4 Alternatives Considered to Avoid or Minimise Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts

19. No documentation was made available to the Consultant describing alternative railway alignments considered during the feasibility, conceptual design, or detailed design stages of the Project, or the criteria used by KTZ and the design organisation to select the approved alignment over any alternatives. Similarly, the available Project documentation does not contain a structured comparison of alternative alignments based on land acquisition, resettlement, livelihood, or other social considerations.

20. Based on the information available during preparation of this LARP, the following observations can nevertheless be made regarding the selected alignment and efforts to minimise land acquisition and resettlement impacts:

- The selected alignment follows the most direct corridor between Darbaza Station and Maktaaral Station and supports the strategic objective of improving north-south rail connectivity within Kazakhstan.
- The alignment appears to have been selected to optimise technical and economic efficiency, including minimising the overall route length, earthworks requirements, and the number of major engineering structures.
- The alignment generally traverses agricultural and sparsely populated areas (with the exception of the Yerdaut and Maktaaral station areas), thereby reducing the extent of physical displacement that would otherwise occur if the railway passed through more densely populated settlements.
- During Project development, efforts were made to minimise impacts on residential areas to the extent practicable. As a result, the majority of affected households are subject to economic displacement associated with loss of land, while physical relocation requirements are limited to a

relatively small proportion of affected households. In the Maktaaral station area, the initial design solution was revised and the alignment was shifted southward to minimize impacts on residential and commercial land plots containing structures.

- KTZ advised that efforts have been undertaken during design development to optimise station layouts and associated facilities in order to minimise land requirements and avoid or reduce impacts on privately used land where technically feasible.

21. In addition to alignment-level considerations, the Project has incorporated measures to avoid or minimise land acquisition and resettlement impacts during detailed design and implementation. These include optimisation of the Project footprint where feasible, use of existing transport and utility corridors where practicable, minimisation of temporary land occupation requirements, and implementation of mitigation measures to maintain or restore access to agricultural land, irrigation infrastructure, and other livelihood resources affected by construction activities.

1.5 Limitations to the Scope of the LARP

22. The preparation of this LARP was subject to several limitations related to the status of land acquisition, availability of information, and accessibility of affected persons. These limitations do not affect the overall findings and recommendations of the LARP but should be considered when interpreting the results and implementing the proposed mitigation and livelihood restoration measures.

23. At the time of LARP preparation, land acquisition activities were at different stages across the Project. While acquisition had been completed for a substantial number of affected land plots, acquisition of other plots was ongoing or had not yet commenced. Consequently, the status of compensation, consultations, ownership transfer, and land acquisition documentation varied among affected land plots and affected persons.

24. Although extensive efforts were made to identify and consult affected persons, the socio-economic survey and consultation program included all affected persons who could be identified, contacted, and were willing to participate. However, in some cases current contact information was unavailable, while in others affected persons declined to participate in interviews or consultations. As a result, the socio-economic survey and consultation program was completed with all affected persons who could be identified, contacted, and were willing to participate.

25. The available land acquisition database also includes a number of land plots reported as donated or exchanged for alternative land plots, for which acquisition was reportedly resolved without compensation payments. Collection and verification of historical land acquisition documentation from the Akimats proved challenging during LARP preparation. While the Akimats were generally willing to share summary information, land acquisition databases, and valuation data, obtaining plot-specific supporting documentation was more difficult. In particular, donation documentation was available for only a limited number of plots, while documentation related to replacement land arrangements was not made available for review.

26. According to the Akimats, valuation was undertaken for all affected plots. While full or partial valuation reports were made available for most plots, for a group of plots in the Zhetysay district only summary compensation amounts were provided in tabular format. In the absence of complete supporting documentation, the valuation and compensation information provided by the Akimats was used during preparation of the LARP to estimate potential compensation liabilities and develop the compensation gap analysis and budget. The use of this information for budgeting purposes should not be interpreted as confirmation that compensation has been paid, that compensation amounts comply with lender

requirements, or that the relevant land acquisition cases have been fully resolved.

27. Overall, while available documentation was reviewed during LARP preparation, complete supporting records were not available for all cases. Additional verification will therefore be required during LARP implementation to further confirm the status of compensation payments, implementation of land donation cases, replacement land arrangements, and compliance with applicable lender requirements. The assessment of donation cases and replacement land arrangements based on the information available during LARP preparation is presented in Section 7.4. During LARP implementation, the status and outcomes of donation cases and replacement land arrangements shall be verified during LARP implementation. The findings of this verification, including any identified gaps and required corrective actions, shall be documented in internal and external monitoring reports.

28. In addition, some information regarding construction-related impacts remains subject to verification during implementation. Several affected persons reported disruption of access roads, irrigation infrastructure, or access to agricultural land associated with construction activities. While these reported impacts have been considered in the development of livelihood restoration measures, KTZ shall continue verification during LARP implementation and ensure that access to agricultural land and irrigation water is restored, maintained, or otherwise addressed through appropriate corrective measures.

29. As Project implementation progresses, additional information may become available regarding affected persons, affected assets, land acquisition status, compensation arrangements and livelihood impacts. Where material changes to Project impacts, affected persons, affected assets, or entitlements are identified, KTZ shall update the LARP through preparation of an addendum or other supplementary documentation, as required, in accordance with the requirements of ADB, AIIB, and IFC.

1.6 Lender Processing Requirements

30. Based on the requirements of ADB, AIIB, and IFC, commencement of works in areas with future/ongoing land acquisition and resettlement and/or continuation of works in areas where land acquisition and resettlement remains outstanding shall be conditional upon:

(i) the preparation, approval, and disclosure of a LARP (and any subsequent addendums, if required), acceptable to ADB, AIIB, IFC and KTZ and reflecting LAR impacts, AP list, entitlements, livelihood restoration measures, implementation arrangements, and compensation amounts.

(ii) implementation of compensation, assistance, livelihood restoration measures, and other corrective actions required under the approved LARP for the relevant affected persons and land plots.

To manage areas where land acquisition or applicable pre-construction LARP requirements remain outstanding, KTZ will establish restriction zones covering the relevant affected plot(s) and/or defined section(s) of the Project corridor. No access to land or construction works will be permitted within a restriction zone until the applicable compensation and other pre-construction LARP requirements have been completed.

Restriction zone will be lifted once KTZ confirms, based on documented evidence, that the applicable compensation and other pre-construction LARP requirements for the relevant plot(s) or section(s) have been completed. Construction may continue outside the restriction zone where the applicable LARP requirements have been completed.

(iii) disbursement conditional to confirming that the LARP is available, disclosed and fully implemented as vouched by the LARP Completion Report prepared by External Resettlement Monitor.

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2. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

2.1 Data Collection Process and Methodology

31. Land acquisition activities commenced in 2024 and were still ongoing at the time of preparation of this LARP (May 2026), with different districts at varying stages of valuation, compensation, and payment. Details on identification, analysis and current status of land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) impacts are provided further in this section.

32. Chronology of impact identification: The FS route alignment and initial impact identification were developed in accordance with the FS ToR and were supported by land-plot selection endorsements by relevant district Akimats (Saryagash, Keles, Zhetysay, Shardara, and Maktaaral). Initial decrees on land acquisition and on granting permission to KTZ for construction were issued by the Akimat of Turkestan Region and the respective district Akimats on the basis of the route identified during FS preparation. These decrees were initially issued in 2024 and were later amended/updated in the first half of 2025 to reflect some design changes and solutions current at the time of issue.

33. Design work was developed by LLP Integra Construction KZ and LLP KSD Engineering based on the FS and completed in 2025. Following finalization of design solutions, the initial decrees issued by the regional and district Akimats in 2024 were further updated in 2025 to specify the final LAR impacts. Overall, the decrees issued between June 2024 and February 2026 were reviewed to identify affected land plots.

34. According to verbal information provided by representatives of the district Akimats, the decrees used for the identification of the final LAR impacts are based on Land Use Plans derived from topographic and geodetic surveys. Moreover, the latest available decrees establish the project impacts, which are not expected to change further unless design revisions are required.

35. Akimat decrees related to land acquisition and project implementation: Based on the land acquisition impacts identified during the FS and design stages, Decrees on Land Acquisition for State Needs were issued by the Akimat of Turkestan Region and by the district Akimats in whose administrative areas the project is located (specifically, the Akimats of Saryagash, Keles, Zhetysay, and Maktaaral districts of Turkestan Region). The decrees were issued between May 2024 and February 2026. For the regional and some district Akimats, initial decrees were later amended through subsequent acts. It should be noted that no specific decree was issued in Shardara district, as the only affected plots are state-owned.

36. Overall, the land acquisition process is planned and implemented by the district Akimats and is supervised and monitored by the Akimat of Turkestan Region. Information on the decrees is provided below – in chronological order first for the Akimat of Turkestan Region, and then for the district Akimats in the order they appear along the railway alignment (Saryagash, Keles, Shardara, Zhetysay, and Maktaaral). Some of the earlier decrees listed below were not provided for review (or were not provided in full); however, they were referenced in decrees issued at a later date. Additional details are provided in Annex 2.

- Decrees – Akimat of Turkestan Region
  - Decree No. 127 (24 June 2024) – On Involuntary Acquisition of Land Plots for State Needs. Includes an annex with cadastral and land-use information. The decree was later referenced in Decree No. 209 but was not provided for review.
  - Decree No. 209 (10 October 2024) – Amendments to Decree No. 127. Includes an annex covering 211 land plots across four districts (Keles – 22, Saryagash – 1, Zhetysay – 153, Maktaaral – 35).

  - Decree No. 147 (30 June 2025) – Further amendments to Decree No. 127, covering plots in all four districts (Keles – 24, Saryagash – 1, Zhetysay – 153, Maktaaral – 35).
  - Decree No. 45 (6 February 2026) – On the commencement of compulsory acquisition of land plots for state needs in Keles district; annex includes 3 plots, total area 103.00 ha, affected area 2.83 ha.
  - Decree No. 46 (6 February 2026) – On the commencement of compulsory acquisition of land plots for state needs in Maktaaral district; annex includes 34 plots, total area 218.37 ha, affected area 27.0268 ha.
  - Decree No. 50 (16 February 2026) – On the commencement of compulsory acquisition of land plots for state needs in Zhetysay district; annex includes 33 plots, total area 156.3690 ha, affected area 6.9943 ha.

- District Akimat Decrees – Saryagash District
  - Decree No. 134 (5 May 2024) – Identification of plots subject to temporary acquisition/restriction for the Darbaza–Uzbekistan border railway. Referenced in Decree No. 324 but not provided for review.
  - Decree No. 323 (13 September 2024) – Permission granted to KTZ for construction works (148.97 ha, 4 years 1 month). Annex with plot details not provided.
  - Decree No. 324 (13 September 2024) – On the commencement of involuntary acquisition for state needs; annex listing affected plots not provided.
  - Decree No. 214 (24 June 2025) – Amendments to Decree No. 324; includes 29 plots (including state land), total affected area 84.3068 ha.
  - Decree No. 349 (20 October 2025) – On the commencement of land acquisition for Yerdaut Train Station; includes 19 plots (17 private, 2 state).

- District Akimat Decrees – Keles District
  - Decree No. 79 (5 April 2024) – Initiation of involuntary acquisition; later annulled by Decree No. 215 and not provided for review.
  - Decree No. 215 (4 September 2024) – On the commencement of involuntary acquisition with annex listing 61 plots.
  - Decree No. 226 (16 September 2024) – Permission for KTZ construction works (331.73 ha, 4 years 1 month); annex not provided.
  - Decree No. 92 (28 May 2025) – On the commencement of land acquisition; annex includes 61 plots, total area 13,204.91 ha, affected area 232.2986 ha.
  - Decree No. 251 (30 December 2025) – On the commencement of land acquisition; annex includes 6 plots, total area 13,204.91 ha, affected area 232.2986 ha.

- District Akimat Decrees – Shardara District
  - Decree No. 229 (13 September 2024) – Temporary, free-of-charge land use granted to KTZ (40.38 ha, 4 years 1 month); annex not provided.

- District Akimat Decrees – Zhetysay District
  - Decree No. 625 (13 September 2024) – Permission for KTZ construction works (95.92 ha, 4 years 1 month); annex not provided.

- District Akimat Decrees – Maktaaral District
  - Decree No. 597 (11 September 2024) – Permission for KTZ construction works (92.11 ha, 4 years 1 month); annex not provided.
  - Decree No. 593 (3 December 2025) – On the commencement of land acquisition for Maktaaral (Atakent) Train Station; annex includes 26 plots (19 private, 7 state).

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37. Compiling the list of affected land plots: The initial list of affected land plots, compiled based on initial information collected in November - December 2025 as a part of previous studies carried out within the framework of the Environmental and Social Compliance Audit, was further updated in March 2026 based on updates and additional data provided by the KTZ local representatives and district Akimats following the issuance of the latest decrees in 2026.

38. The latest version of the list of affected plots reflecting data available as of 1 March 2026, with some corrections carried out until the end of April 2026 (primarily related to the names of APs), was used for the analysis in this report and includes 371 land plots, of which 48 are privately owned and 323 are leased. In the meantime, it should be noted that in the area of Maktaaral Station, design of the irrigation canal reconstruction/diversion for the Project is ongoing. The corresponding land survey has not yet been completed and the Land Management Plan remains pending. This may result in changes to the initially issued decree and the adoption of a new decree on land acquisition for state needs for this area at a later stage. In addition, one plot initially included in the list of 372 plots was removed during revision of draft LARP following clarification by the Maktaaral Akimat and KTZ that it had been included due to incorrect map/ cadastre number and should be replaced with another plot(s). This may also result in changes to the initially issued decree and the adoption of a new decree on land acquisition for state needs for this area. At the time of finalization of this LARP, information on additional affected plot(s) and AP(s), if any, was not yet available. The extent of any additional land acquisition impacts associated with the Maktaaral Station area and the irrigation canal reconstruction/diversion will be confirmed following completion of the relevant designs, land surveys and Land Management Plans. If additional affected plots, APs or assets are identified, they will be assessed in accordance with the methodology established in this LARP, including census, asset inventory, socioeconomic data collection, consultation and valuation, as applicable. The resulting information on impacts, APs, entitlements, compensation, budget and implementation arrangements will be incorporated into an addendum(s) to the LARP and submitted for lender review, approval and disclosure. In accordance with paragraphs 30 and 42, a new cut-off date will be established and no physical or economic displacement will occur, and no access to the additionally affected land will be provided for construction, until the LARP addendum has been approved and the applicable compensation and other entitlements have been provided in accordance with lender requirements. Where LARP measures remain outstanding, their implementation will be subject to the internal and external monitoring arrangements established in Chapter 11, and any identified gaps will be addressed through corrective actions in accordance with the LARP.

39. Plots used by state organizations included in the decrees were removed from the list of affected plots for this LARP, as such plots will be transferred for the Project and infrastructure located on such plots (if any) will be relocated as part of the Project. Construction activities had already commenced along most sections of the alignment at the time of the field surveys, and no non-registered land use was identified on these plots during the surveys and consultations.

40. Site visit and survey: The Project area was visited in February 2026, where initial discussions with the KTZ local team, district Akimats, and APs were carried out. During and after the site visit, the team of international and local LAR consultants commenced data collection for LARP preparation and carried out a census, socio-economic survey (SES) of APs and asset inventory was carried out in March-April 2026 (with clarifications obtained until 10 May 2026). Details on the survey are presented in Section 3.2.

41. For this Project, the date of the latest Akimat decree on land acquisition for state needs issued by the Akimat of Turkestan region (Decree No 50 issues on 16 February 2026) will serve as the official final

cut-off date for the land plots where land acquisition did not commence by the time of survey implementation.

42. For any additional land plots affected under subsequent Akimat decrees resulting from ongoing design refinements, including in the Maktaaral Station area, a new cut-off date will be established and communicated to all newly affected persons through the Project consultation and disclosure process.

43. Valuation for the land plots affected by the Project was carried out by the independent professional valuation companies engaged by district Akimats, following preparation of the Land Management Plans. Moreover, based on discussions with relevant Akimats and APs, in some cases replacement land plots are planned to be provided to APs, considering that the lands are mostly used for agricultural purposes and where such lands are available. Based on the information provided by district Akimats, in some cases land donation took place. To support preparation of the LARP, a valuation review was undertaken an independent valuation expert to assess the adequacy of compensation and consistency of the valuation outcomes with the replacement cost requirements set out in the Entitlement and Compensation Matrix, based on the unit rates determined for the relevant land categories, structures and ancillary assets using the available information. Where necessary, additional compensation was estimated in accordance with the provisions of the Entitlement and Compensation Matrix. The reported 371 affected land plots include all permanent land acquisition required for the Project, including the railway right-of-way and associated permanent Project components, such as substations, overhead transmission lines and other permanent facilities.

2.2 Land Impacts

44. The Project affects a total of 371 land plots, covering approximately 10,900 ha, of which about 417 ha are affected (approximately 3.8% of the total area). Most of affected plots are located in Zhetysay district (176), followed by Maktaaral (84) and Keles (68) districts, and the district with lowest number of affected plots is Saryagash (43).

45. Affected plots are owned and/or used by 339 households and 32 legal entities, corresponding to 308 households and 23 legal entities after removing duplication. In terms of land use, impacts are overwhelmingly concentrated on leased land, which accounts for 323 plots (approximately 87% of total land plots) and the majority of the affected area (398.41 ha of 417.16 ha; approximately 95.5% of affected area). Privately owned land represents only 48 plots (approximately 13% of total land plots) with 18.60 ha affected (approximately 4.5% of affected area). Private land ownership is concentrated in Saryagash (24 plots) and Maktaaral (18 plots), with a smaller share in Keles (6 plots) and none in Zhetysay.

46. The breakdown of the number and total area of affected plots by district and AP type (households, legal entities) is provided in Table 2 below, while the breakdown by land rights type (private property, lease) is provided in Table 3 below.

Table 2. Land plots number and area by type of ownership/use

District	Total number of plots	Total area, ha			Affected area, ha			Number of HH	Number of LE
		Total	HH	LE	Total	HH	LE	total (without double count)	total (without double count)
Saryagash	43	3,194.23	1,563.11	1,631.12	90.61	42.51	48.10	34 (33)	9 (5)
Keles	68	6,090.75	4,245.88	1,844.88	199.63	144.13	55.50	57 (47)	11 (8)

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District	Total number of plots	Total area, ha			Affected area, ha			Number of HH	Number of LE
		Total	HH	LE	Total	HH	LE	total (without double count)	total (without double count)
Zhetysay	176	1,172.53	855.11	317.42	80.26	76.74	3.51	171 (162)	5 (5)
Maktaaral	84	442.77	405.69	37.08	46.54	44.07	2.47	77 (66)	7 (5)
Total	**371**	**10,900.28**	**7,069.78**	**3,830.50**	**417.04**	**307.45**	**109.59**	**339 (308)**	**32 (23)**

Table 3. Land plots number and area by type of land use

District	Total num-ber of plots	Total area, ha	Affected area, ha	Private property				Lease			
				No. of plots	Total area, ha	Affected area, ha	Number of HH / LE, total (without double count)	No. of plots	Total area, ha	Affected area, ha	Number of HH / LE, total (without double count)
Saryagash	43	3,194.23	90.61	24	16.91	3.89	HH 21(20) LE (1)	19	3,177.32	86.72	HH 13(13) LE 6(4)
Keles	68	6,090.75	199.63	6	642.65	11.61	HH 5(5) LE 1(1)	62	5,448.10	188.02	HH 52(43) LE 10(7)
Zhetysay	176	1,172.53	80.26	0	0.00	0.00	-	176	1,172.53	80.26	HH 171(162) LE 5(5)
Maktaaral	84	442.77	46.54	18	18.76	3.11	HH 15(10) LE 3(3)	66	424.01	43.41	HH 62(56) LE 4(2)
Total	**371**	**10,900.28**	**417.04**	**48**	**678.32**	**18.60**	**HH 41(35) LE 7(5)**	**323**	**10,221.97**	**398.41**	**HH 298(274) LE 25(18)**

47. Overall, 28 entities own/use more than one affected plot, including 21 households (HH) and 7 legal entities (LE). Of these, 14 HHs and 5 LEs own/use 2 plots each; 5 HHs and 2 LEs own/use 3 plots each; 1 HH owns/uses 4 plots; and 1 HH owns/uses 5 plots (highest recorded number). Multi-plot ownership/use covers 68 plots in total, including 40 agricultural, 16 agricultural production, 7 commercial, and 5 residential plots. Of the 68 plots associated with multi-plot ownership/use, 58 plots are leased, while 10 plots are privately owned, primarily residential and commercial plots. No cases of affected plots held across more than one district were identified.

48. With respect to the number of co-owners/users, in Saryagash and Zhetysay each affected land plot is generally listed under a single owner or user, with limited co-ownership (maximum 3 co-owners). In Keles, 10 groups of plots are co-owned or co-used, with up to 3 co-owners per group. In Maktaaral, 6 groups of plots are co-owned or co-used, including one group of 4 and one group of 5 co-owners (highest recorded number).

49. The breakdown of affected plots by land use purpose and land rights type is presented in Table 4 below. Table 4 shows that the affected land is predominantly agricultural and lease-based. For the purpose of this LARP analysis, “Agriculture” refers primarily to land designated for peasant/farming

activities, while "Agricultural production" refers to land designated for larger-scale agricultural production by HHs or LEs (the categorization provided in the Akimat decrees was retained for the purposes of this analysis).

50. Agricultural plots account for the vast majority of affected plots (303 plots), followed by agricultural production plots (25 plots). Residential (28 plots) and commercial plots (15 plots) represent a relatively small share of total affected plots but are primarily associated with private ownership. In contrast, agricultural and agricultural production plots are overwhelmingly held under lease arrangements, reflecting the predominantly agricultural character of the project area and the prevalence of long-term leasehold land use in the affected districts.

Table 4. Land plots number and area by land rights and land use purpose

District	Land rights	Agriculture			Agriculture production			Commercial			Residential		
		No. of plots	Total area, ha	Affected area, ha	No. of plots	Total area, ha	Affected area, ha	No. of plots	Total area, ha	Affected area, ha	No. of plots	Total area, ha	Affected area, ha
Saryagash	Private property	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	4	13.90	2.25	20	3.01	1.64
	Lease	13	1,560.00	40.86	6	1,617.32	45.86	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
Keles	Private property	4	626.50	10.34	1	16.00	1.12	0	0.00	0.00	1	0.15	0.15
	Lease	47	3,388.25	131.76	15	2,059.85	56.27	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
Zhetysay	Private property				0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
	Lease	176	1,172.53	80.26	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
Maktaaral	Private property	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	11	17.71	2.26	7	1.05	0.88
	Lease	63	393.71	41.97	3	30.30	1.43	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
Total	**Private property**	**4**	**626.50**	**10.34**	**1**	**16**	**1.12**	**15**	**31.61**	**4.51**	**28**	**4.20**	**2.67**
	Lease	**299**	**6,514.49**	**294.85**	**24**	**3,707.47**	**103.56**	**0**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0**	**0.00**	**0.00**

51. It should be noted that the majority of surveyed APs who participated in the SES expressed a preference for land-for-land compensation (243 or 65% of respondents), while 92 or 25% indicated monetary compensation as their preferred option. The remaining APs (37) did not respond.

52. It is also important to note that, during the review and cross-checking of project documentation, lists of affected land plots, publicly available cadastral maps, and valuation information (reports and summary tables) provided by KTZ and the respective Akimats, some discrepancies were identified for a limited number of plots, including differences in AP names, cadastral numbers, and/or land areas. For the purposes of this LARP, the valuation reports and valuation tables provided by the Akimats and independent valuers were used as the primary reference source, as these are understood to represent the official / updated records used for the land acquisition and compensation process.

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53. **Significance of Land Impacts.** For the purposes of this LARP, significant impacts include: (i) physical displacement resulting from loss of residential structures/shelter, and/or (ii) loss of 10% or more of productive land or income-generating assets.

54. Out of 371 affected land plots associated with 331 unique APs (308 HHs and 23 LEs), the majority of affected plots are subject to relatively limited acquisition impacts. In total, 213 plots (approximately 57.41%) have less than 10% of the total plot area affected, while another 67 plots (18.1%) have impacts ranging between 10% and 20%. At the same time, a notable number of APs are subject to more substantial impacts, including 63 plots (approximately 17%) affected in the range of 20-50%, 19 plots (5.1%) affected between 50% and 99%, and 9 plots (2.4%) subject to full acquisition. See Table 5.

Table 5. Land acquisition impacts by percentage of affected plot area and AP type

District	under 10%	10-20%	20-30%	30-40%	40-50%	50-60%	60-70%	70-80%	80-90%	>90%	Total plots
Saryagash	14 HH 7 (5) LE	3 HH 1 LE	4 HH 0 LE	1 HH 0 LE	0 HH 0 LE	1 HH 0 LE	0 HH 0 LE	1 HH 0 LE	1 HH 0 LE	9 HH 1 LE	43
Keles	33 HH 9 LE	10 HH 1 LE	5 HH 1 LE	5 HH 0 LE	1 HH 0 LE	1 HH 0 LE	0 HH 0 LE	1 HH 0 LE	0 HH 0 LE	1 HH 0 LE	68
Zhetysay	122 HH 4 LE	33 HH 0 LE	9 HH 1 LE	6 HH 0 LE	0 HH 0 LE	0 HH 0 LE	1 HH 0 LE	0 HH 0 LE	0 HH 0 LE	0 HH 0 LE	176
Maktaaral	21 HH 3 LE	17 HH 2 LE	9 HH 0 LE	11 HH 0 LE	10 HH 0 LE	2 HH 1 LE	1 HH 1 LE	0 HH 0 LE	1 HH 0 LE	5 HH 0 LE	84
Total HH and LE	190(179) HH 23* LE	63 HH 2 LE	27 HH 2 LE	23 HH 0 LE	11 HH 0 LE	4 HH 1 LE	2 HH 1 LE	2 HH 0 LE	2 HH 0 LE	15 HH 1 LE	339 HH 32 LE
Total	**213**	**67**	**29**	**23**	**11**	**5**	**3**	**2**	**2**	**16**	**371**

55. The assessment of significant impacts considered not only based on the proportion of affected land area, but also the overall effect on livelihoods, taking into account the continues viability of agricultural or commercial activities, availability of additional landholdings, actual use of the affected land at the time of the survey, and information collected during the SES, AP consultations, and review of satellite imagery. Based on this assessment, 20 land plots exceeding the 10% were not considered to result in significant livelihood impacts for the affected household or business. In particular:

- 6 affected plots were associated with 4 households and 2 legal entities were excluded because the APs hold, and the aggregate impact on their total landholding does not exceed 10%. These cases were considered mitigated by the availability of other land plots held by the same AP and were therefore not counted as significantly affected APs.
- 1 plot associated with a legal entity was excluded from separate significant-impact count. In this case, a commercial land plot affected by 100% was separated from a larger landholding solely to facilitate land acquisition purposes. The original landholding was divided into three plots, one of which is subject to full acquisition. The legal entity continues its operation on the remaining two plots, however the aggregate impact on two remaining plots is still above 10%. Therefore the APs remains classified as significantly affected, but the fully acquired plot is not counted as an additional significant-impact case.
- 13 plots associated with multi-plot APs (all households) were excluded from separate counting because they belong to APs already counted once through another significantly-affected plot and thus were excluded from separate counting to avoid double counting the same significantly

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affected AP. In these cases, more than one plot held by the same AP met the significant-impact criterion. One qualifying plot was retained as the basis for counting the AP once, while the additional significantly affected plot records were excluded from separate counting.

56. Based on the review of available information for the 158 land plots that are affected by more than 10%, a total of 138 unique APs were identified as significantly affected, including 132 households and 6 legal entities. Details are presented in Table 6 below. The classification of significant impacts and eligibility for corresponding entitlements will be further verified during LARP implementation based on final impact verification and updated information available at the time of compensation and livelihood restoration implementation.

Table 6. Significantly affected land plots and APs by district and land use

District	Land use	No of significantly affected plots (without double count)	No of plots owned/used by HHs (without double count)	No of plots owned/used by LEs (without double count)	HHs without double count	LEs without double count	Total APs without double count
Saryagash	Agricultural	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Residential	19 (1)	19 (1)	0	18	0	18
	Commercial	3 (2)	1	2 (1)	1	1	2
Keles	Agricultural	25 (21)	23 (20)	2 (1)	20	1	21
	Residential	1	1	0	1	0	1
	Commercial	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zhetysay	Agricultural	50	49	1	46	1	47
	Residential	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Commercial	0	0	0	44	1	45
Maktaaral	Agricultural	47 (41)	45 (40)	2 (1)	40	1	41
	Residential	7 (5)	7 (5)	0	5	0	5
	Commercial	6 (3)	4 (1)	2	1	2	3
Total		**158 (138)**	**149 (132)**	**9 (6)**	**132**	**6**	**138**

57. The livelihood restoration prioritization was undertaken for households in the significant-impact list that are affected by agricultural land loss. The purpose of the prioritization is to identify households that may require enhanced or targeted livelihood restoration support, in addition to compensation and other entitlements. The prioritization is based on two main factors: the magnitude of agricultural land loss at household/AP level and evidence that the household depends on agriculture for its livelihood. Agricultural livelihood dependence was identified using direct SES evidence (where available), including agricultural income, household members reporting agriculture-related occupation, and livestock or agricultural activity records. All 106 significantly affected households with agricultural land loss were included in the prioritization, comprising Priority Groups 1-3 and Priority 4 - Verification Group.

58. **Priority 1** households are those with the highest agricultural livelihood risk. This group includes households with agricultural land impact above 50% and confirmed agricultural livelihood dependence. These households are considered the highest priority because the scale of agricultural land loss is

substantial and the SES data show that agriculture is part of the household livelihood base. Priority 1 households should be targeted for enhanced livelihood restoration planning, including detailed implementation-stage verification, consultation on restoration options, and monitoring after compensation. The analysis identified 3 Priority 1 households.

59. **Priority 2** households are those with agricultural land impact above 30% and up to 50%, and confirmed agricultural livelihood dependence. These households face a significant reduction in agricultural land resources, but the impact level is lower than Priority 1. Because agriculture is still evidenced as part of the household livelihood system, these households should receive targeted livelihood restoration support and be included in implementation-stage consultations on feasible livelihood restoration measures. The analysis identified 15 Priority 2 households.

60. **Priority 3** households are those with agricultural land impact above 10% and up to 30% and confirmed agricultural livelihood dependence. These households meet the significant-impact threshold and have evidence of agricultural livelihood dependence, but the scale of land loss is lower than for Priority 1 and Priority 2. These households should be considered for standard livelihood restoration support and monitored during LARP implementation to confirm whether compensation is sufficient to restore livelihood conditions. The analysis identified 48 Priority 3 households.

61. **Monitor / verify** households are significantly affected households with agricultural land loss but no direct evidence in the SES database of agricultural income, agriculture-related occupation, or livestock/agricultural activity. These households are not excluded from support; rather, they should be verified during LARP implementation. This classification reflects the absence of sufficient SES information and does not indicate that these households have a lower level of livelihood risk. If implementation-stage verification confirms agricultural livelihood dependence or additional livelihood risks, they should be reclassified for appropriate livelihood restoration support. The analysis identified 40 households in this category.

62. Thus, among the 106 significantly affected households with agricultural land loss, 3 households are classified as Priority 1, 15 households as Priority 2, and 48 households as Priority 3 for livelihood restoration support. The remaining 40 households are included in the ranking Priority 4 - verification group, and their appropriate livelihood restoration priority will be verified during LARP implementation based on updated information on agricultural livelihood dependence. The list of plots considered significantly affected and prioritization of households affected by agricultural land loss are provided in Annex 9.

63. **Residual Land Usability.** A review of residual land usability was undertaken based on available cadastral maps, satellite imagery review, affected area information, and SES findings. The purpose of this review was to identify whether the remaining land after acquisition is expected to remain usable for its existing purpose, particularly for agricultural APs. The assessment considered the size of the residual land area, irrigation status, potential fragmentation, continued access, and the configuration of the remaining land.

64. For agricultural land, residual viability depends not only on the percentage of land acquired, but also on the size and configuration of the remaining land, continued access, and the functioning of irrigation, drainage, and agricultural machinery access. Route-map screening was therefore undertaken using the Google Earth map covering the land plots and railway alignment to identify cases where the alignment may fragment plots, create narrow or disconnected residual sections, or require access, crossing, irrigation, or drainage measures. According to information provided by Akimats and APs, the agricultural lands in Zhetysay and Maktaaral districts are irrigated, while in Keles and Saryagash most of

the agricultural lands are non-irrigated /pasture land (the irrigated lands in Keles and Saryagash were identified based on information provided by APs, as well as review of Google Earth imagery).

65. Residual land size was assessed for all affected agricultural plots. Because fragmentation primarily affects irrigated agricultural production, detailed fragmentation screening was undertaken only for irrigated agricultural land. As a screening criterion, fragmentation was assessed only where the residual irrigated land area was 3 ha or less. This threshold was selected because the median irrigated plot in the Project area is approximately 4.1 ha (with a median residual area of 3.4 ha after acquisition), indicating that plots retaining more than 3 ha generally remain of sufficient size for continued agricultural use, while smaller residual irrigated plots are more likely to experience reduced agricultural usability due to fragmentation, access limitations and potential irrigation constraints.

66. Based on the currently available information:

- the majority of affected leased agricultural plots are expected to retain economically viable residual land areas. During the SES, affected households and legal entities engaged in agricultural activities consistently indicated that they intend to continue agricultural use of the remaining land following Project implementation. This applies both to pastureland users and to APs engaged in cultivated agriculture. The issue is particularly important in Maktaaral and Zhetysay districts, where land availability is limited and both Akimats and APs repeatedly noted that alternative agricultural land is generally not available;
- no fragmentation-priority plots remain in Keles district following verbal confirmation of Akimat representative that replacement land will be provided for the relevant affected plots;
- following exclusion of plots for which according to the Akimats replacement land will be provided, 61 irrigated agricultural plots, including 24 land plots in Zhetysay district (24 plots leased by 23 households) and 37 land plots in Maktaaral district (36 plots leased by 32 households, and 1 plot leased by 1 legal entity) were identified, where the residual land area is 3 ha or less and the remaining land is fragmented by the Project alignment;
- within this group of 61 plots, 21 irrigated agricultural plots with residual land of 1 ha or less following land acquisition, representing the highest residual land priority identified through the assessment (1 land plot leased by 1 household in Zhetysay district, and 20 land plots leased by 18 households in Maktaaral district);
- the identified plots will require measures to maintain continued usability and productivity of the remaining land, including restoration of irrigation access, provision of crossings and access arrangements and, where necessary, adjustment of remaining land sections to maintain agricultural functionality. KTZ confirmed that affected irrigation infrastructure will be restored and the necessary crossings and access arrangements will be provided;
- based on the route-map screening, no material constraints to the continued use of non-irrigated agricultural land and pasture land were identified at this stage. However, as the detailed fragmentation screening focused on irrigated agricultural land, this conclusion will be further verified through consultations with affected APs and implementation monitoring, particularly in relation to continued access and usability of the remaining land.

67. The majority of concerns raised by affected households during the SES related to irrigation access and continued usability of agricultural land following Project implementation. In several cases, APs noted that maintenance of irrigation functionality and access to remaining land areas is more critical for continuation of agricultural activities than the proportional land loss itself.

68. Residual land impacts and usability, including 61 irrigated agricultural plots identified through the residual land screening, as well as continued access to and usability of non-irrigated agricultural and

pasture land, will be further verified during consultations, finalization and implementation of the LARP, including confirmation of irrigation restoration measures, residual land functionality, and the need for any additional livelihood restoration or land usability measures for significantly affected APs. Further verification is required because the irrigation season had not commenced at the time of the survey, so actual irrigation functionality could not be observed, and in some areas the relevant design arrangements were still under review. The list of the 61 irrigated agricultural plots identified through the residual land usability assessment, including the 21 plots with residual land areas of 1 ha or less, is provided in Annex 9.

69. Lease Land Specific Analysis and Livelihood Dependence on Affected Land. The Project predominantly affects long-term leased agricultural land. Land use patterns differ between the affected districts. In Saryagash and Keles districts, affected leased plots are predominantly used as pastureland, with some limited cultivated areas, mainly rainfed wheat cultivation. In Zhetysay district, affected plots are primarily used for irrigated wheat and cotton production, while in Maktaaral district the affected land is predominantly used for irrigated cotton cultivation.

70. A total of 323 agricultural land plots are leased, including 298 land plots leased by 274 households and 25 land plots leased by 18 legal entities). The affected legal entities comprise 17 agricultural enterprises engaged in crop production (primarily cotton, wheat, forage and other annual crops) and one enterprise providing agricultural services (harvest cleaning and preparation for market). Legal entities lease predominantly large agricultural holdings (median holding size of approximately 50 ha), of which approximately 105.5 ha (2.8%) are affected by the Project. Of the 25 affected leased land plots associated with legal entities, 19 are classified as agricultural production land and 6 as agricultural land. Sixteen plots (100.3 ha) are located in Saryagash and Keles districts, where large pasture and non-irrigated agricultural holdings predominate, while the remaining nine plots (5.2 ha) are located in the irrigated agricultural districts of Zhetysay and Maktaaral.

71. Based on the SES findings available for 323 agricultural HHs/LEs (298 households), 242 respondents indicated that their main livelihood source is linked to agriculture, including 229 households (76.8% of agricultural households) and 13 legal entities (52.0% of agricultural legal entities).

72. Potential impacts identified through the SES and land review include:

- reduction of cultivable area, particularly in Zhetysay and Maktaaral districts (242 of the 328 affected leased plots, about 124 ha subject to acquisition) where affected land plots are generally smaller (median 2.5-4.5 ha) and more fragmented;
- changes in field configuration and fragmentation of agricultural land, potentially affecting access, maneuverability of agricultural machinery, and efficiency of cultivation activities – identified 61 irrigated land plots (all in Zhetysay and Maktaaral) left with 3 ha or less of fragmented residual land (see previous sub-section);
- temporary disruption of irrigation systems during construction works and concerns regarding continued availability of irrigation water, potentially affecting agricultural productivity and crop yields;
- reduced efficiency of mechanized farming, particularly for fragmented agricultural plots in Zhetysay and Maktaaral districts.

73. Affected households and legal entities repeatedly identified continuity of irrigation access as the primary concern associated with Project implementation. In several cases, APs noted that impacts on irrigation functionality and field access may have a greater effect on agricultural productivity than the directly acquired land area itself (137 HHs and 4 LE mostly in Zhetysay with a few in Keles and Maktaaral districts). Potential impacts on irrigation systems and the corresponding mitigation measures are

addressed in the Project ESIA and ESMP. Any additional consultations and field verification required during Project implementation will be undertaken in accordance with the ESIA and ESMP requirements.

74. At the same time, majority surveyed APs engaged in agricultural activities confirmed during the SES that they intend to continue using the remaining land plots for their current agricultural purpose following Project implementation. In many cases, APs indicated that continuation of agricultural use will depend primarily on maintaining irrigation access, and easy access to the fragmented land areas.

75. **Non-Titled / Informal Land Use**. No cases of non-titled or informal land use were identified during the census, SES, or review of land acquisition documentation. During discussions with the Akimats, it was clarified that land title documentation had been updated prior to the land acquisition process, and APs with outdated or incomplete land use documentation were provided with an opportunity to regularize and update their documents prior to compensation processing. Based on the review of available documentation, field surveys, consultations and discussions with the Akimats and APs, no cases of forced eviction associated with the Project were identified. No households or businesses were found to have been physically or economically displaced without prior completion of the applicable land acquisition process.

2.3 Impacts on Agricultural Production and Income

76. The Project affects agricultural land used for agricultural production across all four Project districts. However, the nature of impacts and the approaches applied to address these impacts differ between districts.

77. Valuation activities were undertaken during late 2025 and early 2026, outside the active agricultural growing season. At the time of valuation, no standing crops were reported or identified on the affected land plots. In Saryagash and Keles districts, the majority of affected agricultural land comprises pasture and non-irrigated agricultural land, and no standing crops were reported or identified at the time of valuation. Similarly, no standing crops were observed during the socio-economic survey and site visits, as the agricultural season had not yet commenced.

78. In Zhetysay and Maktaaral districts, the Project affects leased agricultural land actively used for crop cultivation. A total of 242 affected land plots with a combined affected area of 123.67 ha are used for agricultural production and represent an important source of income for affected land users. Cotton is the predominant crop cultivated on the affected land plots. Although no standing crops were present at the time of the valuation or during the socio-economic survey and site visits, compensation for agricultural production losses was assessed in the valuation reports using cotton as the representative crop. Cotton is the usual crop cultivated in the affected area, while wheat is generally introduced every two to three years as part of crop rotation to maintain soil fertility and structure and reduce crop-specific pests and diseases. As cotton is the higher-value crop, its use throughout the remaining lease period provides a conservative basis for calculating agricultural production losses and avoids underestimation of compensation.

79. Details of the affected agricultural land used for agricultural production are presented in Table 7 below.

Table 7. Affected Agricultural Land Used for Agricultural Production

District	Predominant agricultural use	Area under production, in ha	Number of plots
Zhetysay	Cotton cultivation	80.26	176

District	Predominant agricultural use	Area under production, in ha	Number of plots
Maktaaral	Cotton cultivation	43.41	66
Total	**-**	**123.67**	**242**

2.4 Impacts on Trees and Perennial Plants

80. It is estimated that affected households will lose 521 trees and perennial plants located on 13 affected land plots. Of these, 383 are productive (fruit-bearing) trees and perennial plants located on 12 plots, while 138 are non-productive trees located on 3 plots. One plot includes only non-productive trees, while two plots include both productive and non-productive ones. No legal entities are affected by tree losses. The inventory is based on valuation reports where available and supplemented by information collected during the AP survey, field verification and review of available satellite imagery, as described below.

81. Productive trees and perennial plants include apple, pear, sweet cherry, sour cherry, apricot, peach, walnut, pomegranate, mulberry, and grapevine plantings. Non-productive trees include elm, willow, and pine.

82. On 12 plots, the affected trees and perennial plants are located within residential plots and their value was reflected in the valuation of the affected residential property. Only one affected agricultural land plot contains trees, comprising 300 mulberry trees, 9 apricot trees, and 135 elm trees (for which a separate valuation of affected trees was undertaken).

83. For the remaining affected plots, impacts on trees and perennial plants were not reflected in the valuation reports. In these cases, information was collected during the AP survey and field verification (where possible) and cross-checked against available Google Earth imagery from 2025 and previous years. The imagery review was used as an indicative verification tool to corroborate the reported presence, approximate number, and maturity/age of trees and perennial plants reported during the surveys. However, it should be noted that historical imagery was not consistently available for all years and visibility/quality varied between years and locations.

84. For plots where affected households were unable to provide the approximate number of trees during the survey, the approximate number of visible trees/perennial plants identified through available Google Earth imagery was used for indicative estimation purposes.

85. During the AP surveys, some affected households reported the presence of trees on their land plots and provided information regarding tree type, number, and age. However, when reviewing the railway alignment and affected area on the available satellite imagery, it was observed that the reported trees were unlikely to be located within the affected portion of the plot - particularly in cases of partial land acquisition. Such trees were therefore not included in the impact inventory and are not reflected in Table 8 below. This was primarily due to uncertainty among some APs regarding the exact boundaries of the affected land area during the survey process. These cases will be revisited during LARP implementation through additional consultations and field verification. Where discrepancies regarding affected trees are identified during implementation, they may also be raised through the Project GRM and addressed in accordance with the LARP implementation procedures.

86. For presentation purposes, Table 8 groups affected trees and perennial plants into those aged up to 5 years and those aged over 6 years, which broadly correspond to pre-productive and productive stages for most fruit trees and perennial plants.

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Table 8. Number and age of affected trees and perennial plants

Trees and perennial plants	Number of trees: age 0 to 5	Number of trees: age 6 and above	Total
Non-productive trees and perennial plants			
Elm	135	0	135
Willow	0	2	2
Pine	0	1	1
Sub-total	*135*	*3*	*138*
Productive trees and perennial plants			
Mulberry	300	0	300
Apple	11	13	24
Apricot	14	6	20
Grape		17	17
Pear	7	3	10
Sweet cherry	5	0	5
Peach		2	2
Pomegranate		2	2
Walnut	2	0	2
Sour cherry	1	0	1
Sub-total	*340*	*43*	*383*
Total	**475**	**46**	**521**

2.5 Loss of Structures

87. A total of 101 structures located on 25 plots are permanently affected by the Project, including 21 residential structures (all houses), 72 auxiliary structures (canopies, sheds, baths, summer kitchens, animal sheds, toilets, garages, septic tanks, and other ancillary structures located on residential plots and on plots used by households for non-commercial purposes), and 15 commercial and business-related structures (railway-related infrastructure, administrative building, warehouse, scale, fence) located on five affected plots. No structures are located on agricultural plots.

88. The 21 affected houses are located on 14 residential land plots owned or used by 14 households. All 21 houses are fully affected by the Project footprint and require complete demolition; no residential house is subject to partial structural impact. Six (6) households own more than one house on the same land plot, including one household with three houses and five households with two houses each. The affected auxiliary (non-commercial) structures are associated with 19 affected plots owned or used by 17 unique households. One household has impacts on three affected plots and is counted as a single affected household.

89. Most households with affected residential structures also have affected auxiliary structures located on the same plots. Of the 14 households with affected residential structures, 13 also have affected auxiliary structures, while one household has only one residential structure affected. In addition, four households have impacts on auxiliary structures only. All plots with structures are located in Saryagash, Keles and Maktaaral districts. There are no plots with structures in Zhetysay district.

90. Commercial and business-related structures are associated with five affected plots owned or used by two households and three legal entities. See Table 9.

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Table 9. Affected residential, auxiliary, and commercial structures

Type of structure	Sary-agash	Keles	Makta-aral	Total number	Total size	Unit	Materials	Number of HHs / LEs	Number of land plots[2]
Residential structures									
House	18	1	2	21	2,051.70	sq.m.	concrete, brick, cinder block, mud brick, metal, profile sheet, wood		14
Sub-total residential	**18**	**1**	**2**	**21**	**2,051.70**	**sq.m.**		**HH 14 / LE 0**	**14**
Auxiliary structures									
Canopy	20	0	5	25	981.20	sq.m.	concrete, brick, cinder block, mud brick, metal, profile sheet, wood		13
Shed	12	0	0	12	482.71	sq.m.	concrete, brick, cinder block, mud brick		9
Summer kitchen	8	0	0	8	325.70	sq.m.	concrete, brick, cinder block, mud brick, metal, wood		8
Bath	7	0	0	7	141.60	sq.m.	concrete, brick, mud brick		7
Animal shed	6	0	0	6	626.70	sq.m.	concrete, cinder block, mud brick, wood		4
Toilet	5	0	0	5	183.50	sq.m.	concrete, cinder block, mud brick		5
Garage	3	0	0	3	72.50	sq.m.	concrete, mud brick		3
Septic	2	0	0	2	8.00	sq.m.	concrete		1
Cold (unheated) structure	1	0	0	1	5.00	sq.m.	concrete, mud brick		1

[2] The rightmost column shows the number of affected land plots on which at least one structure of the given type is located. In category sub-totals and in the total, each plot is counted once.

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Type of structure	Sary-agash	Keles	Makta-aral	Total number	Total size	Unit	Materials	Number of HHs / LEs	Number of land plots[2]
Boiler	1	0	0	1	6.00	sq.m.	concrete, mud brick		1
Locker	1	0	0	1	10.10	sq.m.	concrete, mud brick		1
Reservoir	1	0	0	1	6.30	sq.m.	concrete		1
Sub-total auxiliary	**67**	**0**	**5**	**72**	**2,849.31**	**sq.m.**		**HH 19(17) / LE 0**	**19**
Commercial and business related structures[3]									
Railway tracks (on RC sleepers)	0	0	4	4	477.00	m	concrete, metal		4
Reinforced concrete sleepers	0	0	4	4	869.00	pieces	concrete, metal		4
Track ballast	0	0	4	4	510.20	cu.m.	gravel		4
Admin building	0	0	1	1	150.00	sq.m.	concrete, brick, profile sheet		1
Reinforced concrete panel fencing	0	0	1	1	195.20	m	concrete		1
Scale	0	0	1	1	140.30	sq.m.	concrete, brick, metal, profile sheet		1
Warehouse	0	0	1	1	315.20	sq.m.	concrete, brick, roofing felt		1
Sub-total commercial	**0**	**0**	**8**	**8**				**HH 2 / LE 3**	**5**
Total	**85**	**1**	**15**	**101**				**HH 22(20)/ LE 3**	**25**

2.6 Loss of Business

91. Some households and legal entities undertake business activities on land plots affected by the Project. Business activities are undertaken on 15 affected land plots designated for commercial use, operated by 11 businesses, including 4 legal entities (vegetable-oil production, transport services, an agricultural cooperative operating greenhouses, and a cotton-processing enterprise) and 7 household-

[3] Railway tracks, sleepers and ballast form parts of the same railway structure and are counted as one structure in the sub-total. They are presented in separate rows of the table only because the valuation reports used different units of measurement and separate valuation calculations for each component.

operated businesses. For most affected plots, the acquired area is limited, with 9 of the 15 plots losing less than 20% of their area, and no interruption to business operations is expected. More substantial land acquisition (45% or more of the plot area) affects six plots associated with four businesses. The assessment indicates that no permanent loss of business activity is expected. Specifically:

- One legal entity engaged in vegetable-oil production will lose approximately 67% of the plot (one of its two land plots). The affected assets comprise the administrative building, warehouse and weighbridge, which are located on the affected plot. According to the business owner, some of the structures are used only occasionally and others are not used; they are not part of the primary production process. The production facilities and primary business operations are located on the entity's second adjacent plot, which is not affected by the Project. Vegetable-oil production facilities are not affected, and business operations will continue on the unaffected adjacent land plot. According to the business owner, any affected ancillary structures that remain useful for the business will be reconstructed as needed. The survey team was repeatedly not permitted to enter the premises during the site visits, photographs taken from outside the premises are provided in Annex 6. Further consultation with the. Business owner will be undertaken during LARP implementation to confirm the arrangement for reconstruction or relocation of affected ancillary structures and continues business operations.
- A legal entity (land provided for transport transport services) – approximately 54% of the plot is acquired. The only affected asset is the railway dead-end track, which will be reinstated as part of the Project. Business operations will continue.
- A household enterprise (households has three affected land plot is provided for railway dead end, construction of mill and wood processing). The impacts are limited to the railway dead-end track, which will be reinstated.
- A legal entity (land provided for mineral-water bottling) – the affected plot is acquired in its entirety; however, it comprises vacant land with no active business operations. Accordingly, no business activity is affected.

92. Based on the information available at the time of LARP preparation, no permanent or temporary loss of business activity has been identified. Although relocation or reconstruction if any of the ancillary structures may involve limited logistical disruption, it is not expected to interrupt vegetable-oil production or result in loss of business income. Actual business continuity will be verified during LARP implementation, and any demonstrated temporary business or income loss will be addressed in accordance with the Entitlement and Compensation Matrix. Impacts associated with affected business structures are addressed in the sections related to structures and other fixed assets.

2.7 Employment Loss

93. Based on the information available at the time of LARP preparation, no employment losses have been identified. During survey, one temporary/as-needed worker was reported to be associated with the vegetable oil production facility. However, the facility is expected to continue operating on the remaining adjacent land following relocation of the affected structures. In addition, no employment or wage documentation was made available during preparation of this LARP and the nature and duration of the reported employment arrangement could not be verified.

94. No information confirming employment arrangements, number of workers, or employment income associated with the household-operated sports complex was made available during preparation of this LARP. In addition, according to information collected during the census and socio-economic survey, the sports complex has not been operational for approximately two years.

95. Based on the currently available information, no Project-related employment losses are anticipated. Nevertheless, the status of employment associated with affected businesses will be verified during LARP implementation. Should employment impacts be identified during implementation, the affected worker(s) shall be entitled to compensation and/or livelihood restoration assistance in accordance with the Entitlement and Compensation Matrix.

2.8 Relocation Impact

96. A total of 15 APs (14 households with residential structures and 1 household with business related structures) as well as 1 legal entity with commercial structures will receive compensation for relocation of their 88 structures (21 residential with 63 auxiliary structures, as well as 3 commercial). Several households own more than one residential structure on the same land plot. Based on census and SES, these households comprise extended families recorded as a single affected household. Accordingly, households with multiple affected residential structures located on the same plot will be entitled to one relocation package. See Table 10.

Table 10. Number of structures to be relocated

Use of Structure	Number of Structures	Number of APs
Residential (houses with non-residential structures, etc.)	21 Houses 63 Aux. structures	HH 14 LE 0
Commercial and business related (vegetable oil production)	3[4]	HH 0 LE 1
Total	**87**	**HH 14** **LE 1**

97. Relocation assistance may include transportation assistance and a transitional allowance, as applicable. The need for transportation assistance will be confirmed during LARP implementation based on the actual relocation arrangements and assistance required by each affected household. These relocation assistance measures are additional LARP entitlements introduced to comply with the applicable lender requirements and are not provided under the statutory compensation framework. Transport expenses are intended to cover the cost of hiring a truck and laborers for transportation of family and/or business belongings to the new location. A transitional allowance will be provided where relocation results in a verified disruption to household income or livelihood activities and will be calculated based on the verified period of disruption, up to a maximum of three months.

98. It should be noted that, in one case, the affected household is part of an extended family occupying two residential structures located on the same land plot. Only one of the two houses is affected, while the second house will remain. The land plot is subject to partial acquisition, however it is included in the table above, as the household might still need assistance from laborers to move belongings. According to the affected household, the family intends to construct an extension to the remaining house to accommodate the relocated household members. The need for assistance from laborers to move the households belongings will be verified during LARP implementation.

99. Similarly, in one case involving an affected legal entity, the contents of the affected structures will be relocated to the remaining part of the plot. Although no business relocation is required, assistance

[4] This number does not include 3 items associated with railway dead end, which will not be relocated and for which the compensation will be provided to AP.

from laborers may be needed to move equipment and other business property and thus the legal entity in included in the table above. The need for assistance from laborers to move the equipment and other business property will be verified during LARP implementation.

2.9 Number of Affected Household Members and Legal Entities

100. The affected households and legal entities will experience loss of land plots, structures, trees and agricultural production and income due to implementation of the Project. No confirmed impacts on one-year crops, business activities and employment are expected based on the information available at the time of preparing the LARP. There are no informal dwellers affected (informal business-related structures are accounted for and will be compensated). The average number of household members is calculated based on the census results comprises 5.59. See Table 11.

Table 11. Number of affected household members and legal entities by impact category

Impact category	Number of affected households / legal entities		Number of affected household members and legal entities[5]
	Total	Total, without double counting	
A. Land loss			
- by households	339	308	1,721
- by legal entities	32	23	23
B. Loss of agricultural production and income			
- by households	233	-	1,303
- by legal entities	9	-	9
C. Loss of crops, trees and perennial plants			
- by households	13	-	73
- by legal entities	0	-	-
D. Loss of structure and improvements			
- by households	17	-	95
- by legal entities	5	-	5
E. Relocation			
- by households	14	-	79
- by legal entities	1	-	1
Total (A+B+C+D)	**371**	**331**	**1,744 without double count**

2.10 Vulnerable APs

101. The Social Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan (No 224-VII ZRK dated 20 April 2003, last amendment 15 September 2025) specified conditions for targeted social assistance for certain groups of families, including those with income below the poverty line. According to the Law on Republican Budget for 2026-2028, the minimum wage is set at KZT 85,000.00 and subsistence minimum used for calculations

[5] Data on the number of APs is based on the information on the actual HH members available for 227 surveyed households including 1,268 members, for the remaining 81 households the average size of the surveyed households collected during the census and socio-economic survey (5.59) was used to calculate the total number of APs. The number of APs for households was rounded up. Each legal entity is counted as 1.

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at KZT 50,851.00.6

102. In addition, large families with 4 or more children below 18 years old, households with a disabled member, and households of elderly without family support are also considered vulnerable and are entitled to the allowance under this LARP. For the purpose of this LARP, a woman-led household is a household in which a woman is the principal household head and primary decision-maker responsible for managing the household and its livelihood. This excludes households where an elderly woman is formally identified as the household head due to age or family hierarchy, while another household member is the principal decision-maker and provider.

103. Efforts were made during the socio-economic survey to identify poor and vulnerable households. No affected households with incomes below the subsistence minimum were identified during the survey. Seven (7) affected households have a disabled member (one of them is headed by a woman and another including household composed of elderly without family support), another 42 households include at least four children under 18 years old; another 7 households are composed of elderly without family support and 37 other households are led by women. In total, 93 households (without double count) were identified and assumed to be vulnerable during the survey.

104. The vulnerability status of affected households shall be further verified during implementation of LARP. Details on vulnerable households identified during socio-economic survey are presented in Table 12 below.

Table 12. Vulnerable households identified during the SES

Vulnerability Criteria	Number of affected households
Income below subsistence minimum	0
Households with disabled member	7[7]
Households with 4 or more children below 18 years	43 (42 without double count)[8]
Elderly without family support	8 (7 without double count)[9]
Woman-led household	41 (37 without double count)[10]
Total	**107 (93 without double count)**

2.11 Temporary impacts

105. During Project construction, temporary land occupation has been required for worker accommodation, contractor camps, storage of equipment and materials, station bases, access roads,

[6] According to the Law "On Republican Budget for 2026–2028" No. 239-VIII ZRK dated 8 December 2025, the monthly minimum salary for 2025 is 85,000.00 KZT, and the subsistence minimum used for calculation of social payments is 50,851 KZT.

[7] In a few cases interviewed APs mentioned that they have the disability that they need to confirm every few years, but some of them did not update their status due to complexity with collecting all related paperwork due to poor health and the remote location. Such cases are counted for in the table. In two cases APs mentioned that they are disabled but not registered.

[8] One household includes both 4 and more children under 18 and a disabled member; it is counted under the category of households with disabled members, and a number without double count is added to the line for households with 4 and more children under 18 to avoid duplication.

[9] One household composed of elderly members without family support also includes a disabled member; it is counted under the category of households with disabled members, and a number without double count is added to the line for households composed of elderly without family support.

[10] Ten households are both female-led and includes either a disabled member (1 case) or composed of elderly without family support (1 case) or include 4 and more children under 18 years old (10 cases) and are already counted in the respective categories in the table, and a number without double count is added to the line for female-led households to avoid duplication.

borrow pits, batching plants and other construction-related activities. This section addresses only those temporary facilities that may involve temporary land occupation or other land acquisition impacts relevant to this LARP. Detailed information on construction facilities and their environmental management is presented in the ESIA/ESMP documentation.

106. According to information provided by KTZ, as of March 2026, eleven temporary facilities were being used by subcontractors of EPC Contractor. These facilities occupy approximately 8.96 ha of land and include three worker camps (4.91 ha), four privately-owned houses used for accommodation and construction-related purposes (0.854 ha), one hotel (0.50 ha), two station bases located at Darbaza and Atakent stations (1.50 ha), and one accommodation and storage facility occupying 1.20 ha of land managed by State Communal Enterprise "Kazsushar" in the Syrdarya River floodplain.

107. Available information indicates that temporary facilities are located on a combination of public land and privately-owned land. Where temporary occupation affects privately owned or privately leased land, the EPC Contractor will ensure that land occupation is undertaken through negotiated agreements with land users and owners, with compensation provided in accordance with the Entitlement and Compensation Matrix. At the time of LARP preparation, detailed information on lease agreements, compensation arrangements and land restoration obligations was not available for all sites and will therefore be verified during LARP implementation and monitoring. Where construction activities result in temporary access restrictions, disruption of irrigation, or verified crop, business or income losses, these impacts will be assessed and managed under the ESIA/ESMP using the applicable eligibility, valuation, compensation and livelihood restoration provisions of the LARP Entitlement and Compensation Matrix. Required measures will be included in the relevant implementation budget and schedule and monitored through the ESIA/ESMP and LARP monitoring arrangements, as applicable.

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3. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

3.1 General Characteristics of Turkistan Region and Project Area Districts

108. Turkestan Region[11] (formerly known as South Kazakhstan Region) is the southernmost region of RoK and one of the smallest of 17 regions. Turkestan Region borders the neighboring country of Uzbekistan (and is also very near the Uzbekistan capital Tashkent), as well as three other Kazakhstan regions: Karaganda region (to the north), Kyzylorda region (to the west), and Zhambyl region (to the east).

109. There are 14 districts in the region: Baidibek, Zhetisay, Keles, Kazygurt, Maktaaral, Ordabasyn, Otrar, Sairam, Saryagash, Sauran, Suzak, Tolebi, Tyulkubas, Shardara. Of these, 5 are located in the project area, namely Keles, Saryagash, Zhetysay, Shardara and Maktaaral districts. There are 7 towns and 794 rural communities located in the oblast, with administrative centre being Turkistan town, including 83 rural communities in Keles district, 1 town and 62 rural communities in Saryagash, 1 town and 104 rural communities in Zhetysay, 1 town and 21 rural communities in Shardara, and 68 rural communities in Maktaaral district. Shymkent city (Shymkent was the capital until 2018) located in the area of the Turkestan region is separated into a city of republican importance and is not subordinated to any region, similar to Almaty and Astana. Other cities in the region include Sayram, Kentau, Arys, Shardara, Zhetysay, Saryagash, and Lenger.

110. Population. Turkistan Region is one of the most populous regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The total resident population of the Region was approximately 2,146,000 people as of 1 April 2026 (Bureau of National Statistics, 2026), comprising approximately 541,100 urban residents (25.4%) and 1,601,600 rural residents (74.6%). The dominant centres of population are the Region's three cities (Arys, Kentau, and Turkistan), the cities of regional significance (notably Saryagash City), and the dense rural settlement of the irrigated southern districts.

111. Based on district-level statistics for 2025, the Project-affected districts comprise a combined population of approximately 768.0 thousand persons, of which Saryagash District accounts for 223.0 thousand persons, Zhetysay District for 182.8 thousand persons, Keles District for 131.0 thousand persons, Maktaaral District for 127.4 thousand persons, and Shardara District for 103.8 thousand persons. All Project-affected districts demonstrate positive natural population growth, reflecting relatively high birth rates and comparatively low mortality rates. The highest natural increase was recorded in Saryagash District (4,101 persons), followed by Zhetysay District (3,110 persons), Keles District (2,494 persons), Maktaaral District (2,191 persons), and Shardara District (1,167 persons).

112. At the same time, all Project-affected districts recorded negative migration balances in 2025, indicating continued outward migration from the area. Net migration losses were highest in Zhetysay District (-6,111 persons), followed by Saryagash District (-4,964 persons), Keles District (-4,331 persons), Maktaaral District (-3,840 persons), and Shardara District (-2,808 persons). The combination of sustained natural population growth and negative migration trends suggests that while the districts maintain relatively young and growing populations, outward migration continues to be an important demographic characteristic of the Project area.

[11] The information in this section is based on various reports and data available on the website of the Unified platform of Internet resources of government agencies https://www.gov.kz/?lang=ru , and Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan: https://stat.gov.kz/ and https://stat.gov.kz/ru/region/turkestan/

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113. Labor and income. The number of unemployed in the I quarter of 2025 amounted to 41.6 thousand people. The unemployment rate was 4.8% of the labor force. The number of persons registered with employment agencies as unemployed as of May 1, 2025 amounted to 33,986 people, or 4.0% of the labor force.

114. District-level labor market statistics indicate that the economy of the Project-affected districts remains strongly dependent on self-employment, agriculture, and informal economic activities. Across all five Project-affected districts, self-employed workers account for a substantial proportion of the employed population, ranging from approximately 41.9% in Shardara District to 52.3% in Keles District. Official unemployment rates remain relatively stable across the districts at approximately 4.9-5.0%, while youth unemployment rates range from 0.8% in Maktaaral District to 2.5% in Saryagash District. The districts also demonstrate a comparatively large economically inactive population outside the formal labor force, particularly in Saryagash, Zhetysay, and Maktaaral districts.

115. Wages. The average monthly nominal wages accrued to employees (excluding small enterprises engaged in entrepreneurial activities) in the I quarter of 2025 amounted to 310,515 KZT, an increase compared to the I quarter of 2024 of 9.2%. The real wage index in the first quarter of 2025 was 100.8%.

116. District-level wage statistics indicate comparatively lower wage levels across the Project-affected districts. Average monthly nominal wages range from approximately 221,289 KZT in Shardara District and 223,779 KZT in Saryagash District to approximately 235,378 KZT in Zhetysay District, 246,951 KZT in Keles District, and 249,402 KZT in Maktaaral District, compared to the Turkistan Region average of approximately 270,660 KZT. The comparatively lower wage profile of the Project-affected districts is consistent with the predominance of agriculture, self-employment, small-scale trade, and other rural economic activities.

117. Household income. In the IV quarter of 2024, the average per capita nominal cash income of the population of the Region, according to estimates, amounted to 118,441 KZT, which is 8.3% higher than in the IV quarter of 2023, while the growth rate of real cash income for the specified period was 0.7%.

118. District-level household income statistics are not available. However, average monthly nominal wages reported for the Project-affected districts remain below the regional average, indicating comparatively moderate income levels consistent with the predominantly rural and agriculture-based economic structure of the Project area. The relatively modest wage levels are consistent with the importance of agriculture, self-employment, small-scale trade, and related economic activities as key livelihood sources across the corridor.

119. Industry. The volume of industrial production in January-April 2025 amounted to 473,458.6 million KZT in current prices, which is 15.2% more than in January-April 2024. In the mining industry, production volumes increased by 16.3%, in the manufacturing industry by 13.5%, in the supply of electricity, gas, steam, hot water and conditioned air by 18.8%, while water supply, collection, processing and waste disposal activities decreased by 3.1%. The volume of gross output of agricultural products (services) in January-April 2025 amounted to 153,397.4 million KZT, or 105.2% compared to January-April 2024.

120. District-level statistics indicate that agriculture remains the dominant economic sector across all Project-affected districts. Agricultural gross output ranges from approximately KZT 71.7 billion in Shardara District to KZT 137.2 billion in Saryagash District and substantially exceeds industrial production in all five districts. The southern districts of Zhetysay and Maktaaral demonstrate strong dependence on irrigated agriculture and cotton cultivation, while Saryagash and Keles districts maintain a mixed agricultural and livestock production profile. Industrial production remains comparatively limited and is concentrated primarily in manufacturing, food processing, utilities, and light industry.

121. Transport. The volume of cargo turnover in January-April 2025 amounted to 9,273 million tkm, or 122.5% compared to January-April 2024. The volume of passenger turnover amounted to 510.5 million pkm, or 109.1% compared to January-April 2024.

122. District-level transport statistics are not available. Nevertheless, transport infrastructure represents an important component of the local economy, particularly in Saryagash and Zhetysay districts, which function as important regional trade and agricultural distribution areas. The existing transport network comprises national and regional roads, local access roads, and limited railway infrastructure concentrated in the northern part of the Project corridor. Large portions of Zhetysay and Maktaaral districts currently lack direct railway access, which is one of the principal drivers for the proposed Project.

123. Construction. The volume of construction works (services) amounted to 82,863.3 million KZT, or 151.8% compared to January-April 2024. In January-April 2025, the total area of housing put into operation decreased by 12.9% and amounted to 226.2 thousand square meters. The volume of investments in fixed capital in January-April 2025 amounted to 284,443.8 million KZT, or 155.7% compared to January-April 2024.

124. Construction activity also remains significant across the Project-affected districts, with the highest construction volumes reported in Saryagash District (approximately KZT 55.8 billion), followed by Maktaaral District (KZT 27.8 billion), Shardara District (KZT 27.1 billion), Zhetysay District (KZT 22.5 billion), and Keles District (KZT 19.3 billion). These figures reflect ongoing infrastructure, housing, and regional development activities across the Project area.

125. Business activity. The number of registered legal entities as of May 1, 2025 amounted to 19,165 units and increased by 5.6% compared to the corresponding date of the previous year, including 102 units with more than 250 employees. The number of operating legal entities amounted to 17,629 units, including 16,976 small businesses. The number of registered small and medium enterprises in the Region amounted to 15,283 units and increased by 6.3% compared to the corresponding date of the previous year.

126. District-level economic statistics further indicate that trade and small business activity represent important components of the local economy. Retail trade volumes are highest in Saryagash District (approximately KZT 78.2 billion) and Zhetysay District (KZT 40.1 billion), while wholesale trade activity is concentrated in Zhetysay District (KZT 60.5 billion) and Saryagash District (KZT 57.8 billion), reflecting their role as regional commercial and agricultural trade centres.

127. Economics. The volume of gross regional product for 2025 amounted to 3,585,857.0 million KZT compared to 4,673,463.8 million KZT reported for 2024. While between 2023 and 2024 real GRP increased by 8.1%. In the structure of GRP for 2024, the share of production of goods amounted to 43.8%, services - 52.8%. The consumer price index in April 2025 compared to December 2024 was 104.9%. Prices for food products increased by 6.1%, non-food products by 3.7%, and paid services for the population by 4.3%. The prices of enterprises producing industrial products in April 2025 compared to December 2024 increased by 0.3%. The volume of retail trade in January-April 2025 amounted to 97,658.7 million tenge, or 10.6% more than in the corresponding period in 2024. The volume of wholesale trade in January-April 2025 amounted to 101,135.6 million tenge, or 265% compared to the corresponding period in 2024. According to preliminary data, in January-March 2025, mutual trade with the Eurasian Economic Union countries amounted to 110.8 million US dollars and increased by 77.3% compared to January-March 2024, including exports of 30.2 million US dollars and imports of 80.6 million US dollars.

128. At the district level, the economy of the Project area remains predominantly rural and agriculture-based, with agriculture, trade, construction, and small-scale manufacturing constituting the principal economic sectors. The southern districts demonstrate strong dependence on irrigated agriculture and

cotton production, while trade activity is concentrated in Saryagash and Zhetysay districts. These characteristics highlight the importance of transport connectivity and uninterrupted access to agricultural land and markets for local livelihoods and economic development.

3.2 Census, SES and Asset Inventory Planning and Implementation

129. To obtain information on the socio-economic profile, living conditions, and potential livelihood impacts associated with land acquisition, secondary data was collected from relevant state institutions and a census, SES, and asset inventory survey was conducted. Interviews were carried out in March-April 2026 (with clarifications in May 2026) using questionnaires translated into Russian and Kazakh. The English version of the questionnaire used for the census, SES, and asset inventory is presented in Annex 3. The census, SES, and asset inventory were undertaken based on the lists of affected plots compiled and updated between January-March 2026 using information provided by KTZ and the respective district and regional Akimats.

130. The census, SES, and inventory of affected assets were implemented as one integrated survey process to ensure consistency of impact verification, socio-economic profiling, and asset identification. Given the linear configuration of the Project, the defined corridor of impact, and the advanced status of land acquisition activities undertaken by district Akimats, a 100% census and SES was initially planned. Sampling was not applied. The survey was expected to cover all plots included in issued decrees, as well as, to the extent possible, plots for which land acquisition was anticipated but additional decrees were provided at the time of the survey. This was one of the reasons, survey process took longer. Another reason was obtaining the AP contact information, which overall took approximately two months due to limited availability and inconsistency of records provided by Akimats. To address gaps in contact information, the survey team also used supplementary methods, including contacts obtained through neighbors, relatives, community leaders (bi), social media, and publicly available business registration databases (including paid ones) for legal entities.

131. At the time of the survey, construction activities had already commenced in some sections of the alignment. In several cases, affected assets had already been removed or construction activities were ongoing. In such cases, impacts and pre-acquisition asset conditions were identified based on information provided by APs and verified to the extent possible through available valuation reports, land acquisition documentation, satellite imagery, and other available records.

132. The following information sources were used during survey planning and implementation:

- Affected plots database
  - Combined lists of affected land plots prepared based on decrees issued by regional and district Akimats related to land acquisition and construction permissions;
  - An Excel database prepared by the VEAB team, including information available in decrees and annexes (district, owner/user name, cadastral number, total and affected areas, ownership or use rights, and land use purpose), is presented in Annex 1. Information available to the Project team by 30 April 2026 was covered by the survey and included in this LARP.
- Contact information
  - Contact details of APs obtained from district Akimats and supplemented through field verification and additional outreach by the survey team.
- Cadastral and mapping data
  - Right-of-way boundaries and cadastral land plot information overlaid on Google Earth imagery to support visualization and verification of impacts to the extent possible.
- Temporary land use areas

  - Information on temporary land use requirements obtained from KTZ and Integra.
- Valuation and compensation information
  - Available copies of valuation reports prepared by licensed appraisal companies engaged by district Akimats, including summary valuation information for plots where full valuation reports were not available;
  - Available documentation related to land swap and land donation cases, where applicable.

133. These documents, to the extent made available by KTZ and Akimats, formed the basis for identification of affected plots and subsequent field verification and survey activities.

134. For plots where land acquisition had already been completed and construction works were ongoing or completed, affected assets could no longer be directly observed during field visits. In such cases, the asset inventory was reconstructed to the extent possible using available evidence, valuation reports, satellite imagery, and AP consultations. The reconstructed inventory reflects pre-acquisition conditions to the extent possible and serves as the basis for impact verification, eligibility confirmation, and assessment of compensation and entitlement compliance with applicable lender requirements.

135. Available valuation reports (in many cases selection of pages / parts of valuation reports) prepared by licensed appraisal companies engaged by district Akimats were reviewed as part of the assignment. No additional valuation was undertaken under this LARP assignment.

136. The survey team consisted of enumerators and survey team leader. Interviews were conducted in person to the extent possible, particularly in cases involving affected structures. For agricultural land plots, it should be noted that APs generally do not reside adjacent to their land plots and many were unavailable due to seasonal agricultural activities or residence outside the Project area. In such cases, interviews were conducted by phone. In several cases, interviews initiated in person were subsequently completed by phone based on AP availability and preference.

137. A total of 371 affected plots were identified for the Project. These plots are owned and/or used by 308 unique households and 23 unique legal entities (331 APs without double counting). Where a household or legal entity owns or uses more than one affected plot, it was surveyed once, is counted once in the analysis presented in this chapter, and all of its plots are treated under the same survey status category. Households that had not been surveyed by the time of LARP preparation will be contacted during LARP implementation to complete the socio-economic survey, including verification of household composition, vulnerability status and other information relevant for determining eligibility for assistance under this LARP. The status of survey completion is summarized in Table 13 below.

Table 13. Status of Survey Completion

Status	Number of AHs/LEs	% of total
Completed	227	68.58
Limited	57	17.22
Refusal	33	9.97
Passed away	6	1.81
Discarded	8	2.42
Total	**331**	100.00

Source: Socio-economic survey, 2026

138. Questionnaires were considered “completed” (227 cases or 68.6%) where all or the majority of survey questions were answered. In some cases, respondents - typically heads of household - declined to disclose information related to household members, particularly minors. Gender information for minors was frequently withheld, and age information was often provided only approximately (e.g., school-aged

or kindergarten-aged children). Approximate age ranges were inferred for analytical purposes where relevant.

139. A total of 57 questionnaires (17.2%) were categorized as "limited." These cases include respondents who provided information related only to themselves and declined to provide information concerning other household members. These records were retained for census and impact verification purposes but have limited analytical value for detailed socio-economic analysis.

140. Eight questionnaires (2.4%) were categorized as "discarded," as only minimal information was obtained (typically one or two responses only) or responses were contradictory and clarification was refused. These records were excluded from the socio-economic analytical dataset.

141. In six cases (1.8%), the original landowner or land user had passed away prior to the survey and inheritance procedures were ongoing at the time of data collection. As no confirmed successor or representative was identified, the survey could not be completed. Under Article 40(2) of the Land Code, the land-use right of a deceased holder of a long-term temporary land-use right is inherited in accordance with the civil legislation of Kazakhstan; unless otherwise provided in the land-use agreement, the same applies to a short-term temporary land-use right. Under Articles 1072-1 and 1072-2 of the Civil Code, an heir may accept the inheritance by submitting an application to a notary for acceptance of the inheritance or issuance of an inheritance certificate, or through actions demonstrating actual acceptance of the inherited property, generally within 6 months from the opening of the inheritance. Where this period is missed for valid reasons, it may be restored by a court under Article 1072-3. Once the lawful heir or heirs are confirmed through the applicable inheritance procedure, the affected-person and land-right records will be updated and the applicable compensation and other LARP entitlements will be provided to the legally recognized heir or heirs. These cases will remain open pending completion of the inheritance process, and the entitlements associated with the affected land and assets will not be lost because of the death of the original owner or land user.

142. Refusal / not available cases (33 or 10.3%) include APs who declined participation in the socio-economic survey, could not be reached despite repeated contact attempts, or did not respond to calls and messages from the survey team. In a few cases, APs stated that land acquisition and compensation procedures had already been completed and they did not consider additional participation in the survey a useful use of their time. The survey team made at least three documented attempts to contact each AP, including attempts during weekdays, evenings, and weekends, using available contact information obtained from Akimats and supplementary sources. In addition, for APs who did not respond to telephone calls, additional messages were sent between contact attempts providing information about the survey, contact details of the survey team members, and a request to contact the team and participate in the census, socio-economic survey, and asset inventory process.

143. Socio-economic analysis presented in this LARP is based primarily on the 227 completed questionnaires. Information from limited questionnaires was used selectively where relevant data for household heads was available. It should be noted that a significant number of APs declined to provide detailed information related to household income and expenditures. Reponses provided by APs during the survey are summarized further in this section of LARP.

3.3 Number, Gender Composition and Size of Affected Households

144. Based on the 227 completed surveys, the total surveyed population comprises 1,268 persons, including 227 heads of household and 1,041 additional household members. Of the 227 household heads, 186 (81.94%) are male and 41 (18.06%) are female-headed households. Among the 1,041 household

members (excluding heads of household), 387 (37.18%) are male, 398 (38.23%) are female, and gender information was not recorded for 256 persons (24.59%). The relatively high proportion of unrecorded gender data among household members reflects respondent reluctance to disclose personal information for certain household members, particularly minors. The gender composition is presented in Table 14 below.

Table 14. Gender Composition of Heads of Household and Household Members (Full and Partial Surveys)

Gender	Heads of HH		Members of HH	
	Number	%	Number	%
Male	186	81.94	387	37.18
Female	41	18.06	398	38.23
Not recorded	0	0.00	256	24.59
Total	**227**	**100.00**	**1041**	**100.00**

Source: Socio-economic survey, 2026

145. Surveyed households are relatively evenly distributed by household size, with the largest group (30.84%) consisting of households with 4-5 members. One surveyed household consists of a single person, while 11 households reported 10 or more members. Household size distribution is presented in Table 15 below.

Table 15. Size of surveyed households

HH size	Number of HHs	% of HHs
3 and below	44	19.38
4-5	70	30.84
6-7	64	28.19
8 and above	49	21.59
Total	**227**	**100.00**

Source: Socio-economic survey, 2026

146. For the purpose of calculating average household size, only fully completed household questionnaires were used. Based on these surveys, the average household size is estimated at 5.59 persons per household. Limited surveys, where information was provided only for the household head and no information was collected for other household members, were excluded from this calculation, as inclusion of such cases would artificially underestimate actual household size.

3.4 Age Composition of Heads and Members of Affected Households

147. The age composition of surveyed affected households reflects a predominantly mature population among household heads and a comparatively younger demographic structure among household members.

148. The majority of household heads fall within the 46-65 age range, accounting for 66.08% of all surveyed household heads, while an additional 21.15% are aged 66 years and above. The average age of surveyed household heads is 56.9 years.

149. Among household members excluding heads of household, children under 18 years of age account for 37.27% of all recorded household members. The 8-17 age group represents the single largest age category among household members, accounting for 28.91% of all non-head household members.

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150. The economically active population (18-65 years) constitutes the majority of adult household members and includes 263 male and 331 female members. Household members aged 66 years and above account for 27 persons. The average age of household members (excluding heads of household) is 28.5 years.

151. It should be noted, that in some cases, respondents provided approximate age ranges rather than exact ages (e.g., “18+”, “7-16”, “40+”). These responses were assigned to the corresponding age categories for analytical purposes. Cases where age information was not available are reflected as “Not recorded”. Table 16 presents the age composition of household heads and household members by gender and age group.

Table 16. Composition of household heads and household members by gender and age group.

Age Group	Head of HH						HH Members (excl. HH Head)					
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0-7	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	87	8.36	23	5.94	26	6.53
8-17	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	301	28.91	87	22.48	38	9.55
18-25	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	137	13.16	62	16.02	56	14.07
26-35	4	1.76	4	2.15	0	0.00	138	13.26	85	21.96	50	12.56
36-45	23	10.13	23	12.37	0	0.00	160	15.37	88	22.74	72	18.09
46-55	66	29.07	61	32.80	5	12.20	91	8.74	23	5.94	68	17.09
56-65	84	37.00	66	35.48	18	43.90	70	6.72	5	1.29	65	16.33
66+	48	21.15	31	16.67	17	41.46	27	2.59	8	2.07	19	4.77
Not recorded	2	0.88	1	0.54	1	2.44	30	2.88	6	1.55	4	1.01
Total	**227**	**100.00**	**186**	**100.00**	**41**	**100.00**	**1041**	**100.00**	**387**	**100.00**	**398**	**100.00**

3.5 Education of Heads and Members of Affected Households

152. The educational profile of surveyed affected households indicates that the majority of household heads have completed secondary education, while a significant proportion also possess higher education qualifications. The analysis below is based on completed Full and Partial socio-economic surveys covering 250 households.

153. Among household heads, secondary education represents the dominant education category, reported by 168 household heads (74.01%). Higher education was reported by 43 household heads (18.94%), while technical/vocational education was reported by 6 household heads (2.64%). An additional 6 household heads (2.64%) reported that they had not completed school.

154. The education profile of household members reflects the comparatively young demographic structure of surveyed households. Pre-school age children account for 93 household members (8.93%), while school students account for 281 household members (26.99%). Together, these categories represent 35.93% of all non-head household members. Among adult household members, higher education qualifications were reported by 309 persons (29.68%), including 134 males and 164 females. Technical/vocational education was reported by 33 household members (3.17%), while secondary education was reported by 260 household members (24.98%). Cases classified as “did not complete

school" are primarily concentrated among older age groups, while younger household members generally reported completion of at least secondary education or ongoing studies.

155. A number of entries contained references to incomplete or ongoing studies. These cases were classified within the corresponding education category for analytical purposes. Household member records with unavailable or unclear education information are reflected under the "Not recorded" category. Table 17 presents the education profile of surveyed household heads and household members by gender and education level.

Table 17. Education Level of Interviewed HHs

Level of Education	Head of AH						AH Members (excl. AH Head)					
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Did not complete school	6	2.64	2	1.08	4	9.76	8	0.77	4	1.03	4	1.01
Secondary education	168 (of which 1 incomplete)	74.01	142	76.34	26 (of which 1 incomplete)	63.41	260 (of which 5 incomplete)	24.98	116 (of which 3 incomplete)	29.97	140 (of which 2 incomplete)	35.18
Technical/ vocational education	6	2.64	5	2.69	1	2.44	33	3.17	18	4.65	15	3.77
Higher education	43	18.94	34	18.28	9	21.95	309 (of which 5 incomplete)	29.68	143 (of which 4 incomplete)	34.63	164 (of which 1 incomplete)	41.21
Pre-school age	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	93	8.93	23	5.94	22	5.53
School student	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	281	26.99	79	20.41	40	10.05
Student (higher education)	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2 (of which 2 incomplete)	0.19	0	0.00	2 (of which 2 incomplete)	0.50
Not recorded	4	1.76	3	1.61	1	2.44	55	5.28	13	3.36	11	2.76
Total	**227**	**100.00**	**186**	**100.00**	**41**	**100.00**	**1,041**	**100.00**	**387**	**100.00**	**398**	**100.00**

Source: Socio-economic survey, 2026

3.6 Occupation of Heads and Members of Affected Households

156. The occupational profile of surveyed affected households indicates that agriculture and retirement represent the dominant livelihood categories among household heads. Among household heads, the largest occupational category is self-employment in agriculture, reported by 112 household heads (49.34%), including 105 males and 7 females. This reflects the predominantly agricultural character of the Project area and the continued reliance of affected households on farming and related agricultural activities as a primary source of livelihood and income. The second-largest category among household heads is retired persons, comprising 106 household heads (46.70%). Retired persons also frequently continue participation in agricultural and family-based livelihood activities.

157. Among household members excluding heads of household, children under 18 years of age constitute the single largest category, accounting for 378 persons (36.31% of all household members). Among adult household members, agricultural self-employment was reported for 157 persons (15.8%), while employment in state or budget institutions was reported by 76 household members (7.30%).

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Unregistered unemployed persons not actively seeking employment account for 147 household members (14.12%), predominantly represented by housemakers - women engaged in unpaid domestic responsibilities and household activities.

158. The occupational structure indicates relatively limited formal employment opportunities within the Project area, with livelihoods primarily concentrated in agriculture, retirement income, domestic responsibilities, and informal or self-employed economic activities.

159. The economically active population within the 18-65 age group is primarily engaged in agricultural livelihoods and self-employment activities. Among respondents classified within employment-related categories, self-employment in agriculture represents the dominant category, accounting for 259 persons (65.2% of the economically active employed population). In total, 397 unique persons fall within the economically active employed population.

160. Economically inactive respondents account among members of household accounts for approximately 17.3% of the surveyed population and include housemakers, persons with disabilities, persons on maternity leave, and persons not actively participating in economic activities (of these approx. 2.6% is seeking employment). This group does not include retired, as their majority continues participation in agricultural and family-based livelihood activities. See Table 18.

Table 18. Occupation profile of surveyed household heads and household members.

Occupation	Head of AH						AH Members (excl. AH Head)					
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Child, under 18 y.o.	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	378	36.31	105	27.13	64	16.08
State/budget institution	3	1.32	3	1.61	0	0.00	76	7.30	44	11.37	32	8.04
Private enterprises	10	4.41	10	5.38	0	0.00	21	2.02	15	3.88	6	1.51
Individual entrepreneur	11	4.85	10	5.38	1	2.44	9	0.86	8	2.07	1	0.25
Registered as legal entity	4	1.76	3	1.61	1	2.44	3	0.29	2	0.52	1	0.25
Self-employed in agriculture	112	49.34	105	56.45	7	17.07	157	15.08	127	32.82	28	7.04
Self-employed in other sector	3	1.32	1	0.54	2	4.88	20	1.92	13	3.36	4	1.01
Officially registered unemployed	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	0.48	3	0.78	2	0.50
Unregistered unemployed (seeking)	2	0.88	2	1.08	0	0.00	22	2.11	9	2.33	13	3.27
Unemployed (not seeking) incl. homemakers	4	1.76	0	0.00	4	9.76	147	14.12	4	1.03	143	35.93
Retired	106	46.70	74	39.78	32	78.05	80	7.68	13	3.36	67	16.83
Disabled (registered)	4	1.76	4	2.15	0	0.00	4	0.38	0	0.00	3	0.75
Disabled (not registered)	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.10	1	0.26	0	0.00

Occupation	Head of AH						AH Members (excl. AH Head)					
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Maternity leave (with employment)	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.10	0	0.00	1	0.25
Not recorded	5	2.20	4	2.15	1	2.44	120	11.53	44	11.37	35	8.79
Of which multi-coded (counted in 2 categories above)	*37*	*16.30*	*30*	*16.13*	*7*	*17.07*	*3*	*0.29*	*1*	*0.26*	*2*	*0.50*
Total (unique persons, without double count)	**227**	**100.00**	**186**	**100.00**	**41**	**100.00**	**1,041**	**100.00**	**387**	**100.00**	**398**	**100.00**

Source: Socio-economic survey, 2026

161. The analysis also identified households with multiple livelihood sources and economic activities, reflecting multiple income economic activities commonly observed in rural areas. Overall, 40 persons (3.15% of the surveyed population) were assigned to more than one occupational category, including 37 household heads and 3 household members.

162. Among household heads, the most common combination was self-employment in agriculture together with retirement status, representing 27 cases. This indicates that many retired persons continue agricultural activities as a supplementary source of livelihood and income.

163. The surveyed households demonstrate a relatively diversified income structure, with the majority relying on more than one income earner. Households with two or more breadwinners account for 168 households (74.01% of all surveyed households). The largest group consists of households with two breadwinners (71 households or 31.28%), followed by households with three breadwinners (52 households or 22.91%). Single-breadwinner households account for 54 households (23.79%), while 5 households (2.20%) reported no active breadwinner at the time of the survey. Overall, the findings indicate that household livelihoods are commonly supported through combined income sources and participation of multiple household members in economic activities.

3.7 Income of Affected Households

164. Income information was available for 262 surveyed affected households. Based on the collected data, the average reported monthly household income is 288,160 KZT. Reported household monthly income ranges from 100,000 KZT to 3,200,000 KZT. The household-level income data collected through the SES will be available for use in monitoring livelihood and income restoration, as applicable.

165. The majority of surveyed households fall within the 200,001-300,000 KZT income bracket, representing 187 households (71.37% of households with income data). A further 41 households (15.65%) reported monthly income between 300,001-400,000 KZT, while only a limited number of households reported monthly income above 500,000 KZT. The income distribution indicates a relatively concentrated income range among surveyed households, with livelihoods primarily linked to agriculture and related rural economic activities.

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Table 19. Average Monthly Income of surveyed households

Monthly Income (KZT)	Number of AH	%
under 100,000	0	0.00
100,001 – 200,000	19	7.25
200,001 – 300,000	187	71.37
300,001 – 400,000	41	15.65
400,001 – 500,000	9	3.44
above 500,000	6	2.29
Total	**262**	**100.00**

Source: Socio-economic survey, 2026

166. Most surveyed households reported more than one source of income, reflecting diversified livelihood strategies commonly observed in rural households. Agriculture and livestock activities represent the dominant source of income, reported for 193 households (73.66% of households with income data). Pension income was reported for 137 households (52.29%), followed by social allowances (75 households or 28.63%) and salary employment (56 households or 21.37%).

167. Smaller proportions of households reported income from business activities, self-employment outside agriculture (construction, driving, etc.), and disability-related allowances. The findings indicate that affected households commonly rely on combined livelihood sources, particularly agriculture, pensions, and social support mechanisms. Social allowances reported by APs primarily include old-age pensions, disability allowances, child and family benefits available under the national social protection system. However, many APs were not willing to disclose the specific type of social allowance they receive during the socio-economic survey. The table below separately presents the number of households that reported receiving pensions and disability allowances. However, in some cases APs did not agree to disclose the specific type of social allowance they receive. Such responses were therefore grouped under the category "Social allowance".

Table 20. Sources of income of surveyed households

Source of Income	No. of HHs	% of HHs with income data
Salary	56	21.37
Business	18	6.87
Agriculture/Livestock	193	73.66
Self-employment (other)	14	5.34
Pension	137	52.29
Allowance (disability)	7	2.67
Social allowance	75	28.63
Total AHs with income data	**262**	**100.00**

Source: Socio-economic survey, 2026

168. Income source analysis was derived from occupational categories recorded for household heads and household members. As many households reported more than one source of income, the combined percentages presented in Table 20 exceed 100%.

169. Loans and Borrowing. Out of 273 surveyed affected households that provided expenditure information, 30 households (10.99%) reported outstanding loans or credit obligations. The majority of

these loans (28 cases or 93.3%) were obtained from banks. For the 28 households that provided information on loan amounts, the total reported loan value is 200,400,000 KZT, with an average loan amount of approximately 7.2 million KZT. Information on outstanding balances was available for 13 households, with a combined remaining balance of 19,500,000 KZT.

170. Available information indicates that loans were primarily associated with productive or livelihood-related investments, including vehicles and agricultural machinery. The presence of ongoing credit obligations may increase household vulnerability in cases of temporary income disruption associated with Project implementation and should therefore be considered during livelihood restoration planning. In addition, one affected person indicated during survey that part of the compensation received form the Project was used to repay an outstanding loan obligation. The survey identified four households with substantial agricultural land loss (more than 30% of agricultural land affected) that reported having outstanding loans. However, none of these households disclosed the purpose of the loans. One additional household with three (3) affected agricultural plots, but without substantial land loss, reported that its loan had been obtained for the purchase of agricultural machinery. The purpose of outstanding loans reported by substantially affected households will therefore be verified during LARP implementation to determine whether tailored livelihood restoration measures are required.

171. Labor Migration and Remittances. Thirteen affected households reported having family members working outside Turkistan Oblast, representing approximately 3.96% of surveyed households with completed socio-economic surveys. All identified migrant household members were reported to be residing in other regions of Kazakhstan, predominantly in Astana.

172. Although respondents did not provide detailed information regarding the amount or frequency of remittances, affected households indicated that migrant family members provide financial and other forms of support to the household (e.g. help with repairs, etc.). The findings indicate limited internal labor migration within the affected population, with remittances representing a supplementary source of household support for some households.

173. Income Seasonality. Of the 264 households that provided seasonality information, 36 households (13.64%) reported higher income during the summer period, while 228 households (86.36%) reported relatively stable income throughout the year.

174. The reported summer increase in income is consistent with the agricultural character of the Project area, where income levels are influenced by seasonal agricultural activities. Income seasonality should be considered during planning of remaining compensation payments and livelihood restoration activities.

3.8 Expenses of Affected Households

175. Monthly expenditure information was available for 273 surveyed affected households. In general, affected households were more willing to disclose expenditure information than income-related information. Based on the reported data, the average monthly household expenditure is 243,153 KZT.

176. Food represents the largest expenditure category, accounting for 57.40% of total reported household expenditures. Other major expenditure categories include clothing (11.56%), house maintenance and utilities (9.78%), and car and fuel expenses (9.41%). The expenditure structure reflects the predominantly rural and agriculture-based character of affected households, where household spending is concentrated on basic living needs, transportation, and operational costs associated with agricultural and family livelihoods.

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177. A smaller proportion of households reported expenditures related to medical services, communication, education, transport, leisure, and other categories. Loan repayments, although reported by a limited number of households, represent a significant expenditure burden for households with outstanding financial obligations.

178. In relation to education expenditures, only one household reported a numeric value, while one additional household indicated “university” without specifying the corresponding amount. During clarification, respondents noted that public schools are free and therefore household education-related costs are generally not perceived as a separate expenditure category. Table 21 presents the average monthly expenditure profile of surveyed affected households.

Table 21. Average Monthly Expenses of HHs

Expenditure Item	Number of HHs	Total (KZT)	Average (KZT)	% of Total reported
Food	267	37,405,000	140,094	57.40
Clothing	262	7,535,000	28,760	11.56
Housing and utilities	266	6,372,000	23,955	9.78
Car and fuel	230	6,135,000	26,674	9.41
Medical/health	35	1,325,000	37,857	2.03
Education (1 AH reported "university" without amount)	1	15,000	15,000	0.02
Communication	200	2,270,000	11,350	3.48
Transport	1	5,000	5,000	0.01
Credit/loan repayment	20	3,608,000	180,400	5.54
Leisure	2	210,000	105,000	0.32
Other	3	285,000	95,000	0.44
Total	**273**	**65,165,000**	**243,153**	**100.00**

Source: Socio-economic survey, 2026

3.9 Livestock Ownership and Use

179. Livestock ownership was reported by 40 affected households and represents an important component of household livelihoods within the Project area. The most commonly owned livestock types are sheep (26 households), cattle (25 households), and horses (19 households). No surveyed households reported ownership of poultry

180. Livestock is primarily maintained for household consumption and subsistence purposes (36 households); however, a notable proportion of households also derive supplementary income from livestock-related activities. Affected households reported the sale of live animals and meat products, including 22 households selling live sheep and 17 households selling sheep meat; 14 households selling live cattle and 12 households selling cattle meat; and 15 households selling live horses and 15 households selling horse meat. Only a limited number of households (5) reported income from animal products such as milk or wool.

181. Reported herd sizes vary significantly among households. Sheep ownership ranges from 3 to 1,000 animals per household, cattle ownership ranges from 2 to 100 head, and horse ownership ranges from 10 to 100 head. The variation in herd size, particularly for sheep, indicates the presence of both subsistence-

based livestock keeping and small- to medium-scale commercial livestock activities within the Project area. Only one household refused to provide information on the number of livestock, although it reported keeping cattle, sheep and horses.

182. Overall, the findings indicate that livestock production constitutes an important supplementary livelihood activity for a portion of affected households, with both subsistence and commercial functions.

3.10 Ethnic Composition of Affected Households

183. All affected persons except one household identified themselves as ethnically Kazakh during the census and socio-economic survey process. One respondent identified as Azeri. No respondents indicated that they consider themselves disadvantaged or marginalized due to their ethnic background. The Kazakhs constitute the native local population. The other ethnic groups are settled in the area for many years and have full and equal access to institutions and economic opportunities as the rest of the population and live or own assets within the project area.

184. No group of local residents showed any specific or unique features that could be identified as a distinct minority group. No impact on Indigenous Peoples is expected from the Project. The investment project area does not include communities that may be defined as indigenous peoples under the applicable international lender standards.

3.11 Women in the Local Context

185. Women in the Project-affected area are primarily engaged in household responsibilities, including childcare, household management, family support, and participation in community and social activities. While most affected households identified male household members as principal respondents during the census and socio-economic survey, female household heads and female household members also participated in consultations and interviews. Of the 227 surveyed affected households, 41 households (18.1%) are female-headed.

186. A dedicated set of questions was included in the socio-economic survey to better understand local perceptions regarding women's participation in household and community decision-making, as well as A dedicated set of questions was included in the socio-economic survey to better understand local perceptions regarding women's participation in household and community decision-making, as well as potential support measures for women within the Project context. Responses were obtained from 219 respondents. In households where the household head was male, these questions were directed to female household members.

187. The findings indicate that women's direct participation in community-level decision-making is comparatively limited within the Project area. A majority of respondents (152 respondents or 69.4%) indicated that women are not always directly involved in community decision-making processes, while 66 respondents (30.1%) indicated that women do have opportunities to participate.

188. When asked about measures that could improve women's participation in decision-making, most respondents (203 respondents or 92.7%) indicated that women's participation would generally occur together with husbands or other male family members. Only a limited number of respondents suggested more direct support measures, including support for women's initiatives, participation in business activities, and awareness-raising measures.

189. Responses regarding livelihood support measures specifically targeting women were limited. Most respondents (217 respondents or 99.1%) indicated that they did not know what specific support

measures could be proposed. A small number of respondents suggested potential livelihood opportunities linked to Project-related economic activity, including small trade opportunities associated with railway station infrastructure.

190. Overall, the findings indicate that traditional household structures and gender roles remain influential within the Project area. The findings also highlight the importance of ensuring that Project consultation, livelihood restoration, and grievance mechanisms remain accessible to both women and men throughout Project implementation.

3.12 Community Perception and Project Awareness

191. Project perception and awareness data were collected from 272 affected households and legal entities that participated in the survey (counted without double counting). Nearly all respondents (271 of 272) had heard about the Project, and 267 respondents confirmed that they had been informed about potential impacts on land and property associated with the Project, while 5 respondents indicated that they had not been informed. Respondents who had been informed further indicated that they had opportunities to meet Akimat representatives and raise questions and concerns related to the Project. A small number of respondents noted that they intended to approach the Akimat with additional questions but had not yet done so. The most frequently raised issues related to compensation and irrigation systems.

192. With respect to formal land acquisition notifications issued by the Akimat, the majority of surveyed APs (206 APs) confirmed receipt of notification. A small number of APs (5) indicated that they had not received such notification yet or did not recall whether they had received it at the time of the survey, and 1 was unsure at the time of the survey. The remaining 60 APs did not answer this question.

193. Regarding the compensation modality, at the time of the survey, the majority of surveyed APs (206 APs) had been offered cash compensation, while 3 APs had been offered replacement land. A total of 63 APs had not yet discussed a compensation modality with the relevant Akimat. These 63 are predominantly leaseholders (55 leaseholders and 8 private owners; 58 households and 5 legal entities), concentrated in Keles (33) and Saryagash (17), with the remainder in Zhetysay (11) and Maktaaral (2). All APs are eligible for compensation; however, compensation had not yet been proposed because valuation and budget allocation were still in process, as the compensation is typically discussed when the valuation report is available (and in some cases when funds are available). To facilitate the subsequent payment process, the Akimats discuss the proposed compensation amounts with APs and seek their preliminary agreement. Respondents noted that the availability of replacement land within the Project area is limited (especially in Zhetysay and Maktaaral districts), which was confirmed by the Akimats during discussions. During the consultations and discussions with local Akimats, it was also clarified that the provision of replacement land was being considered for 33 land plots in Keles district; at the time of the survey, the replacement land had not been provided.

194. In terms of compensation amount discussion status, 176 APs confirmed that they had already pre-agreed the cash compensation amount with Akimat(s), while 96 APs stated that the compensation amount had not yet been pre-agreed at the time of the survey. Among those who had not yet pre-agreed the compensation amount, only four (4) expressed disagreement with the proposed compensation approach and indicated their ongoing court cases or intention to pursue court proceedings during the survey or public consultations. Two (2) APs - households with privately owned residential land plots in Saryagash district have ongoing court cases and disagreed with the proposed compensation amount. One AP - a household with 3 leased agricultural plots in Keles district - complained during consultation that all three plots were affected (all under 10%) and expressed concern about access to remaining plots. The issue was

conveyed to the Akimat and it was recommended that the possibility of providing replacement land be considered (this issue is also reflected in the minutes of the consultation carried out in Birlik community of Keles district). Another AP - a household with a privately owned commercial land plot and a non-operational business located in Maktaaral district (impact under 10%) during the survey also expressed disagreement with the proposed compensation. At the time of finalization of the LARP, the one court case in Saryagash was completed and the APs agreed to the revised (increased) compensation, while the other court case in Saryagash was ongoing.

195. During the survey the respondents were also asked whether they had ever considered the possibility of donating part of their land for the Project. The majority of APs (246 APs) responded affirmatively, 24 APs negatively, and 2 APs were uncertain. These affirmative responses, however, predominantly reflect leaseholders of state-owned land (228 of 246) acknowledging acquisition of state land for state needs, rather than actual donation of privately-owned land, and the responses therefore should be treated as contextual information only and not as evidence of donation. Actual donation is assessed only based on signed donation letters. On this basis, 36 APs (28 households and 8 legal entities) covering 41 land plots have confirmed donation, of which 15 plots are located in Saryagash district and 26 plots are in Keles district, predominantly on leased agricultural land with low proportional impact on large holdings.

196. The overwhelming majority of respondents (254 APs) identified the Akimat as their primary point of contact for Project-related questions and issues. Only a very limited number of respondents identified KTZ directly, or both the Akimat and KTZ, as contact points. This confirms the central role currently played by local government authorities in communication and land acquisition processes associated with the Project.

3.13 Expected Project Benefits and Suggestions for Mitigation

197. As part of the socio-economic survey, respondents were asked about expected Project benefits, as well as measures that could reduce negative impacts and improve Project implementation. Of the 272 surveyed APs who responded, 263 APs (96.7%) did not identify any specific expected household-level benefit from the Project at the current stage; only 9 respondents named a specific benefit. Among the substantive responses received, the most frequently mentioned anticipated benefits related to the expected economic development of Atakent (where Maktaaral station is located) associated with the improved railway station and related infrastructure. Respondents also referred to potential employment opportunities and possible reactivation of local economic activities and industrial facilities following commencement of railway operations. Several respondents also noted that perceptions on Project-related benefits would also depend on satisfactory resolution of compensation-related concerns

198. When asked about measures to reduce losses and negative impacts associated with the Project, irrigation emerged as the dominant concern by a significant margin. A total of 141 respondents (47.6%) reported concerns regarding potential disruption of irrigation systems and access to irrigation water. The plots are located in two districts of Turkistan Region: 128 plots are situated in Zhetysay district and 13 plots are located in Maktaaral district. All plots are leased and used for agricultural purposes. Details of the APs that reported irrigation-related concerns are provided in Annex 8 and measures related to maintaining the access to irrigation water are addressed in ESIA.

199. Compensation calculation and land-related issues represented the second major group of concerns raised by 9 respondents. These included 2 APs who requested to revisit the compensation amount, 2 APs requested a compensation including all affected structures and assets is included (full plot), 6 APs requested to accelerate the compensation process and receive the agreed compensation

amount. During discussions APs also expressed their preference for larger and more frequent cattle passes, and for ensuring the operation of the irrigation system and the availability of irrigation water.

200. Respondents also highlighted the importance of transparent communication and continued dialogue throughout Project implementation, including regular engagement with affected communities and communication involving the Akimats, KTZ, and EPC contractor during construction.

201. Overall, the findings indicate that household-level understanding of long-term Project benefits remains limited at the current stage, while concerns related to irrigation, compensation, land access, and practical implementation arrangements remain the dominant priorities among affected households.

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4. OBJECTIVES, POLICY FRAMEWORK AND ENTITLEMENTS

4.1 Kazakhstan Legal Framework and Practices

202. In RoK, land is owned by the State but can be transferred, sold or leased to individuals or legal entities. Most leases are on a long-term basis (generally for 49 years). However, a few others prefer to lease only for the short-term (between 1 to 5 years). The State can reclaim private lands only for specific uses, including road construction, and only after compensating the owner for the asset and other losses.

4.1.1 Hierarchy of Legal Acts in Kazakhstan

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

- The Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- International treaties ratified by the Parliament;
- Laws that incorporate changed and additions into the Constitution;
- Constitutional laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- Codes of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- Consolidated laws, laws of the of the Republic of Kazakhstan; and
- Other regulations, normative decrees, and so forth.

4.1.2 Kazakhstan Constitution

204. Kazakhstan laws and regulations regarding land and land ownership are derived from the Constitution (adopted in 1995, last updates introduced on June 8, 2022), which states that the land and its subsoil, water, flora and fauna, and other natural resources belong to the people. The state exercises the right of ownership on behalf of the people. Land may also be in private ownership on the grounds, conditions, and within the limits established by law (Article 6.3). Article 26.3 also states that no one may be deprived of property unless stipulated by a court decision. Forcible alienation of property for state needs stipulated by law may be exercised on condition of its equivalent compensation.

205. A constitutional referendum was held in Kazakhstan on 15 March 2026 and a new text of Constitution. The document is set to fully take effect on July 1, 2026

206. Article 8.3 of new Constitution includes provisions similar to Article 6.3 of the current version. Article 29 further specifies that Citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall have the right to private ownership of any lawfully acquired property (Article 29.1). Property and the right of inheritance shall be guaranteed by law (Article 29.2). No one shall be deprived of their property except by a court decision. Forced alienation of property for public needs shall be permitted only in exceptional cases specified by law and shall be subject to equivalent compensation (Article 29.3). Article 60 further states that The Kurultai shall have the right to adopt laws regulating the most important public relations and establishing fundamental principles and norms relating to the system of ownership and other property rights (Article 60.3 section 1);

4.1.3 The Land Code

207. The Land Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan (RK Code No. 442-II adopted on 20 June 2003, last amendment dated 09 April 2025 to be enforced after 60 days of its publication) establishes the foundations, conditions and limits for modifying or terminating ownership of land and land-use rights, describes the rights and responsibilities of landowners and land users, and regulates land relations. The

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Article 17 of the Land Code provides details on authorities and competencies of regional bodies regarding provision of land ownership and use rights, as well as acquisition of land plots, including for state needs. Land Code also establishes conditions for granting to citizens and legal entities permanent or temporary use rights to State-owned land (Articles 34 and 35). Rights of temporary free land use, temporary paid land use (lease), and secondary land use right (sublease) are discussed in Articles 36-38. The transfer of land use rights means the granting of a person the right to land use by another land user. Alienation of land use rights is carried out on the basis of civil law transactions (purchase and sale, donation, exchange, etc.) (Article 33.1).

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

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

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

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

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

- Expiration of the period for which the plot was provided;
- Early termination of the lease contract for a land plot or a contract for temporary unpaid land use, except for cases when the land plot is pledged;
- Termination of labour relations, in connection with which the service land plot was provided to the land user;
- Change of permanent residence from regions determined by the Government of the RoK during the initial five-year period of land use.

211. The Code establishes that a land plot may be compulsory alienated for state needs in exceptional cases, subject to equivalent compensation of property with the consent of the owner or non-state land user or by a court decision. Exceptional cases are understood to mean the absence of a different way of satisfying state needs (Article 84.1). Construction (reconstruction) of the railroad transport infrastructure is among several grounds for compulsory acquisition of a land plot for state needs (Article 84.2.4). The compulsory alienation of a land plot provided for land use for state needs, if the land use right is purchased by the land user from the state, is reimbursed to the land user for the cost of payment for the purchase of the land use right, another land plot may also be provided according to this Code and the RoK legislation. If the land use right is not purchased by the land user from the state, another land plot may be given in exchange in accordance with this Code and the RoK legislation (Article 84.3). Compulsory

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

212. The owner of the land or land user must be notified in writing by the body that made the decision to purchase (Article 85 of the Land Code, and Chapter 6, Article 63 of RoK Law on State Property). If the remaining portion of the land can no longer be used for the intended purpose, then the entire plot must be purchased (Article 86.1).

213. Amount, means and timing of compensation payments for the land plot during its involuntary acquisition for state needs are defined in the chapter 6 of the RoK Law on State Property (Article 87).

214. If the owner or land user disagrees with the decision to purchase his land for state needs, or disagrees on the price of the acquired land or other terms of acquisition, the local executive authority which decided on acquisition may file expropriation case (Article 88.1) after three months from the date of receipt of notification by the owner or the land user, but not later than the deadline stated in the decision on acquisition of the land plot for state needs (Article 88.2, as well as Article 65.12 of RoK Law on State Property). Civil cases for claims on acquisition of land for state needs shall be considered and resolved within one month from the date of finalization of the case preparation for trial (Article 88.3).

215. The Land Code provides for base rates of payment for the land plots and the cadastral value of land in order to determine the cost of the land. Basic rates of payment for the land plots when they are transferred to private are established by joint decisions of the representative and executive authorities of region. The rates of payment for land use shall be established at a level not lower than the land tax rates. Payment for selling the right to lease is differentiated from the cadastral (estimated) cost of a particular plot of land (Article 10.1).

216. Cadastral (estimated) cost of a land plot is determined by specialized State Corporation "Government for Citizens") responsible for operation of the state land cadastre, in accordance with the base rates of payment for land plots transferred to private property, with application of corrective (increasing or decreasing) coefficients to account for inflation, land conditions and location (Article 10.2).

217. In determining the amount of compensation, following shall be included: (a) the cost of land or land-use rights; (b) the market cost of the assets located on the plot, including fruit trees and perennial plantings; (c) cost of the expenditures associated with development of the land, its operation, implementation of protective measures, improvement of soil fertility taking into consideration their inflation; (d) all losses inflicted on the owner or land user as a result of land acquisition at the time of termination of ownership or land-use right, including losses they incur due to early termination of their obligations to third parties; and (e) loss of income (Article 166.2).

218. The amount of losses and compensation for them is established based on the agreement among the parties (Article166.3). In case of disagreement, the land cannot be taken until the court adjudicates a settlement (Article 166.7). Disputes (conflicts) related to land plots in private ownership may, by agreement of the parties, be considered through mediation (Article 16712).

[12] This is done in accordance with the Law on Mediation (No. 401-IV adopted on 28 January 2011, last amendment dated 10 January 2025)

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

220. Article 164-1.1 specifies that the owner of a land plot or land user has the right to reclaim his land plot from someone else's illegal possession. Article 164-1.2 adds that the reclamation of an illegally occupied land plot from among the lands in state ownership and not provided for land use is carried out by local executive bodies at the location of the land plot. The illegal owner is obliged to vacate the illegally occupied land plot within thirty calendar days from the moment of application of the penalties provided for by the legislation of the RoK on administrative offenses, and demolish the building erected (being erected) on such a plot, independently or at his own expense, except for cases stipulated by the civil legislation of the RoK. Disputes related to the failure of the illegal owner to fulfil the obligation to vacate the illegally occupied land plot and demolish the building erected (being erected) on such a plot, shall be resolved in court. In the event that an unauthorized construction is transferred to municipal ownership, the person who carried it out is reimbursed for the costs of construction in the amount determined by the court (Article 164).

4.1.4 Law on State Property

221. Law on State Property (No. 413-IV LRK adopted on 1 March 2011, last amendment dated last amendment dated 09 April 2025 to be enforced after 60 days of its publication) defines the legal regime of state property, the legal framework for managing state property, the legal basis for acquiring and terminating rights to state property.

222. Equivalent compensation means the establishment of the amount of compensation for the cost of a land plot alienated for state needs and property located on it (if any), which makes it possible to restore the conditions of use of the land plot and property located on it that existed before the moment of acquisition (Article 62-1.1). For a land plot acquired for state needs, an equivalent compensation shall be made to the owner or non-state land user (Article 62-1.2). Equal compensation is made in one of the following ways: (i) provision of another land plot or property; (ii) compensation of the market value of the acquired land plot or other immovable property (Article 62-1.3).

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

224. Article 63.2 states that in case of compulsory acquisition of land or other real property for state needs, the government agency or local executive body should issue a decree that indicates:

(i) purpose and grounds for compulsory acquisition for state needs;
(ii) location, size, cadastre number of land plot;
(iii) property owner or private land user;

(iv) date of compulsory acquisition, but not earlier than three months from the date of official publication of the decree;

(v) place of application for landowner or land user for conciliation procedures.

225. In case the right of private ownership if land plot is not registered in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the owner, after the adoption of the decree, may make the necessary arrangements to register his/her right on the affected land plot. The period of compulsory acquisition for state needs set by the decree cannot be extended by more than one year (Article 63.7).

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

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

228. The compulsory alienation of the land plot or other immovable property in connection with the acquisition of land plot for state needs is carried out after the expiry of the deadline set in the Decree, either with the consent of the landowner or non-state land user, or by court decision (Article 65.1).

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

230. Within one month from the date of receipt of copies of title and identification documents for an alienated land plot or other immovable property, the local executive body shall ensure that they are evaluated. If the owner or the non-state land user does not provide copies of title and identification documents for the land plot or other immovable property to be alienated, the local executive body has the right to request them from the authorized state bodies and (or) organizations (Article 65.5). The local executive body, based on the results of assessing the value of the property being alienated for state needs, prepares a draft contract on the acquisition of a land plot for state needs within ten working days and sends it to the owner or to a non-state land user by mail with the obligatory receipt of the delivery receipt notice. In the absence of notice of receipt, the documents referred to in this paragraph shall be sent again (Article 65.6). The owner or non-state land user from the date of receipt of the draft agreement on the acquisition of land for public use within twenty calendar days expresses written consent (disagreement) with the draft agreement by filing a relevant application to the local executive body (Article 65.10).

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

acquisition of a land plot for state needs is approved by the executive body in coordination with the local representative body and signed by the owner or non-state land user (Article 65.11).

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

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

234. The agreement for alienation of the land plot or other real property for state needs shall include:

(i) Parties of agreement, including the list of persons whose rights in respect to the alienated property will be terminated or limited;
(ii) identification characteristics of the land plot or other real property subject to alienation;
(iii) rights in respect to the land plot and other real property that will be terminated;
(iv) cost for the acquired land plot set according to the legal requirements;
(v) amount of losses to be reimbursed, including the cost of real property, in case such losses are caused as a result of compulsory acquisition;
(vi) term and procedure of payment of the cost for the acquired land plot or other property in connection with the acquisition of land plot for state needs;
(vii) term of the transfer of land plot or other real property;
(viii) procedure for financing the government expenditures for the acquisition of property for state needs (Article 65.7).

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

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

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

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

239. Article 27 discusses the acquisition of rights to property in accordance with a donation agreement. The acquisition of rights to property by the state under a donation agreement is carried out in line with requirements of the Civil Code and Land Code. In particular, the Land Code provisions apply to the transfer of land plots from private to state ownership on the basis of a donation agreement.

4.1.5 Law on Housing Relations

240. The Law on Housing Relations (№ 94-I, adopted on 16 April 1997, last amendment dated 22 November 2024, entering into force on 24 May 2025) regulates the issues on provision of housing to the property during the demolition of a residential building as a result of involuntary acquisition of land plots for state needs. During the demolition of a residential building as a result of the involuntary acquisition of land plots for state needs, the owner before the demolition of the house, in accordance with his/her preference, is offered a well-maintained place of residence as a property or compensation in an amount of the market cost of the house taken. If the cost of the offered house is higher than the cost of the one to be demolished, the difference in cost is not charged from the owner. If the cost of the house to be demolished is higher than the cost of a place of residence offered as a replacement, then the owner is reimbursed in the amount of the cost difference (Article 15). Article 17 refers to registration of the right of ownership of housing and states that the right of ownership of housing arises from the moment of its

registration with the registration authority. With respect to international treaties, the Article 10 specifies that if an international treaty ratified by the RoK establishes rules other than those contained in the housing legislation of the RoK, the rules of the international treaty shall apply.

4.1.6 Labor Code

241. According to the Labor Code (№ 414-V, adopted on 23 November 2015, last amendment dated 15 April 2025 to be enforced on 16 June 2025), registered employees of enterprises / institutions who are losing their jobs as a result of termination of employment agreement by the employer in the event of termination of the employer's activities are entitled to compensation in the amount of average salary for one month. The employment contract, collective agreement or employer's act may provide for a higher amount of compensation payment in connection with the loss of a job. (Article 131).

4.1.7 Law on Railway Transport

242. The Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan on Railway Transport (No. 266-II adopted on 15 March 2025) This Law regulates public relations between carriers, participants in the transportation process, government agencies, passengers, senders, recipients, consignors, consignees, and other individuals and legal entities when transporting passengers, baggage, cargo, cargo baggage, and mail by rail.

243. Chapter 3 of the Law refers to the lands and protected zones for the needs of railway transport. Lands for the needs of railway transport are lands granted to the carrier or participant in the transportation process for land use or ownership for the implementation of the tasks assigned to them (Article 18.1).

244. According to Article 18.2, lands for the needs of railway transport include lands allocated for railway tracks and technologically related buildings and structures:

(i) main lines and technologically related buildings and structures (railway bed, bridges, tunnels, viaducts, signaling equipment, service and technical buildings);
(ii) access roads;
(iii) railway stations with buildings, structures of power, locomotive, carriage, track and freight facilities, water supply and sewerage, protective and fortifying plantings, service and other objects that have a special purpose for servicing railway transport;
(iv) right-of-way and protection zones of railways;
(v) railway tracks and railway transport facilities under public-private partnership agreements, including concession agreements.

245. Lands for the needs of railway transport must comply with urban planning and environmental requirements established by authorized state bodies, sanitary and other standards in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan (Article 18.3).

246. Participants in the transportation process are liable for damage caused to the environment through their fault, as well as for improper maintenance of lands for the needs of railway transport in accordance with the legislative acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

247. Article 19. specifies the procedure for the allocation and use of lands for the needs of railway transport. The provision of land plots is carried out in accordance with the legislation of the RoK (Article 19.1). Land plots are provided in accordance with the design and technical documentation and general schemes for the development of railway tracks and railway stations according to standards approved in the established manner in agreement with the authorized body (Article 19.2). The procedure for the use

of lands for the needs of railway transport in the right-of-way is determined by the authorized body in accordance with the land legislation of the RoK (Article 19.3).

248. In order to ensure public safety and the safe operation of facilities on land plots adjacent to the right-of-way for rail transport, security zones with special land use conditions are established, within which those types of activities that are incompatible with the purposes of establishing the zones are restricted or prohibited (Article 20.1). Railroad transport security zones include: protective forest zones, land plots necessary to ensure the safety, strength and stability of structures, devices and other transport facilities, as well as land plots adjacent to the right-of-way for rail transport, located in mudflow-prone, landslide-prone zones and in places exposed to other hazardous impacts (Article 20.2). Lands in rail transport security zones are not subject to seizure from owners and land users and are used by them in compliance with established restrictions (Article 20.3).

249. Article 21 specifies restrictions on the use of land in protected zones and states that in protected zones of railway transport, it is prohibited to: (i) carry out construction, installation and mining works of a permanent and temporary nature without the written consent of the owner or user of the adjacent land plot for the needs of railway transport; (ii) cut down forests and disturb the vegetation cover in ways that can lead to the formation of landslides, slides, mudflows, ravines, the occurrence of shifting sands, snow drifts, avalanches and other similar consequences.

250. Further details on defining the protected zones are specified by the Order of the Minister of Transport and Communications of the RoK, No. 284-I dated 23 July 2004 On approval of the in the Rules for determining the size, regime of use of lands of protected zones and the use of lands for the needs of railway transport in the right-of-way.

4.1.8 Law on State Administration and Local Self-Government

251. The Law on State Local Government and Self-Government in RoK (No. 148 adopted on 23 January 2001, last amendment dated 09 April 2025 to be enforced after 60 days of its publication) in its Article 27 specifying the competences of the regional Akimat and Article 31 specifying the competences of the district Akimat states the followings among other functions.

Regional Akimat:

- carries out regulatory, implementation and (or) control functions that ensure the solution of problems of local importance within the relevant administrative-territorial unit;
- regulates land relations in accordance with the land legislation of the RoK;
- ensures the inclusion of measures on land development and use in the development program of the relevant territory;

District Akimat:

- Facilitates the implementation by citizens and organizations of the norms of the RoK Constitution, laws, acts of the President and the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan, normative legal acts of central and local state bodies;
- Regulates land relations in accordance with the land legislation of RoK.

4.1.9 Civil Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan

252. Civil Code (General Part) of the Republic of Kazakhstan (adopted on 27 December 1994, last amendment dated 09 April 2025 to be enforced after 60 days of its publication) specifies that the a citizen or legal entity may waive the right of ownership of property belonging to him or her by declaring this

verbally or in writing or by performing other actions (inactions) that clearly indicate his or her removal from possession, use and disposal of the property without the intention of retaining any rights to this property. The waiver of the right of ownership must be lawful, voluntary and indicate that the owner waives the possession, use and disposal of the property. The waiver of the right of ownership is an expression of the will of the owner. The state and its bodies do not have the right to waive the right of ownership, except in cases established by law. The waiver of the right of ownership does not entail the termination of the rights and obligations of the owner in relation to the relevant property until the moment of acquisition of the right of ownership of this property by another person (Article 250).

253. Termination of the right of ownership of real estate in connection with the decision of the state body not directly directed to the acquisition of property from the owner, including the decision on the acquisition of the land plot on which the house, other buildings, structures or plantings that belong to the owner are located, is allowed only in cases and in the procedure envisaged by legislative acts, providing equivalent property to the owner and compensation for other losses incurred, or compensation in full for damages caused by the termination of property rights. If the owner disagrees with the decision entailing the termination of the right of ownership, it cannot be implemented until the dispute is resolved in court. During hearing of a dispute, all questions related to compensation for the losses incurred by the owner are also resolved (Article 255).

4.1.10 Law on architectural, urban planning and construction activities in RoK

254. The Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan On architectural, urban planning and construction activities in the Republic of Kazakhstan (No. 242-II adopted on 16 July 2001, last amendment dated 15 April 2025 to be enforced after 60 days of its publication) defines the powers of the following Akimats with regard to the acquisition of land plots for state needs within the established boundaries of the territory under their jurisdiction for building or other urban development:

- powers of regional Akimats (Article 24);
- powers of district Akimats (Article 26).

4.1.11 Law on valuation activity in the Republic of Kazakhstan

255. The Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On appraisal activity in the Republic of Kazakhstan” No. 133-VI adopted 10 January 2018, last amendment dated 15 March 2025 to be enforced after 60 days of its publication) informs us only that in cases of acquisition and alienation of property for state needs it is necessary to conduct a mandatory valuation (Article 6).

4.1.12 Ecological Code (with respect to public hearings)

256. Ecological Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan (No. 400-VI adopted on 2 January 2021, last amendment dated 09 April 2025 to be enforced after 60 days of its publication) establishes the legal framework in the field of environmental protection, and in its sections related to roles and responsibilities for environmental expertise it also refers to organization of and carrying out public hearings for the activities that are subject to environmental expertise. While the public hearings are not directly linked with the land acquisition process, they often serve as an opportunity for affected persons to learn Project details and ask questions related to impacts on their property and measures envisaged to prevent, minimize and compensate should there be any impacts on their land and property caused by the Project.

257. In particular, the Article 73 the Ecological Code specifies that the draft report on possible impacts shall be submitted by the initiator to public hearings before or during the assessment of its quality by the

authorized body in the field of environmental protection. Public hearings shall be conducted in accordance with requirements of the Order of the Acting Minister of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources of the RoK On approval of the Rules for holding public hearings, No. 286 dated 3 August 2021 (last redaction dated 06 March 2024). Article 73 provides details on organization of the public hearings, and in paragraph 3 specifies that the draft report on possible impacts must be available for review on the official Internet resources of the authorized body in the field of environmental protection and local executive bodies of the relevant administrative-territorial units for at least thirty calendar days from the date of posting. Further, the paragraph 4 details that the initiator is obliged to organize the distribution of the announcement of public hearings in the Kazakh and Russian languages in at least one newspaper and through at least one television or radio channel distributed in the territory of the relevant administrative-territorial units, fully or partially located within the affected territory. The announcement of public hearings must be distributed by the methods specified in the first part of this paragraph no later than twenty working days before the start date of the public hearings. According to paragraph 7, interested government bodies and the public have the right to send their comments and suggestions on the draft report on possible impacts to the local executive body of the relevant administrative-territorial unit in writing (on paper or electronic media) no later than three working days before the start date of the public hearings or to voice their comments and suggestions orally during the public hearings. In addition, paragraph 9 states that the public hearings are open to any person wishing to participate, regardless of their place of residence.

258. After the completion of the public hearings, a protocol shall be drawn and shall among other items include: (i) all comments and proposals of interested state bodies and the public, submitted in writing or voiced during the public hearings, with the exception of comments and proposals that were withdrawn by their authors during the public hearings; (ii) responses and comments from the initiator on each comment and suggestion (paragraph 13, Article 73). The Article also details specifics of the follow-up public consultations, if needed.

4.1.13 Standard Land Acquisition Practices and Process

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

- Proposed alignment and estimates of the amount of land to be acquired permanently or temporarily; as well as estimated cost of acquisition, rental and restoration of affected lands are included in the feasibility study (FS);
- Based on the tentative alignment, registered owners/leaseholders are notified initially that their land will be acquired;
- The detailed design is prepared which firms up the alignment and assessment of land acquisition requirements, including detailed maps and individual landholdings to be affected, ownership data from the cadastre and estimated compensation for acquisition and losses;
- Once the final alignment is agreed with local officials, the agency that requires the land requests the appropriate Akimat to issue a resolution on the land acquisition;
- The Akimat issues a resolution on the land acquisition and registers the resolution with the regional Department of Justice (State Corporation “Government for citizens” registers such resolutions). Owners are officially notified of the extent of land acquisition of their properties;
- The Akimat engages licensed valuators to establish official compensation amounts;
- Once the official compensation amounts have been established, negotiation between government and the displaced persons starts. Signed agreements are again registered with the

regional Department of Justice (State Corporation "Government for citizens"). Based on the agreements, compensation amounts are processed and delivered to the displaced person.

- If agreement cannot be reached, the government agency requiring the land has right to initiate a court appeal for expropriation after three months from the date of receipt of the notification by the owner;
- Once the court renders a decision, the compensation amount will be transferred to the account of the displaced land user. Land cannot be accessed until compensation is completed and the title is transferred;
- Financing for compensation costs is made available, and payments should be conducted within one month after the court decision comes into force or the signing of the land acquisition agreement.

4.2 Lenders Policies on Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement

260. The Project is required to comply with applicable land acquisition, involuntary resettlement, livelihood restoration, and economic displacement requirements of the Asian Development Bank (ADB), Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), and International Finance Corporation (IFC). Although the policies of the three institutions differ in structure and terminology, they share several core principles, including avoidance and minimization of involuntary resettlement, compensation at full replacement cost, livelihood restoration, meaningful consultation, support to vulnerable groups, establishment of grievance mechanisms, and monitoring of resettlement outcomes.

261. The key requirements of applicable lender policies relevant to land acquisition, involuntary resettlement, livelihood restoration, consultation, compensation, and monitoring are summarized below.

4.2.1 ADB's Provisions on Involuntary Resettlement under the SPS (2009)[13]

262. ADB adopted its Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) in 2009, establishing safeguard requirements related to environment, involuntary resettlement, and Indigenous Peoples. The involuntary resettlement requirements are set out under Safeguard Requirements 2 (SR2): Involuntary Resettlement. The objectives of SR2 are to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible, minimize involuntary resettlement through consideration of Project alternatives, and improve or at least restore the livelihoods and standards of living of affected persons.

263. ADB safeguards apply to both physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihood) resulting from involuntary land acquisition or restrictions on land use. The policy applies regardless of whether impacts are temporary or permanent, full or partial.

264. ADB requires compensation for affected assets at full replacement cost without deduction for depreciation. Replacement cost includes fair market value, transaction costs, transitional and restoration costs, and any other applicable payments. The valuation process is required to be undertaken by qualified and experienced specialists.

265. The SPS places emphasis on early identification of impacts through screening, census, asset inventory, and socio-economic survey activities. The borrower/client is required to prepare and implement a LARP proportionate to the scale and nature of Project impacts. The LARP is required to

[13] ADB. Safeguard Policy Statement (2009); https://www.adb.org/documents/safeguard-policy-statement

include information on affected persons, entitlements, livelihood restoration measures, institutional arrangements, implementation schedule, budget, grievance mechanism, and monitoring arrangements.

266. ADB also requires meaningful consultation with affected persons throughout Project planning and implementation. Affected persons are to be informed about Project impacts, compensation entitlements, and available options. Particular attention is required for vulnerable groups, including low-income households, women, elderly persons, persons without formal legal title, and other potentially vulnerable affected persons.

267. Under the SPS, compensation and other resettlement entitlements are required to be provided prior to physical or economic displacement. Where livelihoods are affected, the borrower/client is required to implement livelihood restoration measures and transitional support. The policy also requires monitoring and reporting on resettlement implementation and livelihood restoration outcomes.

268. ADB further requires that negotiated settlements and land donation processes are implemented in a transparent, documented, and equitable manner and do not result in adverse livelihood impacts for affected persons.

4.2.2 AIIB Environmental and Social Standard 2 (ESS 2): Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement[14]

269. AIIB adopted its Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), which establishes environmental and social requirements applicable to AIIB-financed projects. Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement requirements are addressed under Environmental and Social Standard 2 (ESS 2): Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement. The objectives of ESS 2 are to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible, minimize unavoidable displacement through consideration of Project alternatives, and improve or at least restore the livelihoods and living standards of affected persons.

270. ESS 2 applies to both physical displacement and economic displacement resulting from involuntary land acquisition, restrictions on land use, or restrictions on access to natural resources. The standard applies to both temporary and permanent impacts and requires preparation of appropriate resettlement planning documentation, including a LARP where relevant.

271. AIIB requires early identification of land acquisition and resettlement impacts through census, asset inventory, and socio-economic survey activities. The Client is required to assess the scale and nature of impacts and prepare resettlement documentation proportionate to Project risks and impacts.

272. ESS 2 requires compensation at full replacement cost and payment of compensation and resettlement entitlements prior to physical or economic displacement. The standard also requires livelihood restoration measures where livelihoods are affected, including land-based solutions where feasible for land-based livelihoods.

273. Meaningful consultation and informed participation of affected persons are required throughout planning and implementation of the Project. Particular attention is required for vulnerable groups, including women, elderly persons, persons without legal title to land, and low-income households. The standard also requires consideration of gender issues during compensation, consultation, and livelihood restoration activities.

[14] AIIB. Environmental and Social Framework (2024); https://www.aiib.org/en/policies-strategies/framework-agreements/environmental-social-framework.html

274. AIIB requires establishment of a project-level grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of concerns raised by affected persons. The grievance mechanism is required to be understandable, accessible, transparent, culturally appropriate, and scaled to Project risks and impacts.

275. ESS 2 also requires disclosure of resettlement documentation in an accessible form and language understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Monitoring and evaluation of resettlement implementation and livelihood restoration outcomes are also required throughout Project implementation.

276. In addition, AIIB emphasizes integration of resettlement planning into the overall environmental and social assessment process and implementation of resettlement activities as part of broader sustainable development planning.

4.2.3 IFC Performance Standard 5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement

277. IFC's Sustainability Framework (2012) establishes environmental and social requirements applicable to IFC-financed projects. Requirements related to land acquisition and involuntary resettlement are addressed under Performance Standard 5 (PS5): Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement. The objectives of PS5 are to avoid displacement wherever possible, minimize displacement where unavoidable, avoid forced eviction, and improve or restore affected persons' livelihoods and standards of living.

278. PS5 applies to physical displacement, including relocation and loss of shelter, as well as economic displacement resulting from loss of assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihood associated with Project implementation.

279. The standard requires early identification of affected persons and establishment of a cut-off date for eligibility. IFC requires preparation and implementation of resettlement planning documentation proportionate to Project impacts and risks, including livelihood restoration measures where applicable.

280. Compensation for affected assets is required at full replacement cost. Where livelihoods are land-based, land-for-land compensation is preferred where feasible. Economically displaced persons are required to receive compensation for affected assets, transitional support, and livelihood restoration assistance sufficient to restore income-generating capacity and standards of living.

281. PS5 also requires compensation and assistance for persons without legally recognizable land rights for affected non-land assets and livelihood impacts. The standard further requires particular attention to vulnerable households and affected persons.

282. Meaningful consultation, disclosure of information, and informed participation of affected persons are required throughout Project planning and implementation. IFC also requires establishment of an accessible grievance mechanism for affected persons.

283. Where negotiated settlements are used, PS5 requires transparent and equitable procedures to ensure that affected persons are not disadvantaged. IFC additionally requires projects to identify and address gaps between national legislation and IFC requirements where necessary to achieve outcomes consistent with the objectives of the Performance Standard.

284. Monitoring of resettlement implementation and livelihood restoration outcomes is required throughout Project implementation to assess whether affected persons' livelihoods and standards of living are restored or improved.

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4.3 Comparison of Lender requirements on Involuntary Resettlement and Kazakhstan's Legislation and Actions to Address the Difference

285. There are a number of differences between the requirements of Kazakhstan legislation and the involuntary resettlement requirements of ADB, AIIB, and IFC. While Kazakhstan legislation establishes procedures for land acquisition and compensation, lender requirements place additional emphasis on livelihood restoration, meaningful consultation, support to vulnerable groups, monitoring of resettlement outcomes, and compensation at full replacement cost.

286. In particular, lender policies do not consider the absence of formal land rights as a barrier to compensation for non-land assets and resettlement assistance. In addition, lender requirements place greater emphasis on restoration of livelihoods and standards of living of affected persons, including economically displaced households and vulnerable groups. While Kazakhstan legislation generally relies on market valuation approaches, lender requirements require compensation at full replacement cost, including associated transaction and restoration costs where applicable.

287. Key differences between Kazakhstan legislation and lender involuntary resettlement requirements applicable to the Project are summarized in Table 22 below.

Table 22. Comparison of RoK land acquisition / resettlement practice / legislation and Lenders policy requirements related to involuntary resettlement

Kazakhstan's Land Acquisition Practice	Lenders Involuntary Resettlement Policies
Compensation of privately-owned land (without taking into account the losses) is based on the market cost.	Compensation of privately-owned land is based on full replacement cost[15].
Compensation for land and non-land assets is only explicitly provided for titled landowners or leaseholders, who purchased the right to land and	APs without formal legal rights and claims are entitled to compensation for non-land assets (e.g. crop, tree and structure losses).

[15] According to ADB SPS, the calculation of full replacement cost will be based on the following elements: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any. Where market conditions are absent or in a formative stage, the borrower/client will consult with the displaced persons and host populations to obtain adequate information about recent land transactions, land value by types, land titles, land use, cropping patterns and crop production, availability of land in the project area and region, and other related information (ADB SPS, SR2, paragraph 10, page 45).

According to AIIB ESS 2, replacement cost is defined as a method of valuation yielding compensation sufficient to replace assets, plus necessary transaction costs associated with asset replacement. Where functioning markets exist, replacement cost is the market value as established through independent and competent real estate valuation, plus transaction costs. Where functioning markets do not exist, replacement cost may be determined through alternative means, such as calculation of output value for land or productive assets, or the undepreciated value of replacement material and labor for construction of structures or other fixed assets, plus transaction costs. In all instances where physical displacement results in loss of shelter, replacement cost must at least be sufficient to enable purchase or construction of housing that meets acceptable minimum community standards of quality and safety. The valuation method for determining replacement cost should be documented and included in relevant resettlement planning documents. Transaction costs include administrative charges, registration or title fees, reasonable moving expenses and any similar costs imposed on affected persons. In order for compensation to be made at replacement cost, planned compensation rates may require updating in Project areas where inflation is high or the period of time between calculation of compensation rates and delivery of compensation is extensive. (AIIB ESF, Glossary, page 89).

According to IFC PS5, replacement cost is defined as the market value of the assets plus transaction costs. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account. Market value is defined as the value required to allow Affected Communities and persons to replace lost assets with assets of similar value. The valuation method for determining replacement cost should be documented and included in applicable Resettlement and/or Livelihood Restoration plans (see paragraphs 18 and 25). (IFC P52, paragraph 5, footnote 4 page 1).

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Kazakhstan's Land Acquisition Practice	Lenders Involuntary Resettlement Policies
leasing from the State. Unregistered land user may have one additional year for land registration.	
Objective does not explicitly include restoration of livelihood and standards of living. No requirement for provision of relocation assistance and for exploring opportunities for the APs to benefit from the project.	Objective focuses on restoring livelihood and standards of living for APs, regardless of tenure or legal status. Physically displaced persons (regardless of their legal status on the land) are provided with: ● relocation assistance, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, and civic infrastructure and community services as required; ● transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and ● opportunities to derive appropriate development benefits from the project.
No provision required for assisting economically displaced persons other than compensation for affected assets and lost income from affected business (including future losses)	Economically displaced persons are provided with: ● assistance (i.e. credit facilities, training, and employment opportunities). ● opportunities to derive appropriate development benefits from the project. ● compensation for (i) the costs of re-establishing commercial activities elsewhere; (ii) the net income lost during the transition period; and (iii) the costs of transferring and reinstalling plant, machinery, or other equipment.
No requirement for conducting a census and socio-economic survey	Socio-economic survey(s) and a census, with appropriate socio-economic baseline data are required to identify all APs and to assess the project's socio- economic impacts on them.
Limited requirements to identify and assist vulnerable groups. Social allowances are envisaged for the households below the poverty line, large families having 4 or more children below 18 years, households with disabled members.	Requires the identification of vulnerable groups and development of targeted measures so that adverse impacts do not fall disproportionately on them and they are not disadvantaged in sharing the benefits and opportunities resulting from development.
No requirement for Resettlement Action Plan preparation and approval. No requirement for AP consultation.	Requires the preparation, approval, disclosure and monitoring of Resettlement Action Plan based on AP consultation and social impact assessment.
Uses negotiated settlement as an initial approach to acquiring land without the requirement for third party validation. If agreement cannot be reached, initiates expropriation procedures.	Encourages acquisition through a negotiated settlement subject to third party validation to ensure compensation at replacement costs and conduct of meaningful consultations with APs.

288. ADB, AIIB and IFC can only finance projects that comply with their policies. If gaps exist between Lenders safeguards requirements and countries' laws, specific gap-filling measures need to be made to ensure that policy and safeguards requirements are achieved.

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4.4 Actions to Address the Gaps

289. To bridge the gaps between national legislation and practice and lenders' policies related to involuntary resettlement, the following approaches are accepted for the Project:

- compensation at replacement cost for all items will be provided to APs;
- valuation of land will be based on replacement cost;
- APs without legal rights to land will be compensated for non-land assets;
- APs will be assisted to restore their livelihood;
- persons who will need to relocate will be provided with relocation assistance, transitional support and development assistance, as required;
- vulnerable APs will be provided special allowances;
- appropriate redress mechanisms to solve APs grievances will be established;
- census, inventory of losses and socioeconomic surveys and consultation with APs, will be conducted;
- LARP based on the census and socioeconomic surveys, valuation and AP consultation will be prepared and submitted to lenders. The LARP will be disclosed to APs in a language and form that is understandable to them and posted on the web for general public disclosure;
- compensation payments for impacts covered by the current LARP may continue in accordance with RoK procedures; any lender-required top-up compensation and additional assistance will be provided following lender approval of the LARP. LARP implementation will be monitored;
- for new impacts not covered by the current LARP, compensation and other applicable entitlements will be provided only after lender approval of the relevant LARP addendum. Implementation of the addendum will be monitored;
- civil works in the sections of Project with land acquisition and resettlement impacts will only continue after the final LARP implementation has been completed, and verified through LARP Completion Report(s) to be prepared by External Resettlement Monitor;
- KTZ, Akimat of Turkistan region and Akimats of Saryagash, Keles, Zhetysay and Maktaaral districts of Turkistan region, and other relevant State entities will provide all necessary support during implementation of LARP, as well as allocation and delivery of compensation payments, registration of new land plots / property, grievance redress, protection of APs rights in full compliance with lenders' policy provisions.

4.5 Policy Framework and Entitlement for the Project

4.5.1 Project Affected Persons

290. The following groups of APs are eligible for entitlements and can receive compensation under this LARP:

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

291. In case unregistered land users are affected (or those with expired lease agreements who continue using the land), the GoK / KTZ will assist the affected land users to register or update the registration of their lands in order to enable the GoK to compensate them under existing RoK legislation. The non-land assets/structures on the affected plots of land users without titles will be evaluated and

compensated by exactly the same criteria as those with titles. In addition, the APs will be allowed to salvage materials from their affected properties, including the affected plants/wood from cut trees.

4.5.2 Entitlements to Compensation and Assistance

292. Compensation and entitlements shall ensure that the APs are able to maintain or improve their livelihoods and standard of living following the implementation of the Project. For the purposes of determining eligibility under this LARP, the date of the latest Akimat decree on land acquisition for state needs issued by the Akimat of Turkestan region (Decree No 50 issues on 16 February 2026) will serve as the official final cut-off date for the land plots where land acquisition did not commence by the time of survey implementation. Individuals who occupy or make improvements on affected areas after this date will not be eligible for compensation. Table 23 below outlines the entitlements for various categories of APs and the corresponding impacts associated with the Project. The entitlements set out in the matrix apply to ongoing and future land acquisition impacts and, retrospectively to Project-related land acquisition, displacement or use of land that occurred before approval of this LARP, where verification during LARP implementation identifies unresolved eligible losses or gaps between compensation and assistance already provided and the requirements of this LARP. Any compensation or assistance already received will be taken into account, and only the outstanding entitlement or gap will be provided to avoid duplication. Where compensation calculated or already provided for any affected land, asset or loss is found to be below the applicable replacement cost or other entitlement specified in the matrix, KTZ will ensure that the additional compensation or assistance required to close the identified gap is provided. Significantly affected and vulnerable households will receive priority access to livelihood restoration measures; however, access will not be limited to these groups. Other affected households or businesses will be eligible for relevant livelihood restoration measures where implementation monitoring confirms that compensation and other assistance are insufficient to restore Project-affected livelihoods, in accordance with Section 4.6. Consultations during LARP implementation will inform whether other groups may be eligible for livelihood restoration measures based on their identified needs and the impacts experienced.

Table 23. Entitlement and Compensation Matrix

Asset	Specifications	Affected Persons	Compensation Entitlements
Land Acquisition, Asset, Income and Relocation Impacts			
Agricultural land	Cropped / cultivated land or pastureland	Owners	● Land for land compensation with plots of equal value to the plots lost. Replacement land will be formally allocated with registered ownership rights. Where the replacement plot is not of equivalent quality or condition to the acquired plot, a land quality adjustment allowance will be paid, in addition to the provision of the replacement land, to cover the cost of bringing the plot to a condition equivalent to the land acquired. The allowance will cover, as applicable, land clearing and levelling; soil improvement; and establishment of or connection to irrigation. or ● Cash compensation for affected land plot at full replacement cost at market value without deduction for transaction related taxes, transaction, registration or transfer costs and

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			other applicable payments if any. ● Households with confirmed residual land usability or fragmentation risk will be eligible for relevant land-based livelihood restoration measures described in Section 4.6. Households with remaining agricultural landholdings under 1 ha will receive priority access. ● Voluntary donation cases will be externally verified to confirm informed consent. Where voluntariness is not confirmed affected persons will be eligible for compensation and/or assistance in accordance with this Entitlement and Compensation Matrix.
		Renters long-term/ short term	● Rented land for rented land compensation with plots of equal productivity to the plots lost. Where the replacement plot is not of equivalent quality or condition to the acquired plot, a land quality adjustment allowance will be paid, in addition to the provision of the replacement land, to cover the cost of bringing the plot to a condition equivalent to the land acquired. The allowance will cover, as applicable, land clearing and levelling; soil improvement; and establishment of or connection to irrigation. or ● If replacement land is not available, provide cash compensation reflecting the remaining lease period and the value of the affected assets and any income loss. ● Households with confirmed residual land usability or fragmentation risk will be eligible for relevant land-based livelihood restoration measures described in Section 4.6. Households with remaining agricultural landholdings under 1 ha will receive priority access. ● Voluntary donation cases will be externally verified to confirm informed consent. Where voluntariness is not confirmed affected persons will be eligible for compensation and/or assistance in accordance with this Entitlement and Compensation Matrix.

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Residential and commercial land		Owners	● Land for land compensation with plots of equal value to the plots lost; or ● Cash compensation for affected land plot at full replacement cost at market value, without deduction for taxes, transaction, registration or transfer costs and other applicable payments, if any. ● Voluntary donation cases will be externally verified to confirm informed consent. Where voluntariness is not confirmed affected persons will be eligible for compensation and/or assistance in accordance with this Entitlement and Compensation Matrix.
		Renters long-term/ short-term	● Rented land for rented land compensation with a plot comparable in value to the lost plot. ● If the land is not available, consider providing compensation reflecting terms of lease and impact. ● Voluntary donation cases will be externally verified to confirm informed consent. Where voluntariness is not confirmed affected persons will be eligible for compensation and/or assistance in accordance with this Entitlement and Compensation Matrix.
Structures	Any type of structure and improvement, including residential and commercial buildings, irrespective of registration status	Owners of permanent structures, including unregistered users (squatters)	Cash compensation at full replacement cost at market value, without deduction for transaction-related costs. Where a market does not exist, value should be determined using the cost method. No deductions should be applied when using this method. *If valuation is below market rates,the difference will be toped-up.*
Crops	Affected standing crops	All APs including unregistered land users / occupants	● Crop compensation in cash at full market rate for 1-year gross harvest.
Trees	Trees affected	All APs including unregistered land users / occupants	● Cash compensation reflecting income replacement. Fruit trees value is based on age category and calculated as gross market value of one-year income times the number of years to grow a tree to similar productivity, plus purchase cost of seedlings and starting materials. For wood/timber trees, compensation will be based on the cost of dry wood volume. Decorative and ornamental trees are compensated at market value (for example, conifers valued per centimetre, as applicable).
Business	Temporary or permanent business loss	Business owners (including those with no formal rights on	● If permanent business loss, cash compensation equal to one-year net income (lost profit): for a registered business, based on the net income shown in the declaration; for an unregistered

		the land) and their affected workers	business, equal to one year of official minimum wage in RoK. ● If temporary business loss, cash compensation for the actual period of income loss (not exceeding one year) on the same basis – declared net income for a registered business, or the official minimum wage in RoK for an unregistered business. ● Business owners experiencing loss of their business, as defined under significant impact, will be eligible to participate in the livelihood restoration measures. *Note: Affected workers will be paid through their employers (as per the Labor Code)*
Employment	Temporary or permanent employment loss	Affected employees	● If permanent employment loss, 3 months average registered wages[16] (if not registered, based on the official minimum wage in RoK). Workers experiencing permanent employment loss will be eligible for relevant employment-related livelihood restoration measures. ● If temporary employment loss, average registered wage during disruption (if not registered, based on the official minimum wage in RoK).
Physical Relocation	Transitional costs	All persons affected by relocation, including renters and unregistered occupants	● Rental allowance: to be provided on case-by-case basis, only for households that need rental assistance while they are securing alternative housing, for a period of up to 3 months). Affected persons are given at least 4 months' advance notice; where advance notice is not sufficient to avoid the impact, a rental allowance is provided. ● Transitional allowance: a temporary allowance for those households experiencing a verified disruption to household income or livelihood activities during the relocation. The allowance shall be calculated using the official minimum wage in RoK multiplied by the verified duration of the disruption, up to three months.
Transportation of movable assets	Transportation costs	All persons affected with asset to be moved	A one-time financial allowance of KZT 300,000 per eligible relocation unit will be provided to cover the transportation of movable assets from affected land or structures to a replacement location within a distance of up to 30 km. Alternatively, the EPC Contractor may provide practical support with moving, subject to agreement with KTZ.
Structure renters		Renters with valid rental contract	Affected structure renters are given advance notice. Where advance notice is not sufficient to

[16] Average monthly salary is calculated according to the requirements of the Article 114 of the Labor Code of RoK; https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/K1500000414 (in Russian)

			secure alternative premises, a rental allowance in accordance with the conditions of the rent agreement but not less than cost of rent for 3 months. The unused portion of the rent or lease fees paid in advance is refunded.
Vulnerable population groups	Vulnerable households, defined as: households below the poverty line (below the state subsistence minimum); female-headed households; large families with 4 or more children under 18; households with members with disabilities; and elderly persons with no family support.	All vulnerable households, including unregistered land users / occupants	● Assistance equivalent to minimum living wage for 3 months; ● Facilitation of enrolment in applicable RoK social assistance programmes (e.g. targeted social assistance, disability benefits, childcare benefits, and other applicable social protection programs) where household (households member) if eligible and not yet enrolled; ● Where feasible at the relevant stage of construction or operation, able members of vulnerable households shall be informed of local employment opportunities related to the Project and encouraged to apply. Recruitment shall be merit-based and subject to the required qualifications and available positions.
Significant impact	Significantly impacted households lose 10% or more of their productive/ income generating assets, such as agriculture/aquaculture landholding, and/or physically displaced from housing, and/or business owners losing their business	All significantly affected households	● Each significantly affected household may choose either: (i) Participation in livelihood restoration measures described in Section 4.6; or (ii) a significant impact allowance equivalent to three months of the official minimum wage. ● Regardless of the option selected above, where feasible at the relevant stage of construction or operation, able members of significantly affected households shall be informed of local employment opportunities related to the Project and encouraged to apply. Recruitment shall be merit-based and subject to the required qualifications and available positions.
Community assets			● Rehabilitation or replacement of affected structures to pre-project function. The design of rehabilitation or replacement measures is undertaken in consultation with the affected communities to ensure the restored function is appropriate and acceptable.
Imposition of servitudes or other restrictions, if		Owners and users of land plots	● Signing of servitude agreement, specifying conditions of access to part of the land plot. ● Provision of compensation as per servitude agreement.

any (might be required for underground pipes, utilities, power lines, etc.)			● If imposition of servitude significantly restricts the designated use of land plot or makes the land plot unviable, then at the request of the owner/user the affected land plot will be acquired in full or replaced with another plot comparable in value to the initial plot.
Unforeseen impacts	Any unanticipated permanent or temporary LAR impacts	All persons affected by such impacts	● Unforeseen impacts will be assessed and addressed in accordance with the applicable provisions of this Entitlement and Compensation Matrix and lender requirements. ● KTZ will ensure that the affected persons and assets are identified, impacts are assessed, eligibility and entitlements are determined, and consultations are undertaken. ● Where required, the LARP will be updated or an addendum or corrective action plan will be prepared, disclosed and submitted to the lenders for review before implementation. ● No works causing the identified impacts will commence or continue in the affected area until the applicable compensation, assistance, have been implemented and verified.
Temporary Land Use for Civil Works			
Land for civil works	Negotiated between owner and KTZ (EPC Contractor)	State land user / land owner	● Preference shall be given to using state land ● If unused state land is not available, cash compensation at existing local rental rates for duration of temporary use plus income/crop/structure loss due to temporary land use, if any as provided for in the entitlements for crops, business and structure losses. ● Land restored to original status at the end of rental. ● Payment for making land management and legal documents. Specific measures are covered in ESIA.

293. Delivery of compensation will be made through bank transfer to the account of APs or by other means based on the preference of the APs free from fees or processing charges. Expenses related to opening/closing of bank account and different bank operations connected to compensation payments, registration of the land plot/real property purchase agreement, registration of right of ownership with respect to new land plot/ property, re-registration of right of ownership with respect to remaining land plot/property, and any other documentation requirements shall be covered by GoK. APs will also be assisted to set up relevant accounts and process the relevant paperwork.

4.6 Livelihood Restoration Measures

294. The Project is expected to result primarily in economic displacement associated with permanent acquisition of agricultural land, partial impacts on commercial lands and businesses, physical relocation of a limited number of households, and temporary construction related impacts. Based on the census, socio-economic survey, and consultations conducted to date, assessment of significant impacts (including

3 Priority 1 households, 15 priority 2, and 48 priority 3 households), assessment of residual land usability (61 land plots, including 21 high risk plots with residual irrigated agricultural land of 1 ha or less following land acquisition), the majority of affected households are expected to continue their existing agricultural, livestock, or business activities following Project implementation. Accordingly, the livelihood restoration measures focus on restoring agricultural productivity, maintaining household income, and ensuring continued viability of existing livelihood activities. Following loan signing, a detailed LRP implementation plan will be prepared, finalized with the local authorities to explore the link to the existing government programs, and implemented in parallel with compensation and other applicable entitlements. The plan will use the household-level SES data on income sources and levels, land use, productive assets, employment, business activities, vulnerability and gender to establish the livelihood baseline; define appropriate livelihood options, targets, timeframes and monitoring indicators; and identify feasible alternatives where land-for-land compensation is unavailable. Where monitoring finds that livelihoods have not been restored, additional or corrective support will be provided, with specific attention to women and vulnerable households and the objective of improving the living standards of poor and vulnerable households to at least applicable national minimum standards.

295. In accordance with the requirements of ADB SPS (2009), AIIB ESS2, and IFC PS5, livelihood restoration measures will be implemented to restore, and where feasible improve, the livelihoods and standards of living to pre-Project levels. Livelihood restoration measures will be implemented proportionate to the scale and significance of impacts to complement compensation and other assistance provided under the Entitlement Compensation Matrix and does not replace compensation required under the LARP.

296. Livelihood restoration measures have been designed to build upon existing household resources, skills, knowledge, and experience and to support affected persons in restoring their livelihoods following Project-related impacts. The programme consists of a combination of transitional support measures, land-based livelihood support, training and capacity-building activities, support to affected businesses, and merit-based access to employment and procurement opportunities. Depending on the specific measure, implementation may involve external agencies and organizations identified and contracted by the Akimats and/or KTZ. Where implementation monitoring demonstrates that compensation and initially planned livelihood restoration measures are insufficient to restore Project-affected livelihoods, additional measures will be agreed with affected households or businesses and incorporated into LARP implementation.

4.6.1 Allowances to Cover Transportation/Moving Costs

297. The moving allowance is intended to cover moving expenses are provided separately under the Entitlement Compensation Matrix and are designed to ensure that affected persons do not incur additional financial burdens associated with Project-related displacement and livelihood restoration activities. The allowance will be provided whenever it is confirmed that assets need to be moved from affected land or structures. Eligibility for the allowance and the need for moving assistance will be verified during LARP implementation in accordance with the Entitlement and Compensation Matrix. Alternatively, the EPC Contractor may provide practical support with moving, subject to agreement with KTZ.

4.6.2 Transitional Support

298. Households experiencing temporary livelihood disruption as a result of Project impacts will receive a transitional allowance for the verified period of livelihood disruption, up to a maximum of three months, in accordance with the Entitlement and Compensation Matrix. The allowance will be calculated using the official minimum wage in the Republic of Kazakhstan multiplied by the verified duration of the

disruption. Eligibility for transitional allowance and the duration of support will be confirmed during LARP implementation. Relocation monitoring will also verify whether physically displaced households have secured alternative housing, whether temporary accommodation was required and supported, and whether the relocation and transitional assistance provided corresponded to the verified disruption period.

299. These measures include, among others, restoration of irrigation and drainage systems, maintenance of access to agricultural land, reinstatement of temporarily occupied land, scheduling of works to minimize disruption to agricultural activities where feasible, and compensation for temporary impacts, etc. are addressed in detail under the Project ESIA and ESMP and are referenced here only insofar as they support livelihood continuity.

4.6.3 Land-Based Livelihood Support

300. Land-based livelihood support focuses on the restoration of agricultural and livestock-based livelihoods and addresses constraints related to access to inputs, technical knowledge, and extension services.

301. The type and combination of livelihood restoration measures are determined based on the nature and significance of Project impacts, livelihood characteristics of the affected household, and implementation consultations to be carried out during LARP implementation. Particular attention will be given to households experiencing significant agricultural impacts, households with residual land usability concerns, households receiving replacement land, vulnerable households, and households with outstanding livelihood-related loans, to ensure that the selected livelihood restoration measures appropriately address the identified constraints to livelihood restoration. Households experiencing significant agricultural impacts (Priority 1 and Priority 2) as well as households with confirmed residual land usability risk and remaining landholding under 1 ha will receive priority access to livelihood restoration measures.

302. Individual Livelihood Restoration Planning for Priority Households. Households classified as Priority 1 (3 households) among significantly affected and households with residual agricultural land of less than 1 ha (21 households) will receive an individual livelihood restoration planning support during LARP implementation. Through targeted consultations, the Training and Livelihood Restoration Consultant will identify the main Project-related constraints affecting restoration of agricultural production and household income and agree with the affected household on an individual livelihood restoration plan. The plan will include time-bound activities aimed at livelihood restoration (use of specific crops, irrigation technologies, cropping pattern, field layout and optimization, tailored technical advice to maximize productivity of remaining land, etc.) and monitoring indicators.

303. Implementation of the individual livelihood restoration plan will be periodically monitored through follow-up consultations for a minimum period of two years following completion of land acquisition. Where monitoring confirms that Project-related livelihood constraints continue to affect restoration of livelihoods, the individual restoration plan will be reviewed and updated, and additional livelihood restoration measures will be agreed with the affected household.

304. Crop Production. Support for crop production will be provided to Priority 2 (15 households) and to the APs facing land plot fragmentation risk (40 households in total, calculated as 61 eligible households less 21 households covered under individual livelihood restoration plan) may include assistance and guidance on land preparation and planting activities, training on the use of fertilizers and pesticides during

the first planting year, and additional assistance for land preparation activities such as land clearing and levelling.

305. Capacity-building activities may focus on improving agricultural productivity and resilience through more efficient use of land and water resources, including water-saving irrigation technologies, improved cultivation techniques, soil and water conservation measures, crop diversification, selection of higher-value crops suitable for local conditions, and cultivation of drought-tolerant crop varieties where appropriate.

306. Implementation consultations will identify the principal constraints to restoration of agricultural production and determine the most appropriate combination of the crop types and production measures described above. Depending on identified needs, support may focus on restoration of agricultural production on remaining or replacement land, land preparation, improvement of agricultural productivity, irrigation practices, crop diversification, or facilitation of access to existing government agricultural support programmes.

307. Support activities are expected to continue through at least two agricultural cycles, corresponding to an implementation period of approximately eighteen months.

308. Livestock Rearing. Livestock support measures will be provided to all significantly affected households and those facing fragmentation risk, and may include the provision of materials for livestock housing, medication and feed, and technical and vocational training on livestock management, cultivation of green fodder, and animal health practices. Beneficiaries may also receive access to veterinary services and referrals to extension officers for continued monitoring and support.

309. For households whose livelihoods are primarily dependent on livestock production, implementation consultations will determine the most appropriate combination of livestock support measures, taking into account Project-related impacts on grazing activities, fodder production, livestock housing, and household livelihood needs.

310. Given the dispersed nature of livestock activities, support will be implemented on a cluster basis. Monitoring of participating households will be undertaken at three-month intervals, with programme implementation expected to continue for approximately twelve months and conclude with a final evaluation during the last quarter of implementation.

4.6.4 Training and Capacity Building

311. Training and capacity-building measures to be delivered by Training and Livelihood Restoration Consultant to all significantly affected households and households with residual land usability risk are intended to strengthen the ability of affected persons to restore and improve existing livelihood activities and, where appropriate, develop alternative income-generating opportunities. Subject to the availability of places, and if they wish, other APs and affected community leaders may also participate in the training and capacity building activities.

312. Financial Literacy. Financial literacy training will focus on money management and household budgeting fundamentals, savings strategies and cash management, and investing principles to support the sustainable use of compensation payments and household income. Participants may also be referred to existing micro-credit facilities, rural banks, and micro-credit organizations operating in the Project area. The Project will not directly provide credit.

313. Training Support for Land-Based Livelihoods. Training for land-based livelihoods will focus on farmers and livestock owners, and livestock owners and may include support for the establishment of

associations, enhancement of existing technical skills, and promotion of sustainable and climate-resilient agricultural practices.

314. Technical and Vocational Training. Technical and vocational training may be provided to support both existing and alternative livelihood activities. Training opportunities may include tailoring, mechanical work, carpentry, masonry, painting, steel bending, welding, knitting, mobile phone repair, shoe making, vehicle repair, and agricultural feed production.

315. Support may include technical training, vocational training, and start-up assistance. Depending on the selected activity, training may be provided through short-term courses of up to four weeks or longer-term programmes lasting one to two years, including apprenticeship opportunities with local artisans.

316. Enterprise Development Training. Enterprise development training may include business strategy development and growth planning, financial management and bookkeeping, efficient resource and supply chain management, adaptation to changing market conditions and business environments, and networking and market linkage development.

4.6.5 Support to Affected Businesses

317. Affected businesses experiencing Project-related impacts may receive additional support aimed at facilitating restoration and re-establishment of business activities. No permanent loss of business activity has been identified.

318. Based on the assessment presented in Section 2.6, no permanent or temporary loss of business activity or income is expected. The affected vegetable-oil business will be consulted before relocation or reconstruction of its ancillary structures to confirm the required arrangements and applicable business-restoration support. Should any additional impacts on business activities be identified during LARP implementation, the Project will consult the affected business to identify the nature and extent of the impacts and determine appropriate business restoration measures. Depending on the identified needs, these may include assistance with relocation or reinstatement of business assets, support to minimize temporary disruption to business operations, facilitation of access to existing government business development programmes, business advisory services, vocational or skills training where appropriate, or other measures necessary to restore Project-affected business activities.

319. Such measures will complement compensation and other assistance provided under the Entitlement and Compensation Matrix and will be implemented where relevant based on the nature and scale of business impacts.

4.6.6 Merit-Based Access to Employment and Procurement Opportunities

320. KTZ and its contractors will assess opportunities to facilitate access to employment and procurement opportunities for affected persons. Such opportunities may include targeted upskilling and specialized training where necessary to meet job or procurement requirements. Employment and procurement opportunities may arise both during the remaining construction period and, subsequently, during the operation stage of the railway; while construction-stage opportunities are more limited given the advanced stage of works, they remain available and affected persons will continue to be encouraged to apply.

321. Information regarding available opportunities will be communicated through Akimats and KTZ communication channels. Public notices advertising employment and procurement opportunities will specifically encourage affected persons to apply. Access to opportunities will be merit-based and subject to applicable recruitment and procurement requirements.

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4.6.7 Vulnerable Groups

322. KTZ and the LARP Implementation Team, in consultation with Akimats, will be responsible for screening vulnerable households, determining eligibility for support measures, monitoring implementation progress, and adjusting support where necessary. District Akimats local community responsibles (bi) may also provide information on vulnerable households to support verification of vulnerability status. Based on census and SES, a total of 93 vulnerable households (without double counting) were identified, including 7 households with a disabled member, 7 elderly households without family support, 37 women-led households, and 42 households with 4 and more children under 18 years of age.

323. In accordance with the Entitlement and Compensation Matrix, vulnerable households will receive cash assistance equivalent to 3 months of the official minimum living wage. In addition, where relevant, the LARP Implementation Team of KTZ will liaise with relevant state entities to facilitate enrolment in applicable RoK social assistance programmes (e.g. targeted social assistance, disability benefits, childcare benefits, and other applicable social protection programmes) where the household (or households member) is eligible and not yet enrolled. Moreover, where feasible at the relevant stage of construction or operation, able members of vulnerable households will be informed of local employment opportunities related to the Project and encouraged to apply. Recruitment shall be merit-based and subject to the required qualifications and available positions.

324. Alternatively, if decided by KTZ, cash assistance may be replaced with in-kind assistance (e.g. food baskets, assistance with school supplies for households with school-age children) or other proportionate measures implemented through KTZ's Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programme, where appropriate.

325. Implementation consultations will identify whether vulnerable households require priority access to the livelihood restoration measures described in this Programme, including agricultural support, training and capacity building, employment opportunities, business support, or other assistance appropriate to their livelihood restoration needs.

326. Vulnerable households interested in employment or procurement opportunities will receive additional assistance from the Livelihood Restoration Implementation Team in preparing and submitting applications and requests.

4.6.8 Identification and Screening of Potential Partners

327. Implementation of livelihood restoration measures may involve partnerships with external organizations, including NGOs, training institutes, academic institutions, research institutions, and development aid initiatives.

328. Potential partners will be identified and screened during LARP implementation by KTZ (LARP Implementation Team) in consultation with the relevant Akimats (as needed), based on geographic reach, technical expertise, existing networks and relationships, mission and values, experience implementing similar programmes, reputation, anti-bribery and anti-corruption performance, and financial management capacity.

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5. CONSULTATIONS AND DISCLOSURE

5.1 Consultations

329. The Project will promote active participation of APs and other stakeholders throughout LARP implementation. The objectives of consultations are to: (i) inform APs and other stakeholders about the Project and its potential impacts; (ii) identify and address concerns related to land acquisition, compensation, livelihood restoration and temporary impacts; (iii) provide information on eligibility, entitlements and implementation arrangements; (iv) ensure transparency of the land acquisition and resettlement process; and (v) avoid unnecessary delays in Project implementation.

330. In accordance with ADB, AIIB and IFC requirements, APs must be consulted and provided with opportunities to participate in planning and implementation of land acquisition and resettlement activities. APs must also be informed in an appropriate and timely manner about their rights and entitlements, the outcomes of the planning process, and the schedule and procedures for implementation of the LARP.

331. Initial LAR-related consultations with APs whose contact details were available were carried out during preparation of the census, socio-economic survey, asset inventory and valuation activities. Informal consultations were undertaken during field visits, household interviews and verification of affected assets. During these consultations, APs raised questions mainly related to land acquisition procedures, compensation, valuation of affected assets, replacement land, irrigation infrastructure, access arrangements, and implementation schedules.

332. During 19-21 May 2026, VEAB accompanied by KTZ representatives conducted six public consultation meetings in four Project districts affected by the Project. The consultations formed part of the ESIA and LARP disclosure process and included presentation of Project information, anticipated environmental and social impacts, land acquisition and resettlement impacts, compensation principles, livelihood restoration measures, entitlements, and the Project grievance redress mechanism. The consultations were facilitated by the ESIA and LARP specialist team, with representatives of KTZ and, where applicable, representatives of ADB, AIIB and IFC in attendance.

333. The consultation schedule and venues were agreed with KTZ, local authorities and the Lenders approximately two weeks prior to the events. Information about the consultations was disseminated through local Akimat notice boards, rural okrug communication channels, and direct contact with previously surveyed APs using available telephone numbers and social media contacts. Due to seasonal agricultural activities, commuting patterns and local cultural practices, attendance was expected to be limited and consisted primarily of APs with unresolved concerns and elderly residents.

334. A total of 90 participants attended the six consultation events, including 32 participants in Saryagash District, 39 participants in Keles District, 16 participants in Zhetysay District, and at least 19 participants in Maktaaral District. Female participation in the formal consultation meetings was limited. To improve engagement of women, the female E&S specialist conducted additional informal consultations with women who did not attend the public meetings. Through these efforts, additional women from Oshaqty, Zhetysay and Atakent were informed about the consultation process and provided an opportunity to share their views and concerns regarding Project impacts.

335. The consultations were opened by representatives of the local Akimats and followed by presentations from the VEAB team regarding the substantially completed ESIA and LARP, Project impacts, mitigation measures, compensation principles, livelihood restoration measures, and grievance

procedures. Interactive discussions were held with participants to obtain feedback and identify outstanding concerns. Key land acquisition and resettlement issues raised during the consultations included valuation of affected land and assets, adequacy of compensation, verification of acquired land areas, impacts on irrigation infrastructure and agricultural productivity, access to agricultural land and livestock grazing areas, adequacy of agricultural and livestock crossings, implementation schedule for compensation and land acquisition activities, and individual grievances related to specific affected properties. Detailed consultation records and meeting minutes are provided in Annex 5. The consultation schedule, participants, and key issues raised are presented in Table 24 below.

Table 24. Public consultations undertaken during LARP preparation

#	Date	Location	Participants	Topics
1	19.05.2026	Yerdaut village, Darbaza rural okrug, Saryagash District	14 residents, including APs from Yerdaut and Darbaza rural okrug, local authorities, KTZ, consultants and Lenders (where applicable)	Presentation of the Project, LARP findings, compensation and entitlement framework, grievance mechanism and implementation schedule. Key concerns raised included disagreement with valuation of acquired land and compensation amounts, concerns regarding the future viability of a kindergarten potentially affected by the railway sanitary protection zone, effectiveness of existing grievance channels, and construction-related impacts affecting local residents.
2	19.05.2026	Ak Ui village, Kurkeles rural okrug, Saryagash District	18 residents, local authorities, KTZ and consultants	Presentation of LARP findings, grievance mechanism, Project impacts and mitigation measures. No significant land acquisition or compensation concerns were raised. Participants indicated that no significant impacts had been experienced at the current stage of Project implementation.
3	20.05.2026	Oshaqty settlement, Oshaqty rural okrug, Keles District	21 residents, including APs, local authorities, KTZ and consultants	Presentation of Project impacts and mitigation measures. Main concerns related to adequacy of agricultural and livestock crossings, dimensions and locations of proposed underpasses, access to grazing areas, and requests for written confirmation of potential design modifications. Residents proposed additional livestock underpasses to serve multiple settlements and approximately 400 households dependent on livestock grazing.
4	20.05.2026	Birlik settlement, Birlik rural	18 residents, including APs, local authorities, KTZ and consultants	Discussion focused on land acquisition impacts, irrigation infrastructure, agricultural livelihoods and access

#	Date	Location	Participants	Topics
		okrug, Keles District		arrangements. APs reported damage to irrigation infrastructure associated with Project activities, loss of agricultural productivity and inability to cultivate affected land for two agricultural seasons. Additional concerns related to the status of a previously proposed water pipeline, adequacy of agricultural and livestock crossings, a damaged irrigation canal/pipeline in Ushagash settlement, and reported vibration-related impacts on residential structures.
5	21.05.2026	Birlik settlement, Shablan Dildabekov rural okrug, Zhetysay District	16 residents, including APs and representatives of local authorities	Presentation of land acquisition and compensation arrangements, grievance mechanism and implementation schedule. The principal concern raised by APs and local authorities related to lack of confidence that acquired land areas corresponded to the areas specified in Akimat decrees. Participants requested geodetic verification of 31 affected irrigated plots to confirm the extent of acquired land.
6	21.05.2026	Atakent town, Atakent and Maktaaral rural okrugs, Maktaaral District	At least 19 residents, including APs, local authorities, KTZ and consultants	Discussion focused on ongoing land acquisition and compensation activities associated with reconstruction of Atakent station. Participants raised questions regarding compensation procedures, implementation schedule, and implications of the planned relocation of the existing irrigation channel on affected land acquisition arrangements.

336. The issues raised during consultations were reviewed by KTZ and the Project team and, where required, recorded through the Project GRM for further investigation and follow-up.

5.2 Disclosure of LARP

337. A public information brochure summarizing the key LARP principles, eligibility criteria, entitlements, compensation measures, livelihood restoration provisions, and grievance redress mechanism was prepared in Kazakh, Russian and English languages and distributed during public consultations. The brochure is provided in Annex 4.

338. The draft LARP was disclosed and discussed during public consultations undertaken between 19 and 21 May 2026 in the four Project districts affected by the Project. Participants were provided with

information regarding Project impacts, land acquisition requirements, compensation principles, livelihood restoration measures, implementation arrangements, and grievance procedures.

339. Following approval of the LARP by the Lenders, the final LARP and a non-technical summary will be disclosed in accordance with applicable lender requirements and Project disclosure procedures. Electronic copies of the final LARP in English and relevant local languages will be made available through appropriate Project disclosure channels, including relevant KTZ and Akimat websites or other official electronic channels, as further specified in the SEP. Hard copies will be made available at relevant KTZ offices and local Akimats within the Project area. The final LARP and subsequent monitoring reports will also be disclosed in accordance with the disclosure requirements of ADB, AIIB and IFC.

340. Consultation and disclosure activities will continue throughout Project implementation. The detailed plan and schedule for these activities, including engagement methods, disclosure channels and responsible parties, will be provided in the Project Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), which is being prepared separately. APs and other stakeholders will be informed of updates to the LARP (if any), including any additions arising from newly verified information or subsequent LARP addenda, implementation progress, compensation activities, livelihood restoration measures, monitoring results, and grievance resolution outcomes through ongoing stakeholder engagement activities.

5.3 Participation and Involvement of Women and Vulnerable Groups

341. Efforts were undertaken during the census, socio-economic survey, asset inventory, valuation process, and public consultations to identify vulnerable households and encourage participation of women, vulnerable households, and other potentially disadvantaged groups in the LARP preparation process.

342. During the public consultations conducted in May 2026, participation of women in the formal consultation meetings was limited. This reflected local cultural practices in parts of the Project area, where women are generally less likely to participate in mixed-gender public meetings. To improve participation, the female VEAB team undertook additional outreach to women who did not attend the formal meetings, providing information on the Project and obtaining their views regarding Project impacts, concerns, and opportunities. Through these efforts, additional women from project area communities were engaged outside the formal consultation meetings.

343. During LARP implementation, KTZ and relevant local authorities will continue to ensure that women, vulnerable households, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, and other potentially disadvantaged groups are provided with opportunities to participate in consultations and decision-making related to land acquisition, compensation, livelihood restoration, monitoring, and grievance resolution.

344. Particular attention will be given to ensuring that vulnerable households receive information regarding their entitlements and available assistance measures, and that they are able to participate effectively in the implementation process. Where required, individual meetings, home visits, or other appropriate consultation methods will be used to facilitate participation.

345. With the consent of the affected household, both spouses will be included in documentation related to compensation, replacement land arrangements, and registration or re-registration of land rights, where applicable. Women and vulnerable households will also be encouraged to participate in monitoring activities and ongoing consultations throughout Project implementation.

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6. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

346. Complaints consideration procedures for the project aim to provide an effective and systematic mechanism for the Project in responding to queries, feedback and complaints from affected persons, other key stakeholders and the general public in relation to land acquisition and resettlement. In the section below the grievance handling process in relation to land acquisition and resettlement is described in detail.

347. This section outlines the project-specific Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) for the Project, designed for implementation of this LARP to ensure effective receipt, management, and resolution of grievances raised by affected persons, community members, and other stakeholders. This GRM aims to facilitate transparent communication, restore trust, and resolve disputes amicably, thereby fostering a harmonious relationship between the Project and its stakeholders. Overall responsibility for the GRM rests with KTZ as the borrower and the party accountable to the Lenders; the local Akimats participate in resolving grievances that fall within their statutory land-acquisition mandate. KTZ has also established a separate labour specific grievance mechanism; however, this section covers only the project-level GRM applicable to LAR.

6.1 Objectives of the Grievance Procedure

348. The GRM is accessible to individuals living or working in areas affected by the project's activities. Anyone impacted by or having concerns about the project has the right to engage with the GRM, should find it easily accessible, and is encouraged to utilize it. The proposed GRM does not replace the public complaint and conflict resolution mechanisms established by the legal system of the Republic of Kazakhstan (RoK), such as E-Otinish[17], but it aims to be more project specific and minimize reliance on other systems which are not project specific as much as possible.

349. The specific objectives of the GRM include:

- To provide stakeholders with a structured process to voice complaints and concerns.
- To ensure grievances are addressed promptly and transparently.
- To document and analyse grievances to inform project improvements.
- To prevent escalation of issues through proactive conflict resolution.
- To uphold the rights of complainants and prevent retaliation.

350. The Project will also maintain a confidential channel for grievances related to gender-based violence (GBV), including sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment (SEA/SH), in accordance with the Project ESMP/CESMP. Such grievances will be handled through confidential procedures designed to protect the privacy, safety and dignity of survivors, with access restricted to designated personnel and referral to appropriate support services, where available.

6.2 Levels and Procedure for Grievance Redress

351. Overall responsibility for timely implementation of the GRM lies with KTZ and its Project/regional office involved in managing and supervising the civil works and other activities under the Project. The

[17] https://eotinish.kz/ru

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Akimat of Turkistan region and Akimats of Saryagash, Keles, Zhetysay and Maktaaral districts of Turkistan region, which are mandated by law to perform grievance redress related tasks, are also included in GRM.

352. As the borrower, KTZ owns the mechanism and is accountable to the Lenders for receiving, tracking, resolving and reporting on grievances. Grievances concerning statutory land acquisition (the extent of acquired land relative to the decree, valuation, statutory compensation and registration) are resolved by the relevant Akimats within their legal competence, with KTZ following up with the relevant Akimat and tracking the status of each case to closure; grievances concerning Project entitlements delivered by KTZ to meet Lender requirements (top-ups to replacement cost, allowances, transitional and relocation support, and livelihood restoration) are resolved by KTZ, in collaboration with relevant Akimats where needed. The respective responsibilities of KTZ and the Akimats will be formalised through a memorandum of understanding.

353. This GRM envisages two levels of grievance resolution for the r project implemented under the supervision of the KTZ: Grievance Redress Committees (GRC) at regional (Project area) and central (Astana) levels. The GRCs at the regional and central levels are chaired by the Heads responsible for the overall operation of GRM and its efficient and timely implementation, while the Coordinators are responsible for involving the relevant parties and coordinating the works of GRCs at regional/central levels. Intake, registration and first response are handled by the Community Liaison Officer (CLO) at the KTZ Project/regional office. Recourse to administrative and judicial remedies remains available at any stage.

6.2.1 GRM: Regional Level (Project area/regional office of KTZ)

354. At the first stage, the resolution of grievance will be attempted through GRC at regional level through the following steps.

355. **Grievance registration**: complainants or concerned individuals can visit, call or send a letter, e-mail, fax or social-media message to the relevant district Akimat and/or to the Community Liaison Officer (CLO) who serves as a GRC Coordinator at the KTZ Project area / regional office. Receipt of grievances lodged in person, via phone, or through a letter, e-mail, fax or social-media message will be acknowledged. In addition, grievances will be received through secure grievance boxes will be placed at various key designated locations along the alignment area (Yerdaut, Maktaaral and intermediary train stations), and at Akimats offices at district level. The GRC at the regional level also considers anonymous complaints, where the complainant refuses to provide contact details or no contact information is available in the grievance received by e-mail / mail / fax. Grievances will be recorded in a form provided in Annex 10.

356. **Grievance processing**: queries and complaints that are clarified and resolved at the intake point are closed immediately. Cases requiring further assessment and action are considered by the GRC at regional level. The GRC at regional level: (i) holds meetings on bi-monthly basis, however special ad hoc meetings can be arranged, as needed; and (ii) discusses the grievance case within ten (10) working days and recommend its settlement to parties. The GRC Coordinator at the regional level circulates relevant information among the members of the GRC, prepares minutes of GRC meetings and progress reports, and ensures that actions and decisions are properly documented.

357. **Feedback provision**: receipt of grievances lodged in person or via phone will be acknowledged immediately. Receipt of grievances received through a letter, e-mail or fax will be acknowledged through a letter / e-mail / fax within three (3) working days of receipt by the GRC Coordinator at the regional level. Where the grievance is not related to Project activities or impacts generated by the Project and cannot

be considered under this Project-specific GRM, feedback will be provided to the complainant specifying the entity (community / district / regional Akimat, as relevant) to which it has been forwarded

358. If the grievance was resolved at the regional level, the complainant will be informed of the outcome. If the grievance was not resolved at the regional level and was passed to the GRC at the central level for consideration and resolution, appropriate information will be provided to the complainant, including the date on which the case was passed to the GRC at the central level and the date by which the outcome at the central level is expected.

359. In the case of anonymous complaints, the response will be posted on the information boards of the relevant district Akimat(s), and disclosed through relevant official websites and social-media channels, where available, so that the complainant can access and review the feedback.

6.2.2 GRM: Central Level

360. Following unsuccessful consideration of grievance by the GRC at the regional level, complaint resolution will be attempted at a central level through following steps.

361. **Grievance processing**: if the grievance cannot be resolved by the GRC at the regional level, it will be forwarded for consideration by the GRC at the central level, including all relevant documents. The GRC at the central level: (i) holds meetings on a monthly basis, however special ad hoc meetings can be arranged as needed; and (ii) discusses the grievance case within twenty (20) working days and recommends its settlement to the parties. The GRC Coordinator at the central level circulates relevant information among the members of the GRC, prepares minutes of GRC meetings and progress reports, and ensures that actions and decisions are properly documented

362. **Feedback provision**: if the grievance was resolved, the complainant will be informed of the outcome of the grievance resolution. If the grievance was not resolved by the GRC at the central level, appropriate information will be provided to the complainant, including the reasons why the case was not resolved, as well as a recommendation to seek resolution through the RoK legal system.

363. For anonymous grievances, or in cases where the complainant refused to provide contact details, information on the status of grievance redress and the outcome of the resolution process will be posted on the information boards of the relevant district Akimat(s), and disclosed through relevant official websites and social-media channels, where available and headquarters.

6.2.3 GRM: Legal System

364. If, after the intervention and assistance of the GRCs at both the regional and central levels, no solution has been reached, and if the grievance redress system fails to satisfy the complaining parties, the case will be referred to the court for resolution in accordance with RoK legislation.

365. It should also be emphasised that the Project-specific GRM does not limit the right of the complaining party to submit the case to the court of law at the first stage of the grievance process.

6.3 GRC Composition

366. The GRC at regional level is composed of the following stakeholders:

- Darbaza-Maktaaral KTZ Project Manager (Head of GRC)
- CLO at regional level GRC Coordinator)

- Designated Project Technical Supervisors, if relevant
- Representatives of District Akimat of Saryagash, Keles, Zhetysay and Maktaaral, or designated representative(s)
- Representatives of NGOs, Women's Group, Agriculture's Association where applicable.

367. During the construction period, the Darbaza-Maktaaral KTZ Project Manager at Project area/regional office of KTZ will chair the GRC at the regional level and be responsible for the overall operation of GRM and its efficient and timely implementation. CLO at regional level will serve as the Coordinator of the GRC and will be responsible for involving the relevant parties and coordinating the works of GRC at regional level. Following disbandment of the on-site Project team, the regional GRC will be chaired by a designated KTZ operational manager.

368. Akimats of the relevant districts located in the project area will be informed on the GRM process and will attend the GRC meeting in case the issue is related to their community and will be involved in the resolution of grievances. In addition, representatives of NGOs and/or relevant professional associations/groups may be involved in resolution of grievance cases, as needed. Moreover, the representatives of design organization, construction contractor, supervising consultant, and complaining party may also be included in regional level GRC or invited to regional level GRC meetings to address issues within their line of responsibility.

369. The GRC at central level is composed of the following stakeholders:

- KTZ (Headquarters – Astana) Manager dealing with the Project (Head of GRC)
- Darbaza-Maktaaral KTZ Project Manager at regional level
- Head of LARP team/LARP specialist (GRC Coordinator at central level)
- Representatives of Turkistan Oblast Akimat and/or District Akimats of Saryagash, Keles, Zhetysay and Maktaaral)

370. The complaining party, as well as representatives of relevant state stakeholders, sign organization, construction contractor, supervising consultant, and complaining party may also be included in the central level GRC or invited to the central level GRC meetings as necessary.

6.4 GRC Contact

371. Contact details on the CLO / GRC Coordinator at regional level:

Laura Isaeva, Project contact for social issues
Phone: +7 778 616 0179
E-mail: laura0479@mail.ru

6.5 Disclosure of the Grievance Process

372. The grievance resolution process for this LARP was and will be communicated through informational brochures distributed to the community at village, district and oblast Akimats and to other relevant stakeholder representatives (workers, farm workers, association of women, vulnerable groups). The grievance redress mechanism was also outlined during public consultations and informal meetings within the Project area during the preparation of the LARP, and will be communicated during its implementation, and throughout the subsequent civil and operation works. Additionally, summaries of grievance resolutions will be included in the progress reports from KTZ that will be submitted to the Lenders.

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7. COMPENSATION ESTIMATE

7.1 Valuation approaches

373. Valuation of the real estate in RoK is carried out in line with the Law on Valuation Activity in the Republic of Kazakhstan and provisions of other relevant codes, laws and orders. To determine the value of the affected object/property three methods of valuation are usually considered by the valuator to choose the best one.

374. The valuation of the object is carried out in the following order

- definition of the task (identification of the property being appraised, identification of property rights, clarification of the purpose of the valuation, establishment of the type of value, agreement on the valuation date, determination of other limiting conditions);
- Conclusion of an agreement for the valuation;
- Inspection of the valuation object;
- Preliminary analysis, selection and collection of data (collection, processing and analysis of documents, other information about the valuation object, analysis of supply and demand for similar property, analysis of the most efficient use of the real estate being valued);
- Selection of valuation approaches and methods, performance of calculations to determine the market or other
- Coordination of the results obtained on the basis of the application of valuation methods and determination of the final value of the valuation object;
- Preparation of the valuation report.

375. When selecting and applying valuation methods and approaches, the appraiser observes the following:

- The purpose of the valuation and the type of value to be determined are identified;
- The reliability of the information used in the valuation of the real estate object is ensured, based on the information provided by the customer;
- Property rights and encumbrances are identified based on the submitted;
- The choice of valuation methods is substantiated;
- A comprehensive and accessible presentation of reliable data, calculated indicators and substantiated results in the valuation report is ensured, preventing their ambiguous interpretation.

376. When using several approaches and corresponding methods, the appraiser selects one of the obtained results, providing a reasoned refusal to use the others in the report or uses the procedure for coordinating the results (when using two or more methods or approaches). In this case, the appraiser uses any mathematical methods of coordination and takes all measures to prevent ambiguous interpretation of the obtained result of the value of the object.

377. The establishment of market or other value is carried out by applying valuation methods grouped into income, cost and comparative approaches:

1. Income approach is applied to determine the value of the target that is able to generate income in future, during a certain period of its use. The value represents a sum of present value of expected future cash flows and revenues from resale of the target. The approach is based on the principle of expectation, i.e., a buyer (investor) acquires a land plot in expectation of future income or benefits. This approach is usually used to value the income generating real estate.

2. Cost approach is appliable in cases when the purchase and sale or lease market is limited. Cost approach is used only to determine the cost of the land improvements and has no independent importance for land valuation. It is based on the assumption that the costs of the land plot acquisition and its improvement will not exceed the price in a specific market which is paid for the already improved land plot having similar intended use and similar quality of land improvements. Cost approach will produce the objective results if it is possible to determine reliably the values of the reproduction or replacement cost of the land improvements and depreciation, provided that there is a relative balance of demand and supply in the real estate market. During the valuation estimate, this method was used to determine the compensation for leased land plots.

3. Comparative approach has been used to determine the value of the object being evaluated by comparing recent sales prices of similar objects in the free market, where voluntary buyers and voluntary sellers are buying and selling comparable property and take the independent decisions. The approach is based on the principle of substitution: the buyer would not pay for the object the amount larger than that for which the object of similar quality and usefulness can be bought in the market. The market sales comparison approach allows obtaining the most accurate market value of an object in a particular market as it is based on the sufficient amount of reliable information on sales of land plots that have the same intended use as the object, accumulated for certain period. During the valuation estimate, this method was used to determine the compensation for privately owned land plots as well as structures.

7.2 Replacement Cost Assessment for Houses and Structures

Government led land acquisition

378. Land acquisition for the Project commenced in April 2024 and has been undertaken by the relevant government authorities in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan. KTZ is not a party to the statutory land acquisition process, which is implemented by the relevant Akimats. Following acquisition, the affected land is transferred to state ownership and designated for transport purposes. While the LARP was in preparation, as of 25 August 2026, compensation payments had been completed for all affected land plots subject to compensation in Zhetysay and Keles. In Maktaaral, payments had been made for 35 plots out of 84, while in Saryagash only one payment remained outstanding, concerning a residential land plot in Yerdaut that is subject to an ongoing court case.

379. A replacement cost assessment was undertaken as part of LARP preparation to evaluate the extent to which compensation provided under the Project is consistent with the replacement cost requirements of ADB SPS (2009), AIIB ESS2 and IFC PS5. The assessment included a review of the applicable national valuation methodology, available valuation reports and compensation records, district-specific market information for Saryagash, Keles and Maktaaral districts, and independent reviews undertaken by two licensed valuators covering both the valuation methodology and prevailing market conditions.

Replacement Cost

380. The Darbaza-Maktaaral Railway Project requires acquisition of land, houses and ancillary structures in Saryagash, Keles and Maktaaral districts of Turkestan Oblast. The replacement cost assessment covered the valuation reports prepared for all 101 structures located on 25 affected land plots and associated 23 unique APs (including 20 households and 3 legal entities). The lenders require compensation at full replacement cost. Where a market does not exist, replacement cost is determined using the cost approach without deductions for depreciation. Particularly, replacement cost calculation is

based on the following elements: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any. Fair market value can be achieved in the functioning markets where people can transact the assets (land and/or structures) and there is sufficient demand and supply of the similar assets, However, "where market conditions are absent or in a formative stage, the borrower/client will consult with the displaced persons and host populations to obtain adequate information and collect baseline data on housing, house types, and construction materials. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account". For the cases where there is no functional markets, alternative methods can be explored for land and structure valuation. This results in the application of the valuation method of undepreciated construction materials, labor and associated construction costs to result in replacement cost.

Fair Market Value

381. **Professional valuators.** The valuations were conducted by certified professional valuators engaged by the district Akimats through a competitive tender process in accordance with the applicable legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The valuators visited the affected properties, undertook field inspections and prepared individual valuation reports, which formed the basis for the district Akimats' applications for funding for property acquisition.

382. **Functioning Market and Use of Market Information**. Kazakhstan has a functioning real estate market. Property rights are legally recognised, transferable and recorded through established registration and cadastral systems; identifiable buyers and sellers participate in predominantly voluntary transactions; properties are openly marketed through online platforms and real estate agencies; and prices are negotiated between independent parties and determined by supply and demand rather than by government-established cadastral, normative or tax values.

383. The market includes residential, commercial, agricultural and other land and property segments, although activity and liquidity vary by asset type and location. These findings provide a basis for applying market value to the types of land and property affected by the Darbaza Project.

384. Sufficient market information is available to support reliable valuations. Valuers use property advertisements, real estate agency data, professional databases, information from market participants, official property records, market studies and construction-cost data.

385. Although final prices for completed transactions are not generally publicly accessible, Kazakhstan's valuation standards permit the use of sale and offer prices and require comparables to be selected from the relevant market segment and adjusted for differences in location, area, use, physical condition and other value-forming characteristics. The use of multiple independent information sources, professional verification and appropriate adjustments enables competent valuers to determine reliable and defensible market values.

386. **General approach**: Past and ongoing land acquisition for the project has been conducted by Akimats through engaging of certified valuators. The LARP preparation consultant engaged an independent valuation specialist to review the existing valuation reports. The review identified certain technical shortcomings but concluded that these did not materially affect the resulting valuation of the structures or undermine the overall conclusion that the assessed amounts are consistent with relevant market evidence. Importantly, district centers Saryagash and Abay were used as reference markets for affected properties located in the smaller communities of Yerdaut (Saryagash district) and Ushakty (Keles district), respectively. No downward adjustment was made to account for the generally lower property values in these smaller communities. The benchmarking therefore provides a conservative cross-check and supports the conclusion that the assessed compensation values are consistent with prevailing market values.

387. **Reasonableness check against publicly advertised asking prices**: The assessed compensation values were benchmarked against observed open-market asking prices for comparable properties using Krisha.kz data by the consultant for preparation of the project draft LARP. These asking-price data do not represent completed transactions and were therefore not used as a substitute for the certified valuations. They were used as supplementary evidence to assess whether the compensation amounts are broadly sufficient to enable affected households to obtain comparable replacement housing in the relevant local markets. It concluded, that the resulting compensation values for these 12 residential properties range from approximately 155,000 to 263,000 KZT/m²; one in Keles with 52,473 KZT/m. and one in Maktaraal with. 52,476 KZT/m were within the observed market ranges in all areas reviewed and generally at the upper end of those ranges. Independent benchmarking against residential properties offered on the open market in:

- Saryagash identified asking prices ranging from approximately 66,667 to 284,210 KZT/m² with most listings concentrated around 90,000–150,000 KZT/sq.m.
- In Abay (Keles), observed residential asking prices ranged from approximately 50,000–369,230 KZT/sq.m., with most listings concentrated around 100,000–180,000 KZT/sq.m. and average comparator values of approximately 192,952 KZT/sq.m. for brick houses and 121,428 KZT/sq.m. for adobe houses. The assessed rate for the affected residential property was approximately 192,995 KZT/sq.m., is closely aligned with the average brick-house comparator, above the average adobe-house comparator, and within the observed market range.
- In Atakent (Maktaaral), residential asking prices ranged from approximately 41,250–105,000 KZT/sq.m., with most listings concentrated around 85,000–95,000 KZT/sq.m., and the compensation rate for the unused and uninhabited residential property is assessed at 52,473 KZT/sq.m. The property is classified as residential in the ownership documents; however, it is not occupied, and the owner resides in Almaty. The property exhibits significant physical deterioration, including missing windows and evidence of prolonged non-use. Accordingly, the assessed rate is within the observed market range but toward its lower end, consistent with the condition of the property.

388. The compensation values therefore fall within the observed local market range and are generally positioned in its middle-to-upper portion, indicating that the valuations are not concentrated at the lower end of market asking prices. Based on the above analysis, the calculated compensation for residential properties is considered sufficient to enable the affected households to acquire/purchase comparable residential property in the local market. The existence of a functioning housing market supports the use of market-based evidence as one component of replacement cost assessment. The project has verified that observed market values are sufficient to obtain equivalent replacement housing and do not fall below the cost of purchaising affected structures. This will be further verified during monitoring to confirm that proposed compensation for structures gave an opportunity to buy similar or better housing.

389. **Differentiated approach to partially affected land plots**: The LARP proposes differentiated approach to partially affected land plots with structures. Given that the structures to continue their functionality cannot be purchased in a different location but needs to be rebuild on the remaining land parcel, those are approached as advised by the policy for the structures where markets does not exist. Where compensation has already been paid, the Project will provide a top-up allowance equal to any positive difference between the verified replacement cost and the amount previously paid for the affected structure.

390. **Fair market value and replacement cost**: The market benchmarking described above establishes the fair-market-value component of replacement cost. Full replacement cost is achieved through the combination of: (i) the assessed market value of the affected structure; (ii) payment or direct coverage by

the Project of applicable transaction costs; (iii) interest, where applicable; (iv) transitional and restoration assistance; and (v) any other applicable payments identified through implementation monitoring or the compensation audit. Accordingly, compliance does not rely on market value alone, but on the combined compensation and assistance package described below.

Transaction costs

391. Transaction costs associated with compulsory acquisition, including registration, transfer, notarial, valuation, and other applicable administrative costs, are borne by the acquiring party from public funds and are not deducted from compensation payable to affected persons. The Law on State Property provides that compulsory acquisition for state needs is carried out at the expense of budgetary funds (Art. 28(2)) and that compensation for acquired property and associated losses is paid in full before transfer of ownership (Art. 68). The law also specifically requires public financing of valuation costs (Art. 203(3)) and land-management costs related to replacement land (Art. 62-2(3)). Accordingly, compensation is paid at market value, together with any compensable losses, while acquisition-related transaction costs are covered in addition to compensation. Should any additional administrative costs arise during implementation, these will also be covered by the project and will not reduce the compensation payable to affected persons.

392. Property registration fees, transfer taxes, notarial fees and other transaction costs associated with acquisition of replacement assets are borne by Akimats directly and separately from the compensation amounts reflected in the Entitlement and Compensation Matrix. Consequently, the matrix value represents the net amount available to the affected person for acquisition of a replacement asset. Accordingly, these transaction costs do not reduce the compensation amount available to affected persons for replacement of the lost asset. During LARP implementation, the KTZ LARP Implementation Team will verify, for each applicable case and based on available payment records and supporting documentation, whether property registration fees, transfer taxes and notarial fees were paid separately and were not deducted from compensation. Any verified shortfall will be addressed through the compensation gap-closing measures provided under this LARP.

Transitional and Restoration Costs

393. Affected persons are provided with sufficient advance notice to facilitate relocation and minimize transitional impacts. Households receive at least four months' notice prior to displacement. Where such notice is insufficient to avoid temporary housing impacts, a rental allowance may be provided on a case-by-case basis to support the cost of alternative accommodation while replacement housing is secured. The allowance will be provided for a period of up to three months.

7.3 Compensation for privately-owned land

394. Privately-owned lands shall be compensated in cash based on the current market value in the area or provided with a land plot of equal value. In the areas where the affected privately-owned plots are situated, market values vary depending on the type of land and location. If preferred by the AP, a replacement plot may also be provided, subject to the availability of suitable land.

395. Table 25 presents the estimated compensation for affected privately-owned land based on the valuation reports available at the time of LARP preparation. These figures shall be updated, where necessary, based on verified impact data and final valuation documentation (for some plots individual valuation reports were not provided but rather a summary valuation tables with compensation amount).

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Table 25. Compensation for affected privately-owned land (based on valuation reports)

Purpose of use and tenure of land plot	Number of plots	Area acquired, in sq.m.	Average unit rate per sq.m. (for calculation purposes)	Calculated compensation, in KZT
Residential land (privately owned)	27	25,175	5,571.06	140,251,329.00
Residential land (privately owned) – included in structures	1	1,500	-	Included in structures
Agricultural land (privately owned)	4	103,385	399.27	41,279,255.00
Agricultural production land (privately owned)	1	11,167	493.26	5,508,195.00
Commercial land (privately owned)	15	45,055	7,431.62	334,831,832.00
Total	**48**	**186,282**	**-**	**521,870,611.00**

396. One privately-owned residential plot with an affected area of 1,500 sq.m. is included within the compensation assessment for affected structures and is therefore not presented as a separate land compensation item in Table 25. The valuation report presents a single market value for the residential property (land plot and residential structure) based on comparable sales of similar residential properties and does not separately determine the values of the land and the house.

397. In Keles District, Akimat representatives reported that three privately-owned agricultural and agricultural production land plots with impacts below 7% were donated voluntarily by the affected owners. While this was indicated by APs during the they survey, supporting documentation was not available for review during LARP preparation. Therefore, compensation amounts for these plots remain included in the compensation budget presented in Table 25 pending verification of the voluntariness of donation process and supporting documentation.

7.4 Approach Applied to Leased Land, Land Donation and Replacement Land

398. According to information provided by the district Akimats, affected land plots were addressed through one of three approaches depending on land tenure, the nature and extent of impacts, and the preferences of affected persons: (i) cash compensation; (ii) provision of replacement land; or (iii) donation. Cash compensation was applied to all affected land plots except those addressed through provision of replacement land or land donation.

399. The approach applied to affected land plots in each district is summarised in Table 26.

Table 26. Approach applied to affected land plots by district

Approach	Saryagash	Keles	Zhetysay	Maktaaral	Total plots	Affected area, ha
Cash compensation (provided or to be provided)	28	9	176	84	297	162.1

Approach	Saryagash	Keles	Zhetysay	Maktaaral	Total plots	Affected area, ha
Replacement land	0	33	0	0	33	95.5
Land donation	15	26	0	0	41	159.5
Total	**43**	**68**	**176**	**84**	**371**	**417.1**

400. For affected leased agricultural land, different implementation approaches have been applied by the district Akimats. In Saryagash and Keles districts, affected leased agricultural land has generally been addressed through revision of lease agreements, land donation, and/or provision of replacement land, rather than payment of compensation for the leased land itself. According to the Akimats, affected land users did not incur, and would not incur, costs associated with revision of lease agreements or issuance of revised lease documentation, which was confirmed by APs during the survey. Affected land users submitted applications to the relevant Akimats requesting amendment of lease boundaries and lease areas. Copies of revised lease agreements were reviewed where available during LARP preparation.

401. In Zhetysay and Maktaaral districts, compensation was calculated for the loss of agricultural production and associated income attributable to acquisition of affected leased agricultural land (see Section 7.5).

402. **Land donation**. According to information provided by the district Akimats, a number of affected land plots were acquired through donation. According to the district Akimats, donation was considered where the affected portion of the land plot was limited or the land was not actively used. The affected owner or land user submitted a written statement to the relevant district Akimat expressing willingness to transfer the affected land, following which the district Akimat adopted the corresponding decision or decree formalizing the transfer. A total of 41 affected land plots, associated with 36 APs (28 households and 8 legal entities), were reported as donated voluntarily, as confirmed by signed donation letters. Land donation was applied only in Saryagash (15 plots) and Keles (26 plots) districts; no donation cases were identified in Zhetysay or Maktaaral. Of the donated plots, 37 are leased and 4 are privately owned. In terms of land use, 40 plots are agricultural (30 agricultural household plots and 10 agricultural production plots used by legal entities) and one (1) plot is commercial. The total donated area amounts to 159.5 ha, equivalent to approximately 2.7% of the donors' total landholdings. On average, the donated area represents 4.7% of each affected plot, with a median of 3.1% and a maximum of 18.8%, indicating that donations generally involve relatively small portions of larger holdings that remain available for continued use. The project will further verify that there was no coercion associated with the two land donation cases through verification by the External Monitor engaged by the client (KTZ). There are two households donated more than 10% and up to 20% of the land they use. The verification will confirm whether these households have other land in their possession/use and assess the role of the donated land plot in household income generation. The characteristics of donated land plots are summarised in Table 27.

Table 27. Donated Land Plots by District, Tenure and Land Use

District / Land use	Leased land plots					Privately owned land plots				
	No of plots	No of HH	No of LE	Total area, ha	Affected / donated area, ha	No of plots	No of HH	No of LE	Total area, ha	Affected / donated area, ha
Saryagash										
Agriculture	8	8	0	790.0	19.73	0	0	0	0	0
Agricultural Production	6	0	4	1,617.3	45.86	0	0	0	0	0

District / Land use	Leased land plots					Privately owned land plots				
	No of plots	No of HH	No of LE	Total area, ha	Affected / donated area, ha	No of plots	No of HH	No of LE	Total area, ha	Affected / donated area, ha
Commercial	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0.1	0.01
Sub-total	*14*	*8*	*4*	*2,407.3*	*65.59*	*1*	*1*	*0*	*0.1*	*0.01*
Keles										
Agriculture	20	18	0	1,595.4	63.97	2	2	0	525.0	3.06
Agricultural Production	3	0	3	1,386.5	25.70	1	0	1	16.0	1.12
Commercial	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-total	*23*	*18*	*3*	*2,981.9*	*89.67*	*3*	*2*	*1*	*541.0*	*4.18*
Total	**37**	**26**	**7**	**5,389.2**	**155.3**	**4**	**3**	**1**	**541.1**	**4.2**

403. Of the 36 APs who donated land, 28 have a single affected plot and 8 have more than one (5 APs with 2 plots each, and 3 APs with 3 plots each). For 4 of these 8 multi-plot APs, all of their affected plots were donated - this includes 2 households and 2 legal entities that donated the affected portions of all their affected plots (2 households each donated the affected portions of 2 plots, 1 legal entity donated the affected portions of 2 land plots, and 1 legal entity donated the affected portions of 3 affected land plots). For the remaining 4 multi-plot APs, donation took place for only one of their affected plots, while their other affected plots were addressed through replacement land or cash compensation; these four are all leaseholders of agricultural or agricultural-production land in Keles district. In every case, the donated area of each plot equals its affected area - the entire affected part of each donated plot was given up, with the donor retaining the unaffected remainder of the plot.

404. Of the 28 donating households, 17 participated in the socio-economic survey. For 6 households, agriculture represents the primary source of household income, while for the remaining surveyed households the donated land does not represent the principal source of household income. All 6 cases are single-plot donation cases. Five (5) of the 6 APs donated less than 8% of holdings ranging from 40–120 ha; only in one case was an unused commercial land plot affected by 11.6%. Given that donations represent a relatively small proportion of large agricultural holdings, no donation results in the loss of a primary livelihood.

405. With respect to privately owned donated land plots, four plots are privately owned, covering 541.1 ha in total, of which only 4.19 ha (0.8%) was donated. In each case only a small edge or corner of the plot was donated, with the owner retaining the productive core. Plot 15 (Saryagash) is a small 0.10 ha commercial plot that is unused; 0.012 ha (11.6%) was donated. Plots 68 and 69 (Keles) are large pasture holdings of 475 ha and 50 ha, of which only 2.17 ha (0.46%) and 0.89 ha (1.78%) respectively were donated - small corners of the plots; the owner of plot 69 also holds two adjacent leased plots (70 and 71) whose affected parts (0.54 ha and 4.01 ha) were likewise donated. Plot 90 (Keles) is a 16 ha cultivated agricultural-production plot from which a 1.12 ha (6.98%) corner was affected and donated. In all four cases the donation removes only a marginal fraction of the holding located at its edge, consistent with the field/satellite imagery review, and does not affect the continued use of the remaining land.

406. During the socio-economic survey, affected persons were asked whether they had experienced any pressure or coercion to donate land. Surveyed affected persons confirmed that they had discussed

the Project and its impacts on their land plots and activities with the relevant Akimats, were informed about the proposed land acquisition, and voluntarily agreed to donate the affected portions of their land. None of the surveyed affected persons reported any pressure or coercion to donate land.

407. It should be noted that the different numbers of potential land donation cases were reported at different stages of data collection. However, considering that the availability and completeness of supporting documentation varied between districts, for the purposes of this LARP only cases supported by signed donation documents were considered. In some cases, the plots earlier reported as donated (without supporting documentation) were later moved into the group of plots for which the replacement land is planned to be provided. Accordingly, at the time of LARP preparation, 41 signed donation letters covering 15 land plots in Saryagash and 26 land plots in Keles were available for review and considered. The donation documents include an application from the affected person to the respective district Akimat identifying the land affected by the Project and requesting adjustment of the plot boundaries and reissuance of the documentation for the remaining land. The second document is a notarized declaration confirming the affected person's voluntary relinquishment of the affected land for state needs in connection with railway construction, stating that the affected person has no objection, and requesting adjustment of the remaining plot boundaries and documentation. The list of 41 donated land plots, as well as scans of documents for one illustrative donation case, together with their unofficial English translations, are provided in Annex 11. No surveyed donor reported pressure or coercion during the SES, and no concerns regarding voluntariness donation were raised during public consultations. However, not all donors participated in the SES or consultations. Consequently, the donation process and supporting documentation require further verification during LARP implementation to confirm consistency with lender requirements. During implementation, all donation cases, including donors who could not be contacted through the SES, will be further verified to confirm voluntariness of donation, informed consent, absence of coercion, understanding of the right to refuse and pursue applicable compensation or another entitlement, the consultation or negotiation process followed, the extent of impacts and absence of material livelihood impacts, and whether vulnerable households are involved or disproportionately affected, and that donors retain sufficient remaining land to sustain their livelihoods, as well as the availability and completeness of relevant supporting documents. The verification findings will be independently reviewed by the External Monitoring Consultant. Where voluntary donation cannot be confirmed or the applicable criteria are not met, compensation and assistance will be provided in accordance with the Entitlement and Compensation Matrix.

408. In Zhetysay District, 152 land acquisition decrees reviewed during LARP preparation contained references to applications submitted by affected leaseholders through the electronic government system. According to information provided by the Akimat, these applications were submitted to facilitate revision of the lease agreements by excluding the affected land areas from the lease agreements. Under this approach, the lease areas were reduced to exclude the acquired land, while affected leaseholders received compensation for the loss of agricultural production and income associated with the acquired portion of the leased land (details are provided in section 7.5). Most of the surveyed APs generally confirmed this approach during consultations. Accordingly, it was not possible to determine whether these applications represent solely an administrative mechanism for revision of lease agreements or also satisfy the applicable lender requirements for voluntary donation (same approach as applied for all 176 plots in Zhetysay, 24 affected plots were added to the list of affected plots at a later stage) . For these 24 affected plots the information regarding the final acquisition approach was not available at the time of LARP preparation and finalization. Accordingly, the applicability of voluntary donation requirements and the adequacy of supporting documentation will require verification during implementation.

409. In Maktaaral District, Akimat representatives reported that a similar approach will be applied.

However, supporting documentation was not available for review during LARP preparation. Accordingly, the applied approach, supporting documentation, and consistency with lender requirements will require verification during LARP implementation.

410. **Replacement Land**. Replacement land is being provided for 33 affected land plots, all located in Keles District, and associated with 29 APs (25 households and 4 legal entities). Of these plots, 32 are leased and one is privately owned. All replacement land cases relate to agricultural land, including 27 agricultural plots and 6 agricultural production plots. The total affected area amounts to 95.5 ha, representing approximately 4.3% of the total holdings of 2,200.9 ha. The characteristics of the replacement land cases are summarised in Table 28.

Table 28. Replacement Land Plots by District, Tenure and Land Use

Disrtict / Land use	Leased land plots					Privately owned land plots				
	No of plots	No of HH	No of LE	Total area, ha	Affected area, ha	No of plots	No of HH	No of LE	Total area, ha	Affected area, ha
Keles										
Agriculture	26	24	0	1,792.0	67.22	1	1	0	1.5	0.49
Agricultural Production	6	0	4	407.4	27.83	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**32**	**24**	**4**	**2,199.4**	**95.05**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**1.5**	**0.49**

411. Compared with the land donation cases, replacement land is generally applied where acquisition affects a larger proportion of the affected landholding. The average affected area represents 17.0% of the affected plots (median 15.3%, maximum 57.1%), compared with 4.7% for donation. Of the 33 replacement land plots, 20 are affected by more than 10% of their total area, including 7 plots where more than 30% is affected. Of the 25 affected households, 16 participated in the socio-economic survey, of whom 4 identified agriculture as their primary source of household income.

412. According to information provided by the Keles District Akimat, replacement land is generally provided where acquisition affects a larger proportion of agricultural holdings in order to minimise impacts on agricultural livelihoods, and where suitable land is available adjacent to the affected land plot. At the time of LARP preparation, no formal documentation confirming the allocation of replacement land was available for review. Information on the plots for which replacement land is proposed was provided by a representative of the Land Relations Department of the Keles District Akimat. During LARP implementation, KTZ will verify the replacement land allocation process, including the availability of supporting documentation, the characteristics of the replacement plots, and confirmation that the replacement land has been provided in accordance with the applicable state and lender requirements. The verification will confirm the size, quality and productive value of the replacement land; security of tenure and evidence of registration or transfer of the applicable land rights; access and irrigation availability, where relevant; suitability for the AP's livelihood activities; and acceptance by the affected person. All identified replacement-land cases concern non-residential land held under leasehold arrangements; therefore, verification of tenure will focus on the formal allocation and registration of the applicable lease rights, including their duration and conditions.

7.5 Compensation for Loss of Agricultural Production and Income

413. Valuation activities in Zhetysay and Maktaaral districts were undertaken during late 2025 and

early 2026, outside the active agricultural growing season. At the time of valuation, no standing crops were present on the affected leased agricultural land plots. This reflects the seasonal agricultural cycle in the Project area, where the affected land is generally not used for winter crop cultivation. Accordingly, no compensation for standing crops was applicable.

414. Although no standing crops were present at the time of valuation, the affected leased agricultural land in Zhetysay and Maktaaral districts represents an important source of income for affected land users. Accordingly, the valuation included compensation for the lost income(loss of future agricultural production and associated income that would have been generated from the acquired portion of the leased land during the remaining lease period.

415. Based on the valuation documentation reviewed during LARP preparation, compensation was calculated using an income-based approach reflecting the loss of future agricultural benefits associated with the affected land. The valuation considered the productive use of the land, including expected agricultural yields, production costs, market prices, anticipated net income, and discounting of future income streams over time. Cotton, which represents the predominant agricultural crop cultivated on the affected leased agricultural land plots, was used as the basis for the assessment.

416. In Maktaaral District, individual valuation reports available for review confirmed that compensation was calculated as the market value of foregone agricultural income using a discounted cash flow approach. In Zhetysay District, individual valuation reports were available for most affected plots, while summary valuation data were available for the remaining affected plots, and the Akimat confirmed that the same independent valuator applied the same methodology to affected leased agricultural land plots within the district.

417. Based on the valuation documentation reviewed and information provided by the Akimats, the same general valuation approach was applied to affected leased agricultural land plots in both districts. The compensation therefore reflects the assessed market value of foregone agricultural income associated with acquisition of the affected leased agricultural land rather than compensation for standing crops present at the time of valuation.

418. The estimated compensation for loss of agricultural production and income based on valuation documentation available at the time of LARP preparation is presented in Table 29. The table includes only leased agricultural land plots in Zhetysay and Maktaaral districts, where compensation for foregone agricultural production and income formed part of the valuation. In Saryagash and Keles districts, no standing crops were identified during either the valuation or the socio-economic survey, and compensation for loss of agricultural production and income was therefore not applicable. The final compensation amounts shall be subject to verification during LARP implementation based on final impact data and supporting documentation.

Table 29. Compensation for loss of agricultural production and income on affected leased agricultural land

Purpose of use and tenure of land plot	Number of plots	Area acquired, in ha	Calculated compensation, in KZT
Agricultural land (leased)	239	122.23	188,384,573.00
Agricultural production land (leased)	3	1.43	1,454,533.00
Total	**242**	**123.66**	**189,839,106.00**

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7.6 Compensation for trees and perennial plants

419. Compensation to affected land owners and/or users also includes compensation for trees and perennial plants. Compensation to affected land owners and/or users also includes compensation for trees and perennial plants. A total of 521 affected trees and perennial plants are located on 13 affected land plots. These comprise two categories: (i) 444 trees located on one affected agricultural plot, which were separately assessed and included in the respective valuation report; and (ii) 77 trees and perennial plants located on 12 affected plots, which were not separately appraised. The valuation and compensation approach for each category is described below.

420. **Compensation for trees included in the valuation report.** On one affected agricultural land plot, a tree nursery contains 444 affected trees, including 300 mulberry trees, 9 apricot trees, and 135 elm trees. The trees were reported to be between 0 and 5 years old. For this plot, the trees were specifically identified and assessed by the valuator, and their value was reflected in the valuation and compensation package prepared for the affected AP. See Compensation for **trees not separately mentioned in the valuation reports.** For the remaining 77 affected trees and perennial plants, their cost was rather considered as part of the land compensation, as the comparable properties also included similar trees. Nevertheless, an indicative estimate was undertaken to determine the potential amount of separate compensation for these trees and perennial plants, based on publicly available market information. For compensation estimation purposes, the affected trees and perennial plants were grouped into those aged up to 5 years (not mature) and those aged 6 years and above (mature), broadly corresponding to pre-productive/early-productive and fully productive stages for most fruit trees and perennial plants. For productive trees aged up to 5 years, the indicative compensation was calculated based on the replacement cost of the respective sapling. For productive trees aged 6 years and above, the estimate includes the replacement cost of the sapling plus six years of estimated lost production, calculated using the average annual productivity of the respective tree and the applicable fruit price.

421. Publicly available market information in Kazakhstan was used to establish the parameters applied in the indicative calculation. Sapling costs and average productivity were obtained from Plodopitomnik Sad, a nursery offering fruit trees, shrubs and decorative plants with delivery in Kazakhstan. Fruit prices were obtained from Arbuz.kz, an online supermarket in Kazakhstan. As apricots were not available through this source at the time of the assessment, the apricot price was obtained from a local online advertisement for apricots produced in the Project area. Available market prices for decorative/non-productive trees and dry wood were obtained from OLX.kz, a widely used online classified-advertising marketplace in Kazakhstan. For the mature pine tree, the advertised market price of a mature large-size tree was used as the indicative replacement value. For the two non-productive willow trees, the indicative estimate comprises the cost of replacement saplings and the estimated value of wood. As the dimensions of the affected willow trees were not available, a published study providing stem-volume estimates for tree-form willow was used to determine an approximate wood volume. For the indicative estimate, the largest tree represented in the study's volume table was used as a conservative proxy, corresponding to an estimated stem wood volume of approximately 0.304 m^3 per tree. The resulting wood volume was valued using the available market price for dry wood. Detailed calculations, references and supporting screenshots are provided in Annex 13. The resulting indicative compensation estimates are presented in **Error! Not a valid bookmark self-reference.**. The calculation is indicative and does not constitute an official valuation. During LARP implementation, the actual affected trees and perennial plants, including their number, type and maturity, should be confirmed, and the applicable separate compensation determined by a licensed valuator. Any additional compensation identified through this process will be provided in accordance with the LARP entitlement provisions.

422. Table 30.

423. **Compensation for trees not separately mentioned in the valuation reports.** For the remaining 77 affected trees and perennial plants, their cost was rather considered as part of the land compensation, as the comparable properties also included similar trees. Nevertheless, an indicative estimate was undertaken to determine the potential amount of separate compensation for these trees and perennial plants, based on publicly available market information. For compensation estimation purposes, the affected trees and perennial plants were grouped into those aged up to 5 years (not mature) and those aged 6 years and above (mature), broadly corresponding to pre-productive/early-productive and fully productive stages for most fruit trees and perennial plants. For productive trees aged up to 5 years, the indicative compensation was calculated based on the replacement cost of the respective sapling. For productive trees aged 6 years and above, the estimate includes the replacement cost of the sapling plus six years of estimated lost production, calculated using the average annual productivity of the respective tree and the applicable fruit price.

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Table 30. Compensation for affected trees and perennial plants

Trees and perennial plants	Total number	Compensation for trees included in the valuation report, in KZT	Estimated compensation for trees not separa-tely mentioned in the valuation reports, in KZT	Total compensation, KZT
Non-productive trees and perennial plants				
Elm *(included in valuation report)*	135	728,006.00	-	728,006.00
Willow	2	-	14,080.00	14,080.00

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Trees and perennial plants	Total number	Compensation for trees included in the valuation report, in KZT	Estimated compensation for trees not separa-tely mentioned in the valuation reports, in KZT	Total compensation, KZT
Pine	1	-	50,000.00	50,000.00
Subtotal	*138*	*728,006.00*	*64,080.00*	792,086.00
Productive trees and perennial plants				
Mulberry *(separate valuation)*	300	1,213,343.00	-	1,213,343.00
Apricot *(separate valuation)*	9	182,001.00	-	182,001.00
Apricot	11	-	5,275,400.64	5,275,400.64
Apple	24	-	1,533,729.09	1,533,729.09
Grape	17	-	2,926,858.38	2,926,858.38
Pear	10	-	955,967.00	955,967.00
Sweet cherry	5	-	34,821.65	34,821.65
Peach	2	-	1,033,752.48	1,033,752.48
Pomegranate	2	-	1,090,540.00	1,090,540.00
Walnut	2	-	12,381.02	12,381.02
Sour cherry	1	-	6,654.80	6,654.80
Subtotal	*383*	1,395,344.00	12,859,759.06	14,255,103.06
Total	**521**	2,123,350.00	12,923,839.06	15,047,189.06

7.7 Compensation for structures

425. Compensation for structures and improvements is calculated by independent licensed valuators engaged by Akimats. The compensation for each structure is calculated in the respective valuation report, and summary information is presented in Table 31 below. Table 31 shows the estimated compensation for affected structures grouped by plot category (detailed per-plot data is included in Annex 1). These figures are based on the valuation reports available at the time of LARP preparation and shall be updated, where necessary, based on verified impact data and final valuation reports during implementation.

426. The total calculated compensation for affected structures and improvements is 435,593,741 KZT across 25 plots and 23 APs (20 households and 3 legal entities without double count). The compensation amount includes structures identified during the census and inventory process and reflected in the valuation reports. The amounts presented above are based on the valuation reports available at the time of LARP preparation. For structures affected by partial land acquisition that must be reconstructed on the remaining land, the relevant Akimat will confirm the replacement cost during implementation, including through an updated valuation or reassessment by an independent licensed valuer, as appropriate. Where the confirmed replacement cost exceeds the compensation already paid or proposed, a top-up allowance equal to the difference will be provided. Where the compensation already paid exceeds the confirmed replacement cost, no repayment or return of the difference will be required from the affected person.

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427. Two APs disagreed with the compensation amounts determined through the valuation process and had initiated court proceedings. At the time of LARP finalization, one court case was resolved and the APs agreed to revised compensation amount. The final compensation amounts for the affected plots will be determined in accordance with the outcome of the relevant legal proceedings and applicable legislation and, where required, reflected in the implementation records of this LARP.

Table 31. Estimated compensation for structures provided / to be provided by Akimats (based on valuation reports)

Use of Structure	Number of Structures	Number of plots	Calculated compensation, KZT
Residential plots with residential and non-residential structures	84	14	339,556,698.00
Residential plots with non-residential structures only	9	6	7,627,043.00
Plots with commercial and business related structures	8	5	88,410,000.00
Total	**101**	**25**	**435,593,741.00**

428. Affected persons will be permitted to dismantle and retain salvageable construction materials without deduction from compensation. Retention of salvaged materials restores to the affected person the residual physical value of the structure that is otherwise removed through application of depreciation.

429. **Application of the cost approach for non-residential structures.** Ten (10) of affected plots contain only non-residential structures (e.g. ancillary residential and commercial structures) for which market evidence was not available and valuation was undertaken solely using the cost approach in accordance with the national valuation methodology. In these cases, physical depreciation was applied in determining compensation. However, the Project Entitlement and Compensation Matrix requires that, where a market does not exist, replacement cost shall be determined using the cost approach without deductions for depreciation. Accordingly, during LARP implementation, KTZ will review these cases and provide case-specific top-up allowance equivalent to the amount of depreciation deducted, where required, to ensure that compensation fully complies with the replacement cost requirements of ADB SPS (2009), AIIB ESS2 and IFC PS5.

430. The depreciation amount applied to each structure is specified in the respective valuation report. Based on these amounts, the required top-up allowance has been calculated for each affected plot and is presented in Table 32.

Table 32. Top-up allowance for non-residential structures valued using the cost approach

Plot number	Land use	Structures type	Number of structures	Calculated top-up allowance based on depreciation deducted, in KZT
28	Residential	Shed, canopy	2	750,575.00
29	Residential	Animal shed, bath	2	151,462.00
31	Residential	Shed, bath	2	3,035,421.00

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Plot number	Land use	Structures type	Number of structures	Calculated top-up allowance based on depreciation deducted, in KZT
38	Residential	Animal shed	1	41,936.00
329	Residential	Canopy	1	1,735,758.00
331	Commercial	Administrative building, warehouse, scale, railway dead end (tracks, sleepers, ballast)	4	24,633,615.00
334	Commercial	Railway dead end (tracks, sleepers, ballast)[18]	1	6,393,007.00
336	Commercial	Railway dead end (tracks, sleepers, ballast)	1	5,578,136.00
338	Commercial	Reinforced concrete panel fencing	1	3,841,791.00
340	Commercial	Railway dead end (tracks, sleepers, ballast)	1	5,982,812.00
Total			**16**	**52,144,513.00**

7.8 Relocation allowance

431. For any structures confirmed for relocation or acquisition under the final design, all belongings, equipment, inventory, fixtures and salvaged materials located within the affected premises shall be packed, transported, unloaded and placed at the new location prior to handover of the site. The Project will ensure that affected persons are not required to bear the costs associated with relocation of household belongings, business assets, equipment, inventory, fixtures or salvaged materials. Relocation assistance may be provided either through direct provision of transportation services by the EPC Contractor or through payment of a relocation allowance to the affected person, in accordance with the Entitlement and Compensation Matrix and the implementation arrangements adopted by KTZ.

432. The relocation allowance was estimated based on transportation quotation obtained during LARP preparation (May 2026). For calculation purposes, it was assumed that affected households and businesses would relocate within the same district. Based on consultations with APs, households affected in Yerdaut are expected to relocate to Saryagash city in Saryagash District. In Zhetysay District, relocation of one household to Abay community was assumed. In Maktaaral District, it was assumed that affected households would remain within the Atakent area, while the affected business would relocate structures to the remaining part of the land plot and one affected household has alternative land plots available nearby. Accordingly, a transportation distance of up to 30 km was assumed for calculation purposes.

433. A quotation obtained from a local transportation company included transportation costs of 20,000 KZT per hour, vehicle travel costs of 2,500 KZT per kilometre, and labour costs of 4,000 KZT per worker per hour. For calculation purposes, it was assumed that one truck and two labourers would be engaged for eight hours and travel a distance of up to 30 km. Based on these assumptions, the estimated moving cost is approximately 300,000 KZT per relocation unit. The supporting quotation is included in Annex 7.

[18] Railway tracks, sleepers and ballast form parts of the same railway structure and are counted as one structure in the sub-total. They are presented in separate rows of the table only because the valuation reports used different units of measurement and separate valuation calculations for each component.

434. A conservative budgeting approach was applied for relocation assistance. Although physical displacement affects 15 households and businesses, several households own more than one residential structure on the same plot. To ensure sufficient resources are available for relocation of belongings from all affected residential structures, moving assistance was calculated for 21 residential houses and 1 business-related relocation case, resulting in a total of 22 relocation units. The total budget allocated for relocation assistance is therefore 6,600,000 KZT. See Table 33.

Table 33. Relocation allowance

Use of Structure	Number of structures	Number of plots	Number of allowances	Allowance	Calculated relocation allowance, in KZT
Residential (house with non-residential structures, etc.)	84	14	21 (houses)	300,000.00	6,300,000.00
Commercial and business-related (vegetable oil production)	3	1	1	300,000.00	300,000.00
Total	**87**	**15**	**22**	**-**	**6,600,000.00**

435. Transportation of belongings will be scheduled with advance notice, coordinated with APs to minimize downtime. Where relocation services are provided directly by the EPC contractor, no relocation allowance will be paid for the same activity. Where transportation services are not provided by the EPC Contractor, eligible affected persons will receive the relocation allowance in accordance with the Entitlement and Compensation Matrix .

7.9 Transition Allowance

436. Affected households and businesses subject to physical relocation will receive at least four (4) months' advance notice to allow sufficient time to secure alternative accommodation after the compensation has been paid. Where advance notice is not sufficient, physically displaced households and businesses will receive a transition allowance to support their basic needs during the relocation and re-establishment period. The transition allowance is intended to mitigate e temporary disruption to household and business activities that may occur as a result of physical displacement and relocation.

437. The transition allowance is calculated for the verified period of livelihood disruption, up to a maximum of three months, based on the official minimum wage in the Republic of Kazakhstan. In accordance with the Law on Republican Budget for 2026-2028, the minimum wage applicable at the time of LARP preparation is KZT 85,000. A total of 14 physically displaced households are eligible for transition assistance. The total budget allocated for transition allowance is therefore 3,570,000 KZT. See Table 34.

Table 34. Transitional allowance

Use of Structure	Number of APs	Number of plots	Allowance	Calculated transition allowance, in KZT
Residential (house with non-residential structures, etc.)	14 HH	14	14 x 3 months x 85,000.00	3,570,000.00

7.10 Vulnerable APs

438. A total of 93 affected households were identified as vulnerable during the socio-economic survey. Vulnerability criteria applied under this LARP include households with disabled members, large families with four or more children under 18 years old, elderly persons without family support, and women-headed households. For households that participated in the socio-economic survey, vulnerability status

has been established based on the survey results. Verification during LARP implementation will be limited to households that did not participate in the survey, cases where vulnerability information could not be confirmed during the survey, households reporting vulnerability characteristics requiring confirmation (e.g. unregistered disability, mentioning number of children under 18 but not providing their specific age), and any households whose vulnerability status changes before implementation of compensation and assistance.

439. In accordance with the Entitlement and Compensation Matrix, vulnerable households are entitled to additional assistance to mitigate the disproportionate impacts of land acquisition and resettlement and to support restoration of their living standards and livelihoods. Vulnerability assistance will be provided in addition to compensation for affected assets, relocation assistance, livelihood restoration measures, and other applicable entitlements.

440. For budgeting purposes, vulnerability assistance has been calculated based on one minimum wage per vulnerable household. In accordance with the Law on Republican Budget for 2026-2028, the minimum wage applicable at the time of LARP preparation is KZT 85,000. The total budget allocated for vulnerability allowance of 93 households is 23,715,000.00 KZT.

Table 35. Allowance for vulnerable APs

Type of allowance	Number of HH	Amount of allowance (3 months x minimum wage)	Calculated allowance for vulnerable APs, in KZT
Income below subsistence minimum	0	0 x 3 months x 85,000.00 KZT	-
Household with disabled member	7	7 x 3months x 85,000.00 KZT	1,785,000.00
Household with 4 or more children below 18 years	42	42 x 3 months x 85,000.00 KZT	10,710,000.00
Women-led households	7	7 x 3 months x 85,000.00 KZT	1,785,000.00
Elderly without family support	37	37 x 3 months 85,000.00 KZT	9,435,000.00
Total	**93**	**-**	**23,715,000.00**

441. Vulnerability status requiring confirmation, including households that did not participate in the socio-economic survey, households reporting vulnerability characteristics requiring verification, and any newly identified vulnerable households, will be verified during LARP implementation prior to payment of compensation and assistance. Eligible households will receive assistance in accordance with the Entitlement and Compensation Matrix. Updated information will be shared with the relevant Akimats to facilitate implementation of vulnerability assistance.

7.11 Estimated budget for livelihood restoration measures

442. The budget for implementation of the Livelihood Restoration Programme (LRP) has been prepared on an indicative basis and reflects the range of livelihood restoration measures described in Section 4.6. The budget is intended to provide sufficient resources to support individual livelihood restoration planning and monitoring, implementation of agricultural livelihood restoration measures, livestock-related support, training and capacity-building activities (including engagement of the Training and Livelihood Restoration Consultant), business restoration assistance, support to vulnerable households, and independent monitoring of livelihood restoration outcomes.

443. The final allocation of resources and beneficiary participation will be determined during implementation based on verified livelihood restoration needs, monitoring findings, and the nature and significance of impacts experienced by affected persons. Costs associated with overall LARP implementation, administration, stakeholder engagement, grievance management, and implementation supervision will be covered under the Project's broader LARP implementation arrangements and are therefore not included in the LRP budget presented below.

444. Many livelihood restoration and mitigation measures described in Section 4.6, including compensation for temporary impacts, restoration of irrigation infrastructure, reinstatement of temporarily occupied land, provision of temporary access arrangements, and restoration of affected infrastructure, are incorporated within the Project compensation framework and EPC Contractor obligations and are therefore not included in the LRP budget.

Table 36. Estimated budget for livelihood restoration measures

#	Livelihood Restoration Measure	Estimated Budget (KZT)	Estimated Budget (USD)[19]	Basis of Estimate
1	Individual support Individual Livelihood Restoration Planning and Monitoring	15,279,360.00	32,000	Preparation, implementation support and periodic review of individual livelihood restoration plans for Priority 1 households and households with residual agricultural land of less than 1 ha. The estimate assumes engagement of a local Training and Livelihood Restoration Consultant for approximately 9 person-months input (USD 25,000) to undertake household consultations, prepare individual livelihood restoration plans, provide tailored technical advice, conduct periodic follow-up consultations over a minimum two-year period, and update the plans where required; local travel and field visits (USD 4,000); preparation of individual plans, reporting and documentation (USD 3,000).
2	Crop Production Support	26,261,400.00	55,000	Provision for agricultural extension support, land preparation assistance, agricultural inputs, irrigation efficiency support, crop diversification measures, and technical assistance to affected agricultural households over multiple agricultural cycles. The estimate assumes engagement of an agricultural specialist for approximately 9 person-months (USD 25,000), delivery of approximately 2-3 trainings and demonstration sessions in each of project districts including venue rent, training

[19] The exchange rate established by the National Bank of Kazakhstan on 28 May 2026 (USD 1 = KZT 477.48) was used for all currency conversions and calculations presented in this LARP.
https://nationalbank.kz/en/exchangerates/ezhednevnye-oficialnye-rynochnye-kursy-valyut

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#	Livelihood Restoration Measure	Estimated Budget (KZT)	Estimated Budget (USD)[19]	Basis of Estimate
				materials and logistics (USD 8,000), local travel and field visits to affected communities over the implementation period (USD 6,000), provision of demonstration inputs and technical support materials (USD 10,000), and programme administration and coordination costs (USD 6,000).
3	Livestock Support	11,937,000.00	25,000	Provision for livestock-related assistance including veterinary services, fodder support, livestock management training, livestock shelter improvement materials, and extension services implemented on a cluster basis. The Akimat assumes engagement of livestock and veterinary specialists for approximately 2 person-months (USD 5,000), delivery of livestock management and animal health training sessions (USD 6,000), provision of veterinary supplies, demonstration materials and technical support (USD 5,000), local travel and field visits (USD 4,000), and programme administration and logistics (USD 5,000).
4	Financial Literacy Training	7,162,200.00	15,000	Development and delivery of financial literacy training programmes focusing on household budgeting, compensation management, savings, and financial planning. The estimate assumes preparation of training materials and awareness materials (USD 3,000), engagement of financial literacy trainers (USD 4,000), delivery of training sessions including venue hire and logistics (USD 3,000), travel and outreach activities (USD 2,000), and programme administration and coordination (USD 3,000).
5	Training for Land-Based Livelihoods	9,549,600.00	20,000	Training programmes supporting sustainable agriculture, climate-resilient farming practices, irrigation efficiency, soil and water conservation, and improved agricultural productivity. The estimate assumes engagement of agricultural trainers and extension specialists (USD 10,000), preparation of training materials and practical demonstration activities (USD 3,000), delivery of

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#	Livelihood Restoration Measure	Estimated Budget (KZT)	Estimated Budget (USD)[19]	Basis of Estimate
				training sessions and venue costs (USD 3,000), travel and field visits (USD 2,000), and programme administration (USD 2,000).
6	Technical and Vocational Training	9,549,600.00	20,000	Skills development and vocational training opportunities supporting livelihood diversification and alternative income-generating activities for affected persons. The estimate assumes enrolment of affected persons in short-term vocational training programmes delivered by qualified training providers (USD 10,000), training materials and participant support costs (USD 4,000), programme coordination and beneficiary selection (USD 3,000), and administrative and logistical costs (USD 3,000).
7	Business Restoration Support	6,207,240.00	13,000	Targeted support for affected businesses, including business advisory services, assistance with registration and permitting requirements, market linkage support, and business restoration measures. The estimate assumes provision of business advisory services (USD 5,000), support for business registration, permitting and market linkage activities (USD 3,000), targeted business development assistance (USD 3,000), and programme administration and coordination (USD 2,000).
8	External Monitoring and Completion Audit	35,811,000.00	75,000	External monitoring of livelihood restoration implementation, assessment of livelihood restoration outcomes, compliance verification, and preparation of completion audit reports. The estimate assumes engagement of an independent social specialist for approximately 30 person-days (USD 25,000), support specialists and field personnel for approximately 50 person-days (USD 15,000), implementation of periodic monitoring missions including travel and accommodation (USD 20,000), preparation of monitoring reports and data analysis (USD 10,000),

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#	Livelihood Restoration Measure	Estimated Budget (KZT)	Estimated Budget (USD)[19]	Basis of Estimate
				and preparation of the completion audit and final evaluation report (USD 5,000).

445. The budget presented above is indicative and will be finalizes and may be further adjusted during implementation based on actual participation rates, verified livelihood restoration needs, monitoring results, and lessons learned during programme implementation. Any reallocation of funds between livelihood restoration activities will be undertaken in a manner consistent with the objectives and commitments of this LARP.

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8. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

446. Preparation, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the LARP require adequate organizational and institutional arrangements. This section describes the roles and responsibilities of the entities involved in implementation of land acquisition, compensation, livelihood restoration, stakeholder engagement, grievance management, monitoring, and reporting activities under this LARP.

8.1 KTZ

447. KTZ has overall responsibility for implementation of this LARP and for ensuring compliance with applicable national legislation and the requirements of ADB, AIIB, and IFC. While land acquisition activities are implemented by the relevant Akimats, KTZ remains responsible for overall coordination, monitoring, reporting, stakeholder engagement, implementation of corrective actions, livelihood restoration measures, and ensuring provision of any additional compensation, assistance, and support required under this LARP.

448. The functions of KTZ with respect to LAR activities include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Ensure preparation and implementation of this LARP and compliance with lender requirements;
- Coordinate implementation activities among Akimats, EPC Contractors, consultants, and other stakeholders;
- Establish a working group and/or conclude a memorandum of understanding (as necessary) with the Akimat of Turkistan Region and the district Akimats setting out the respective roles, responsibilities, and coordination arrangements of the parties for LARP implementation, including grievance redress and delivery of top-up allowance and other measures required under this LARP;
- Coordinate the implementation sequence under the memorandum of understanding, including payment of statutory compensation by the Akimats; verification by KTZ of payments, entitlements and outstanding gaps; initiation and follow-up of required funding requests; payment by the Akimats of applicable top-up allowance and cash assistance following allocation of public funds; coordination by KTZ of livelihood restoration and vulnerable-household support; and internal and external monitoring of outcomes. For households already compensated or displaced, verification, consultation, enrolment in applicable livelihood restoration measures and monitoring will commence following LARP approval and proceed during the budget-allocation process, with priority given to physically displaced, significantly affected and vulnerable households;
- Identify and document the budget requirements for top-up allowance, livelihood restoration measures, vulnerable household assistance, monitoring, and other commitments included in this LARP for inclusion in the applicable funding requests;
- Establish and maintain the LARP Implementation Team;
- Coordinate with Akimats to obtain valuation reports and compensation records, facilitate their review against Entitlement and Compensation Matrix and lender requirements, and identify cases requiring top-up allowance to achieve replacement cost in accordance with lender requirements;
- Initiate and follow up on the process for allocation of funds for top-up allowance and additional measures required under this LARP through formal correspondence and, where needed, explanatory meetings with the Ministry of Transport, the Ministry of National Economy, relevant Akimats and Maslikhats;
- Ensure implementation of consultations, disclosure, and grievance management activities;
- Verify, based on supporting records and LARP implementation monitoring, that compensation, assistance, livelihood restoration measures, and any corrective actions required under this LARP

have been implemented prior to continuation of works in areas where land acquisition has already occurred but outstanding obligations remain, and prior to commencement of works in areas where land acquisition, compensation, or assistance measures have not yet been completed;
- Ensure that all land acquisition, compensation, physical displacement, livelihood restoration, and vulnerable household assistance measures are adequately documented and verifiable for monitoring and audit purposes;
- Conduct internal monitoring and reporting;
- Engage and facilitate external monitoring;
- Review implementation progress and ensure corrective actions are undertaken where required; and
- Submit monitoring reports and completion documentation to the lenders.

449. KTZ shall remain responsible for ensuring compliance with lender requirements regardless of whether specific implementation activities are undertaken by Akimats, contractors, consultants, or other parties.

8.2 LARP Implementation Team

450. KTZ shall establish a dedicated LARP Implementation Team responsible for day-to-day coordination, implementation support, monitoring, and reporting of activities under this LARP (and any subsequent addendums, should they be required). The LARP Implementation Team will support KTZ in ensuring compliance with applicable national legislation and lender requirements and will serve as the principal coordination mechanism between KTZ, Akimats, EPC Contractors, affected persons, local communities, lenders, and other stakeholders involved in LARP preparation and implementation.

451. The main functions of the LARP Implementation Team will include:

- Coordination of implementation of all activities and commitments included in this LARP;
- Coordination with Akimats and other relevant entities regarding ongoing and future land acquisition activities, compensation payments, land registration activities, and resolution of outstanding land acquisition issues;
- Coordination and oversight of implementation of livelihood restoration measures and vulnerable household assistance;
- Management and maintenance of implementation databases, records, and supporting documentation related to LARP implementation (e.g. details on plots already acquired and compensated, plots under acquisition, plots under negotiation, court cases, pending compensation cases, and cases requiring corrective actions, cases requiring top-up allowance, etc.);
- Monitor changes in Project design, land requirements, impact footprint, and implementation status and, where required, coordinate preparation, consultation, disclosure, approval, and implementation of LARP addendums, updates, corrective action plans, or other supplementary documents necessary to address new or revised land acquisition and resettlement impacts and maintain compliance with lender requirements;
- Verification of implementation status of compensation, allowances, assistance measures, and livelihood restoration activities financed or coordinated by KTZ;
- Identification and verification of cases requiring corrective actions, top-up allowance, additional assistance, or other measures necessary to achieve compliance with this LARP and lender requirements;

- Verification of eligibility and entitlement of affected persons, including vulnerable households, non-titled users, tenants, leaseholders, agricultural workers, and other affected persons eligible under this LARP;
- Facilitation of consultations between affected persons and Akimats regarding compensation options, livelihood restoration measures, outstanding land acquisition issues, access restoration measures, and grievance resolution;
- Planning and implementation of disclosure, consultation, and stakeholder engagement activities in coordination with the SEP;
- Administration and oversight of the GRM, including registration, tracking, follow-up, and resolution of grievances;
- Verification that temporary and permanent impacts resulting from construction activities are properly addressed and documented;
- Verification that affected persons retain or regain adequate access to agricultural land, irrigation water, and other livelihood resources;
- Coordination of internal monitoring activities and preparation of monitoring reports;
- Facilitation of external monitoring activities and implementation of corrective actions identified through monitoring;
- Preparation of implementation updates and other information required by KTZ management and lenders.

452. Given that land acquisition is implemented by the relevant Akimats in accordance with applicable legislation, the role of the LARP Implementation Team is to coordinate implementation of lender requirements, monitor progress, identify gaps, facilitate consultations, support grievance resolution, coordinate livelihood restoration measures, and ensure that any additional compensation, assistance, corrective actions, and livelihood restoration commitments included in this LARP are implemented and documented.

453. The LARP Implementation Team will include a Community Liaison Officer (CLO) responsible for stakeholder engagement and communication functions. The CLO will serve as the primary point of contact between KTZ, affected persons, local communities, Akimats, and contractors and will:

- Organize and facilitate consultations and disclosure activities;
- Maintain regular communication with affected persons and local communities;
- Explain entitlements, compensation arrangements, livelihood restoration measures, and grievance procedures;
- Identify vulnerable households and facilitate their access to available assistance measures;
- Receive, document, and follow up grievances and concerns raised by affected persons and communities;
- Maintain records of consultations, grievances, and resolutions;
- Conduct targeted outreach to affected persons with outstanding compensation, unresolved land acquisition issues, livelihood restoration needs, or grievances;
- Maintain records of commitments made to affected persons and support follow-up on implementation of those commitments;
- Support verification of issues related to access disruption, agricultural activities, and other livelihood-related concerns; and
- Support monitoring activities through regular engagement with affected persons and communities.

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8.3 Akimat of Turkistan Region and Akimats of Saryagash, Keles, Zhetysay and Maktaaral Districts

454. Implementation of statutory land acquisition activities will be the responsibility of the Akimat of Turkistan Region and the Akimats of Saryagash, Keles, Zhetysay, and Maktaaral districts in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

455. The functions of the Akimats with respect to LAR activities include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Preparing and issuing decrees related to land acquisition for state needs;
- Notifying affected persons regarding land acquisition activities;
- Verifying affected land plots and affected assets;
- Maintaining and updating land acquisition records;
- Engaging licensed valuators to undertake valuation of affected assets;
- Conducting negotiations with affected persons regarding compensation;
- Preparing and coordinating approval of budget allocations for top-up allowance and additional measures required under this LARP with the relevant Maslikhats and Ministries, and allocating funds following approval;
- Processing compensation agreements and compensation payments, and other payments required under this LARP;
- Facilitating land registration, subdivision, consolidation, and transfer procedures;
- Participating in consultations, disclosure activities, and grievance resolution processes;
- Coordinating with KTZ and the LARP Implementation Team regarding implementation activities;
- Concluding, together with KTZ, a memorandum of understanding setting out the respective roles and responsibilities of the parties in LARP implementation, including grievance redress;
- Provide KTZ and the LARP Implementation Team with updated information on compensation status, negotiations, court cases, and land acquisition progress;
- Supporting identification of affected persons and vulnerable households;
- Providing information required for monitoring and reporting purposes; and
- Supporting implementation of corrective actions and additional measures required under this LARP and any subsequent addendum (if any).

8.4 EPC Contractor

456. The EPC Contractor shall be responsible for complying with the requirements of this LARP during construction and for minimizing temporary impacts on affected persons, livelihoods, and community assets.

457. The EPC Contractor functions include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Coordinate with KTZ before occupying any temporary land required for construction activities,
- Coordinate with KTZ before occupying any land required for construction activities and ensure that the land has been formally made available by the relevant Akimat;
- Comply with the requirements of this LARP and any applicable contractor management plans;
- Maintain access to agricultural land, residential properties, businesses, community facilities during construction, or provide suitable alternative access arrangements where required;
- Restore temporarily occupied land following completion of construction activities;
- Promptly address construction-related damage to assets and livelihoods;
- Promptly notify KTZ and the LARP Implementation Team of any temporary or permanent impacts not identified in this LARP;

- Support implementation of grievance resolution measures;
- Cooperate with KTZ, the LARP Implementation Team, and monitoring consultants during implementation and monitoring activities; and
- Provide information and records required for monitoring and reporting purposes.

458. Temporary construction-related impacts on irrigation and other infrastructure, and their restoration, are addressed under the Project ESIA.

8.5 External Monitor

459. KTZ will engage an independent External Monitor to undertake external monitoring of LARP implementation.

460. The External Monitor will:

- Verify implementation of the LARP (and any subsequent addenda);
- Assess compliance with lender requirements;
- Review implementation of compensation, assistance, and livelihood restoration measures;
- Evaluate implementation of corrective actions;
- Verify implementation of support measures for vulnerable households;
- Review stakeholder engagement and grievance management activities;
- Assess livelihood restoration outcomes;
- Prepare external monitoring reports; and
- Prepare the LARP Completion Report.

8.6 Other Agencies

461. Where compensation agreements cannot be reached through negotiations, the relevant courts shall review expropriation cases in accordance with applicable legislation.

- Local Courts. The court system will be involved in LAR process in case the agreement is not reached between respective Akimat / CoR and the owner/user of the affected land plot / property. The RoK court system has a pyramidal hierarchy and includes (i) district (rayon) courts; (ii) regional courts; and (iii) Supreme court of the RK. Meantime the trial process has the following steps: (i) Court of First Instance; (ii) Appeal Court; (iii) Cassation Court; and (iv) Supreme Court. In case of expropriation issues Akimat / CoR shall rely on the court system, which based on due legal process will review the expropriation cases, carry out a hearing and decide whether the land / property can be expropriated and at what price;
- Independent Valuators. Independent valuators engaged by the Akimats are responsible for valuation of affected land, structures, crops, trees, businesses, and other assets subject to acquisition;
- Ministry of Transport and Ministry of National Economy. Top-up allowance and additional measures required under this LARP are funded through allocation of public funds. KTZ submits the the funding request to the Ministry of Transport. After reviewing and approving it, the Ministry of Transport forwards the request to the Ministry of National Economy, which reviews and approves it and forwards it to the Akimat of Turkistan Region and the district Akimats for allocation of funds. The request must be approved at each step. Under an optimistic scenario, allocation of funds is expected to take at least six months. six months. KTZ will work with these entities to make sure funds are allocated on time and in sufficient amount.

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8.7 Lenders

462. ADB, AIIB, and IFC will review LARP implementation progress and associated monitoring documentation to assess compliance with their applicable requirements.

463. The lenders may review monitoring reports, participate in implementation support missions, request corrective actions where necessary, and review the LARP Completion Report prior to confirming satisfactory completion of land acquisition and resettlement obligations under the Project.

8.8 Capacity Building and Training

464. To support effective implementation of this LARP, KTZ shall ensure that personnel involved in implementation are familiar with the requirements of this LARP and applicable lender standards.

465. Capacity-building activities may include training related to:

- Land acquisition and resettlement requirements;
- Stakeholder engagement and consultations;
- Grievance management;
- Monitoring and reporting;
- Vulnerable household assistance;
- Livelihood restoration measures;
- Replacement cost principles and valuation requirements; and
- Documentation and record keeping.

466. Training may be provided, as appropriate, to representatives of KTZ, the LARP Implementation Team, Akimats, EPC Contractors, valuators, consultants, and other parties involved in implementation of this LARP.

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9. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING

467. The Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan, through the relevant regional and district Akimats, will be responsible for financing and implementing statutory land acquisition and compensation in accordance with the national legislation. KTZ will be responsible for ensuring that all entitlements under this LARP, including compensation, top-up allowance, livelihood restoration measures, monitoring activities and other Project-specific measures required to achieve compliance with lender requirements, are delivered. In line with the agreement ratified with IFC, the Government will allocate the budget for LARP implementation, with implementation of statutory land acquisition and compensation carried out through the relevant Akimats.

468. The estimated LARP budget includes compensation for affected land plots, structures, trees and agricultural production losses, allowances for relocation, transition support, significant impacts and vulnerable households, livelihood restoration measures, implementation support, monitoring, contingencies, and other costs required for LARP implementation. The budget is based on valuation reports, compensation records, information provided by the Akimats and KTZ, and assumptions presented in this LARP. Where required, budget items remain preliminary and will be refined during LARP implementation based on final verified impacts, updated compensation records, valuation outcomes, and implementation requirements. See Table 37.

Table 37. Land acquisition and resettlement budget

No	Items	Quantity	Compensation paid/to be paid by GoK / Akimats		Additional budget under this LARP	
			Calculated Budget (KZT)	Calculated Budget (USD)[20]	Calculated Budget (KZT)	Calculated Budget (USD) [22]
1.	Compensation for privately owned land (48 plots)	186,282 sq.m.	521,870,611.00	1,092,968.52	-	-
2.	Compensation for loss of agricultural production and income (242 leased plots)	1,236,600 sq.m.	189,839,106.00	397,585.46	-	-
2A	Provision of replacement land, where available and selected by the AP, including any applicable land-quality adjustment allowance	To be determined during implementation	-	-	Replacement land will be provided by the relevant Akimat; any required land-quality adjustment allowance will be covered from the 20% contingency	-

[20] The exchange rate established by the National Bank of Kazakhstan on 28 May 2026 (USD 1 = KZT 477.48) was used for this LARP. https://nationalbank.kz/en/exchangerates/ezhednevnye-oficialnye-rynochnye-kursy-valyut

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No	Items	Quantity	Compensation paid/to be paid by GoK / Akimats		Additional budget under this LARP	
			Calculated Budget (KZT)	Calculated Budget (USD)[20]	Calculated Budget (KZT)	Calculated Budget (USD) [22]
3.	Compensation for trees and perennial plants	521 trees and perennial plants on 13 plots (444 included in separate valuation)	2,123,350.00	4,446.99	12,923,839.06	27,066.77
4.	Compensation for residential and non-residential structures	101 units	435,593,741.00	912.276.41	-	-
5.	Top-up allowance for non-residential structures valued using the cost approach	16 units			52,144,513.00	109,207.74
6.	Relocation allowance	22 units x KZT 300,000	-	-	6,600,000.00	13,822.57
7.	Transition allowance	14 units x up to 3 months x KZT 85,000	-	-	3,570,000.00	7,476.75
8.	Assistance to vulnerable APs	93 units x 3 months x KZT 85,000	-	-	23,715,000.00	49,667.00
9.	Estimated budget for livelihood restoration measures	All eligible households	-	-	121,757,400.00	255,000.00
10.	LARP External Monitoring (to be included in KTZ budget)		-	-	35,811,000.00	75,000.00
11.	LARP Implementation Team (at KTZ central and local level), internal monitoring (to be included in KTZ budget)		-	-	-	-
Total			1,149,426,808.00	2,407,277.39	256,521,752.06	537,240.82
Contingency (20%), if needed			229,885,361.60	481,455.48	51,304,350.41	107,448.16
Total + Contingencies			**1,379,312,169.60**	**2,888,732.87**	**307,826,102.47**	**644,688.98**

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10. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

10.1 General

469. Implementation of the LARP will be undertaken in parallel with ongoing Project implementation and remaining land acquisition activities. As land acquisition within the Project corridor is at different stages of completion, the implementation process will address both: (i) affected households, businesses, and land users whose land acquisition and compensation process has already been completed; and (ii) affected households, businesses, and land users whose land acquisition process remains ongoing or has not yet commenced. The outstanding verification and update actions, responsibilities, timing and documentation requirements are consolidated in Annex 12.

470. Following approval and disclosure of the LARP, KTZ will establish the LARP Implementation Team and commence implementation of compensation gap-closing measures, livelihood restoration measures, support to vulnerable households, stakeholder engagement activities, grievance management, and monitoring.

471. Allocation of funds for top-up allowance is expected to take at least six months. For land acquisition already completed or ongoing under the current LARP, statutory compensation will continue in accordance with the applicable RoK procedures, while required top-up allowance and other additional LARP measures will be provided once the necessary funds are allocated. KTZ will initiate and follow up the required funding requests to avoid unnecessary delays. For any new impacts not covered by the current LARP, the required funding process will be initiated as early as possible once the impacts are identified, and no access to newly affected land or works causing such impacts will proceed until the required funds have been allocated and applicable compensation and other pre-construction LARP entitlements have been provided.

10.2 Retrospective Land Acquisition Cases

472. Implementation activities for retrospective land acquisition cases will focus on households, businesses, tenants, workers, and other affected persons whose land acquisition process has already been completed.

473. The key implementation activities will include:

- verification of available compensation records, valuation reports, and land acquisition documentation;
- identification of affected persons eligible for additional compensation, assistance, or livelihood restoration measures;
- identification of vulnerable households requiring additional support;
- disclosure of LARP entitlements, livelihood restoration measures, and grievance procedures;
- verification of applicable transaction costs, including property registration fees, transfer taxes and notarial fees, based on applicable payment records and supporting documentation, and assessment of claims related to depreciation deductions, fragmented land, and access disruption;
- implementation of compensation gap-closing measures, where required;
- enrolment of eligible households into livelihood restoration measures; and
- monitoring of implementation outcomes.

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10.3 Ongoing and Future Land Acquisition Cases

474. Implementation activities for ongoing and future land acquisition cases will be undertaken in parallel with the land acquisition process.

475. The key implementation activities will include:

- verification of affected assets and affected persons;
- consultations and disclosure activities;
- determination of compensation and assistance entitlements;
- identification of vulnerable households;
- implementation of compensation and assistance measures prior to impact;
- implementation of livelihood restoration measures;
- management of temporary construction-related impacts; and
- monitoring of compensation and livelihood restoration outcomes.

476. For any newly affected plots identified during detailed design or construction, compensation, assistance, and livelihood restoration measures shall be implemented in accordance with the requirements of this LARP prior to commencement of works on the affected land.

10.4 Livelihood Restoration Measures

477. Implementation of livelihood restoration measures will commence following disclosure of the LARP and identification of eligible beneficiaries.

478. Measures may include:

- transitional support measures;
- agricultural livelihood restoration measures;
- livestock support measures;
- financial literacy training;
- technical and vocational training;
- enterprise development support;
- support to affected businesses;
- support to vulnerable households; and
- facilitation of access to employment and procurement opportunities.

479. Implementation of livelihood restoration measures may continue beyond completion of land acquisition activities, where required, to ensure delivery of agreed support measures and monitoring of livelihood restoration outcomes.

10.5 Construction-Related Livelihood Protection Measures

480. As civil works are already underway in parts of the Project corridor, KTZ and the EPC Contractor will implement measures aimed at minimizing temporary livelihood disruption during construction.

481. These measures include:

- restoration of temporarily occupied land following completion of works;
- restoration of fences temporarily removed during construction activities;

- scheduling of construction activities, where feasible, to reduce disruption during planting and harvesting periods;
- compensation for temporary crop losses and temporary livelihood impacts in accordance with the Entitlement and Compensation Matrix; and
- disclosure of information regarding livestock crossings, agricultural machinery crossings, and temporary access arrangements.

10.6 Monitoring and Reporting

482. Internal monitoring of LARP implementation will be undertaken by KTZ throughout implementation of the Project.

483. An External Monitoring Consultant will be engaged to undertake periodic monitoring of LARP implementation, including compensation delivery, livelihood restoration measures, support to vulnerable households, implementation of compensation gap-closing measures, stakeholder engagement activities, and grievance management.

484. Monitoring reports will be submitted to the lenders in accordance with agreed reporting requirements. A LARP Completion Report will be prepared following completion of compensation, assistance, and livelihood restoration activities.

10.7 Implementation Process and Schedule

485. Table 38 presents the key activities required for implementation of the LARP, including activities related to completed land acquisition cases, ongoing and future land acquisition cases, implementation of livelihood restoration measures, management of temporary construction-related impacts, and monitoring. The table also identifies the institutions responsible for implementation of each activity. The implementation process may be adjusted during Project implementation to reflect progress of land acquisition activities, any possible design changes, and implementation requirements identified during monitoring.

Table 38. LARP implementation process

No.	Activity	Responsible Agency
A. LARP Finalization and Disclosure		
A1	Verification and consolidation of land acquisition, valuation, compensation and impact data	KTZ, Akimats
A2	Verification of affected persons, affected assets and compensation status	KTZ, Akimats, VEAB
A3	Finalization of LARP	KTZ, VEAB
A4	Review and approval of LARP	ADB, AIIB, IFC
A5	Disclosure of approved LARP	KTZ, ADB, AIIB, IFC
B. Mobilization and Implementation Arrangements		
B1	Establishment of LARP Implementation Team	KTZ
B2	Establishment of implementation database and monitoring system	KTZ
B3	Engagement and mobilization of External Monitoring Consultant	KTZ
B4	Establishment of implementation budget and fund allocation arrangements	KTZ, Ministry of Transport, Ministry of National Economy, Akimats

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No.	Activity	Responsible Agency
B5	Conclusion of memorandum of understanding between KTZ and the Akimats	KTZ, Akimats
C. Completed Land Acquisition Cases (Compensation Gap Review)		
C1	Review of compensation records and valuation reports	KTZ LARP Implementation Team
C2	Verification of compensation status of affected households	KTZ LARP Implementation Team, Akimats
C3	Identification of compensation gaps and outstanding entitlements	KTZ LARP Implementation Team
C4	Verification and assessment of transaction cost reimbursement claims	KTZ LARP Implementation Team
C5	Assessment of depreciation deductions and replacement cost compliance	KTZ LARP Implementation Team
C6	Assessment of fragmented land and access disruption claims	KTZ LARP Implementation Team
C7	Identification and verification of vulnerable households	KTZ LARP Implementation Team
C8	Implementation of corrective compensation and assistance measures, where required	KTZ, Akimats
D. Ongoing and Future Land Acquisition Cases		
D1	Verification of affected persons and affected assets	KTZ, Akimats
D2	Consultation and disclosure activities	KTZ
D3	Valuation of affected assets	Akimats, Independent Valuators
D4	Determination of compensation and assistance entitlements	Akimats
D5	Payment of compensation and delivery of assistance	Akimats
D6	Handover of land for construction following completion of LARP requirements	KTZ, Akimats
E. Livelihood Restoration Measures		
E1	Identification and enrolment of eligible beneficiaries	KTZ LARP Implementation Team
E2	Implementation of transitional support measures	KTZ
E3	Implementation of agricultural livelihood restoration measures	KTZ
E4	Implementation of business restoration measures	KTZ
E5	Implementation of support measures for vulnerable households	KTZ
E6	Facilitation of access to employment and procurement opportunities	KTZ, EPC Contractor
F. Construction-Related Livelihood Protection Measures		
F1	Provision of temporary access arrangements	EPC Contractor
F2	Restoration of temporarily occupied land	EPC Contractor
F3	Compensation for temporary impacts	KTZ, Akimats
F4	Disclosure of information on crossings, access routes and temporary restrictions	KTZ, EPC Contractor
G. Monitoring and Reporting		
G1	Stakeholder engagement and grievance management	KTZ
G2	Internal monitoring	KTZ
G3	External monitoring	External Monitoring Consultant
G4	Preparation of external monitoring reports	External Monitoring Consultant
G5	Implementation of completion audit and preparation of LARP Completion Report	External Monitoring Consultant, KTZ

486. Table 39. Indicative schedule for LARP implementation

487. presents the indicative schedule for implementation of the LARP. The schedule reflects the current Project implementation status, including ongoing civil works in parts of the Project corridor, ongoing land acquisition activities, and plan to complete the construction activities by the end of April of 2027. The schedule may be updated during implementation to reflect progress of land acquisition activities, any possible design changes, compensation delivery, livelihood restoration activities, and monitoring findings. Internal monitoring will be undertaken throughout implementation, while external monitoring will be carried out periodically until completion of the LARP and confirmation that all applicable compensation, assistance, and livelihood restoration measures have been implemented.

Table 39. Indicative schedule for LARP implementation

Milestones / Activities	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	…
Finalization of LARP								
Review and approval by lenders								
Disclosure of LARP								
Establishment of LARP Implementation Team								
Conclusion of memorandum of understanding between KTZ and the Akimats								
Verification of compensation records and compensation gaps								
Verification of vulnerable households								
Allocation of funds for top-up / gap-closing measures								
Retrospective compensation gap-closing measures								
Ongoing land acquisition activities								
Compensation and assistance for newly affected plots								
Implementation of livelihood restoration measures								
Support to affected businesses								
Construction-related livelihood protection measures								
Internal monitoring								
External monitoring								
Periodic (quarterly) Monitoring Reports								
LARP Completion Report								

488. Civil works are currently underway in parts of the Project corridor. Land acquisition has already been completed for a substantial number of affected plots, while acquisition of other plots remains ongoing and may continue as Project design and land requirements are finalized. For land acquisition and displacement that have already occurred, any outstanding supplementary compensation, including any required top-up to full replacement cost, assistance, or applicable livelihood restoration measures will be implemented as soon as the required government funding is approved. In the intervening period, these cases will be subject to the internal and external monitoring arrangements established in Chapter 11. Monitoring will include verification of compensation and applicable LARP entitlements, livelihood restoration outcomes and the situation of vulnerable households, including any deterioration in livelihoods or increased vulnerability. Where gaps or adverse outcomes are identified, corrective actions



will be determined and implemented in accordance with the LARP and followed through the monitoring process until completion. For any future land acquisition where displacement has not yet occurred, no physical or economic displacement and no access to the affected land for construction will occur until the required funding is available, compensation has been paid at full replacement cost, and other applicable pre-displacement LARP entitlements have been provided in accordance with lender requirements.

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11. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

11.1 Objectives of Monitoring and Evaluation

489. Monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken to assess whether the commitments and measures contained in this LARP have been implemented in accordance with applicable national legislation and the requirements of ADB SPS (2009), IFC PS5, and AIIB ESS2. Monitoring will cover both compliance with LARP requirements and the effectiveness of compensation, assistance, livelihood restoration, vulnerable household support, stakeholder engagement, and grievance management activities.

490. The objectives of monitoring and evaluation are to:

- verify that compensation, assistance, and livelihood restoration measures are implemented in accordance with this LARP;
- verify that compensation and assistance are provided prior to displacement and prior to providing access to affected land in sections where land acquisition remains outstanding;
- monitor implementation of retrospective corrective actions and gap-closing measures identified under this LARP;
- assess whether affected persons are able to restore, and where required improve, their livelihoods and living standards;
- assess the effectiveness of support measures provided to vulnerable households;
- monitor consultation, information disclosure, stakeholder engagement, and grievance management activities;
- identify implementation issues and corrective actions in a timely manner; and
- provide lenders with regular information on implementation progress and outcomes.

491. Monitoring will comprise:

- Internal Monitoring; and
- External Monitoring and Evaluation.

492. The LARP uses three linked but distinct tools. Internal monitoring is carried out by KTZ throughout implementation to track progress and compliance. External monitoring and evaluation is carried out periodically by an independent resettlement expert to check both compliance with the LARP and the effectiveness of the measures, including livelihood restoration. The completion audit is carried out at the end to confirm that all LARP (and any addenda) obligations have been met and that affected people have restored their livelihoods. The completion audit is a process; its output is the LARP Completion Report.

493. Monitoring activities will be aligned with the implementation framework presented in Chapter 10 and will cover both: (i) retrospective land acquisition and compensation gap-closing measures applicable to households already affected by the Project; and (ii) ongoing and future land acquisition, compensation, assistance, and livelihood restoration activities associated with land plots that have not yet completed the acquisition process.

11.2 Internal Monitoring

494. Internal monitoring will be undertaken by KTZ through the LARP Implementation Team throughout implementation of the LARP. Internal monitoring will focus on implementation progress, compliance with the Entitlement and Compensation Matrix, delivery of compensation and assistance, implementation of livelihood restoration measures, support to vulnerable households, stakeholder

engagement, grievance management, and implementation of corrective actions identified during monitoring.

495. Internal monitoring will include regular review of:

- compensation records and payment documentation;
- land acquisition and valuation records;
- livelihood restoration implementation records;
- vulnerable household support records;
- consultation and disclosure records;
- grievance records;
- contractor records related to temporary impacts and restoration obligations;
- reports prepared by the LARP Implementation Team; and
- recommendations arising from external monitoring.

496. Information will be collected through document review, site inspections, consultations with affected persons, household visits, interviews with vulnerable households, meetings with Akimats and other relevant authorities, and verification of contractor implementation records.

497. Internal monitoring reports will be prepared on a quarterly basis and included within regular environmental and social monitoring reports submitted to the lenders.

11.3 Monitoring of Ongoing and Future Land Acquisition

498. Internal monitoring will assess implementation of compensation, assistance, and land acquisition activities for land plots where acquisition has not yet been completed.

499. Monitoring will focus on verification that:

- affected persons are identified and informed of their entitlements;
- compensation is determined and paid in accordance with the Entitlement and Compensation Matrix;
- compensation and assistance are provided prior to displacement and prior to providing access to affected land;
- consultations are undertaken throughout implementation;
- grievances are addressed in a timely manner;
- temporary impacts are compensated and restored; and
- access to affected land is not provided to contractors until applicable LARP obligations have been fulfilled.

500. Monitoring indicators will include:

- number of affected plots acquired;
- number of affected households compensated;
- percentage of compensation payments completed;
- number of compensation agreements signed;
- amount of compensation paid;
- number of outstanding compensation cases;
- number of unresolved grievances;
- number of temporary impact cases;

- number of affected agricultural plots and pasture lands for which continued access, crossings, irrigation functionality and residual land usability have been verified;
- number of temporary impact compensation payments completed; and
- number of sections released for construction following completion of LARP obligations.

11.4 Monitoring of Retrospective Compensation and Corrective Actions

501. Internal monitoring will assess implementation of retrospective corrective measures applicable to households that were affected by land acquisition activities prior to preparation of this LARP.

502. Monitoring will focus on implementation of measures related to:

- transaction cost reimbursement;
- reimbursement of depreciation deductions where required to achieve replacement cost;
- compensation for unviable fragmented land;
- resolution of access disruption issues;
- compensation and assistance to previously unidentified eligible affected persons;
- compensation for non-titled users and other eligible affected persons; and
- implementation of corrective actions identified through monitoring and consultations.

503. Monitoring indicators will include:

- number of previously compensated households reviewed;
- number of households identified as eligible for additional compensation;
- number of transaction cost reimbursement claims submitted and resolved;
- number of depreciation reimbursement claims submitted and resolved;
- number of fragmented land cases assessed;
- number of fragmented land cases resolved;
- number of access disruption cases assessed and resolved;
- number of retrospective grievances received and resolved; and
- number of corrective actions completed.

11.5 Monitoring of Livelihood Restoration Measures

504. Monitoring of livelihood restoration measures will assess both implementation progress and effectiveness of the measures provided under this LARP. Outcome monitoring will compare post-implementation livelihood conditions with the household-level SES baseline and implementation-stage verification data, as applicable.

505. Monitoring will cover all livelihood restoration measures described in Chapter 7, including:

- transitional support measures;
- land-based livelihood support;
- agricultural productivity and water efficiency support;
- livelihood restoration training activities;
- business support measures;
- employment and procurement-related support measures; and
- support provided to non-titled users and other eligible affected persons.

506. Monitoring indicators will include:

- number of households enrolled in livelihood restoration measures;
- number of households receiving transitional support;
- number of households receiving agricultural support;
- number of households receiving irrigation-related support;
- number of households participating in training activities;
- number of households receiving business support measures;
- number of households receiving employment-related support;
- number of households receiving procurement-related support;
- number of households completing livelihood restoration activities;
- number of households remaining enrolled in ongoing support programs
- number and percentage of participating households whose livelihoods and income have been restored to pre-Project levels;
- number and percentage of affected agricultural households with restored access to usable productive land, irrigation and other required livelihood resources; and
- number and percentage of households whose livelihoods remain below baseline levels and require additional or corrective support.

11.6 Monitoring of Vulnerable Household Support

507. Monitoring will assess implementation and effectiveness of support measures provided to vulnerable households.

508. Particular attention will be given to whether vulnerable households are able to access compensation, assistance, livelihood restoration measures, consultations, and grievance mechanisms on an equal basis.

509. Monitoring indicators will include:

- number of vulnerable households identified;
- number of vulnerable households receiving additional assistance;
- number of vulnerable households participating in livelihood restoration activities;
- number of vulnerable households receiving targeted follow-up support;
- number of vulnerable households receiving employment or business support;
- number of vulnerable households reporting restoration of livelihood conditions
- number and percentage of vulnerable households whose livelihoods and living standards are verified as restored or improved compared with baseline conditions; and
- number of vulnerable households whose circumstances have deteriorated or that require continued or additional support.

11.7 Monitoring of Stakeholder Engagement and Grievance Management

510. Monitoring will assess implementation of stakeholder engagement, information disclosure, consultation, and grievance management activities.

511. Monitoring indicators will include:

- number of consultations conducted;
- number of participants in consultations;
- number of women participating in consultations;
- number of vulnerable households participating in consultations;

- number of disclosure materials distributed;
- number of grievances received, disaggregated by sex of the complainant (where disclosed);
- number of GBV/SEA-SH grievances received and referred through confidential channel (reported in anonymised form, where applicable);
- number of grievances resolved, disaggregated by sex of the complainant (where disclosed);
- number of grievances pending;
- average grievance resolution period;
- number of grievances related to compensation;
- number of grievances related to livelihood restoration;
- number of grievances related to construction impacts; and
- percentage of complainants confirming satisfaction with the grievance resolution, where feedback is obtained.

11.8 External Monitoring and Evaluation

512. An independent External Monitor shall be engaged by KTZ to undertake external monitoring and evaluation of LARP implementation. The External Monitor shall be a competent resettlement specialist, independent of KTZ.

513. The External Monitor shall operate independently from KTZ and shall assess both compliance with LARP commitments and the effectiveness of measures implemented under the LARP, including the livelihood restoration measures.

514. External monitoring will include:

- review of implementation records;
- field verification of compensation and assistance activities;
- interviews with affected households;
- consultations with vulnerable households;
- review of grievance records;
- consultations with Akimats and relevant stakeholders;
- verification of livelihood restoration implementation; and
- verification of outcomes achieved by affected households.

515. External monitoring reports will be prepared on a quarterly basis during implementation of the LARP and submitted to KTZ and the lenders.

516. Where implementation issues are identified, the External Monitor will recommend corrective actions and follow-up measures to address identified gaps.

11.9 Evaluation of Livelihood Restoration Outcomes

517. In addition to monitoring implementation progress, evaluation activities will assess whether affected households have restored, and where required improved, their livelihoods and living standards.

518. The evaluation will assess, as applicable:

- restoration of agricultural production;
- restoration of grazing activities;
- restoration of business activities;
- restoration of employment and income sources;

- effectiveness of livelihood restoration training;
- effectiveness of vulnerable household support measures;
- household satisfaction with support received; and
- sustainability of livelihood restoration outcomes.

519. Evaluation activities may include household surveys, focus group discussions, key informant interviews, field inspections, and comparison of post-implementation conditions with baseline information available through census, socio-economic survey, and implementation records.

11.10 Completion Audit and LARP Completion Report

520. Upon completion of all compensation, assistance, livelihood restoration, and corrective action measures under this LARP, an independent completion audit shall be undertaken by a competent resettlement expert. The completion audit is a process; its output is the LARP Completion Report. The completion audit is a requirement of the lenders and is carried out in addition to periodic internal and external monitoring.

521. The Completion Audit will assess whether:

- all commitments contained in the LARP have been implemented;
- compensation and assistance have been provided in accordance with the Entitlement and Compensation Matrix;
- retrospective corrective actions have been completed;
- vulnerable households have received required support;
- grievances have been adequately addressed;
- temporary impacts have been addressed; and
- affected households have restored, or where required improved, their livelihoods and living standards.

522. A single completion audit and LARP Completion Report will be prepared covering this LARP and any addenda. The Completion Audit will identify any outstanding issues and recommend any additional actions required prior to formal closure of the LARP.

523. Completion of the LARP shall be confirmed only after all applicable compensation, assistance, livelihood restoration, monitoring, and corrective action measures have been implemented and the lenders have accepted the LARP Completion Report.

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ANNEXES

Annex 1. List of Project Affected Land Plots

District	#	Name of AP	Cadastre Number	Total area, ha	Affected area, ha	Purpose of land use	Land rights
Saryagash	1			100.00	0.37	Agriculture	Lease
Saryagash	2			400.00	6.76	Agricultural production	Lease
Saryagash	3			77.60	0.00	Agricultural production	Lease
Saryagash	4			100.00	1.53	Agriculture	Lease
Saryagash	5			65.40	1.74	Agricultural production	Lease
Saryagash	6			521.70	15.21	Agricultural production	Lease
Saryagash	7			52.62	2.00	Agricultural production	Lease
Saryagash	8			300.00	11.74	Agriculture	Lease
Saryagash	9			100.00	1.99	Agriculture	Lease
Saryagash	10			500.00	20.15	Agricultural production	Lease
Saryagash	11			3.00	0.27	Commercial	Private property
Saryagash	12			10.65	1.82	Commercial	Private property
Saryagash	13			0.15	0.15	Commercial	Private property
Saryagash	14			0.15	0.12	Residential	Private property
Saryagash	15			0.10	0.01	Commercial	Private property
Saryagash	16			0.05	0.05	Residential	Private property
Saryagash	17			0.05	0.03	Residential	Private property
Saryagash	18			150.00	1.01	Agriculture	Lease
Saryagash	19			110.00	2.02	Agriculture	Lease
Saryagash	20			90.00	1.93	Agriculture	Lease
Saryagash	21			110.00	6.74	Agriculture	Lease
Saryagash	22			120.00	3.10	Agriculture	Lease
Saryagash	23			110.00	3.32	Agriculture	Lease
Saryagash	24			150.00	2.05	Agriculture	Lease
Saryagash	25			50.00	3.91	Agriculture	Lease
Saryagash	26			70.00	1.14	Agriculture	Lease
Saryagash	27			0.10	0.10	Residential	Private property
Saryagash	28			0.11	0.02	Residential	Private property

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District	#	Name of AP	Cadastre Number	Total area, ha	Affected area, ha	Purpose of land use	Land rights
Saryagash	29			0.10	0.02	Residential	Private property
Saryagash	30			0.14	0.12	Residential	Private property
Saryagash	31			0.18	0.03	Residential	Private property
Saryagash	32			0.16	0.05	Residential	Private property
Saryagash	33			0.08	0.08	Residential	Private property
Saryagash	34			0.36	0.02	Residential	Private property
Saryagash	35			0.13	0.13	Residential	Private property
Saryagash	36			0.23	0.05	Residential	Private property
Saryagash	37			0.22	0.05	Residential	Private property
Saryagash	38			0.25	0.09	Residential	Private property
Saryagash	39			0.22	0.22	Residential	Private property
Saryagash	40			0.15	0.15	Residential	Private property
Saryagash	41			0.13	0.13	Residential	Private property
Saryagash	42			0.10	0.10	Residential	Private property
Saryagash	43			0.10	0.08	Residential	Private property
Keles	44			50.00	1.90	Agriculture	Lease
Keles	45			5.00	1.78	Agriculture	Lease
Keles	46			0.80	0.57	Agriculture	Lease
Keles	47			31.08	1.41	Agricultural production	Lease
Keles	48			2.45	0.61	Agricultural production	Lease
Keles	49			392.50	10.56	Agriculture	Lease
Keles	50			224.20	18.88	Agricultural production	Lease
Keles	51			320.00	12.91	Agricultural production	Lease
Keles	52			114.00	9.86	Agriculture	Lease
Keles	53			20.00	0.34	Agriculture	Lease
Keles	54			70.46	4.52	Agricultural production	Lease
Keles	55			375.50	11.42	Agriculture	Lease
Keles	56			130.00	0.49	Agriculture	Lease
Keles	57			20.00	2.37	Agriculture	Lease
Keles	58			140.00	4.30	Agriculture	Lease
Keles	59			40.00	6.32	Agriculture	Lease

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District	#	Name of AP	Cadastre Number	Total area, ha	Affected area, ha	Purpose of land use	Land rights
Keles	60			240.00	6.04	Agriculture	Lease
Keles	61			150.00	4.55	Agriculture	Lease
Keles	62			150.00	1.51	Agriculture	Lease
Keles	63			103.00	4.34	Agriculture	Lease
Keles	64			100.00	3.72	Agriculture	Lease
Keles	65			60.00	2.28	Agriculture	Lease
Keles	66			40.00	0.01	Agriculture	Lease
Keles	67			210.00	3.74	Agriculture	Lease
Keles	68			475.00	2.17	Agriculture	Private property
Keles	69			50.00	0.89	Agriculture	Private property
Keles	70			18.00	0.54	Agriculture	Lease
Keles	71			78.00	4.01	Agriculture	Lease
Keles	72			54.90	7.69	Agriculture	Lease
Keles	73			100.00	6.20	Agriculture	Lease
Keles	74			103.00	6.07	Agriculture	Lease
Keles	75			475.00	0.17	Agriculture	Lease
Keles	76			88.00	13.87	Agriculture	Lease
Keles	77			50.00	6.27	Agricultural production	Lease
Keles	78			40.00	2.48	Agriculture	Lease
Keles	79			2.00	0.76	Agriculture	Lease
Keles	80			3.84	0.59	Agriculture	Lease
Keles	81			1.50	0.37	Agriculture	Lease
Keles	82			2.80	0.50	Agriculture	Lease
Keles	83			3.93	0.51	Agriculture	Lease
Keles	84			1.99	0.40	Agriculture	Lease
Keles	85			0.84	0.16	Agriculture	Lease
Keles	86			2.50	1.01	Agriculture	Lease
Keles	87			3.00	0.13	Agriculture	Lease
Keles	88			1.80	1.03	Agriculture	Lease
Keles	89			1.40	0.37	Agriculture	Lease
Keles	90			16.00	1.12	Agricultural production	Private property
Keles	91			0.76	0.15	Agriculture	Lease
Keles	92			1.50	0.49	Agriculture	Private property
Keles	93			5.00	1.32	Agriculture	Lease
Keles	94			10.00	1.19	Agriculture	Lease
Keles	95			1.75	0.26	Agriculture	Lease
Keles	96			5.00	1.53	Agriculture	Lease
Keles	97			2.80	1.07	Agriculture	Lease
Keles	98			38.00	3.19	Agriculture	Lease
Keles	99			100.00	6.79	Agriculture	Private property
Keles	100			80.00	0.64	Agricultural production	Lease
Keles	101			0.80	0.06	Agriculture	Lease
Keles	102			0.84	0.00	Agriculture	Lease

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District	#	Name of AP	Cadastre Number	Total area, ha	Affected area, ha	Purpose of land use	Land rights
Keles	103			19.69	0.02	Agricultural production	Lease
Keles	104			996.00	8.28	Agricultural production	Lease
Keles	105			41.38	0.06	Agricultural production	Lease
Keles	106			32.60	0.27	Agricultural production	Lease
Keles	107			55.60	0.25	Agricultural production	Lease
Keles	108			71.40	0.14	Agricultural production	Lease
Keles	109			0.15	0.15	Residential	Private property
Keles	110			35.00	0.85	Agricultural production	Lease
Keles	111			30.00	1.16	Agricultural production	Lease
Zhetysay	112			3.20	0.20	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	113			15.00	0.00	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	114			5.00	0.32	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	115			1.38	0.02	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	116			6.50	0.24	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	117			5.00	0.37	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	118			4.50	0.82	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	119			3.65	0.10	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	120			2.50	0.19	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	121			4.50	0.34	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	122			2.50	0.37	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	123			3.00	0.25	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	124			5.00	0.16	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	125			5.00	0.35	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	126			1.50	0.34	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	127			4.15	0.32	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	128			15.00	1.96	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	129			6.00	0.64	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	130			6.25	0.44	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	131			5.00	1.13	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	132			10.65	0.42	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	133			1.00	0.08	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	134			3.00	0.23	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	135			2.00	0.69	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	136			3.00	0.23	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	137			1.50	0.06	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	138			3.80	0.30	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	139			4.15	0.27	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	140			10.00	0.68	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	141			15.00	1.08	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	142			5.10	0.39	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	143			4.65	0.37	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	144			2.90	0.20	Agriculture	Lease

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District	#	Name of AP	Cadastre Number	Total area, ha	Affected area, ha	Purpose of land use	Land rights
Zhetysay	145			2.50	0.23	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	146			3.15	0.28	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	147			3.00	0.26	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	148			5.00	0.28	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	149			5.00	0.28	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	150			3.00	0.17	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	151			4.42	1.26	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	152			2.50	0.15	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	153			4.00	0.35	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	154			7.34	1.14	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	155			4.45	1.30	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	156			3.00	0.17	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	157			3.00	0.25	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	158			7.00	0.46	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	159			7.60	1.16	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	160			3.00	0.18	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	161			2.00	0.17	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	162			3.00	0.16	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	163			4.00	0.23	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	164			8.00	0.40	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	165			2.54	0.98	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	166			5.83	1.03	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	167			6.00	0.25	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	168			2.00	0.32	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	169			2.21	0.35	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	170			3.48	0.09	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	171			3.81	0.40	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	172			1.57	0.25	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	173			2.31	0.76	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	174			5.31	1.98	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	175			3.00	0.18	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	176			3.67	1.30	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	177			3.17	0.14	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	178			9.17	1.43	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	179			5.55	0.02	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	180			5.79	0.61	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	181			3.00	0.16	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	182			2.98	0.17	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	183			3.29	0.07	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	184			3.29	0.21	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	185			2.68	0.02	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	186			3.00	0.15	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	187			5.85	1.54	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	188			7.78	0.04	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	189			4.75	0.69	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	190			3.17	0.05	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	191			8.00	0.31	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	192			22.70	2.64	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	193			5.00	0.27	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	194			4.00	0.17	Agriculture	Lease

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District	#	Name of AP	Cadastre Number	Total area, ha	Affected area, ha	Purpose of land use	Land rights
Zhetysay	195			3.00	0.25	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	196			10.00	0.48	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	197			4.80	0.22	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	198			5.00	0.28	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	199			6.00	0.53	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	200			3.00	0.26	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	201			4.89	0.55	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	202			2.00	0.11	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	203			5.00	0.77	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	204			6.03	0.92	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	205			3.66	0.66	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	206			4.28	0.00	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	207			5.22	1.21	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	208			9.59	0.64	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	209			2.70	0.52	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	210			6.53	1.43	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	211			7.09	1.31	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	212			4.49	1.16	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	213			1.41	0.09	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	214			6.15	1.56	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	215			4.58	0.25	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	216			3.61	0.20	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	217			8.56	0.22	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	218			6.43	0.41	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	219			2.98	1.95	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	220			5.38	0.98	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	221			2.00	0.12	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	222			2.88	0.45	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	223			10.11	1.79	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	224			6.96	0.02	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	225			2.24	0.27	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	226			300.00	1.56	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	227			2.50	0.03	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	228			5.65	0.11	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	229			5.00	0.39	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	230			3.15	0.20	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	231			2.80	0.22	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	232			2.50	0.05	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	233			3.00	0.22	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	234			4.15	0.33	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	235			3.00	0.38	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	236			6.00	0.40	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	237			7.80	0.88	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	238			4.50	0.00	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	239			4.00	0.04	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	240			6.45	2.09	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	241			3.15	0.42	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	242			6.00	0.13	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	243			2.50	0.21	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	244			5.50	0.10	Agriculture	Lease

Vista Environment

District	#	Name of AP	Cadastre Number	Total area, ha	Affected area, ha	Purpose of land use	Land rights
Zhetysay	245			9.50	0.61	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	246			10.10	0.00	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	247			1.65	0.04	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	248			3.00	0.13	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	249			15.00	0.99	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	250			5.36	0.97	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	251			6.00	0.27	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	252			23.50	1.27	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	253			6.16	0.27	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	254			4.00	0.23	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	255			2.00	0.03	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	256			8.88	1.58	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	257			4.00	0.23	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	258			7.00	0.38	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	259			4.97	0.78	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	260			3.64	0.86	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	261			4.27	0.24	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	262			5.22	0.02	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	263			4.00	0.25	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	264			3.00	0.17	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	265			5.88	0.31	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	266			3.15	0.16	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	267			3.15	0.17	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	268			7.99	0.38	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	269			4.14	0.25	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	270			2.54	0.14	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	271			2.76	0.08	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	272			2.35	0.01	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	273			3.17	0.17	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	274			3.15	0.03	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	275			3.56	0.14	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	276			7.09	1.31	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	277			9.24	0.14	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	278			5.96	0.32	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	279			2.70	0.52	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	280			5.57	0.02	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	281			5.06	0.01	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	282			2.68	0.01	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	283			4.09	0.02	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	284			5.36	0.25	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	285			3.45	0.04	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	286			4.58	0.01	Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	287			8.20	0.06	Agriculture	Lease
Maktaaral	288			2.80	0.34	Agriculture	Lease
Maktaaral	289			0.60	0.08	Agriculture	Lease
Maktaaral	290			3.90	0.49	Agriculture	Lease
Maktaaral	291			1.10	0.08	Agriculture	Lease
Maktaaral	292			2.20	0.27	Agriculture	Lease
Maktaaral	293			2.20	0.30	Agriculture	Lease
Maktaaral	294			6.30	0.07	Agriculture	Lease

Vista Environment

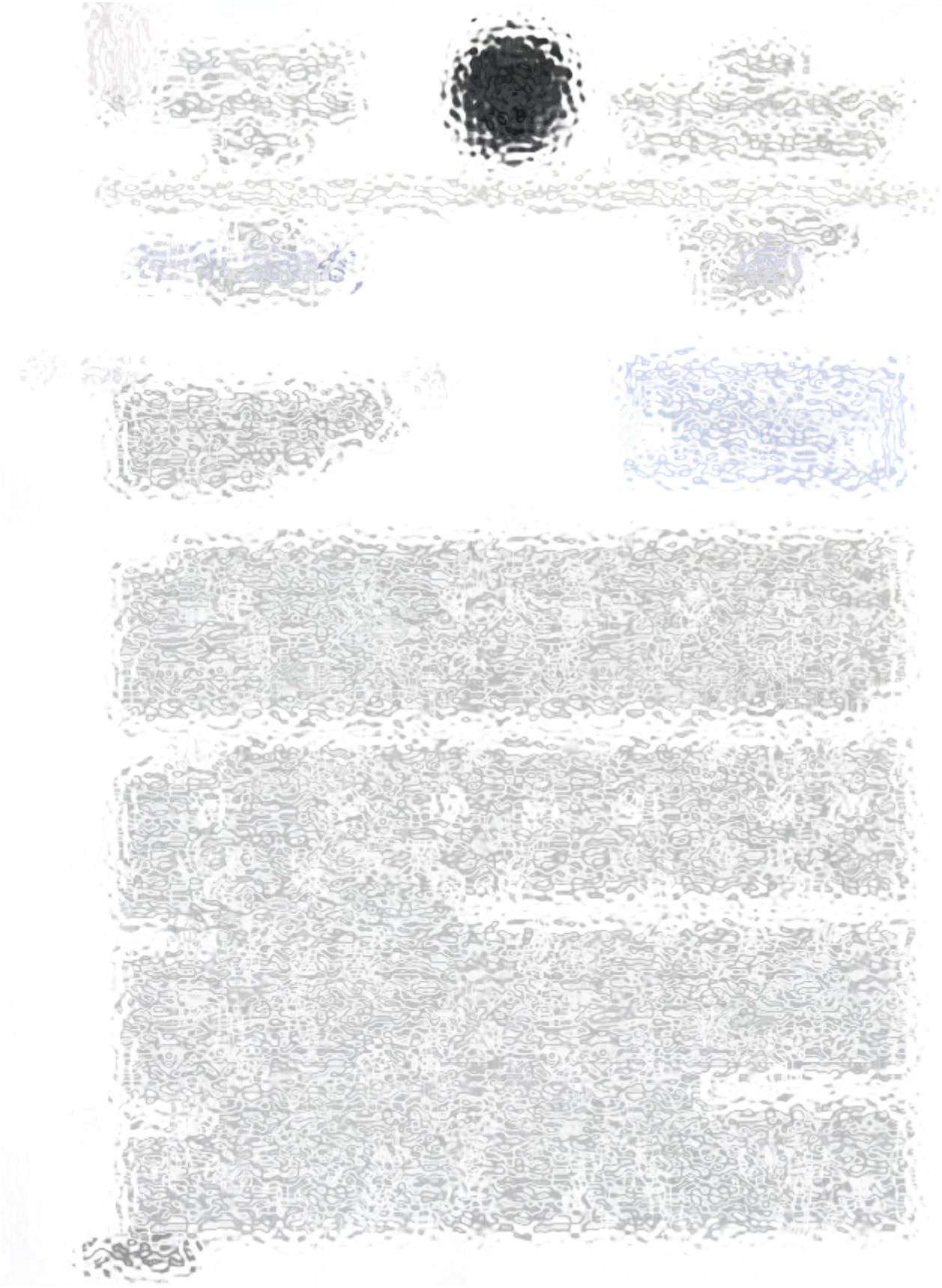
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Maktaaral	295			2.80	0.35	Agriculture	Lease
Maktaaral	296			10.00	4.18	Agriculture	Lease
Maktaaral	297			8.20	0.98	Agriculture	Lease
Maktaaral	298			2.50	0.23	Agriculture	Lease
Maktaaral	299			4.50	0.54	Agriculture	Lease
Maktaaral	300			2.80	0.67	Agriculture	Lease
Maktaaral	301			81.78	1.72	Agriculture	Lease
Maktaaral	302			8.30	2.43	Agriculture	Lease
Maktaaral	303			77.20	4.73	Agriculture	Lease
Maktaaral	304			4.65	0.29	Agriculture	Lease
Maktaaral	305			2.50	0.27	Agriculture	Lease
Maktaaral	306			45.00	2.72	Agriculture	Lease
Maktaaral	307			2.60	0.16	Agriculture	Lease
Maktaaral	308			2.80	0.17	Agriculture	Lease
Maktaaral	309			3.15	0.18	Agriculture	Lease
Maktaaral	310			2.20	0.14	Agriculture	Lease
Maktaaral	311			3.10	0.21	Agriculture	Lease
Maktaaral	312			1.10	0.61	Agriculture	Lease
Maktaaral	313			26.80	1.46	Agriculture	Lease
Maktaaral	314			5.00	0.04	Agriculture	Lease
Maktaaral	315			4.50	0.65	Agriculture	Lease
Maktaaral	316			4.50	0.54	Agriculture	Lease
Maktaaral	317			2.20	0.28	Agriculture	Lease
Maktaaral	318			3.90	0.49	Agriculture	Lease
Maktaaral	319			3.30	0.42	Agriculture	Lease
Maktaaral	320			2.80	0.33	Agriculture	Lease
Maktaaral	321			3.40	0.45	Agriculture	Lease
Maktaaral	322			0.15	0.15	Residential	Private property
Maktaaral	323			0.15	0.15	Residential	Private property
Maktaaral	324			0.15	0.10	Residential	Private property
Maktaaral	325			0.15	0.14	Residential	Private property
Maktaaral	326			0.15	0.05	Residential	Private property
Maktaaral	327			0.15	0.15	Residential	Private property
Maktaaral	328			0.15	0.13	Residential	Private property
Maktaaral	329			3.42	0.00	Commercial	Private property
Maktaaral	330			0.83	0.56	Commercial	Private property
Maktaaral	331			0.80	0.07	Commercial	Private property
Maktaaral	332			0.90	0.09	Commercial	Private property
Maktaaral	333			1.90	0.05	Commercial	Private property

Vista Environment

District	#	Name of AP	Cadastre Number	Total area, ha	Affected area, ha	Purpose of land use	Land rights
Maktaaral	334			0.56	0.30	Commercial	Private property
Maktaaral	335			0.04	0.02	Commercial	Private property
Maktaaral	336			4.90	0.09	Commercial	Private property
Maktaaral	337			3.37	0.17	Commercial	Private property
Maktaaral	338			0.91	0.86	Commercial	Private property
Maktaaral	339			0.08	0.04	Commercial	Private property
Maktaaral	340			5.25	1.66	Agriculture	Lease
Maktaaral	341			1.10	0.44	Agriculture	Lease
Maktaaral	342			4.00	0.05	Agriculture	Lease
Maktaaral	343			1.10	0.29	Agriculture	Lease
Maktaaral	344			2.00	0.17	Agriculture	Lease
Maktaaral	345			0.75	0.30	Agriculture	Lease
Maktaaral	346			6.00	0.26	Agricultural production	Lease
Maktaaral	347			1.10	0.34	Agriculture	Lease
Maktaaral	348			1.10	0.33	Agriculture	Lease
Maktaaral	349			6.95	1.33	Agriculture	Lease
Maktaaral	350			2.00	0.06	Agriculture	Lease
Maktaaral	351			1.10	0.47	Agriculture	Lease
Maktaaral	352			1.60	0.35	Agriculture	Lease
Maktaaral	353			1.10	0.48	Agriculture	Lease
Maktaaral	354			14.30	0.07	Agricultural production	Lease
Maktaaral	355			10.00	1.09	Agricultural production	Lease
Maktaaral	356			1.10	0.25	Agriculture	Lease
Maktaaral	357			1.10	0.52	Agriculture	Lease
Maktaaral	358			1.10	0.47	Agriculture	Lease
Maktaaral	359			1.10	0.39	Agriculture	Lease
Maktaaral	360			2.20	0.83	Agriculture	Lease
Maktaaral	361			1.10	0.32	Agriculture	Lease
Maktaaral	362			1.10	0.46	Agriculture	Lease
Maktaaral	363			1.10	0.28	Agriculture	Lease
Maktaaral	364			1.10	0.41	Agriculture	Lease
Maktaaral	365			1.10	0.30	Agriculture	Lease
Maktaaral	366			1.10	0.44	Agriculture	Lease
Maktaaral	367			1.10	0.43	Agriculture	Lease
Maktaaral	368			2.50	0.91	Agriculture	Lease
Maktaaral	369			1.10	0.39	Agriculture	Lease
Maktaaral	370			4.88	2.03	Agriculture	Lease
Maktaaral	371			1.10	0.35	Agriculture	Lease

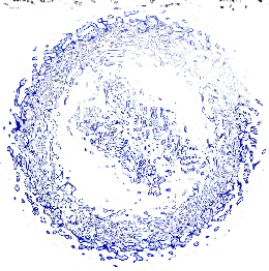
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Annex 2. Decrees



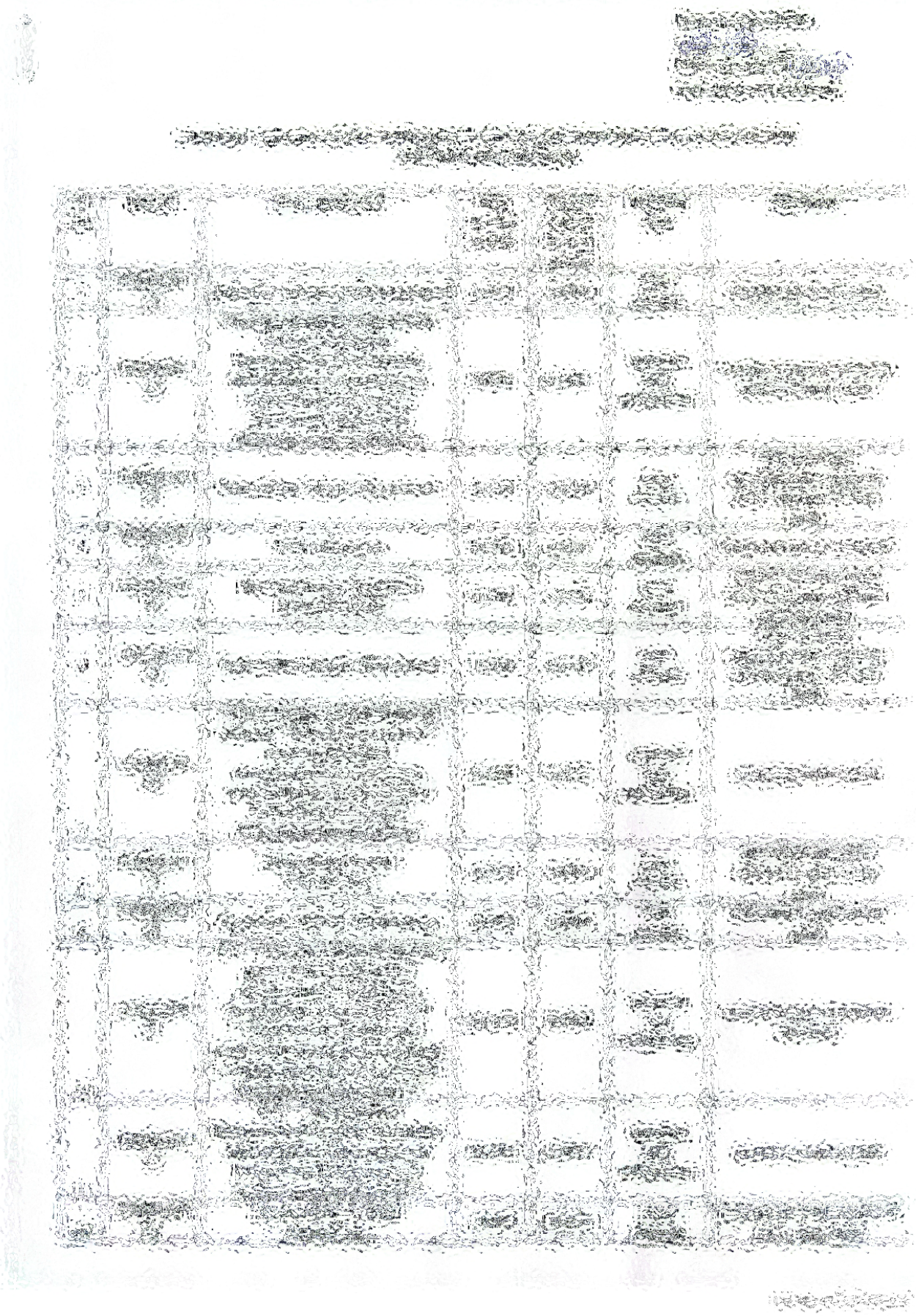
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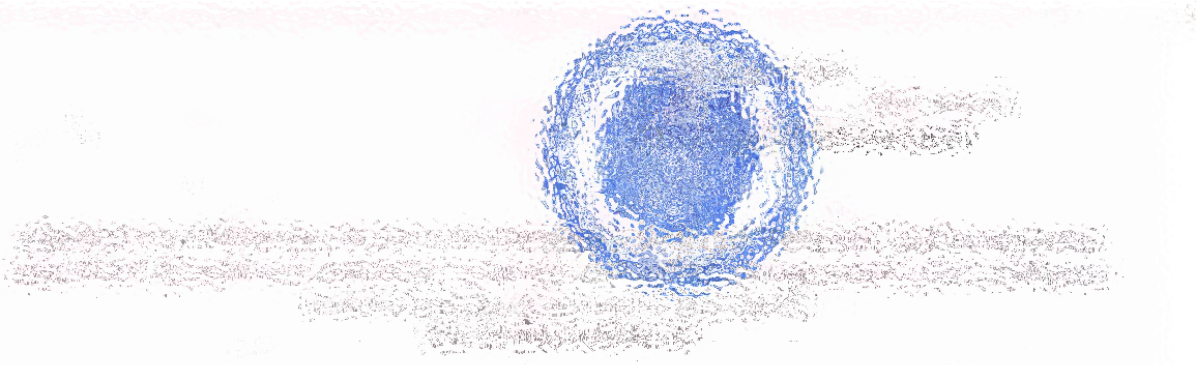
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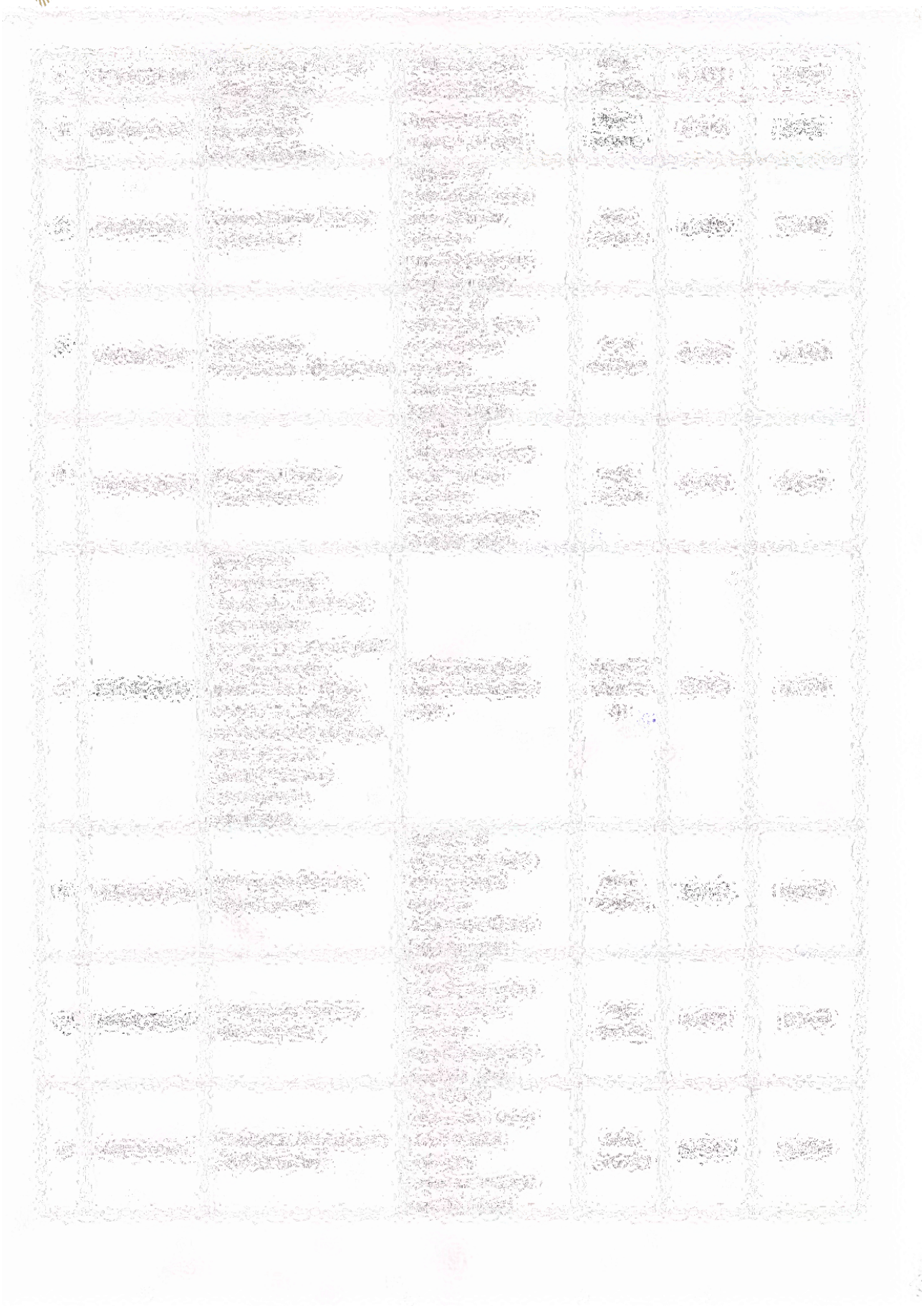
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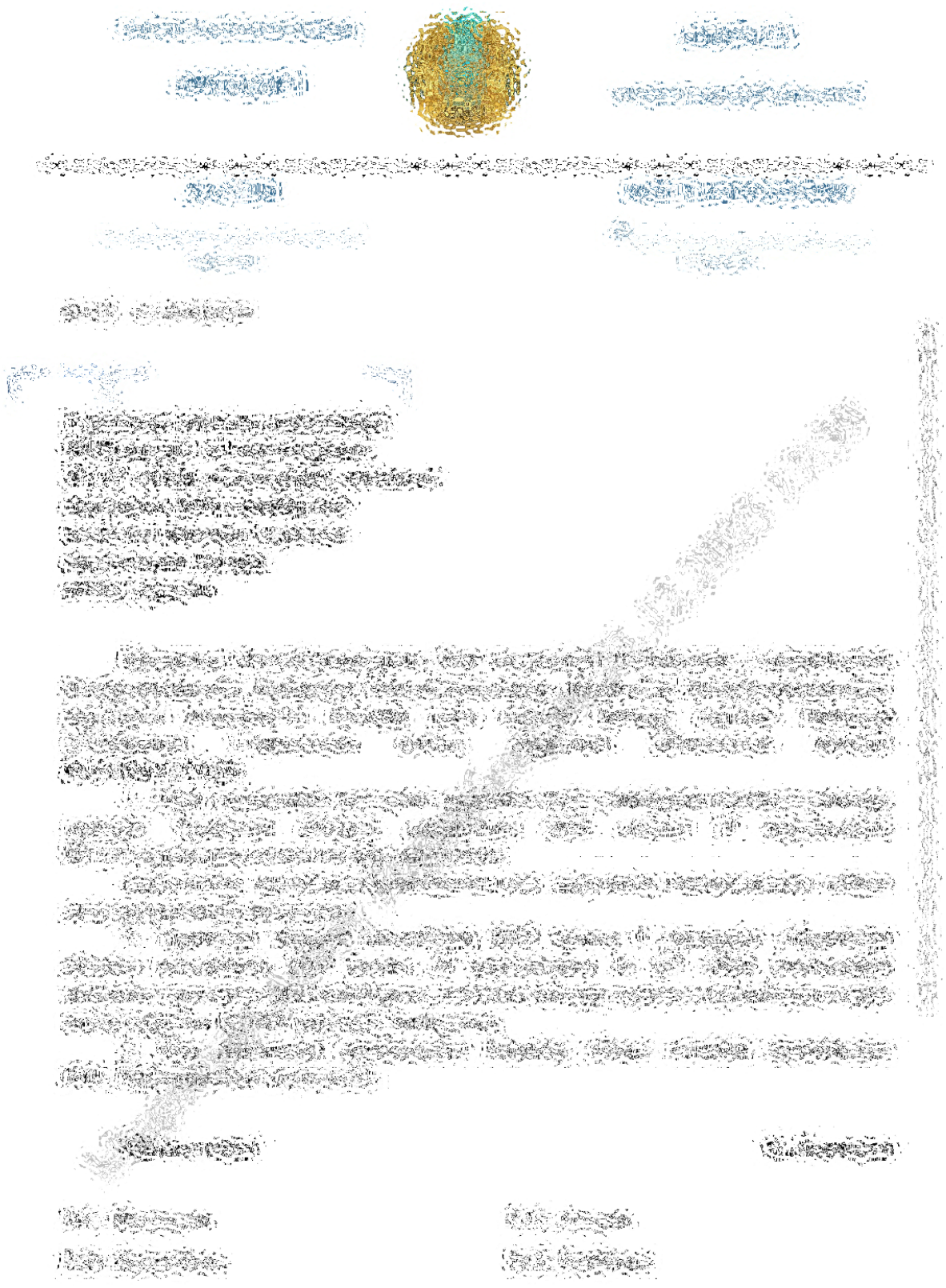
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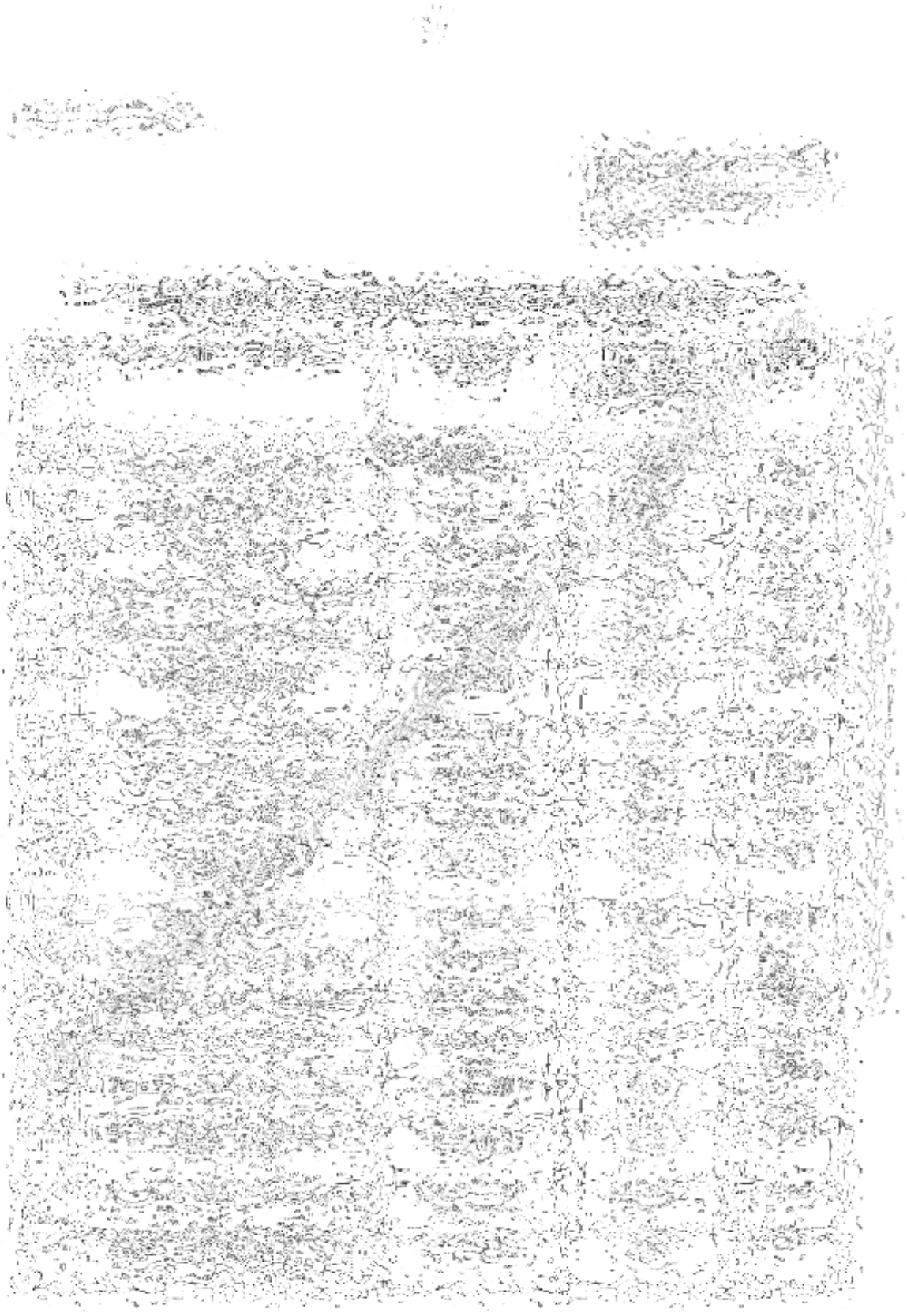
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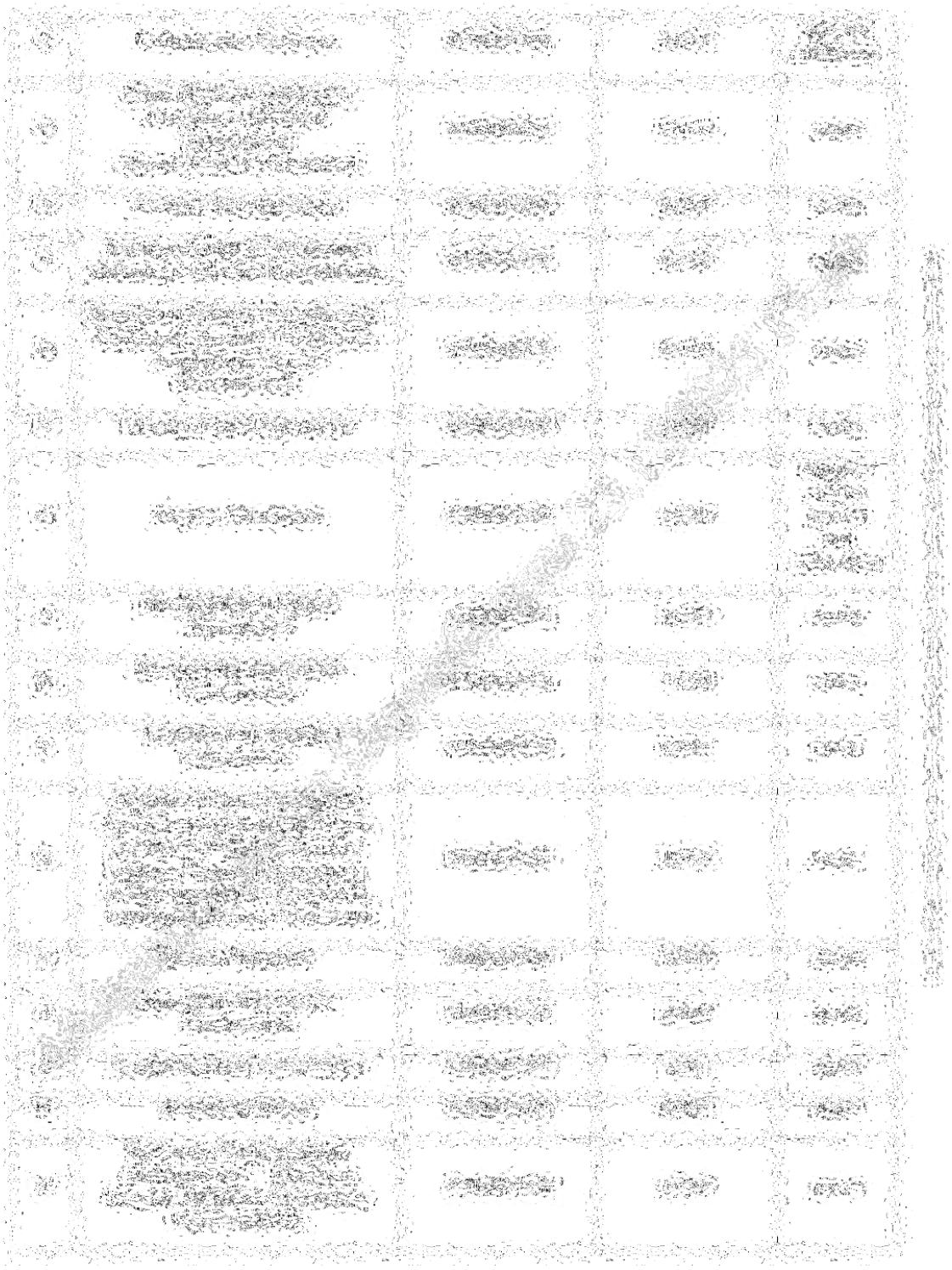
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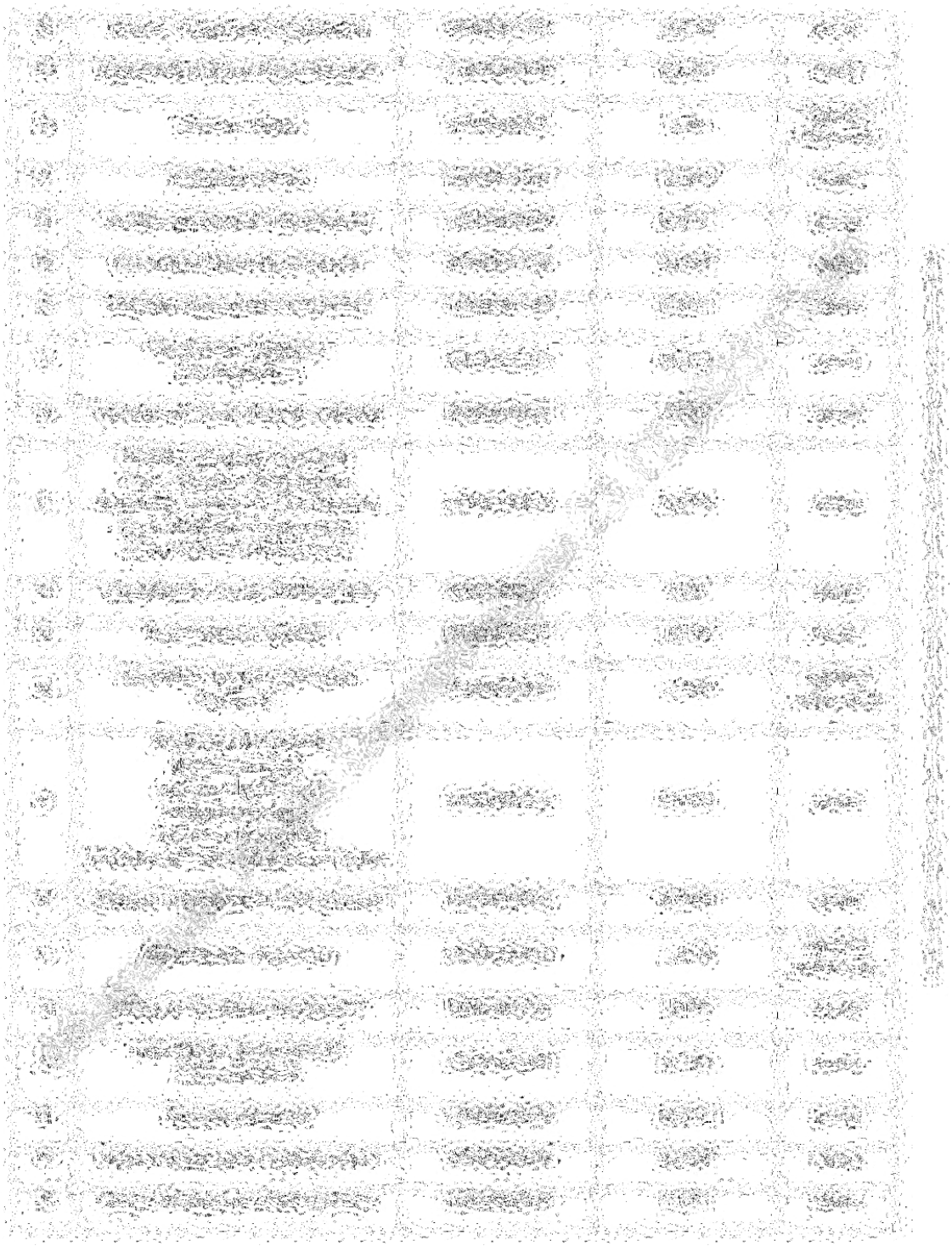
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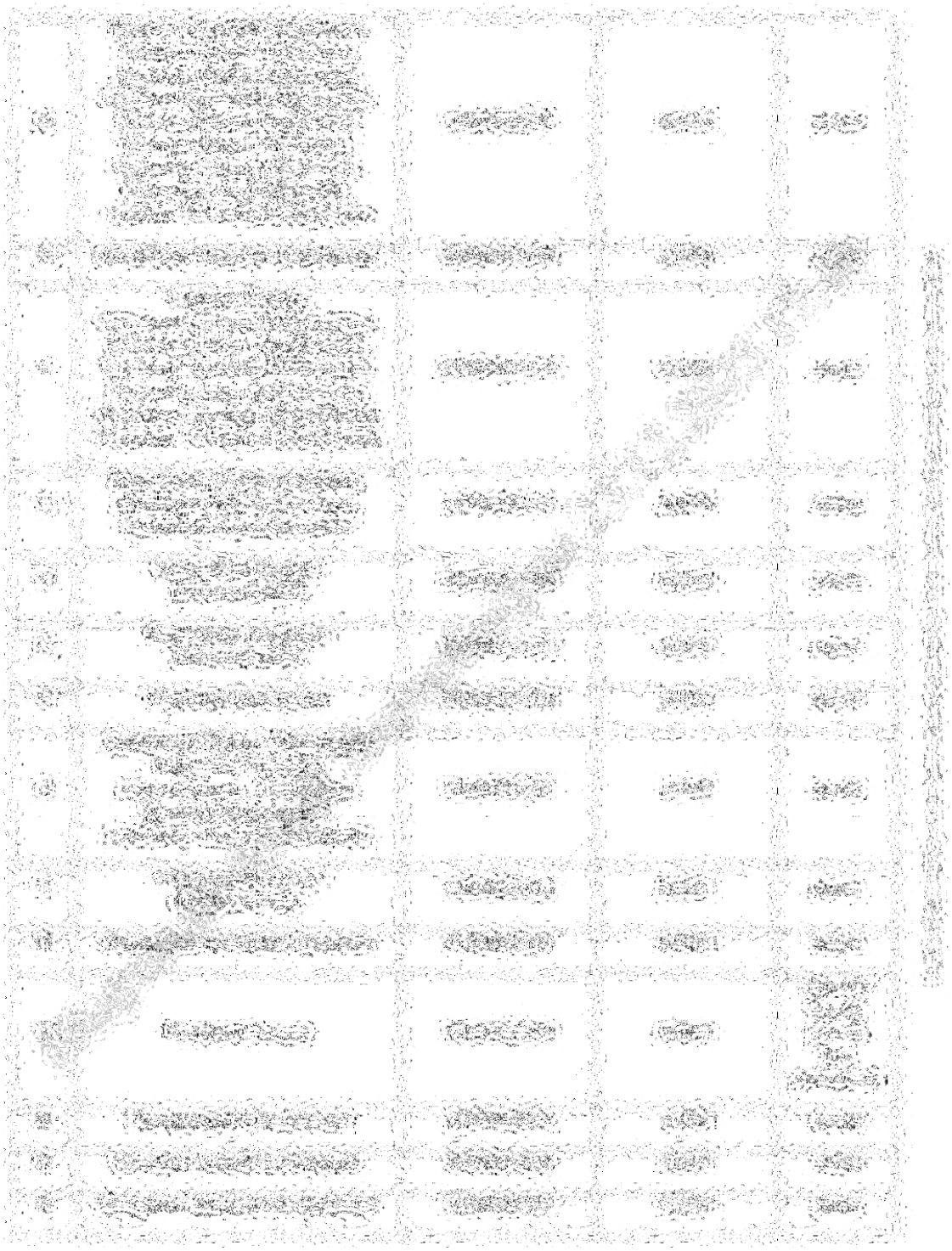
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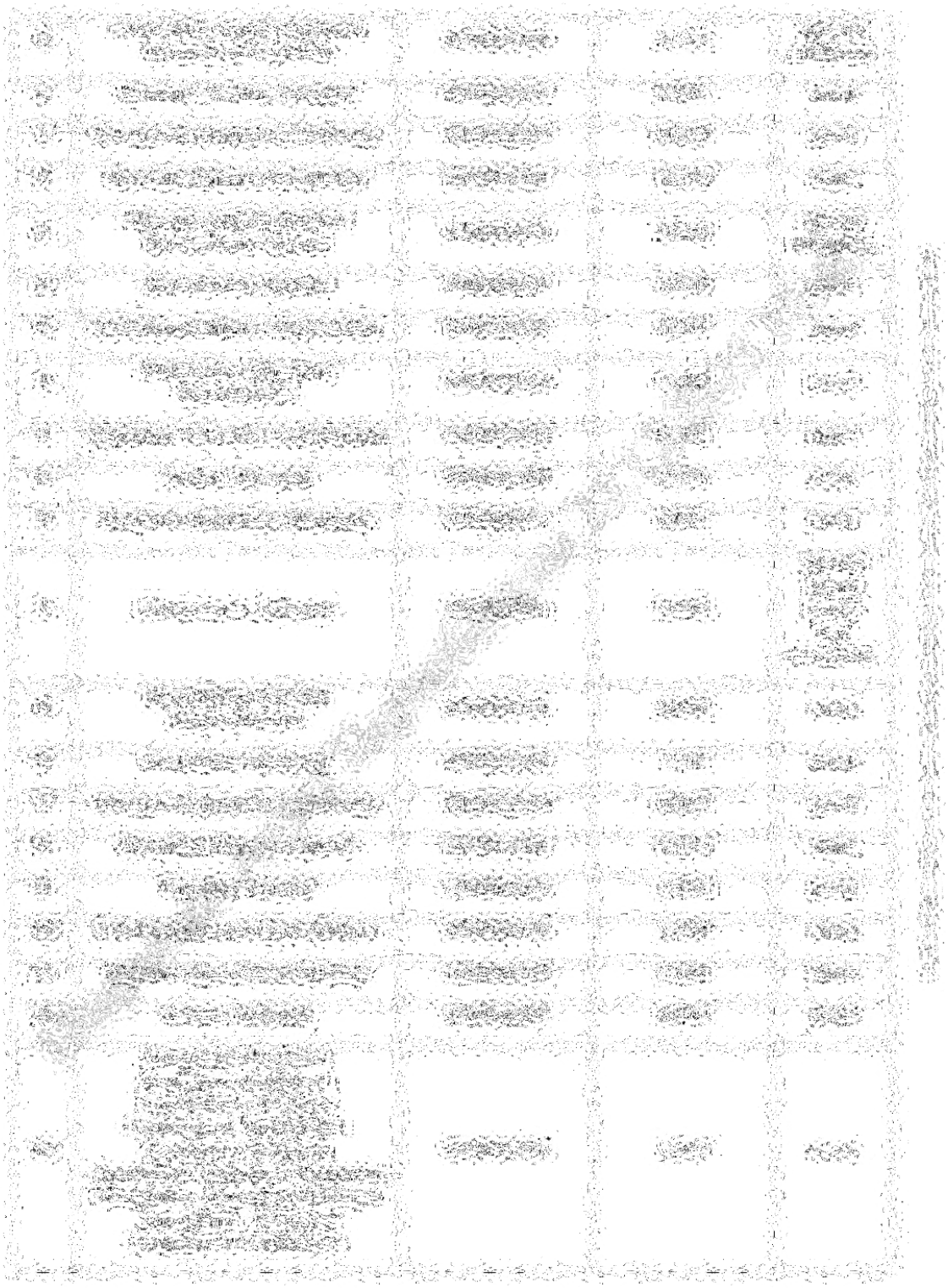
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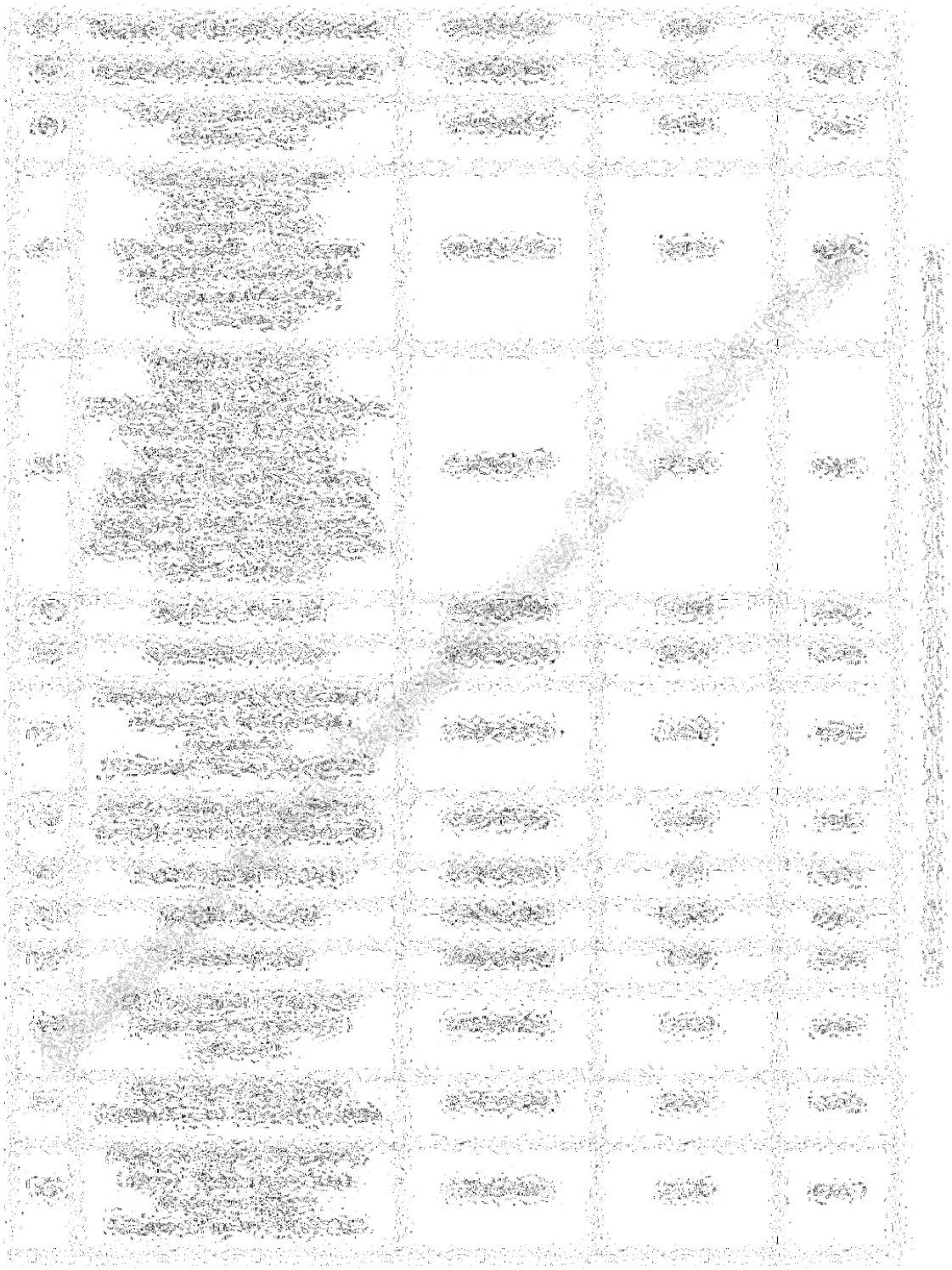
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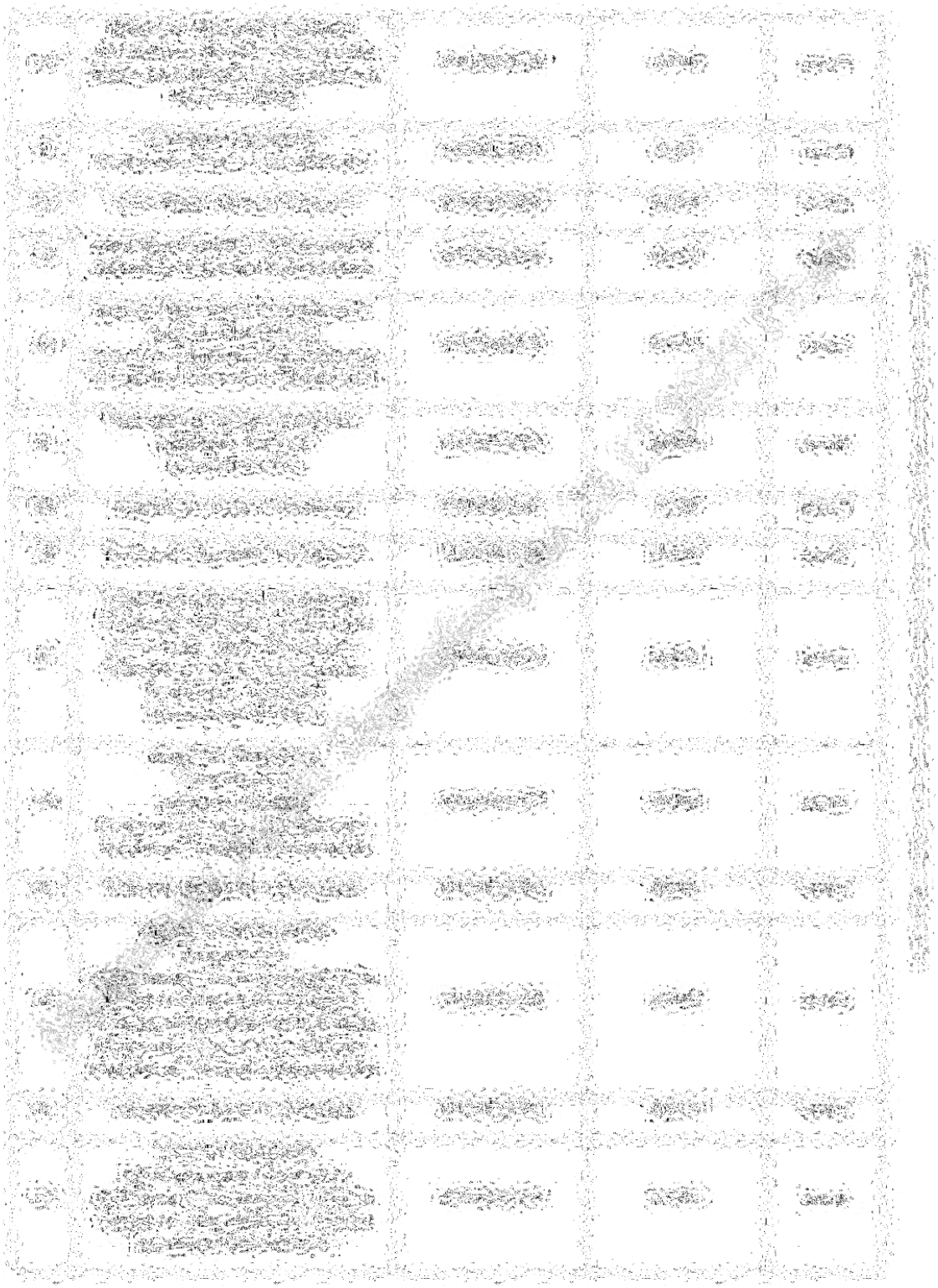
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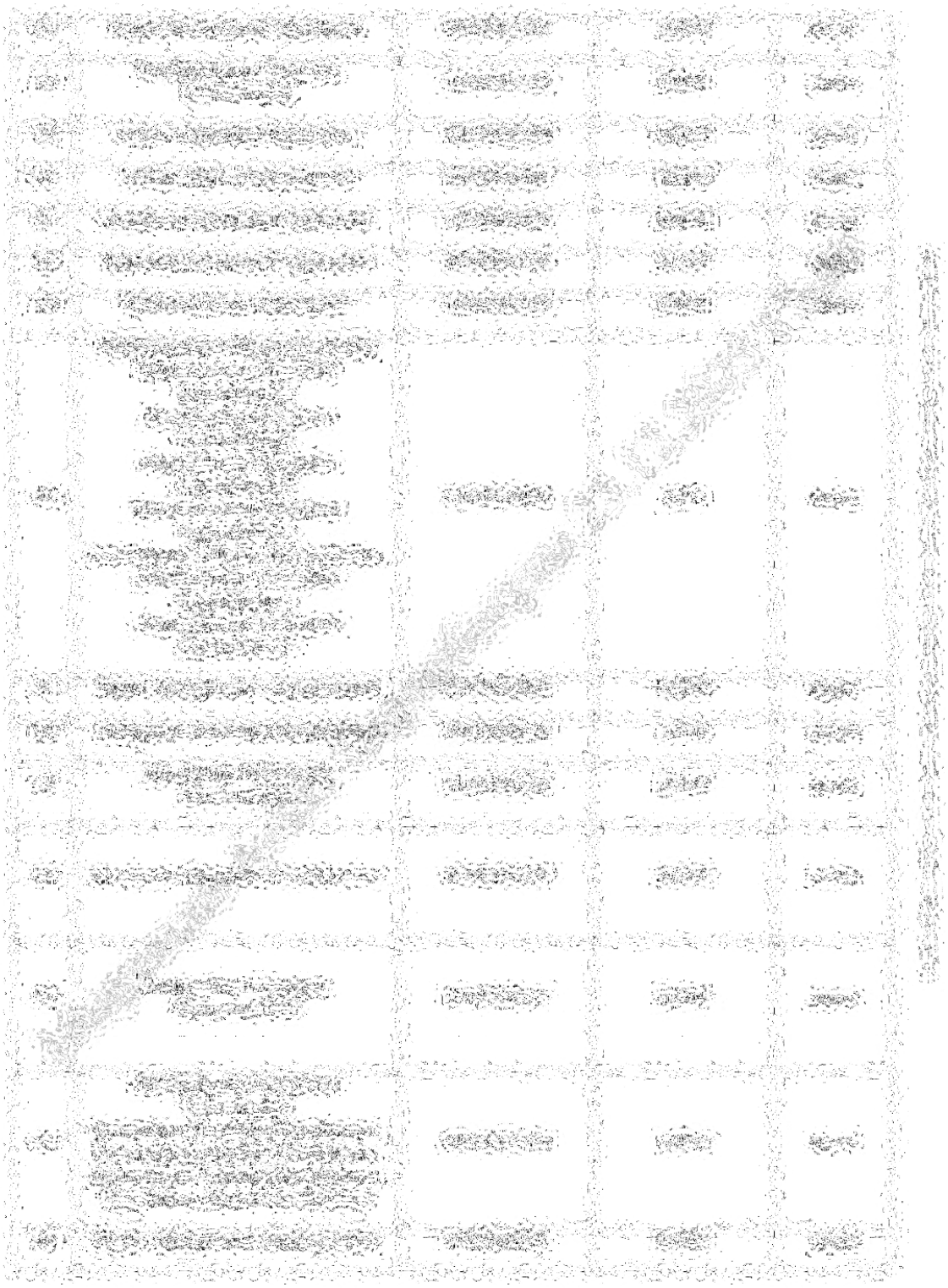
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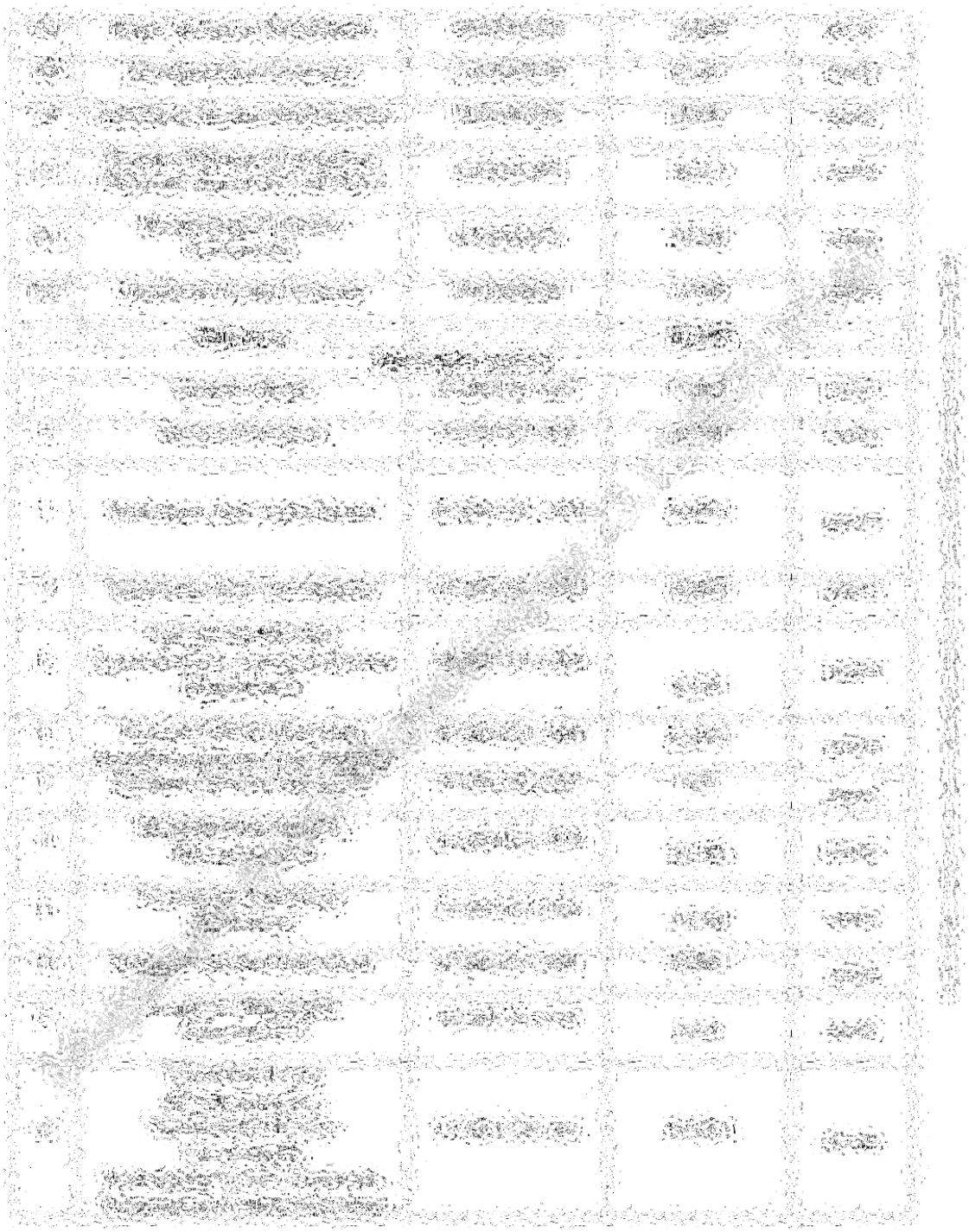
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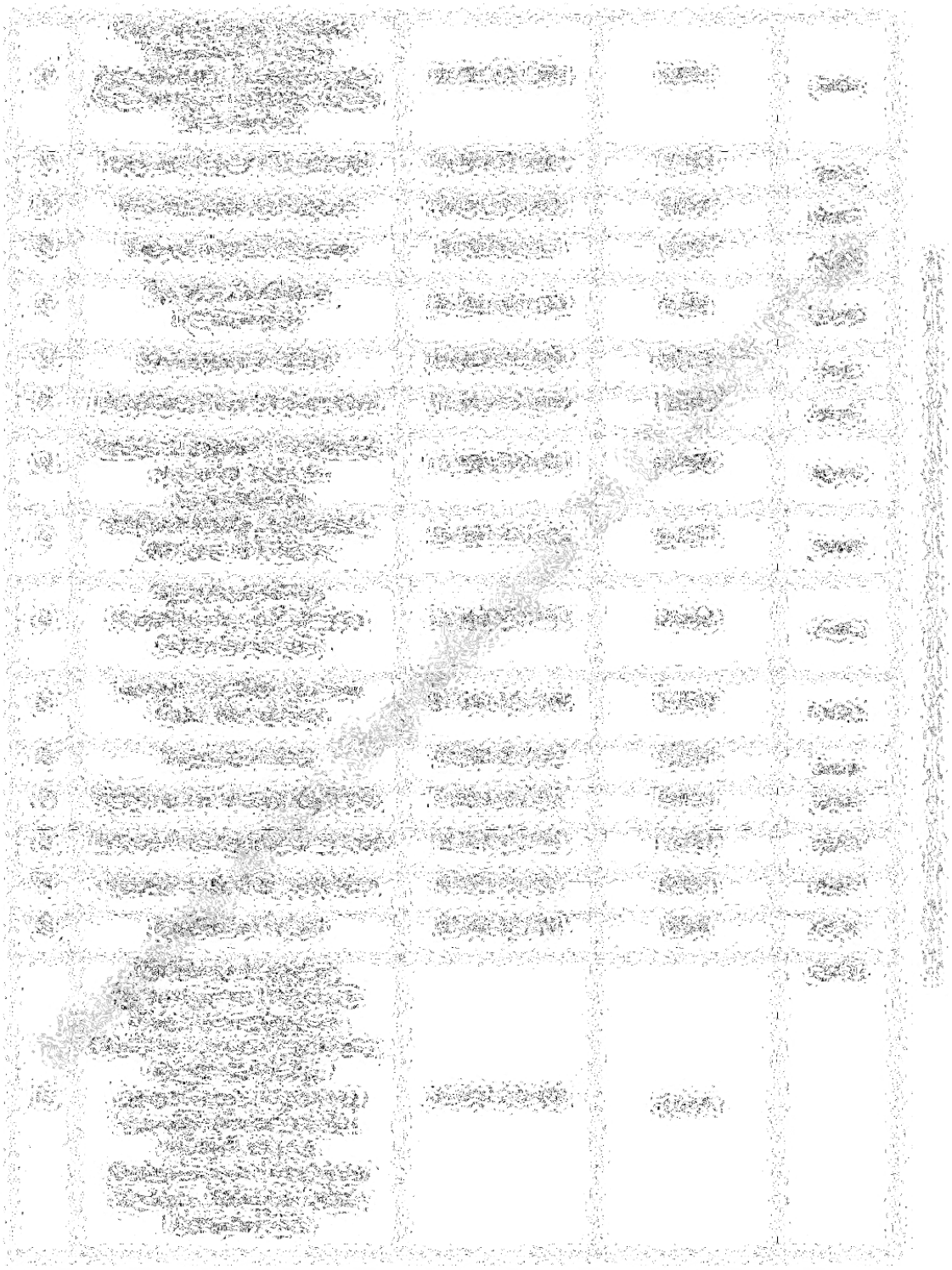
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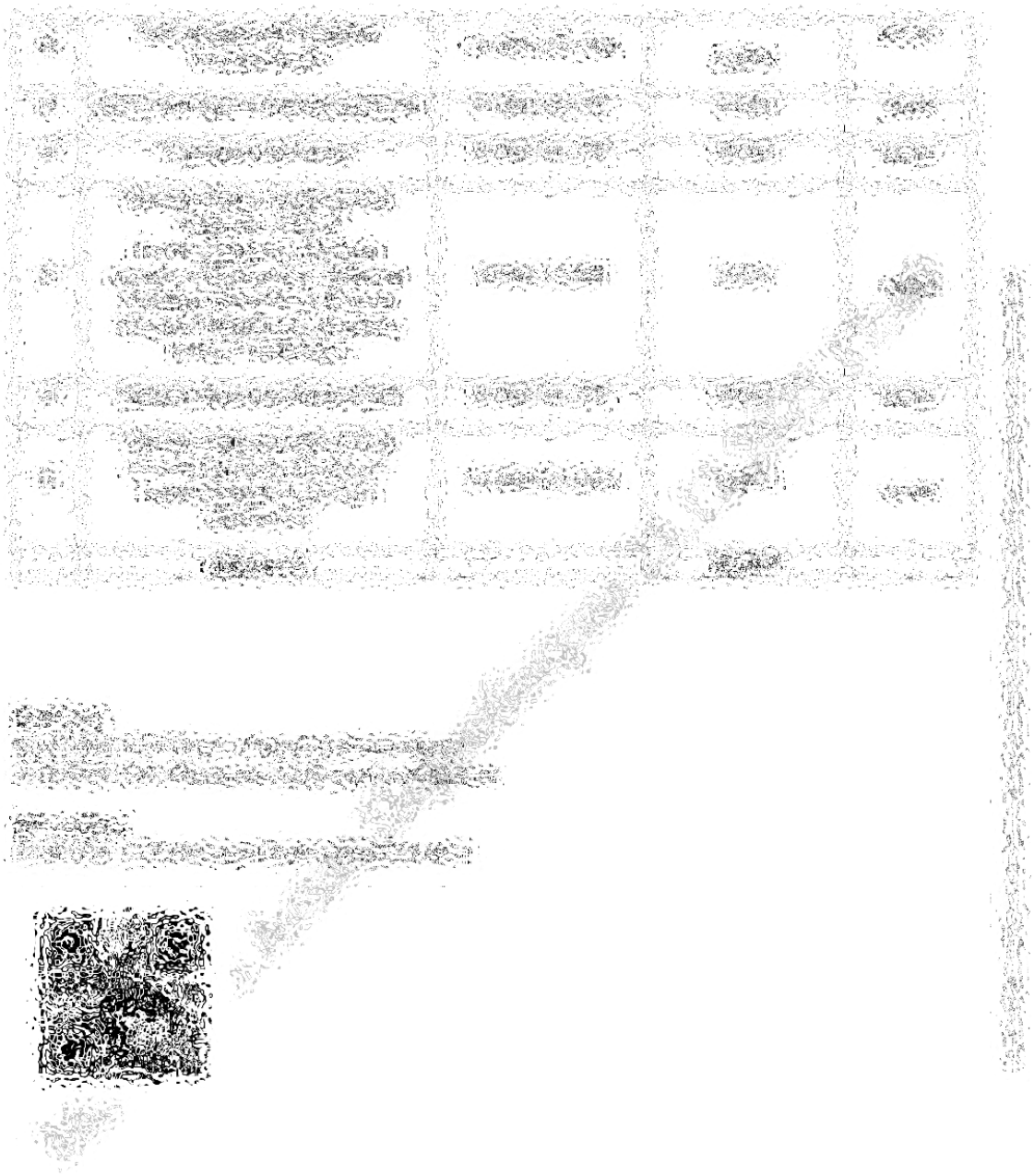
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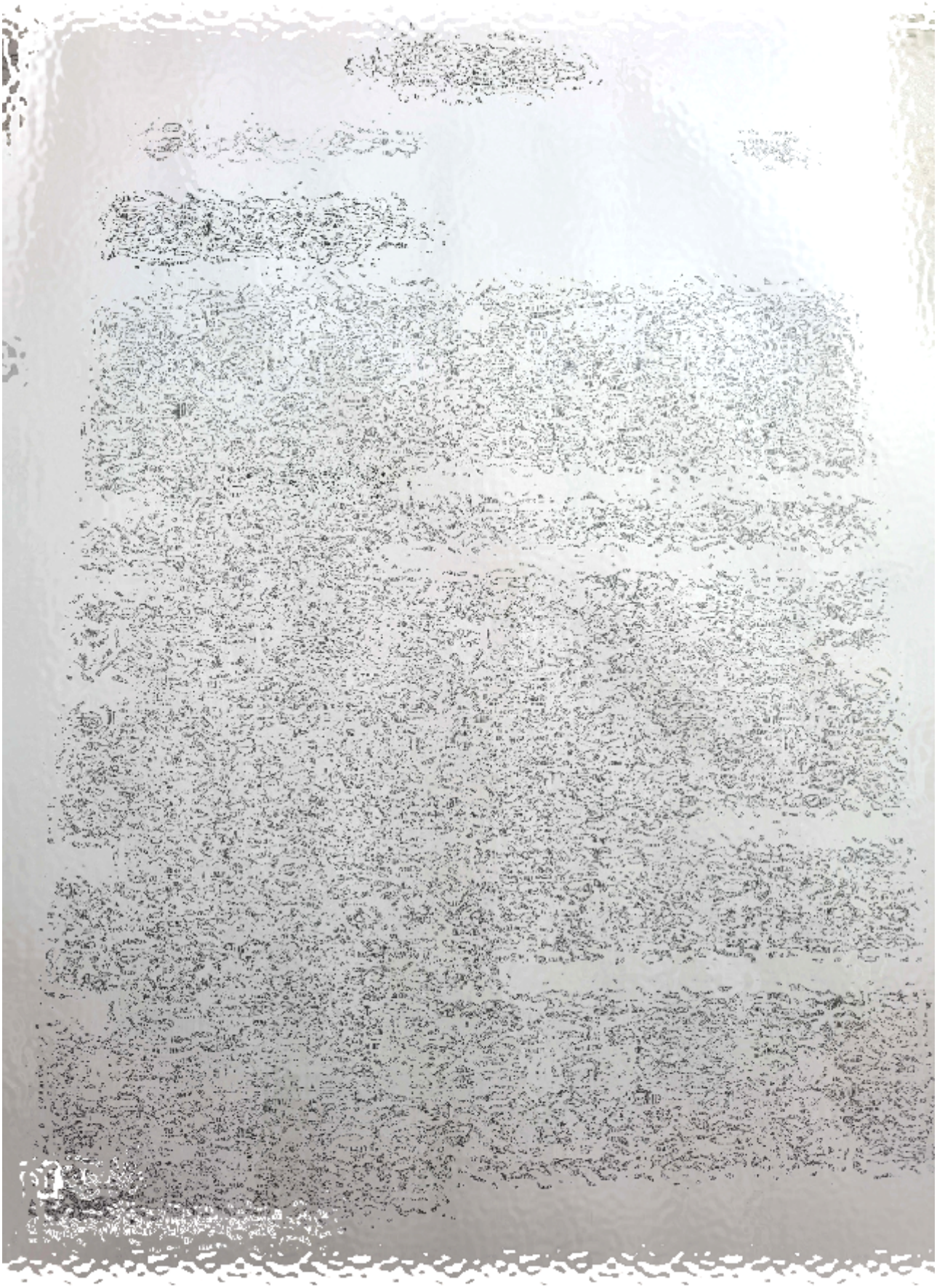
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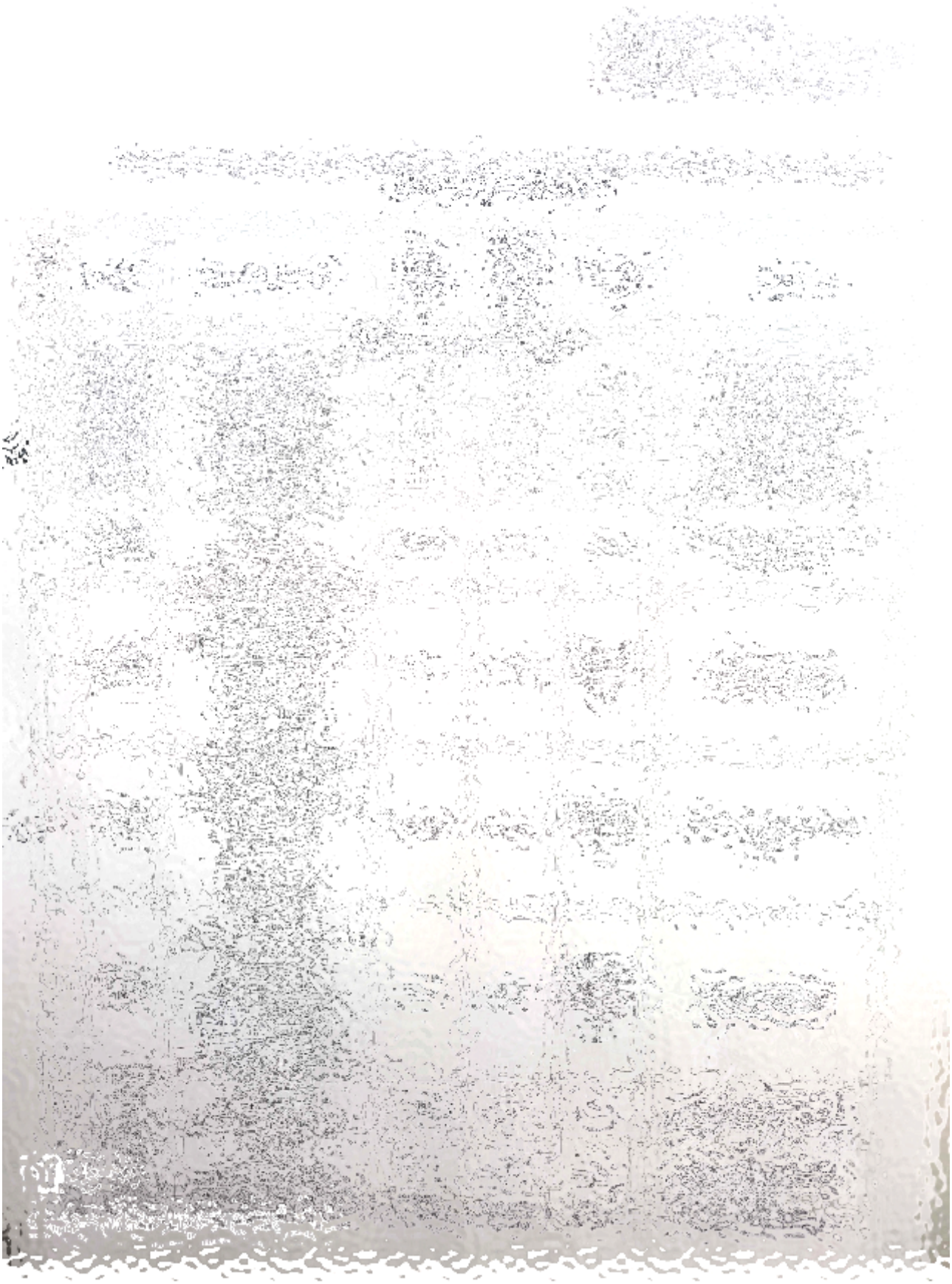
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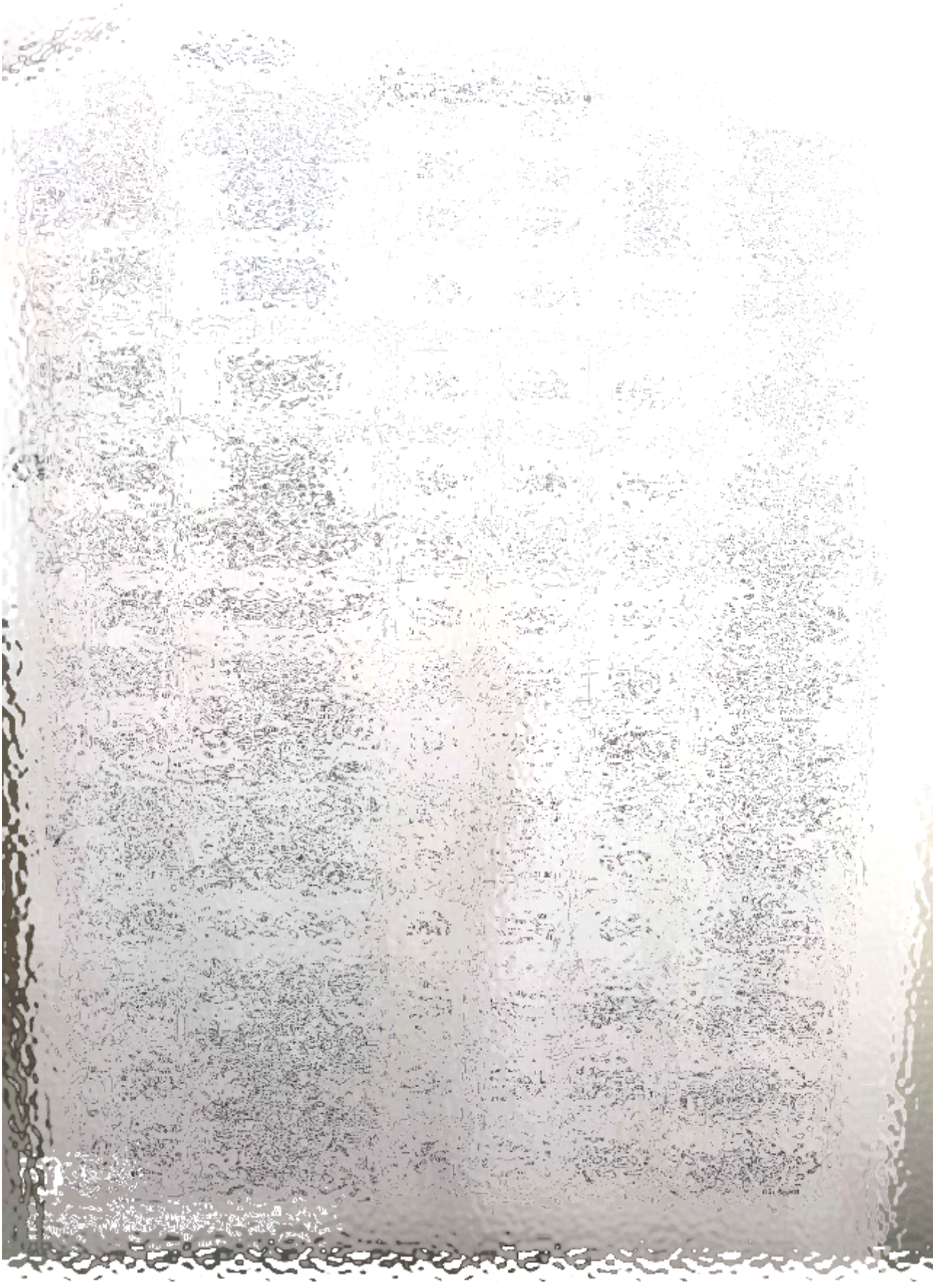
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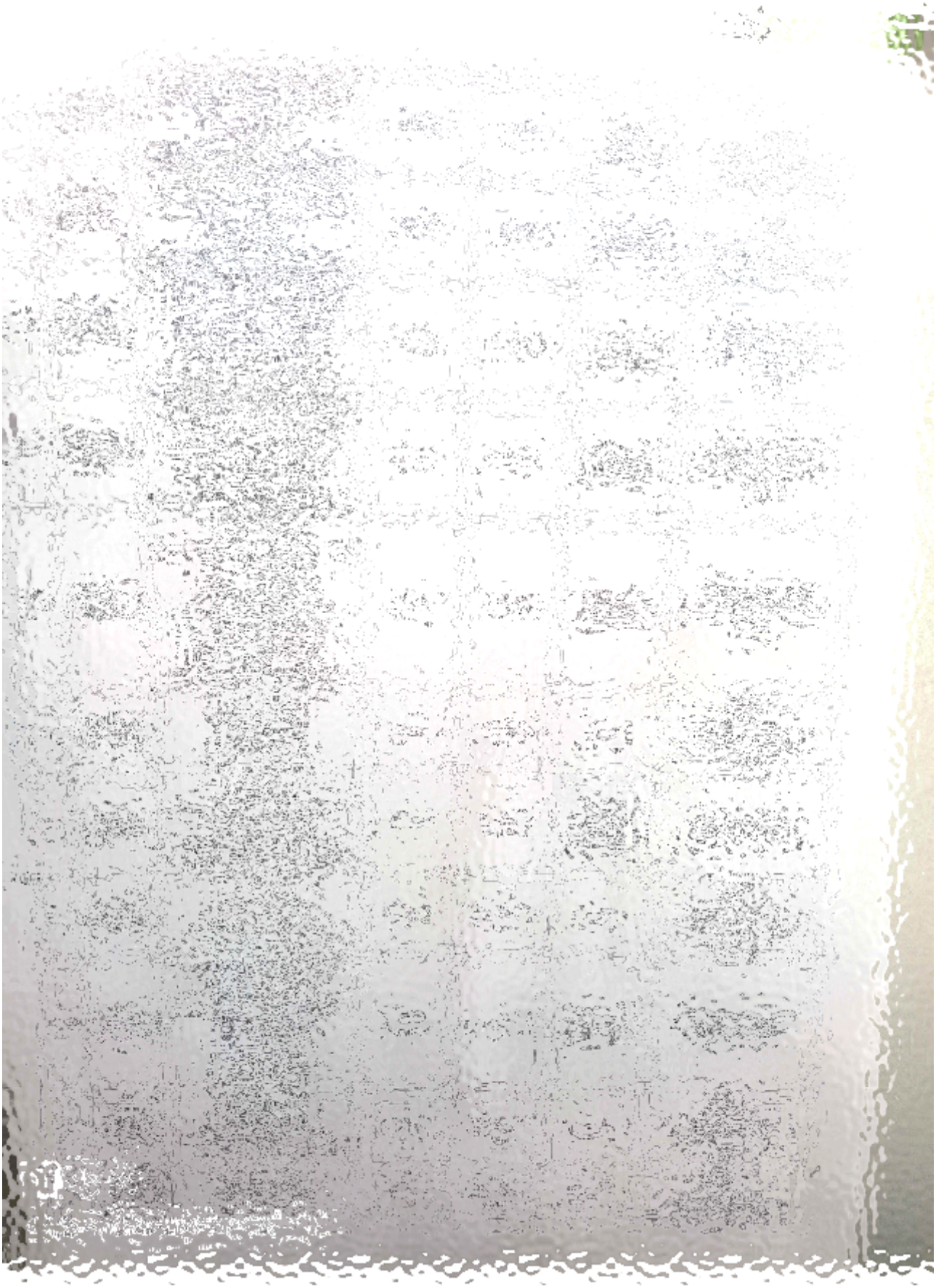
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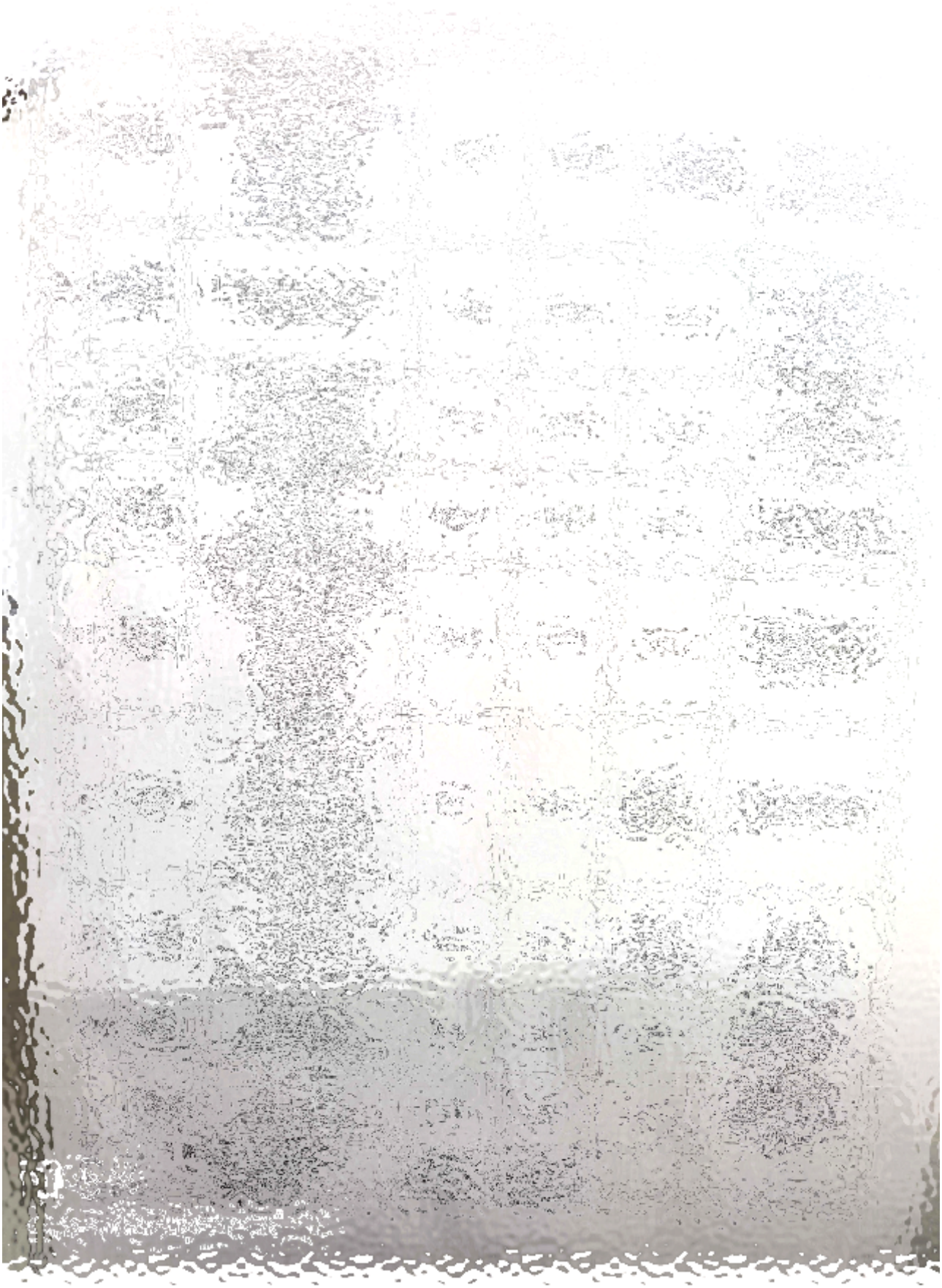
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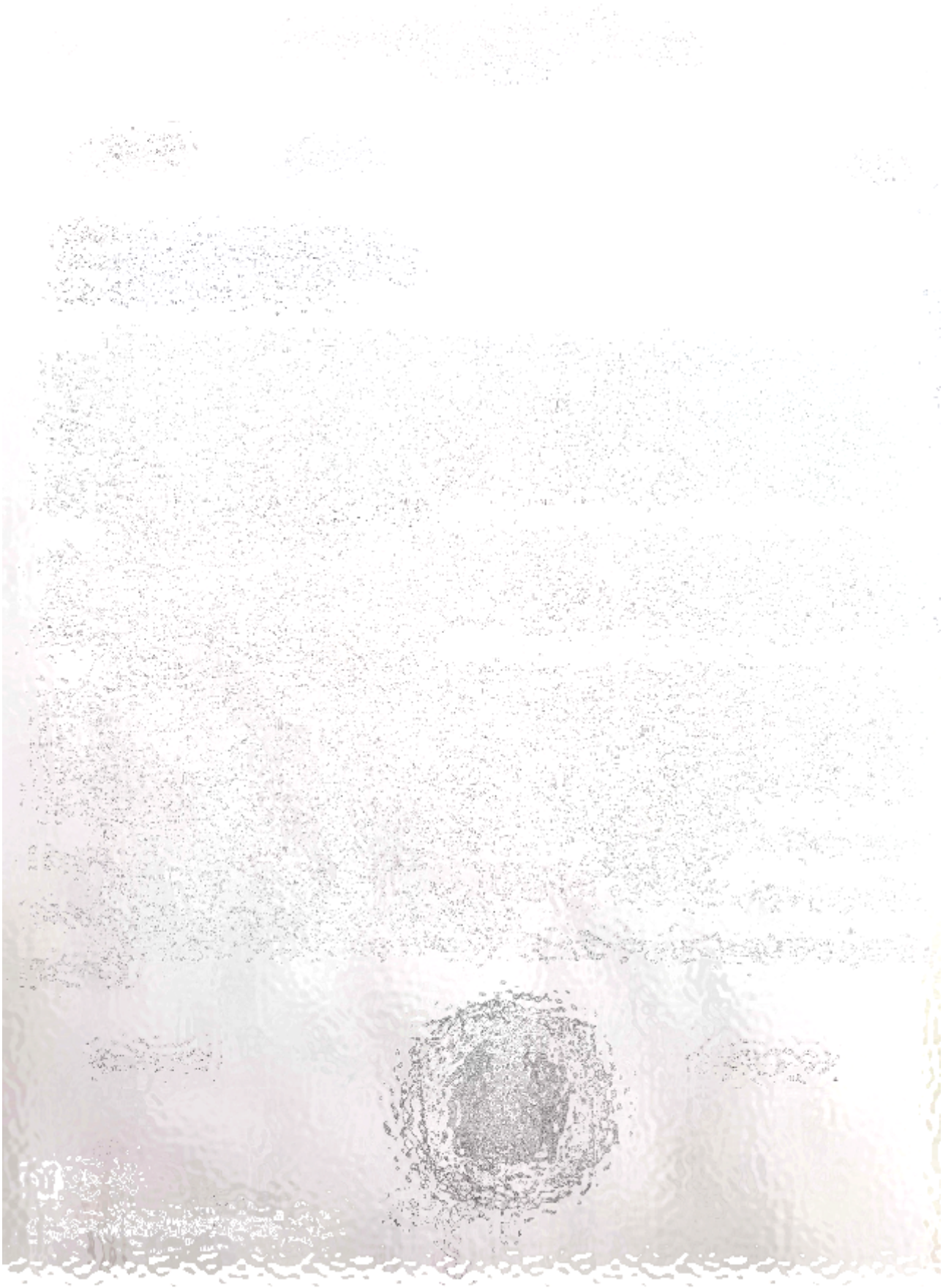
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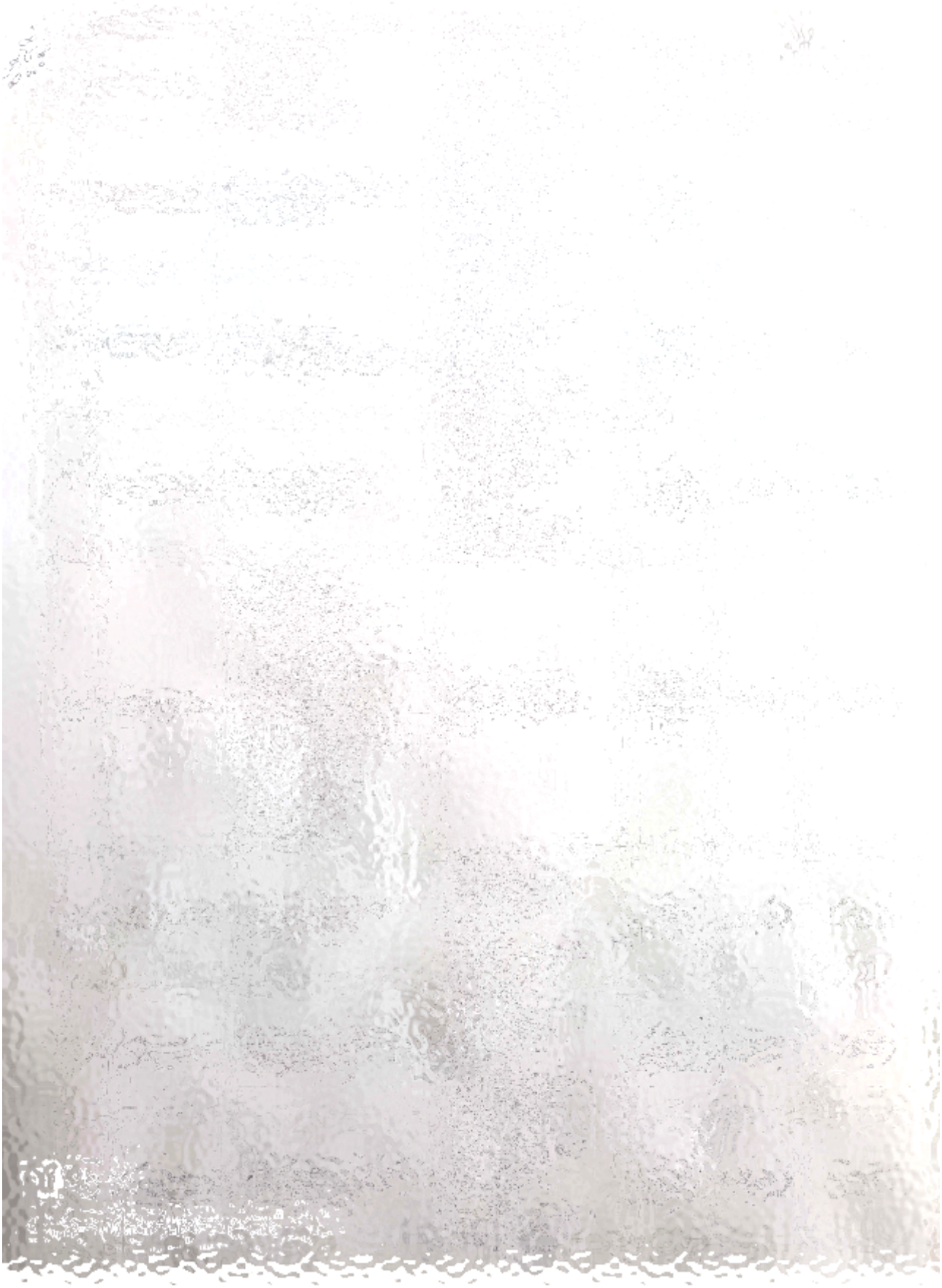


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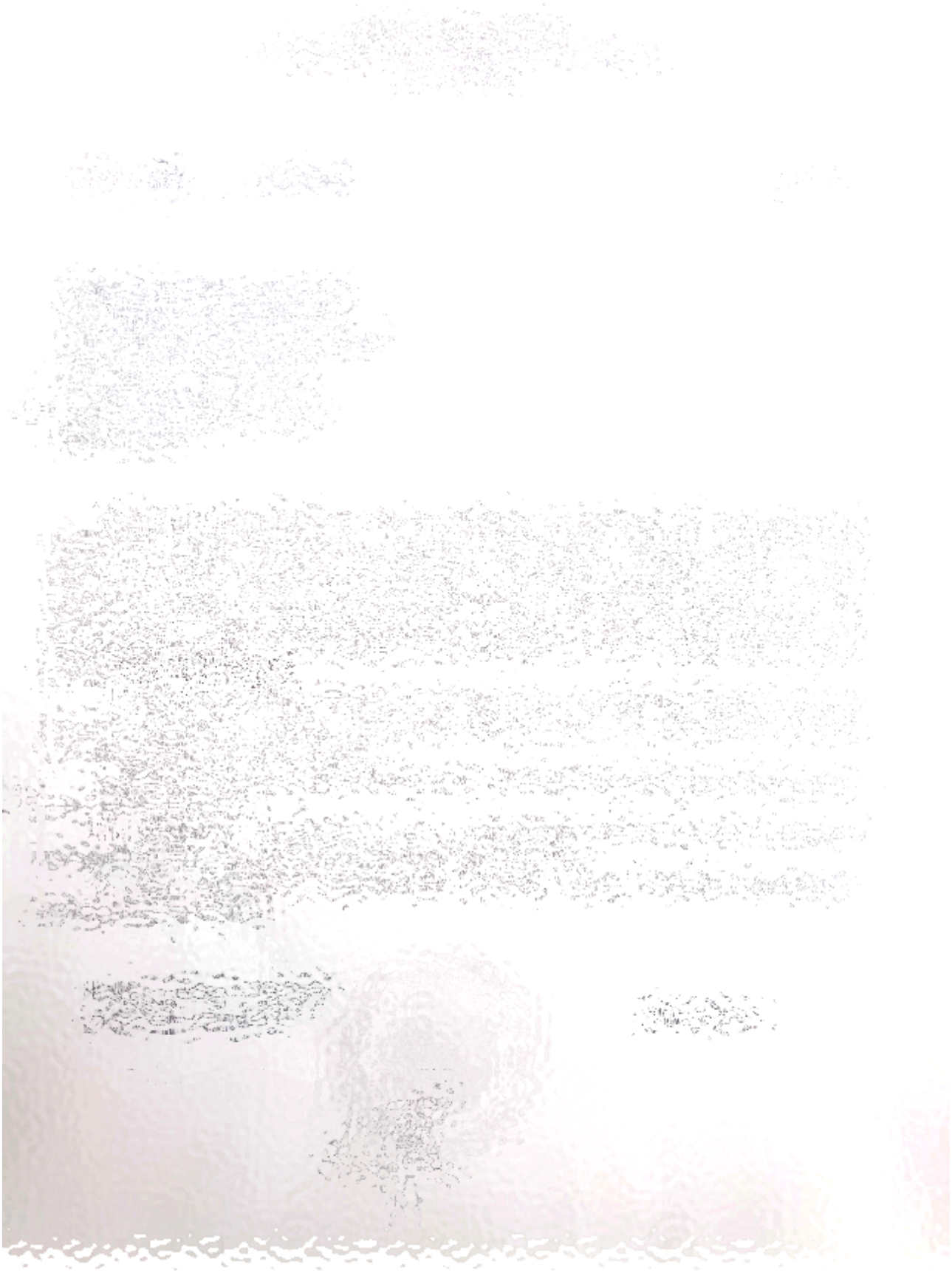


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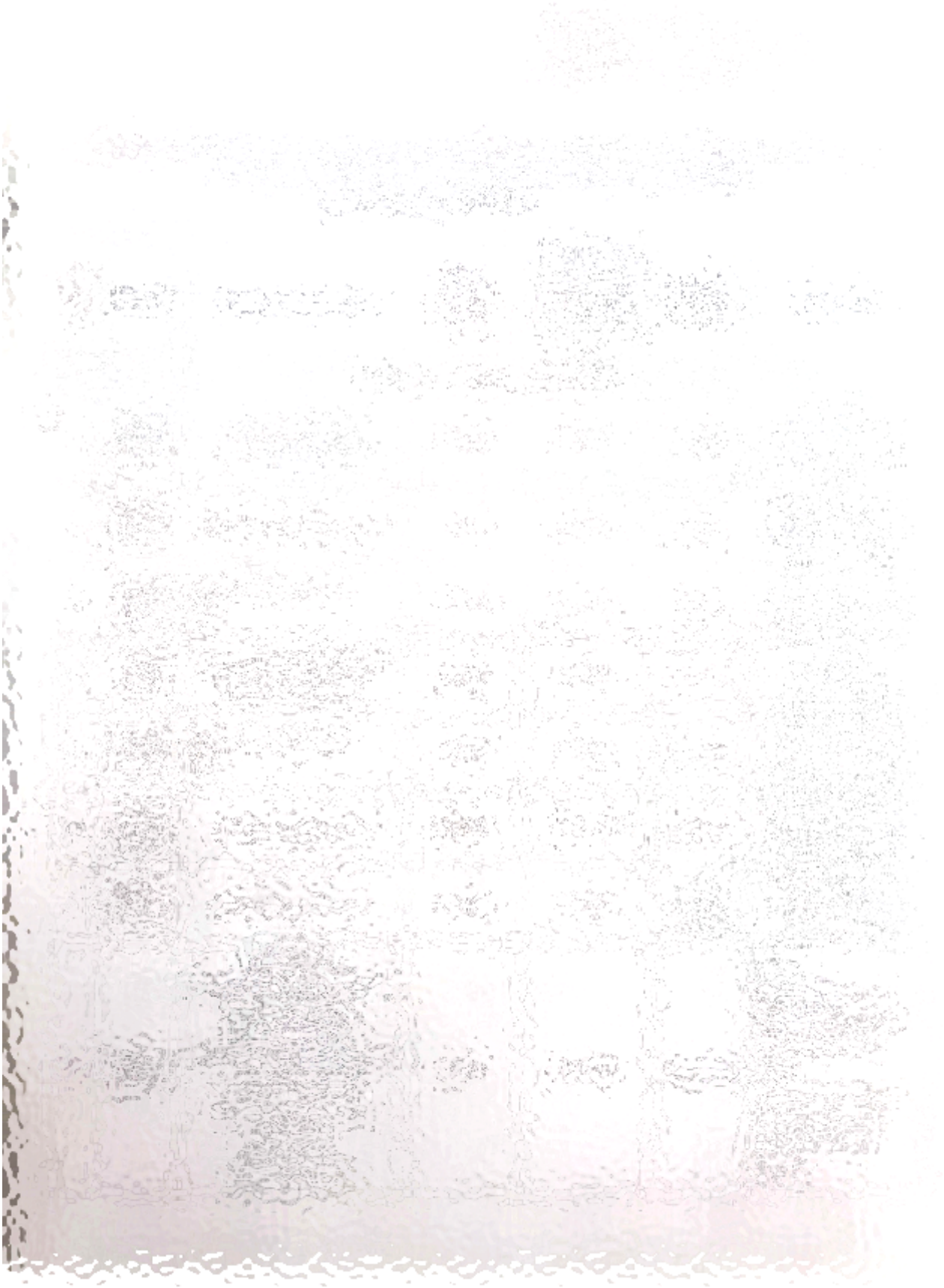
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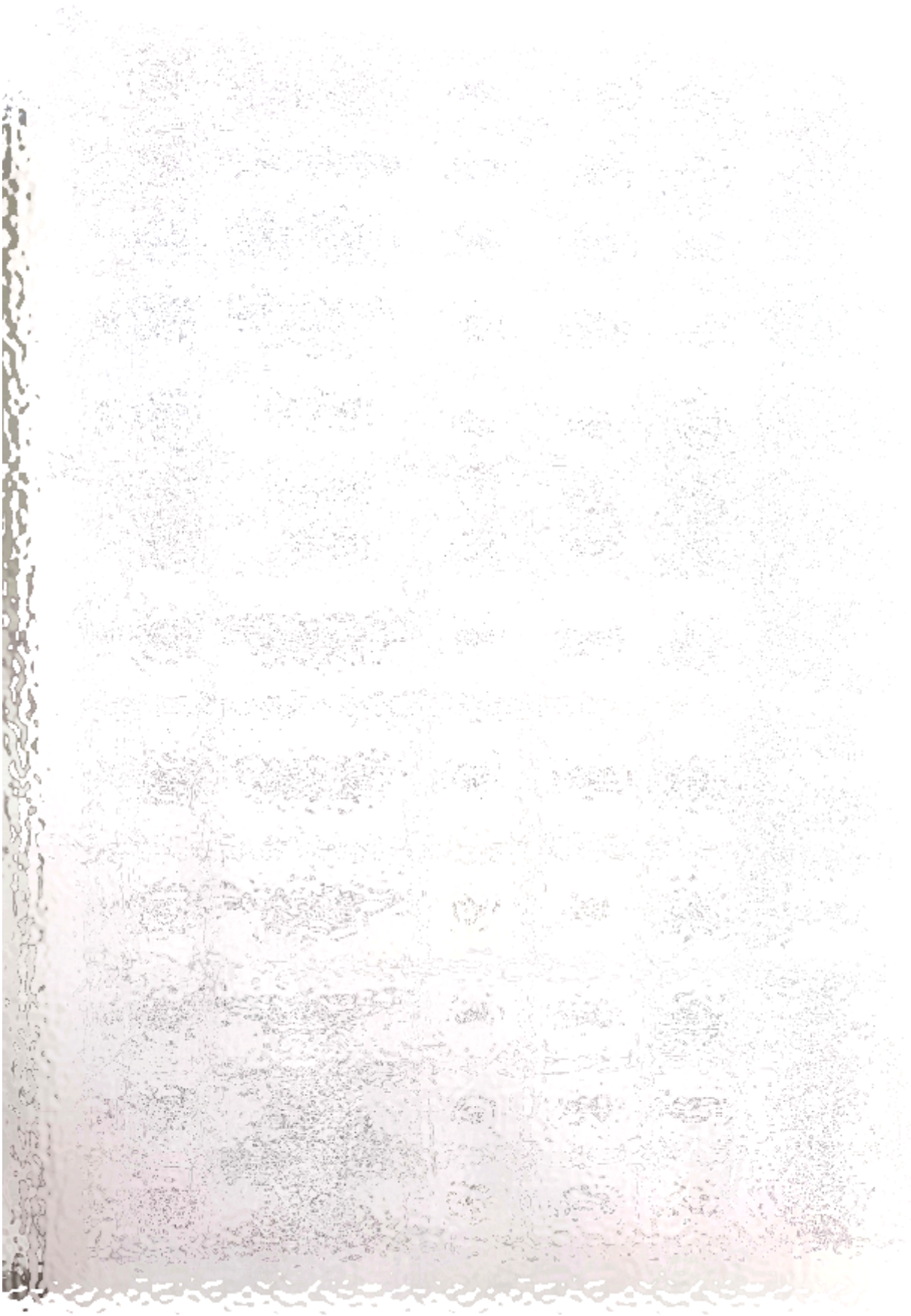
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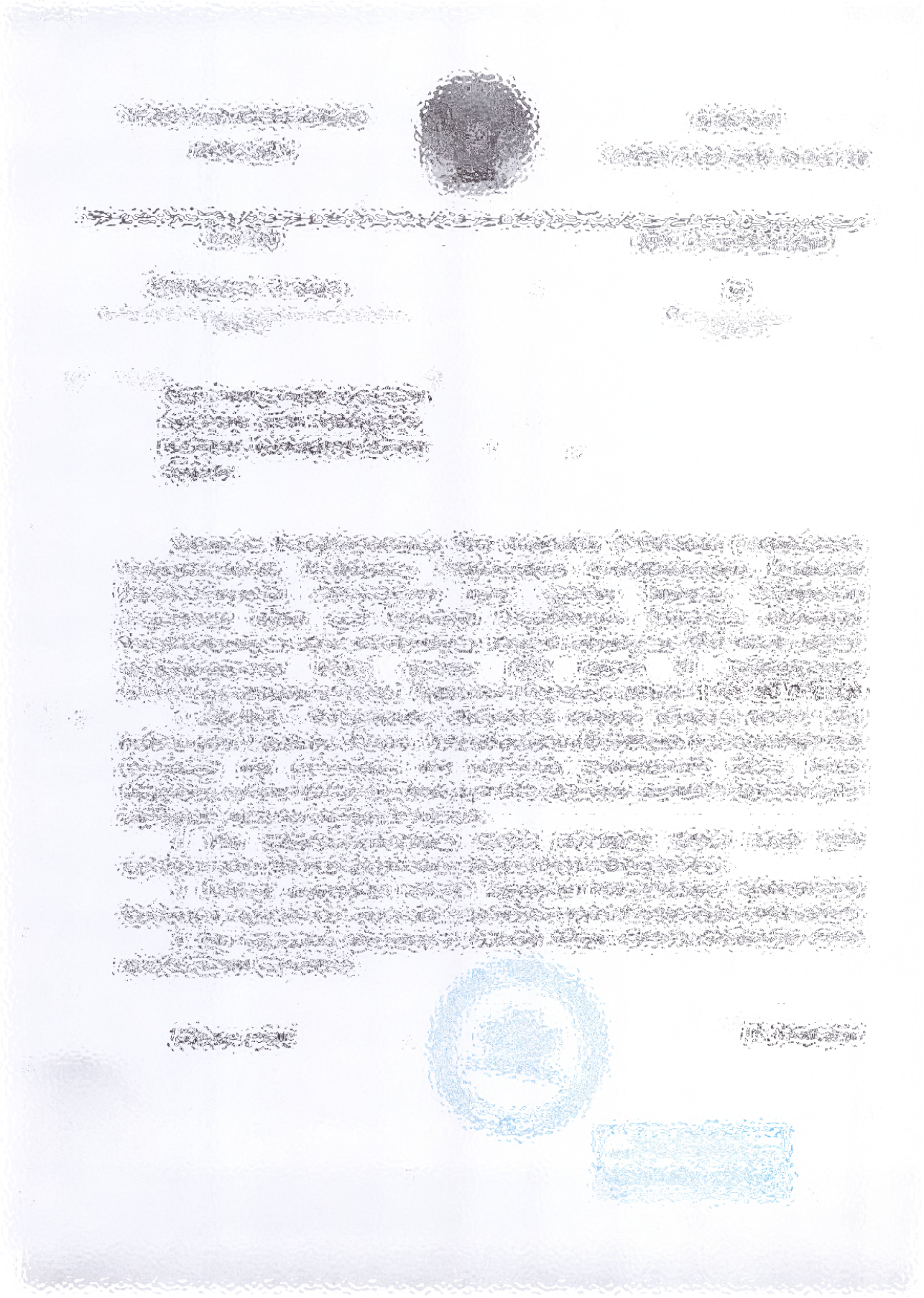
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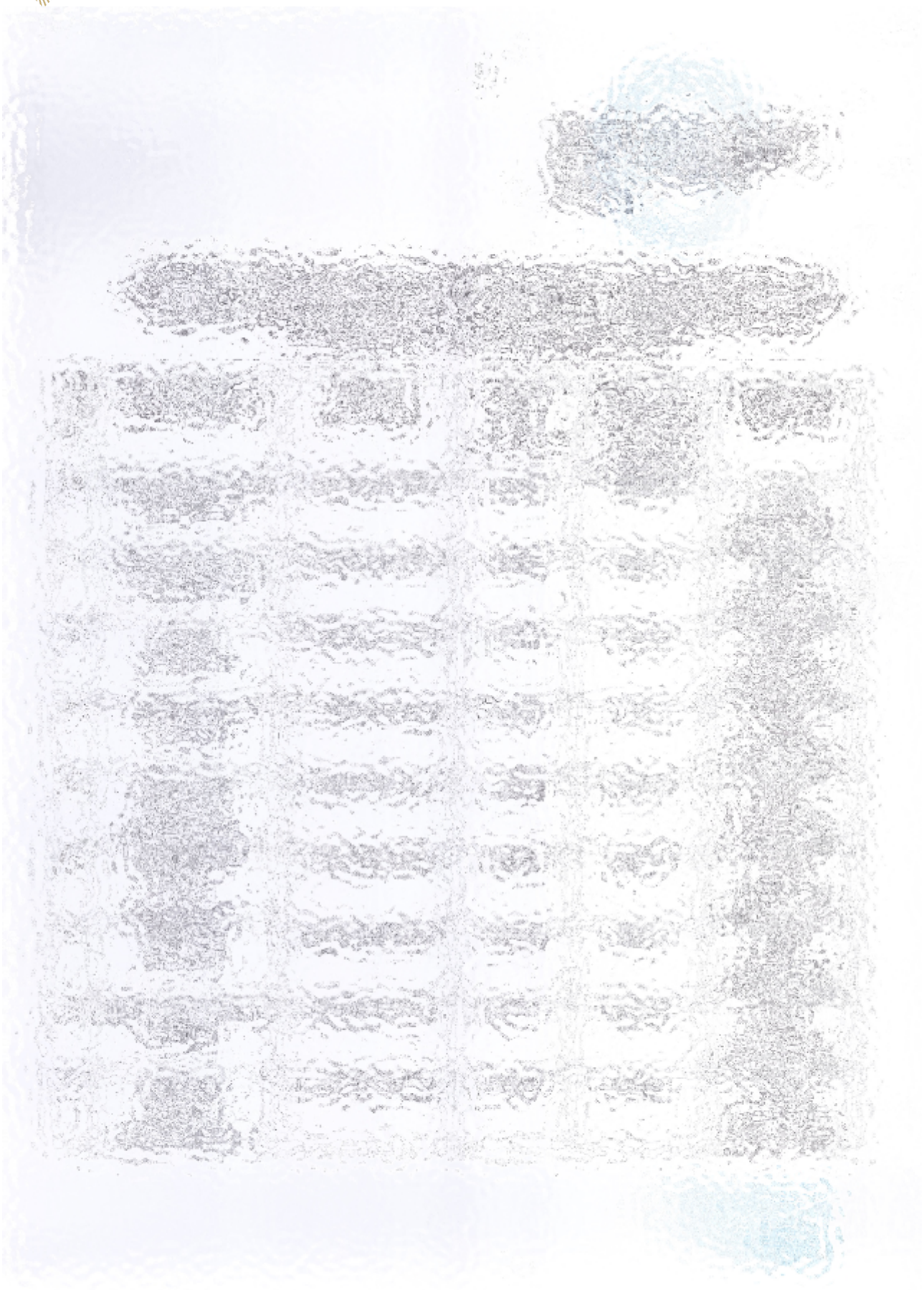
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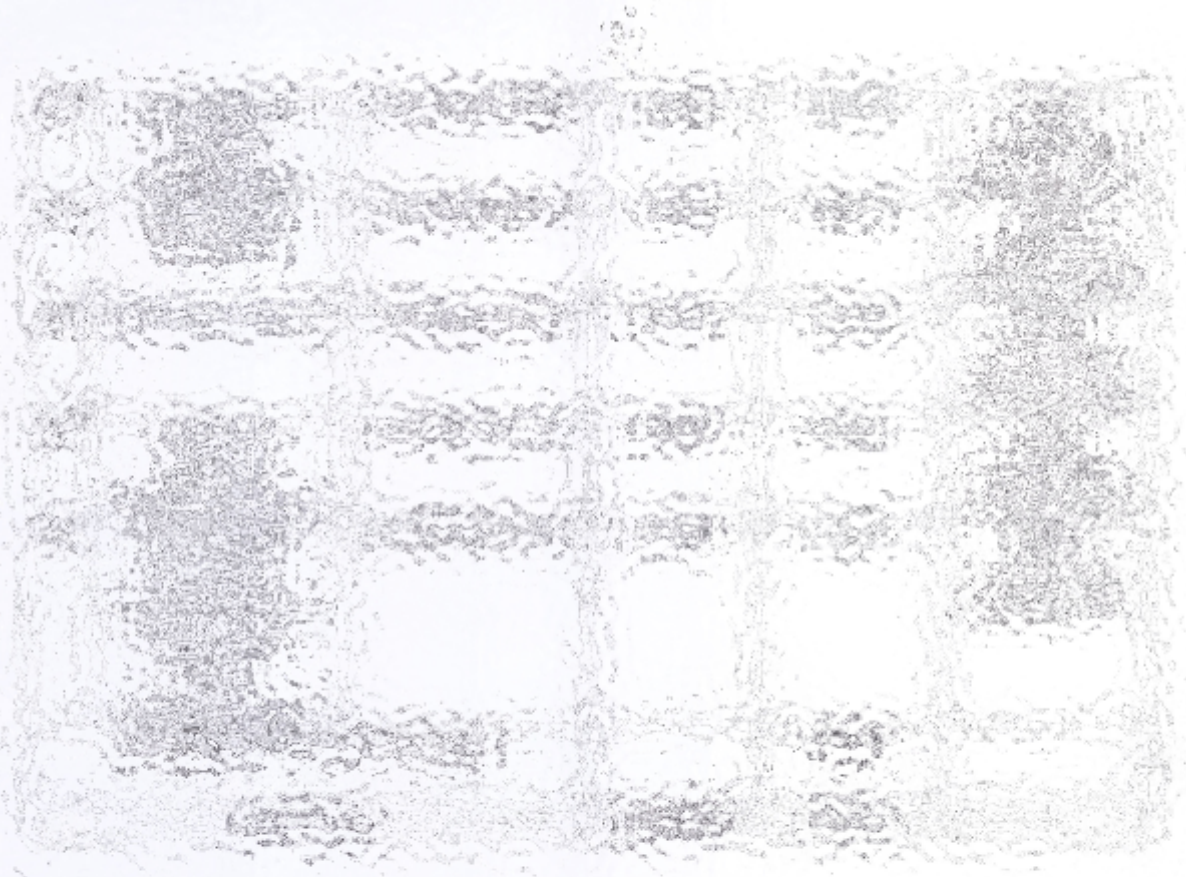
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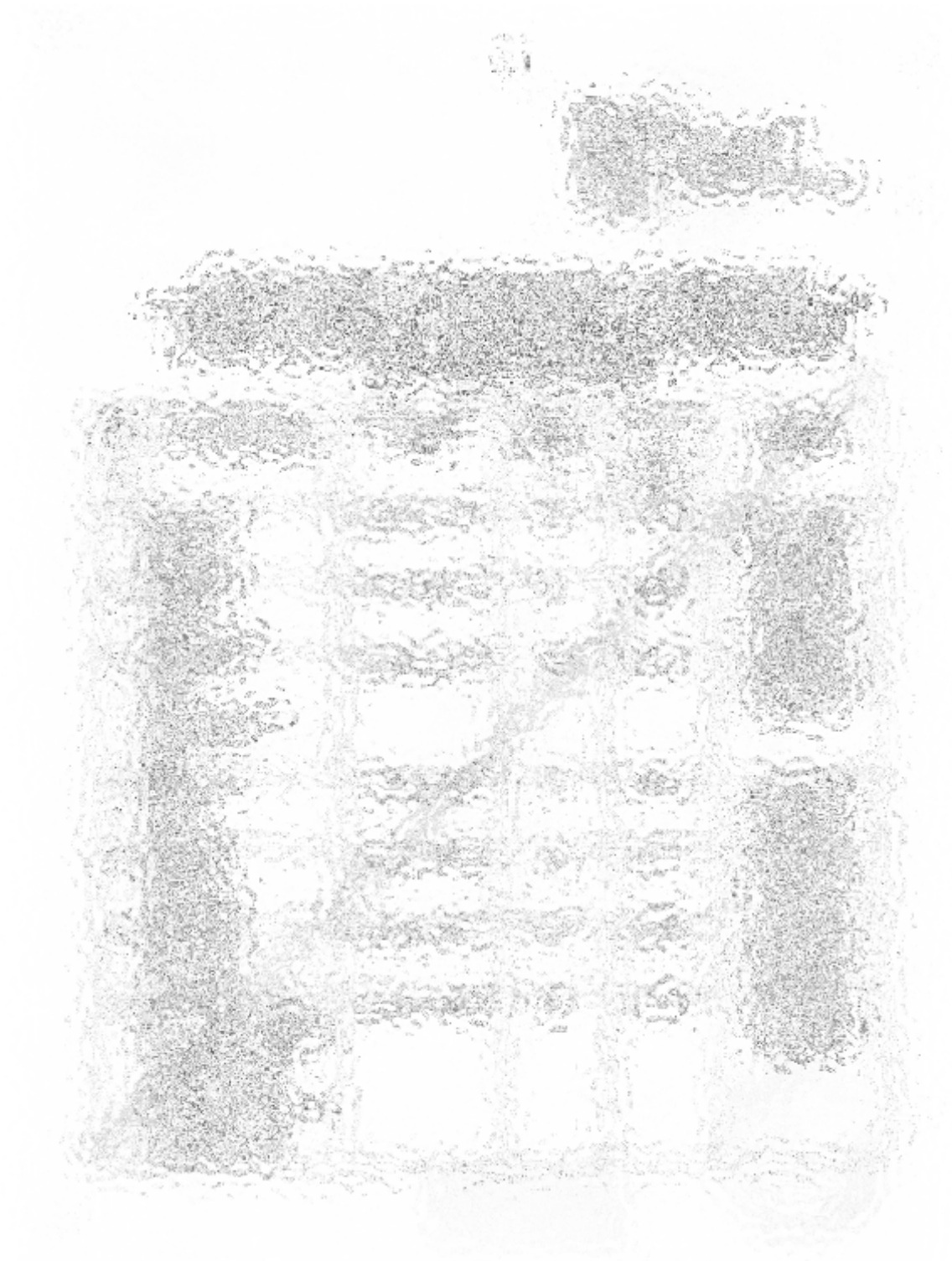
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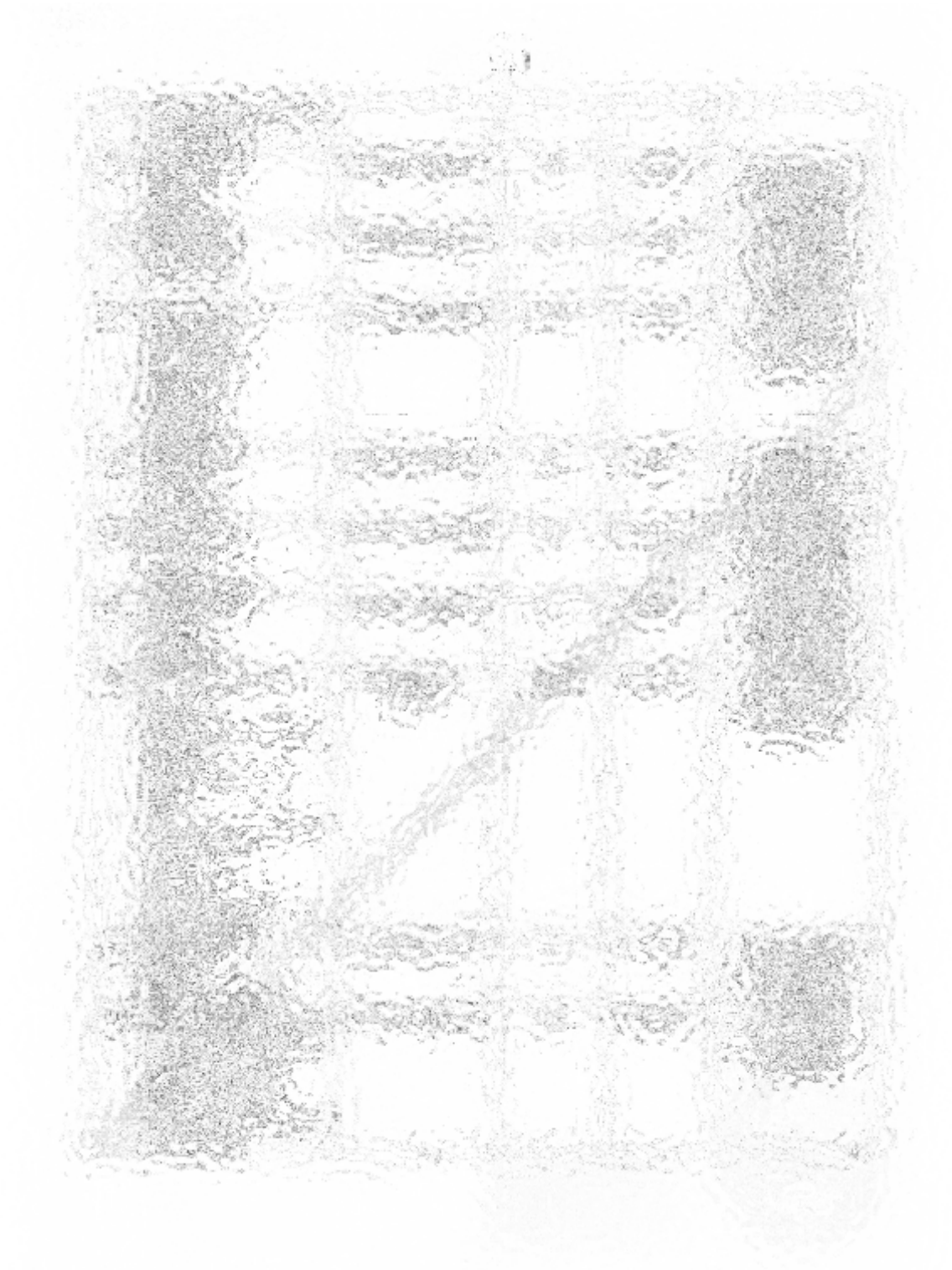
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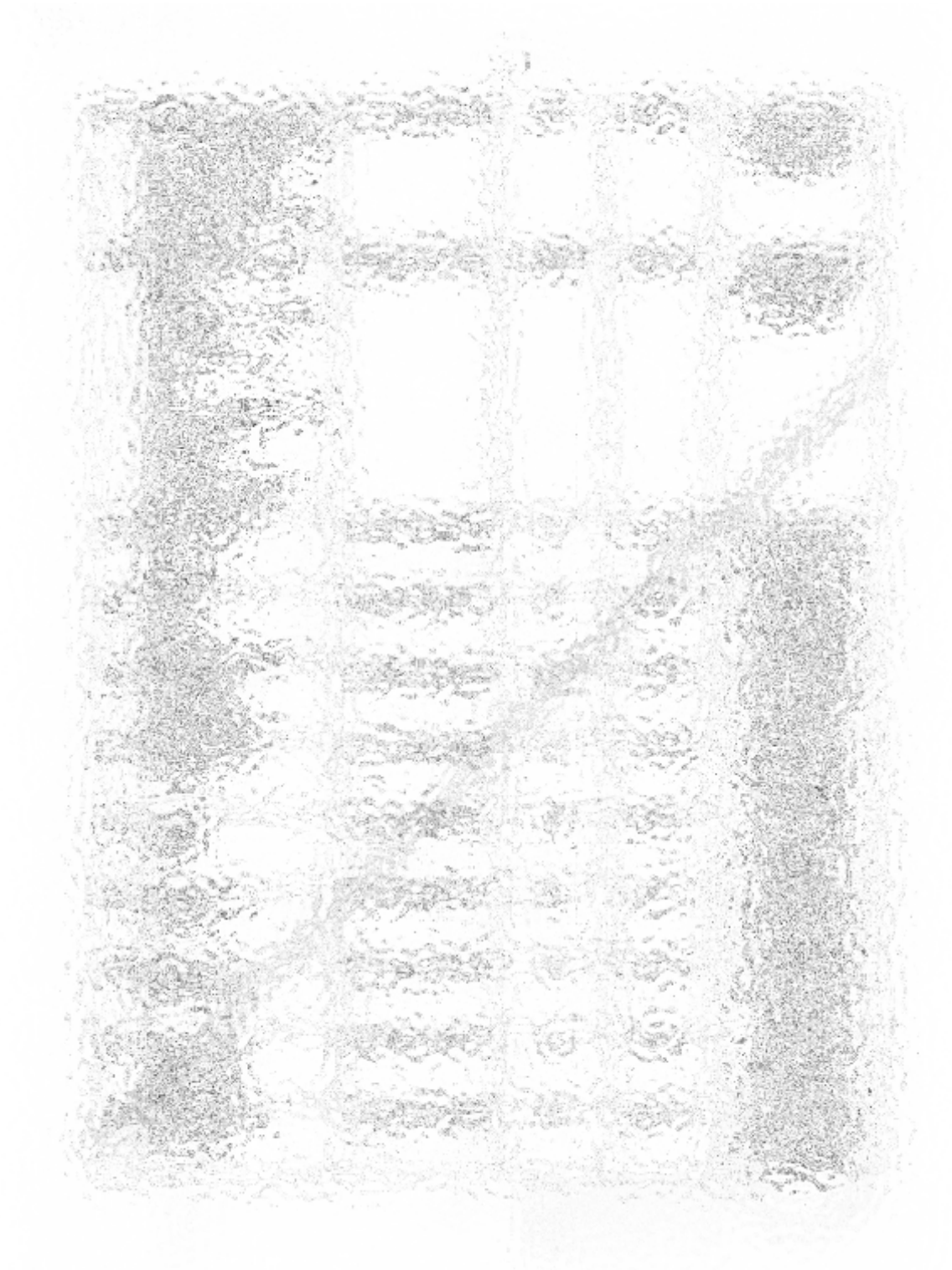
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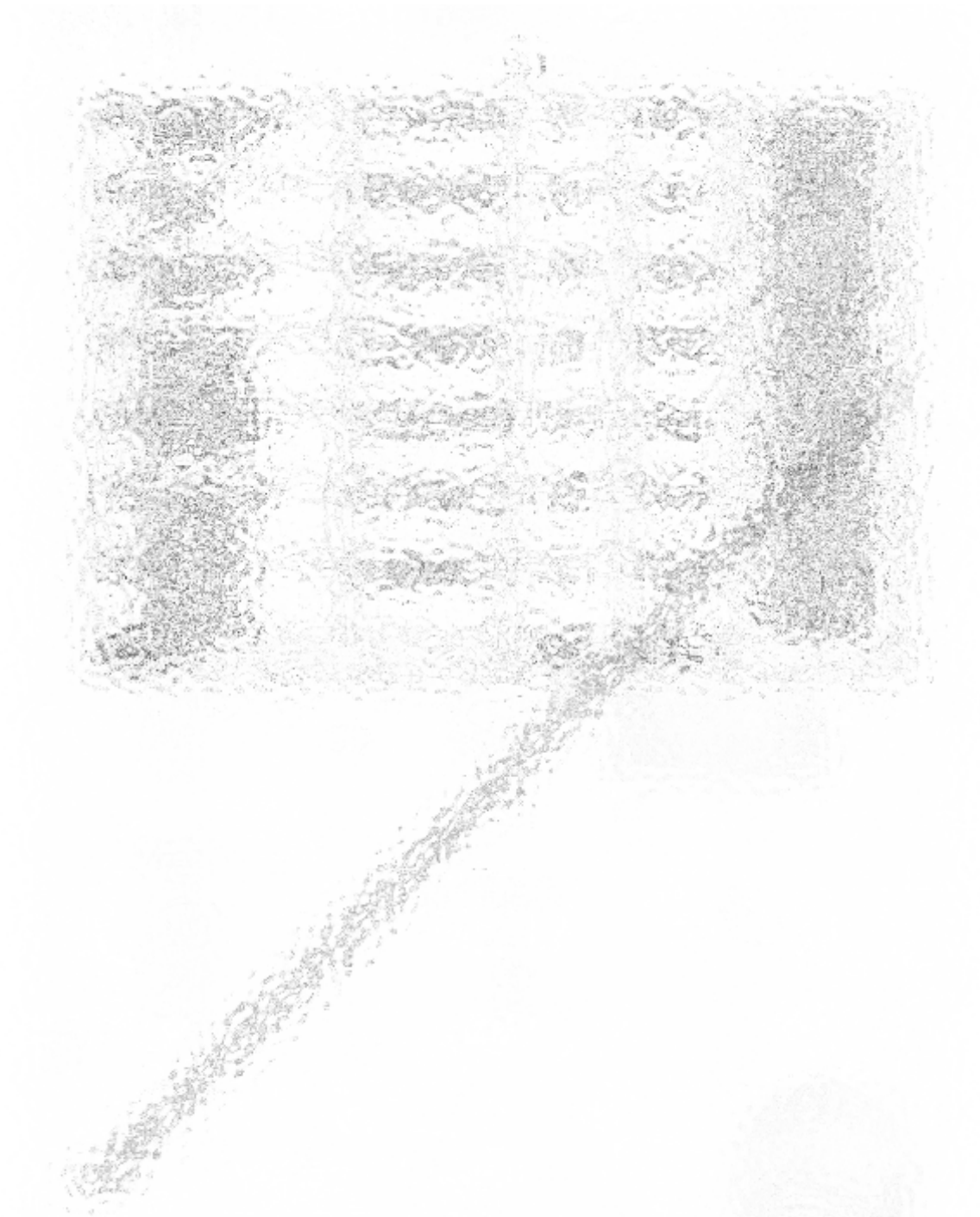
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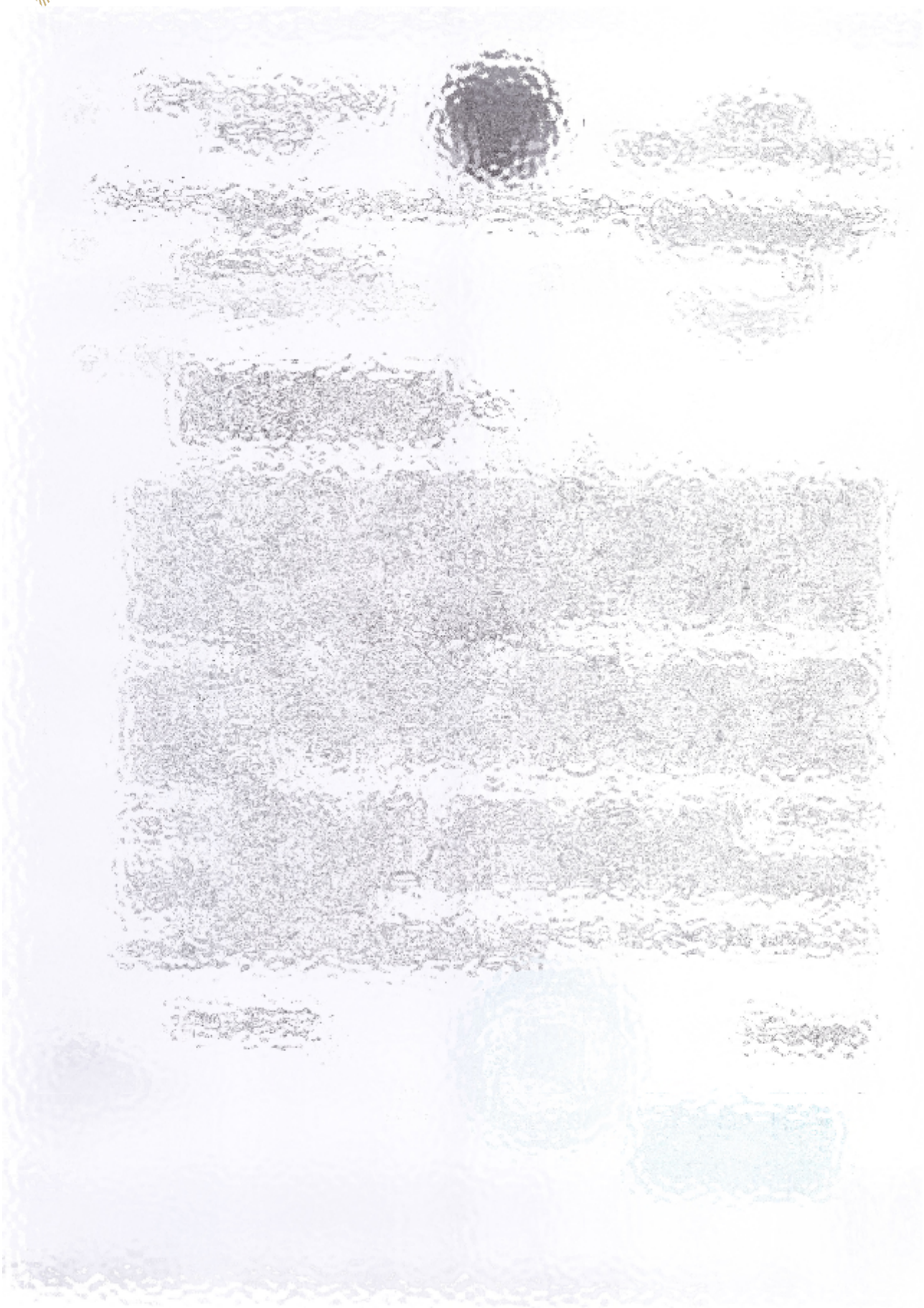
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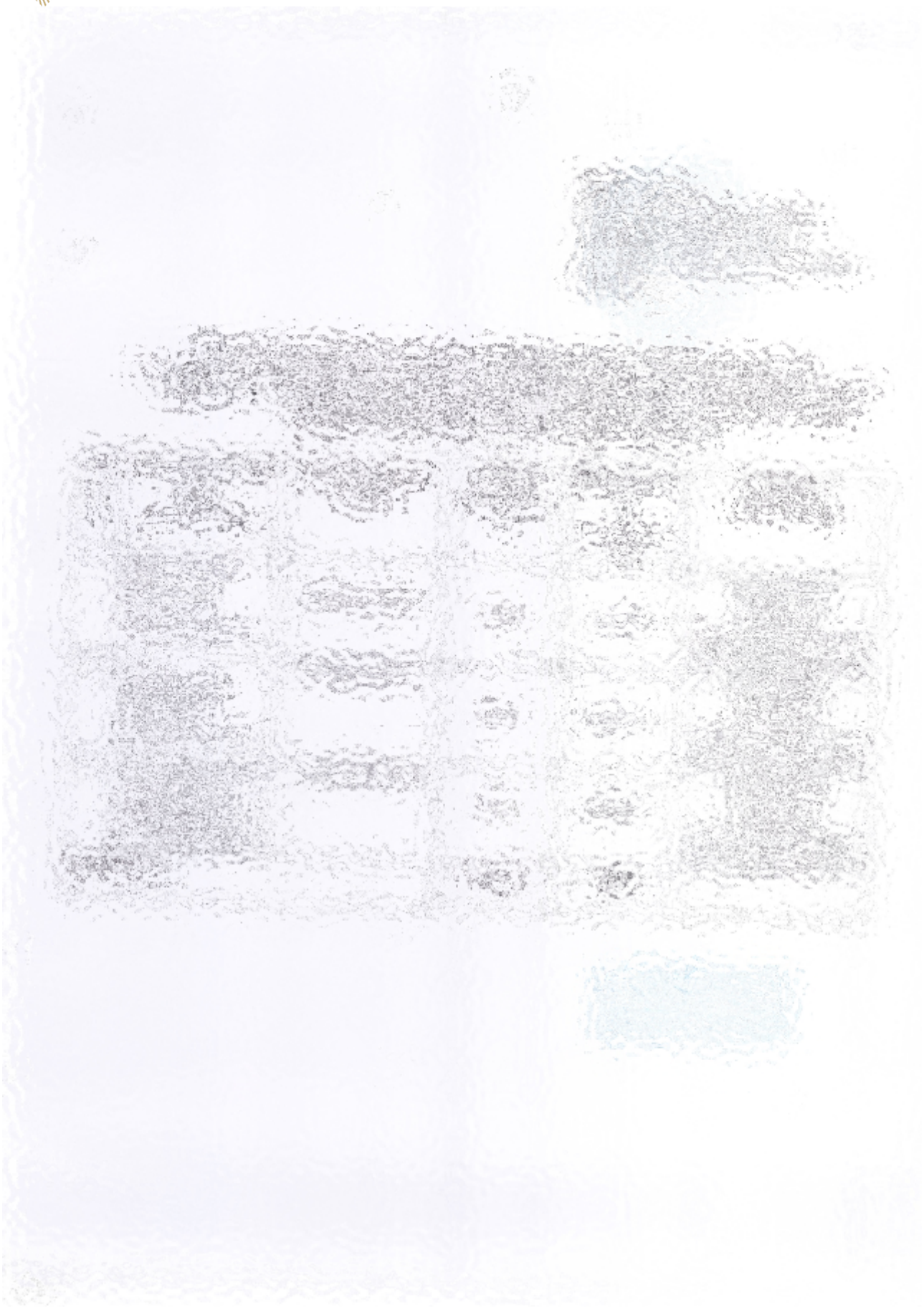
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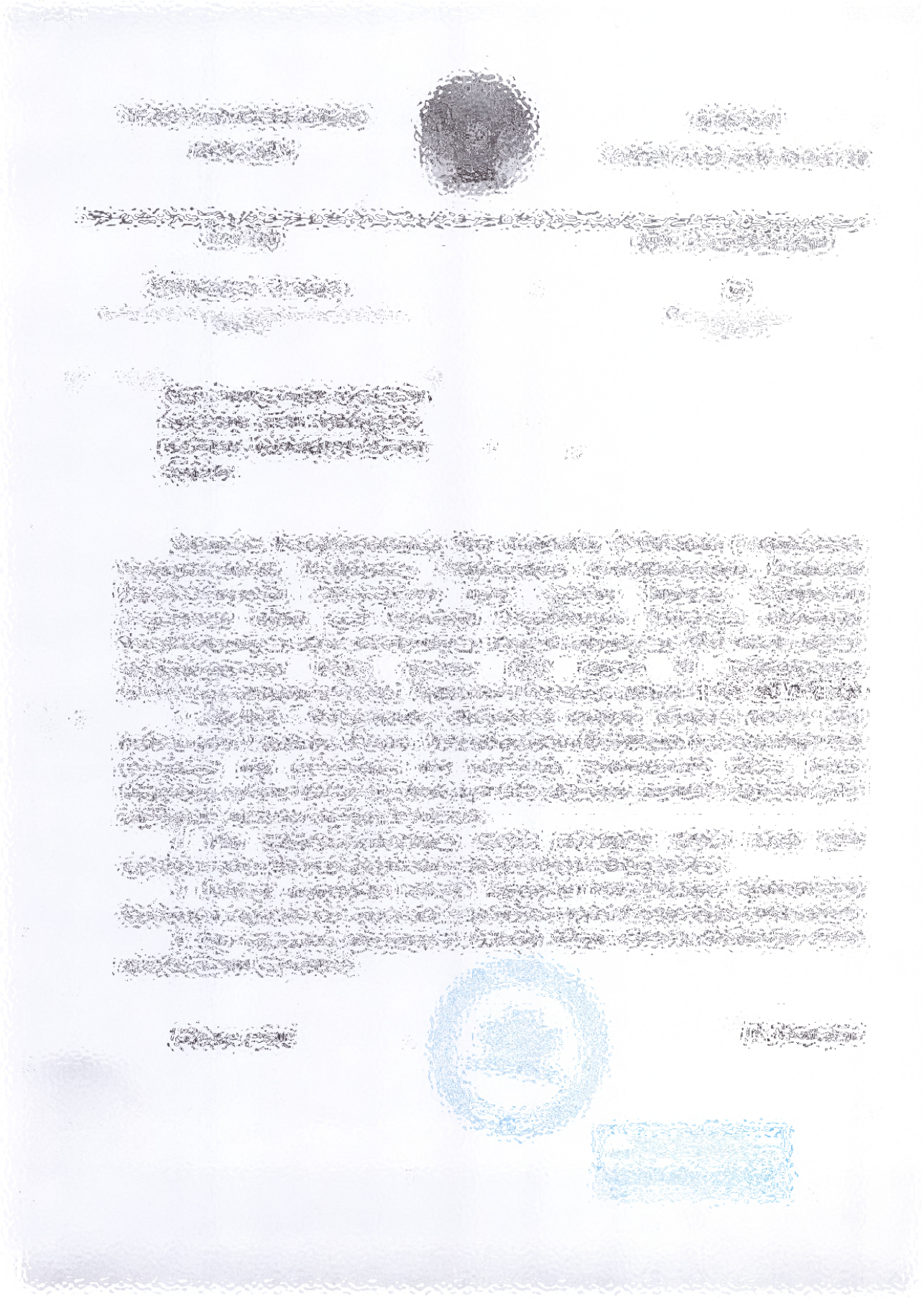
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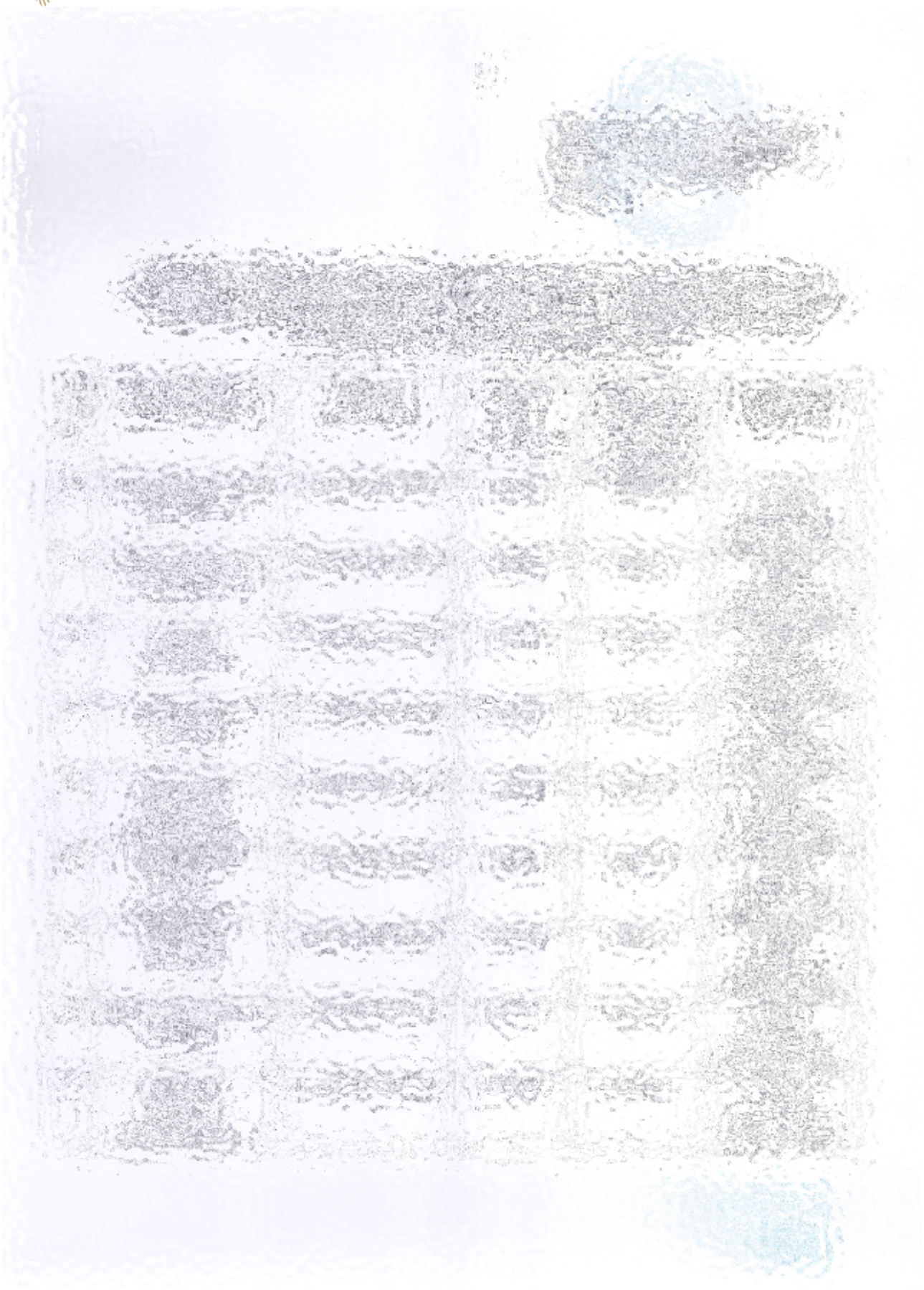
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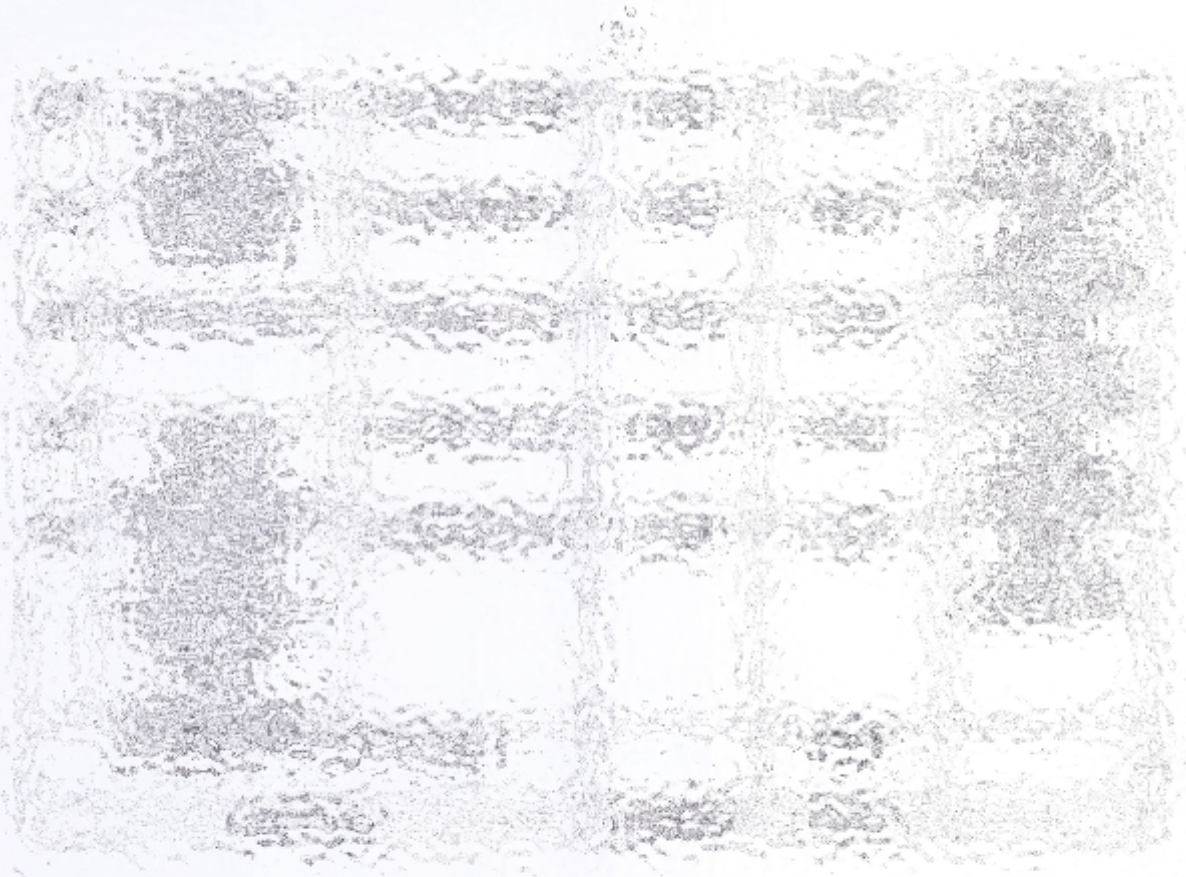
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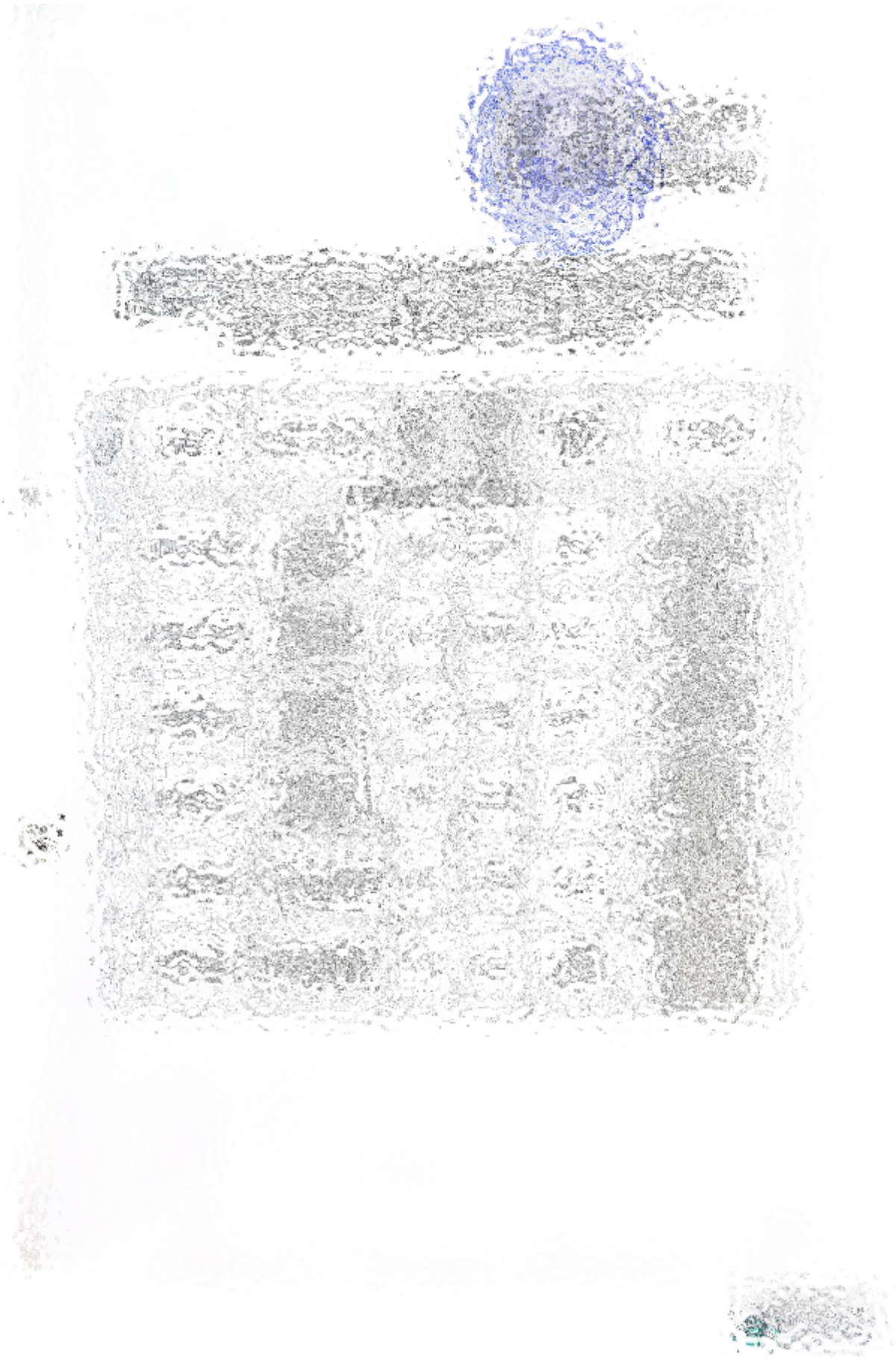
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Annex 3. Combined Census, Socio-Economic Survey, and Asset Inventory Questionnaire

DARBAZA–MAKTAARAL RAILWAY EXPANSION PROJECT
CENSUS, SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY AND ASSET INVENTORY QUESTIONNAIRE

Questionnaire ID: |__| - |__||__| - |__|__|__|
First Letter of District – Interviewer initial – Number

Hello. My name is [name], and I am part of the survey team working on the Darbaza – Maktaaral Railway Expansion Project. This survey is being conducted to collect information on land, assets, and livelihoods that may be affected by the project, as well as to verify the current status of land acquisition and compensation. The information you provide will be used to prepare the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan in accordance with national requirements and international lender standards. Your participation is voluntary, and you may choose not to answer any question. The information you provide will be kept confidential and will be used only for project planning purposes. This interview is not part of the land acquisition or compensation process carried out by Akimats, and the survey team does not make decisions regarding compensation or entitlements.

A. QUESTIONNAIRE PASSPORT

A1. Place of the survey: _____

A2. Date and time of the survey/attempts:

1. ____ _____ 2026; _____
2. ____ _____ 2026; _____
3. ____ _____ 2026; _____

A3. Name and position of the interviewer: _____

A4. Linkage to affected land plot

A4.1 Number of plot in the list: _____

A4.2 Respondent's relationship to affected plot (*choose one*):

1. ☐ Owner
2. ☐ Co-owner (*only in case of multiple owners, specify the names of all co-owners):*
   _____
3. ☐ Leaseholder / Tenant
4. ☐ Informal user (*provide details*) _____
5. ☐ Family member of owner/user (*specify*) _____
6. ☐ Other (*specify*) _____

A5. Type of affected person

1. ☐ Individual 2. ☐ Legal Entity 3. ☐ Peasant Farm
4. ☐ Other (*specify*) _____

A5.1 Respondent's role in the legal entity/peasant farm / cooperative (as stated by respondent):

1. ☐ Director/Head 2. ☐ Authorized representative 3. ☐ Member
4. ☐ Employee 5. ☐ Other (*specify*) _____

A6. Do you own/use more than 1 affected plot

1. ☐ No 2. ☐ Yes (*specify*) _____

B. INFORMATION ABOUT RESPONDENT AND HIS/HER HOUSEHOLD

B1. Full name of household head: _____

B2. Sex: 1. ☐ Male 2. ☐ Female

B3. District _____

B4. Address: _____
Phone: _____
Best contact: _____

B5. Information on household members:

Before we start our this section, I would like to explain the exact meaning of the word "household", which we are going to use often during our conversation. I mean that household is made of people who live permanently in your house and share your household expenditures, at least those related to nutrition. Let us talk about your household. Please start from yourself (household head should be the first in the table) and name all members of your household, including small children, and also those who live in your house and share his or her income and expenditures with your household.

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INTERVIEWER: FILL THE TABLE STARTING FROM THE RESPONDENT

Order No	Name, relation to head of household	Gender: 1 – male 2 – female	Age (full years); children under 1 year old = 0	A1. Education **Adults** **1** – Did not complete school (have no school certificate) **2** – Cecondary education **3** – Completed specialized secondary, vocational education (vocational technical school, specialized vocational school, technical college, etc.) **4** – Completed higher education, postgraduate education, etc. **Children under 18 y.o.** **5** – Preschool child **6** – Child under 16 years old, who neither attend educational establishments, nor have employment **7** – School student **8** – Student of lyceum, college **9** – Student of higher educational establishment **Completeness of study** Secondary category: A – Completed study B – Incomplete study *(e.g. 2-A for completed secondary school)*	Basic occupation **1** – Child, under 18 y.o. Permanent employment: **2** – Budget-funded organization or state institution **3** – Private enterprises **Owning private business:** **4** – Individual entrepreneur **5** – Registered as legal entity **Self-employed** **6** – Self employed in agriculture **7** – Self employed in other sector (*provide details*) **Unemployed** **8** – Officially registered as an unemployed person **9** – Unregistered unemployed, seeking employment **10** – Unregistered unemployed not seeking employment for any reason **11** – Retired **Other categories** **12** – Disabled and registered with social security authorities **13** – Disabled and not egistered with social security authorities **14** – Maternity leave (with employment – choose category of employment above) **15** – Maternity leave (without employment)	ADDITIONAL JOB/ income **1**– Yes (details) **2** – No
A2.		A3.	A4.	A5.	A6.	A7.
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						

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C. IMPACT ON PROPERTY

C1. What are potential impacts on your household due to the project? *(mark with x)*

No	Description of Impact	Temporary (T) / Permanent (P)	Full (F) / Partial (N)	Informal (I)
1	Loss of land: ☐ 1.1 residential ☐ 1.2 commercial ☐ 1.3 agricultural			
2	Loss of structure: ☐ 2.1 house ☐ 2.2 secondary structures (shed, garage, etc.) ☐ 2.3 commercial structures			
3	☐ Loss of business, livelihood or income			
5	☐ Loss of 1-year crops			
4	☐ Loss of trees and/or perennial plants			

C2. Please provide details of your affected land plot

No	Cadaster number of land plot	Total area	Affected area	Measurement unit sq.m. (1), ha (2)
1				
2				
3				

C3. What are your rights to the land plot/property affected by the project?

1. Private ownership
2. Long-term lease for 49 years 2.1 paid ☐ 2.2 unpaid ☐
3. Short-term lease for ___ years 3.1 paid ☐ 3.2 unpaid ☐
4. Informal land use (please specify):___ years
5. Other (please specify): _____

C4. Number of years you use this land plot/property:_____

C5. When and for what reason did you last update the title documents for the land plot?

Year: _____

Reason(s): _____

C6. *(Only for leased plots)*

Who do you lease your plot from? 1. State ☐ 2. Private ☐

If you lease the land plot/property from a private person, provide the following information on the owner of the land?

Owner's full name:_____

Address:_____ Phone number:_____

C7-C8. *(Only for agricultural land plots)*

Current use of affected agricultural land (multiple answers possible)

1. ☐ Crop cultivation; 2. ☐ Orchard; 3. ☐ Pasture; 4. ☐ Other_____

C8. Is the affected land irrigated?

1. ☐ Irrigated; 2. ☐ Not irrigated; 3. ☐ Other_____

C8.1. If "Irrigated", what irrigation infrastructure is located on the affected plot?

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1. ☐ Concrete canal; 2. ☐ Earth Canal; 3. ☐ Pipe; 4.☐ Other_____

C8.2. If “Irrigated”, will the project affected irrigation access?

2. ☐ No; 2. ☐ Yes (*specify*)_____

C9. *(Only for owners of structures)*

Please provide details on your affected structures

No	Type of structure, purpose of use	Size	Materials	Year of construction	Legalized (1), Not legalized (2), in process (3)
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					

C10. *(Only for owners of 1-year crops)*

Please provide details on your affected crops that you planted in 2025/2026 (crops that are currently not harvested)

Type of crop	Number	When crop was planted	When crop was/will be harvested	Yield from 1 unit per season in kg

C11. *(Only for owners of perennial plants)*

Please provide details on your affected perennial plants

Species	Productive / non productive	Age	Total
Total			

C12. Do you have relatives / tenants residing in your affected house and or using your affected land?

1. Yes: 1.1. House ☐ 1.2 Land ☐
2. No ☐

If Yes:

a) What is monthly rent ___ KZT

b) Number of years they have been using the affected property/land ___ years

C13. *(C13 – C15: Only for business owners).*

Business activity

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Type of business	Is this business your main or secondary activity?	Monthly income from this business activity, in KZT	Amount of lost income, in KZT	Do you own/engaged in another business (provide details)?

C14. For business activity on the affected land/property: Do you employ workers for your activities on the land plot/property to be affected due to project? *(tick appropriate box)*

1. Yes (permanent workers) ☐ 2. Yes (temporary workers) ☐ 3. No ☐ 4. Other (*specify*) ☐

C15. If you have hired workers, please fill in the table below for each of them:

No	Work being done by hired worker	T – temporary P-permanent	Age	Sex	Education	Worker's monthly income, in KZT
1						
2						
3						

C16. *(Only for herders)* **What livestock do you have?**

Type of livestock 1 – sheep, 2 – horses, 3 – cattle, 4 – other (specify)	Number of livestock	Purpose of keeping: 1 – personal use, 2 – sale of live animals, 3 – sale of meat, 4 -sale of milk, wool, etc. 5 – other	Average annual income from this activity, in KZT

C17. Will you be able to continue your activities after acquisition *(tick appropriate box)*:

A. Agricultural activities	1. Yes, on a remaining part of the land plot ☐	2. Yes, on replacement / alternative land plot ☐	3. No, and has no alternative land plot / property ☐
B. Residential life	1. Yes, in a new house built on a remaining part of the land plot ☐	2. Yes, on an alternative residential property ☐	3. No, and has no alternative property ☐
C. Trading, Business	1. Yes, on a remaining part of the land plot ☐	2. Yes, on an replacement / alternative land plot / property ☐	3. No, and has no alternative land plot / property ☐

C18. In case your land plot is taken for project, and alternative land is available, would you prefer to obtain alternative land plot instead of cash compensation? *(tick appropriate box)*

1. Yes: ☐ 2. No: ☐

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C19. Did the project temporarily use or restrict access to your land?

1. Yes: ☐ 2. No: ☐

C19.1 If "Yes" specify the type of impact:
1. Access restriction: ☐ 2. Temporary occupation: ☐ 2. Construction disturbance: ☐
4. Other: ☐ _____

C19.1 If "Yes" specify the duration of impact: _____

D. SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA

D1. Other assets owned/owned by your family

No	Description of Asset (not affected by project)	Yes (Y) / No (N)	Owned/ leased	Location and details
1	Land plot: 1.1 residential 1.2 commercial 1.3 agricultural			
2	Structure: 2.1 house 2.2 secondary structure (residential/agricultural) 2.3 commercial structure			
3	Business			
4	Agricultural machinery			
5	Car			
6	Other			

D2. Information on family expenditures (monthly, for January 2026):

Item of Expenditure	Amount in KZT	Remarks
1. Food		
2. Clothing		
3. House and utilities		
4. Car and fuel		
5. Medical/health		
6. Education		
7. Communication (phone, internet, etc.,)		
8. Transport expenses		
9. Payment of loan/credit		
10. Leisure, entertainment, vacation		
11. Other (if any)		
TOTAL		

D3. Please indicate your family borrowings during 2025

No	Name of borrowing family member, relationship to household head	Name of source (institution or private person)	Amount taken, KZT	Amount returned, KZT	Balance, KZT
1					

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2					
3					
4					
5					
TOTAL					

Check if affected land plot or structures are used as collateral and provide details:

D4. Family members who generate income (specify all of them including retired)

Member's name and relationship to household's head	**Income source: salary -1, pension-2, other income -3** *(mention)*	**Monthly income, in KZT**

D5. Are there members of your family who work in locations outside Turkestan oblast?

1. Yes: ☐ 2. No: ☐

D5.1 If "Yes", please fill in the following:

Member's name and relationship to household's head	Type of work (agriculture, industry, construction, trade and business, other.)	Location of work (other regions in Kazakhstan, CIS, foreign countries (specify where)	Frequency and duration of work (shift team, permanent, years?)	Remittances, in KZT	Monthly income of this member, in KZT

D6. Does your household income level vary during the year? Answer # [ ]

1. ☐ Higher in winter; 2. ☐ Higher in spring; 3. ☐ Higher in summer; 4. ☐ Higher in autumn;
5. ☐ Same all year round

D7. Information on family income (for month of January 2026)

Source of Income	**Amount in KTZ**
1. Salary	
2. Trade/Business	
3. Agriculture / Farming / Herding	
4. Allowance	
5. Pension	
6. Livestock	
7. Household products	
8. Other (specify)	
TOTAL	

D8. What ethnicity do you consider yourself belonging to?

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1. ☐ Kazakh
2. ☐ Uzbek
3. ☐ Other (please specify) _____

D9. Do you consider yourself as disadvantaged because of ethnicity? 1. Yes: ☐ 2.No: ☐
(in case the answer to D9 is different from "Kazakh")
If yes, _____

D10. Do you consider yourself as disadvantaged because of low income? 1. Yes: ☐ 2.No: ☐
If yes, _____

D11. Do you/your household get social assistance/allowance? 1. Yes: ☐ 2.No: ☐
If yes, _____

E LAND ACQUISITION PROCESS

E1. KTZ is implementing construction of Darbaza – Maktaaral railway. Have you heard about the project? 1. Yes: ☐ 2. No: ☐

E2. Have you or your household been informed on potential impacts due to the project?
1. Yes: ☐ 2.No: ☐

E2.1 If "Yes", please provide details of the informing party and discussion(s), approximate dates and details discussed:

_____

E3. Have you had a chance to ask questions voice your opinion during consultation(s)?
1. Yes: ☐ 2.No: ☐

E3.1 Please provide details of the questions and feedback you have received:

_____

E4. Have you received a notification from relevant district 211kimat? 1. Yes: ☐ 2.No: ☐

E5. What was the compensation offered? 1. Monetary: ☐ 2.Replacement Land: ☐ 3.Not offered yet: ☐

E6. Have you accepted the compensation? 1. Yes: ☐ 2.No: ☐ 3.Not offered yet: ☐

If "No", please provide details:

_____

E7. Have you donated or consider donating your land plot (part of your land plot) to project? 1. Yes: ☐ 2.No: ☐

If "Yes", please provide details:

_____

_____

E8. Who you contact in case of a question / grievance?
1. Akimat: ☐ 2. KTZ: ☐ 2. Other: ☐ _____

Check if there was a court case, provide details:

_____

E9. What do you think are the advantages that you and your family would get due to project?

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E10. What are your suggestions to minimize the losses or adverse impacts (if any) due to project and improve beneficial outcomes?

E11 – E13 – Questions for women–heads of households or family members of the respondent

E11. Do you think that women in your area have sufficient opportunities to participate in discussions and decision making?

E12. What do you think are the possible measures to be undertaken to improve the opportunities for women to participate in decision making in their family and society?

E13. Are there any other opportunities or forms of livelihood assistance that can be offered to women affected by the project to help maintain / restore your livelihood?

Thank you very much for your participation in the survey!

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Annex 4. Information Brochure

REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN
KAZAKHSTAN TEMIR ZHOLY JSC

PUBLIC INFORMATION BROCHURE
DARBAZA – MAKTAARAL RAILWAY PROJECT

The Proposed Project

The Darbaza – Maktaaral Railway Project (Project) is a strategically significant greenfield railway infrastructure development in the Turkistan Region of southern Kazakhstan, implemented by Kazakhstan Temir Zholy JSC (KTZ). Asian Development Bank (ADB), Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) and International Finance Corporation (IFC) are considering providing financing for the Project.

The railway line starts in the Saryagash district, passes through the Keles and Zhetysay districts, and terminates in the Maktaaral district of the Turkistan Region. The Project comprises approximately 112 km of new single-track railway line, together with associated infrastructure, including stations and sidings, bridges and culverts, traction power and signalling systems, access roads, borrow areas, and temporary construction facilities.

The Project is being implemented across multiple locations along the corridor and is currently at an advanced stage of construction, with works ongoing in several sections. The location of the Project is demonstrated on the figure below.



Figure. Location of the Darbaza Maktaaral Railway

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The Project is intended to relieve capacity constraints on the existing Kazakhstan-Uzbekistan railway corridor, enhance regional and international freight connectivity, and support growing transit and trade flows across Central Asia.

Key components of the Project include:

- construction of the main rail alignment, comprising earthworks, track formation, ballast, sleepers, and rails;
- reconstruction and/or extension of two passenger stations and development of three railway sidings, including associated operational and maintenance facilities;
- construction of 17 bridges (including a major crossing of the Syr Darya River), 19 overpasses, 18 cattle crossings, and 123 drainage culverts;
- installation of traction power supply systems, overhead lines, and signalling and telecommunications systems;
- development of temporary and permanent access roads, borrow pits, material storage and laydown areas, concrete batching plants, and other construction support facilities;
- establishment of worker accommodation camps and associated utilities and services.

At full operation, the line is expected to accommodate approximately 46 trains per day, predominantly freight traffic, reducing reliance on transit routes through Uzbekistan.

Property Acquisition Principles Adopted for the Project

Civil works for the Project require the use of land and may result in impacts on land plots and associated assets. During the planning and design stages, efforts have been made to avoid and minimize impacts where feasible. Where impacts cannot be avoided, measures are applied to address them.

The Project is implemented in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan and aligned with international requirements. A Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) is being prepared to document impacts and define applicable measures.

The following principles are applied:

- land acquisition and associated impacts are minimized where feasible;
- affected persons (APs) are provided with compensation for affected assets at replacement cost;
- impacts on livelihoods are considered, where relevant;
- persons without formal land rights are considered for non-land assets and assistance;
- vulnerable households are identified and provided with additional support;
- consultations with affected persons are carried out;
- information is disclosed in an accessible manner;
- a grievance redress mechanism is established to address concerns.

Land Acquisition and Resettlement

The Project requires land for railway infrastructure and associated facilities. This includes both permanent land acquisition and temporary land use during construction.

Impacts include:

- acquisition of land required for railway infrastructure;
- temporary use of land during construction;
- impacts on crops, trees, structures, and other assets;
- temporary restrictions on access to land or assets.

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Affected persons may include landowners, land users, and individuals whose livelihoods are linked to affected land or assets.

Land acquisition activities have been carried out in some locations, and are still ongoing or will be carried out in some areas. The Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (the LARP) will be prepared in accordance with the requirements of the ADB, AIIB and IFC policies, and will document all the impacts and define applicable measures.

Census, socioeconomic survey and the cut-off date
Census, socio-economic survey and asset inventory are ongoing. The cut-off date is set on February 6, 2026 – the date when latest two Decrees on Land Acquisition for Public Needs by the Akimat of Turkistan region. Affected persons will NOT be indemnified for the expenditures and losses incurred related to improvement of land plot, new construction, extension or improvement of buildings (facilities, structures) on the land plot to be taken AFTER the cut-off date.

Eligibility for compensation and entitlements
The following groups of APs are included in the LARP for this project:

- All APs losing land either with legal title, lease holding land rights or without legal status;
- Owners of structures, crops, trees, or other objects attached to the land; and
- APs losing business, income, and salaries temporarily or permanently.

Dispute Settlement and Grievance Redress Procedure
Persons or entities affected by the project have the right to file complaints and/or queries on any aspect of land acquisition compensation, and resettlement. In order to ensure that grievances and complaints are addressed in a timely and satisfactory manner and that all possible avenues are available to APs to air their grievances, the mechanism for grievance redress is established for the Project.

A grievance redress mechanism (GRM) is established for the Project to receive and address concerns and complaints related to land acquisition, compensation, or other Project activities.

APs or other concerned individuals may contact the following persons at the Project area Akimats and KTZ for inquiries and/or complaints related to land acquisition or other aspects of the project.

District Akimats – Land Relations Departments

- **Saryagash District**
  Kuanish Askarovich Kanseitov
  Leading Specialist, Land Relations Department
  Phone: +7 702 369 8385

- **Keles District**
  Talgat Tontayevich Yesenbekov
  Chief Specialist, Land Relations Department
  Phone: +7 705 772 7664

- **Zhetysay District**
  Azamat Bolatuly Serikbay
  Chief Specialist, Land Relations Department
  Phone: +7 771 695 3354

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- **Maktaaral District**
  Sabit Bekmyrzauly Absattarov
  Chief Specialist, Land Relations Department
  Phone: +7 708 007 9707

KTZ (Project-Level Contact)

- **Laura Isaeva**
  Project contact for social issues
  Phone: +7 778 616 0179
  E-mail: **laura0479@mail.ru**

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Annex 5. Records of Consultations

5.1 Minutes of consultation in Yerdaut community, Saryagash district

ҚОҒАМДЫҚ КОНСУЛЬТАЦИЯЛАР ХАТТАМАСЫ MINUTES OF PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS	**Құжат\Document № 1** MOM-2026-05-19

Кездесулер датасы Date of meetings	Мамырдың 19-ы, 2026 ж. May 19, 2026		
Консультациялар түрі Type of consultations	Қоғамдық консультациялар Public consultations		
Тақырып Topic	“Дарбаза-Мақтаарал” теміржолын кеңейту жобасы (Жоба): Жерді сатып алу және қоныс аудару жоспары (ЖСАҚАЖ) және Қоршаған орта мен әлеуметтік әсерлерді бағалау (ҚОӘӘБ) атты құжаттарды таныстыру және қатысушылардың сұрақтарын естіп, мүмкіндігінше жоба төнірегіндегі қалыптасқан жағдайды түсіндіру Darbaza-Maktaaral Railway Expansion Project (Project): Presentation of the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) and Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) documents, answering questions from participants, and explaining the current situation surrounding the project as best as possible		
Консультациялар мекенжайы Address of the consultations venue	Ердәуіт ауылындағы бастауыш мектеп Primary school of Yerdaut village		
Елді-мекеннің атауы Settlement name	Ердәуіт ауылы, Дарбаза ауылдық округ, Сарыағаш ауданы, Түркістан облысы Yerdaut village, Darbaza village okrug, Saryagash district, Turkestan province		
Ел / Country	Қазақстан Республикасы \ Republic of Kazakhstan		
Тапсырыс беруші / Клиент Customer / Client	“Қазақстан теміржолы” Ұлттық компания” АҚ (ҚТЖ) “Kazakhstan Temirzholy” National Company” JSC (KTZ)		
Ұйымдастырушысы Venue holder	Дарбаза ауылдық округінің әкімдігі Local authorities of Darbaza village okrug		
Участники Participants	▪ ҚТЖ өкілдері / KTZ representatives: Лаура Исаева / Laura Issayeva; ▪ Дарбаза ауылдық округінің әкімдігі / Local authorities of the Darbaza village okrug: әкім орынбасары Туғанбай Сүйіндік Сейітжапарұлы / deputy akim Suyinbai Tuganbai; ▪ Vista Environment консультантының мамандары / E&S team of Vista Environment: ▪ Азия Даму Банкі (АДБ) / Asian Development Bank (ADB), Азия Инфрақұрылымдық Инвестициялар Банкі (АИИБ) / Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) және/and Халықаралық Қаржы Корпорациясы (ХҚЖ) / International Finance Corporation (IFC) өкілдері / representatives; ▪ Ердәуіт ауылының тұрғындары – барлығы 14 адам. Residents of the Yerdaut village - total 14 persons.		
Құпиялы (белгілеңіз) \ Confidential (tick)	☐ Иә / Yes ☒ Жоқ / No		
Хаттама дайындаған (аты-жөні, компания) Minutes prepared by (name, company)	Vista Environment Vista Environment	Дата Date	Мамырдың 19-ы, 2026 ж. May 19, 2026

Консультациялардың басты мәселелері
Main items of the consultations

Дарбаза ауылдық округі әкімінің орынбасары Туғанбай Сүйіндік Сейітжапарұлы бәрімен амандасты, Vista Environment компания мамандары мен жобаға қаржы бөлейін деп жатқан несие берушілерді қысқаша таныстырды.
Тіркеу кезінде әрбір қатысушы жобаның қоршаған орта мен әлеуметтік әсерлеріне қатысты екі парақша ұстатылды, ұйымдастырушылар ондағы ақпаратты тағы туыстарымен әрі көршілерімен бөліскенді сұрады.
Vista Environment жобаның экологиялық аспектілеріне тоқталып, байқалатын әсерлерді қатысушылармен интерактивті түрде түсіндіріп талқылады. Консультант жиналған халықтан жоба туралы қаншалықты хабардар екенін және бұрын Ердәуіт елді мекенінде қоғамдық кездесулер өткізілген бе деп сұрады. Қатысушылар жобаның әсерін күнделікті сезінгендіктен, жоба туралы хабардар екенін растады, бірақ Дарбаза ауылында (Дарбаза ауылдық округінің әкімшілік орталығы) өткен жергілікті ҚОӘБ бойынша Ердәуіттен қоғамдық тыңдауларға өте аз адам қатыса алғанын ескертті. Консультант несие берушілердің қоршаған ортаны

Vista Environment

ҚОҒАМДЫҚ КОНСУЛЬТАЦИЯЛАР ХАТТАМАСЫ **MINUTES OF PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS**	**Құжат\Document № 1** MOM-2026-05-19

қорғау және әлеуметтік қорғау саясаттарына сәйкес келу үшін әзірленген ҚОӘӘБ-тегі негізгі мәселелеріне бөлек тоқтаған: шаң, шу, діріл, қауіпсіздік шаралары, сондай-ақ Шардара су қоймасы мен Сырдария өзені арқылы өтетін көпір құрылысы жұмыстарына баса назар аудара отырып, биоалуандылықты атап өтті. Қатысушылар қоршаған ортаға және әлеуметтік әсерлерге қатысты басты мердігер мен қосалқы мердігерлер қауіпсіздік шараларды дұрыс сақтап жүрмегендігі, жоба ауқымында толыққанды бақылау мен мониторингтің жүргізілмей жатқандығы туралы шағымдар айтып белсенді жауап берді.

Vista Environment интерактивті сұрақ-жауап сессиясынан кейін әлеуметтік маман аудиторияны ЖСАҚАЖ (LARP) құжатының негізгі аспектілерімен таныстырды да, екі құжат, яғни ЖСАҚАЖ (LARP) пен ҚОӘӘБ (ESIA) бірге жоба нұсқалары аяқталып расталғаннан кейін көп ұзамай жарияланатынын айтты. Әлеуметтік маман жерді сатып алу және өтемақы төлемдерінің ағымдағы жағдайын атап өтті және қатысушылар арасында Ердәуіт пен Сарыағаш ауданынан келген ЖҚТ мәртебедегі адамдардың бар-жоғын сұрады. Ердәуіттен келген екі ЖҚТ өздерінің ЖҚТ мәртебесін растады және шағымданып ұсақ-түйектерге тоқтай консультациялардың назарын өз жекебас сұрақтарына аударған:

- AP1 тұрғын үйіндегі жарықтарға шағымданып, діріл, шу және шаңның көп жағдайда үй шаруашылықтары үшін көптеген қолайсыздықтар тудыратынын айтқан болатын;
- AP2 ұсынылған бағалау сомасымен келіспейтінін айтып, 25 миллион теңге көлеміндегі бастапқы бағалау кейбір құрылыстарды, ағаштарды және жер көлемін есепке алмады деп шағымданды. Айтуынша, өзі жалдаған балама тәуелсіз бағалау 34 миллион теңгені есептеді. Судья болса өзінің бағалаушы сарапшысын тағайындап, тек 20 миллион теңгені компенсация ретінде есептеді. ЖҚТ сот отырысына қатыспағанын айтты, бірақ судья бұның сот отырысына қатысып, бастапқы бағалау сомасымен келіскенін мәлімдеп, шешім шығарды. ЖҚТ сот шешімімен келіспейді және келесі сот деңгейлеріне, атап айтқанда, апелляциялық сотқа және жоғары сотқа керек болса шағымданады деп сөйледі. Айтуынша, жер телімі жалғыз тұрғын үй болып табылады, отбасында 6 кәмелетке толмаған баланы тәрбиелеп бағады. ЖҚТ тұратын елді мекеннен кеткісі келмейді, себебі оның барлық ата-бабалары осында жерленген және егер жергілікті билік оған алынған жермен бірге жаңа жер телімін берсе, жаңа үй сала алады және компенсацияға көнеді деп баламалы шешім айтып көрді. Жергілікті билік органдарына тиісті өтініш хаты жазылды, бірақ жауап теріс болды.

Ұзақ талқылауларға байланысты екі істі де кейінірек жеке-жеке қарастыру туралы шешім қабылданды, ал одан әрі талқылаулардың басты назары Шағымдар қарастыру механизмі (ШҚМ\GRM) мәселесіне аударылып, оның тиімді және оңай байланыс арнасын (арналарын) ойластырып көрейік деген ұсыныс айтылды. Берілген пікірлерге сәйкес, қоныс тұрғындары жергілікті билік органдарына немесе ҚТЖ-ға шағымдануға құлықсыз сияқты, себебі олар шаралар қабылданатынына сенімсіздікпен қарайтын көрінеді. Соңында әлеуметтік маман жұмыс істейтін ШҚМ-ге тоқтап, үйлестірілген ортақ парақшаның соңғы бетінде жауапты адамдардың байланыстары көрсетілген және есеп беру мен бақылау тұрғысынан арнаның қаншалықты тиімді және қолайлы құрал екенін түсіндіріп айтқан.

Қоршаған орта және әлеуметтік әсерлерге қатысты келесі жалпы мәселелер көтерілді:

- мәселелерді көтеру және тиімді жауап алу үшін кімге хабарласуға болатыны туралы ақпараттың болмағандығы;
- мердігер/қосалқы мердігер(лер) тәулік бойы жұмыс істейді және түнде демалу уақытын бұзады. Шу мен шаң таза ауада дұрыс демалуға мүмкіндік бермейді және шоттарға әсер ететін кондиционерді шамадан тыс пайдалануды талап етеді. Бұрын адамдар кешкі уақыттарын үйден тыс жерде өткізіп ұйықтайтын;
- тұрғындар жүк көліктері мен арнайы техниканың асфальт жолмен жүруіне рұқсат бермеді (өйткені жүк көліктері жолдың сапасын қатты төмендетеді), бірақ құрылыс жұмыстары кезінде «уақытты қорғау» қағидаты мен шаңды тиімді суару ережесін қолданған жағдайда, көліктер басқа балама жер үсті жолын пайдалансын деп келісті. Келісілген шарт жөнді орындалмай, елеусіз қалдырылып Ердәуіт қауымдастықты алаңдатады;
- балаларды қорғауға арналған қауіпсіздік шаралар ескерілмейді. Балалар мектепке бару және жақын маңдағы аумақтарда ойнау үшін баламалы жолды жиі пайдаланады. Шаң-тозаң, сондай-ақ жүк көліктерінің жылдамдығын арттыру әрі жөнді бақылаудың/қадағалаудың болмауы ықтимал апаттарға жақсы жағдай жасайды;
- құрылыс жұмыстарының салдарынан, атап айтқанда, топырақты домалататын техниканың нығыздап тегістеу (утрамбовка) салдарынан жақын маңдағы тұрғын үйлердің қабырғаларында жарықтар пайда болды. Өтемақыны кім және қалай төлейді?
- қауіпсіздік сақтау мәселесін ескере, күніне 43 пойыз жүретін операциялық сатыда үйлер мен тұрғындарды дірілден, шуылдан қорғау үшін қандай техникалық шаралар қабылданады?

Сұрақтарға жауап ретінде қоршаған орта және әлеуметтік қорғау тобы нақтылау үшін қосымша сұрақтар қойып, нақты әсерлер мен ықтимал залалды бақылау үшін шу мен дірілді өлшейтін зерттеу жасалып, модельдеудің жүргізілетіні айтылып түсіндірілді.

Жобаға қатысты тағы бір нақты мәселені елді мекендегі жалғыз балабақшаның иесі [xxx] көтерді, ол құрылыс жұмыстарына байланысты балаларға арналған негізгі кіреберіс қақпасында шу, шаң және бітелулер пайда болғанына шағымданды. Ханым балабақша аумағының ауылды дамытудың бас жоспарына (генплан) сәйкес мектепке дейінгі мекемелер үшін белгіленген санитарлық және басқа да стандарттарға сәйкес келмейтініне алаңдайды, оған сәйкес балабақша аумағының жартысы, соның ішінде маңызды құрылыстар алынады деп ойлайды. Vista Environment компаниясының қоршаған орта және әлеуметтік қорғау тобы кейінірек балабақшаға барып, жағдайды көріп қайтады деп келісілді. Ханым құрылыс жұмыстарына байланысты көптеген қолайсыздықтар мен пайдалану кезеңінде туындауы мүмкін мәселелерді атап өтті.

Қорытынды отырыста елді мекен тұрғындарынан келесі ұсыныстар берілді:

- ҚТЖ және басқа да мүдделі тараптар айына бір рет осындай кеңес беру және есеп беру кездесулерін ұйымдастыруған жөн;
- кездесу барысында көтерілген мәселелер тиісті түрде тексеріліп шешілуі керек;
- барлық шағымдар тіркеліп, жедел қаралған дұрыс;

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- түскен шағымдарға шешімдер мен түсініктемелер жасалған кезде жергілікті әкімдіктің және/немесе мектептің тақталарына ілінген дұрыс.
Спикерлер берілген пікірлер үшін соңғы алғыстарын білдірді, ал ауыл ақсақалы (би) кездесуді салтанатты түрде бата беріп тамамдады.

Opening speech of the Deputy Akim of Darbaza village okrug Mr. Tuganbai and short introduction of the Vista Environment and Lenders expected to finance the Project.
During registration each participant got two leaflets on environmental and social impacts of the project with request to spread the information with relatives and neighbours.
Vista Environment presented the environmental aspects of the project and articulated the identified impacts through interactions with the participants. The consultant asked to what extent the audience is aware of the project and whether public consultations were held previously in the Yerdaut settlement. The participants confirmed their awareness of the project as they experience the impacts on a daily base, but very few were able to attend the public hearings on local EIA held in Darbaza village (administrative centre of the Darbaza village okrug). The consultants pointed out separately major issues of the elaborated ESIA to comply with the E&S policies of the Lenders: dust, noise, vibration, safety measures as well as biodiversity with focus on Shardara reservoir and bridge construction works across the Syrdarya river. Participants actively responded regarding the experienced environmental and social impacts with complaints that E&S safety measures were not properly observed by the Contractor and subcontractors, effective supervision and monitoring of subcontractors was not in place.
After Vista Environment interactive session of questions and answers, the social specialist familiarized the audience with the LARP document key aspects saying that together with the ESIA both documents will be disclosed soon after the finalization of the draft versions. The specialist pointed out the current situation with land acquisition and compensation payments and asked whether among the participants there are APs from Yerdaut and Saryagash district in general. Two APs from Yerdaut confirmed their AP status and complained about the situation diving into details that diverted the focus of the consultations:
- AP1 complained about the cracks on his housing blaming the rolling machine and trucks for vibration, noise and extreme dust causing a lot of inconveniences for households in many respects;
- AP2 said that he disagrees with the valuation amount proposed. The initial valuation in the amount of 25 mln KZT does not account for some constructions, trees and the land area. The alternative independent valuation calculated 34 mln KZT. The judge directed his own valuator expert who calculated only 20 mln KZT. The AP claims that he did not attend the court proceeding but the judge made a decision with the claim that the AP attended and agreed with the initial valuation amount of compensation. The AP disagrees with the court decision and will appeal to the further judicial levels, namely, court of appeal and higher court. The plot is the only housing property, the household raises 6 juvenile children. The AP does not will to leave the settlement as all his ancestors are buried here and wants to build a new house if the local authorities provide him a new land plot with the acquired area. Respective request letter was written to the local authorities but the response was negative.
Due to long discussions it was decided to consider both cases in more detail later separately vis-a-vis, and the focus of further discussions shifted to the GRM issue with brainstorming its effective and easy channel(s) of communication. As per the provided feedback the settlement residents seem to be reluctant to issue complaints either to local authorities or KTZ with attempts to explain the situation with lack of trust that measures will be undertaken. In the end, the social specialist explained the operationalized GRM showing the contacts of responsible people provided on the last page of the shared leaflet and clarifying how the channel can be used and monitored in terms of accountability.
The following general issues were raised regarding the E&S impacts:
- inavailability of information to whom it is worth contacting to raise issues and get effective responses;
- the contractor\subcontractor(s) works 24 hrs and disturbs the resting time during the night. Noise and dust do not allow proper rest in fresh air and require excessive usage of air-conditioning that affects the bills. Previously, people were used to spend evening time on topchan and sleeping outside the house;
- the residents did not allow the trucks and special machinery usage of the asphalt road (as the vehicles damage the road greatly), but agreed if the vehicles use the another alternative ground road with condition that ‘time protection’ principle as well as efficient watering of dust will be applied during construction works. The agreed condition is not carried out but neglected;
- the safety measures to protect children are not accounted for. Children use the alternative road to get to the school and play in the nearby areas. Dust as well as exceeding driving speed of trucks along with the absent control/supervision create good conditions for potential accidents;
- the nearby housings got cracks on walls due to the construction works, namely, soil compaction by the rolling machinery. Who and how will provide compensation?
- the issue of the protection zone and what technical measures will be undertaken to protect the houses and residents from vibration, noise during the operation phase when 43 trains will run per day?
In response to the questions the E&S team raised additional questions to clarify and announced that there will be noise and vibration measurement survey and modelling carried out to track the actual impacts and potential damage.
Specific issue related potentially to the project was raised by a participant who owns the only kindergarten in the settlement and complains about experienced noise, dust and blockages on the main entrance gate for children due to the construction works. The lady is concerned that the kindergarten area will not meet the sanitary and other standards prescribed for preschool facilities with reference to the master plan of the

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village development according to which the half of the kindergarten territory is to be acquired, including important structures. It was agreed that the E&S team of Vista Environment will visit the site and observe the situation. The lady mentioned a lot of inconveniences due to construction works and potential concerns envisioned during the operation phase.
In the final session, the following recommendations from settlement residents were provided:
- KTZ and other stakeholders should arrange such consultation and accountability meetings once per month;
- the raised issued during the meeting should be investigated and addressed properly;
- all the complaints should be registered and addressed promptly;
- the solutions and explanations should be put on the boards of the local akimat and\or school.

The final gratitude words for the provided feedback were spoken by the speakers and the village elder (bi) ended the meeting with the ceremonial prayer.






Ердәіттегі фотосуреттер
Photos in Yerdaut

Vista Environment

Kindergarten case requiring investigation (to be registered in grievance log)

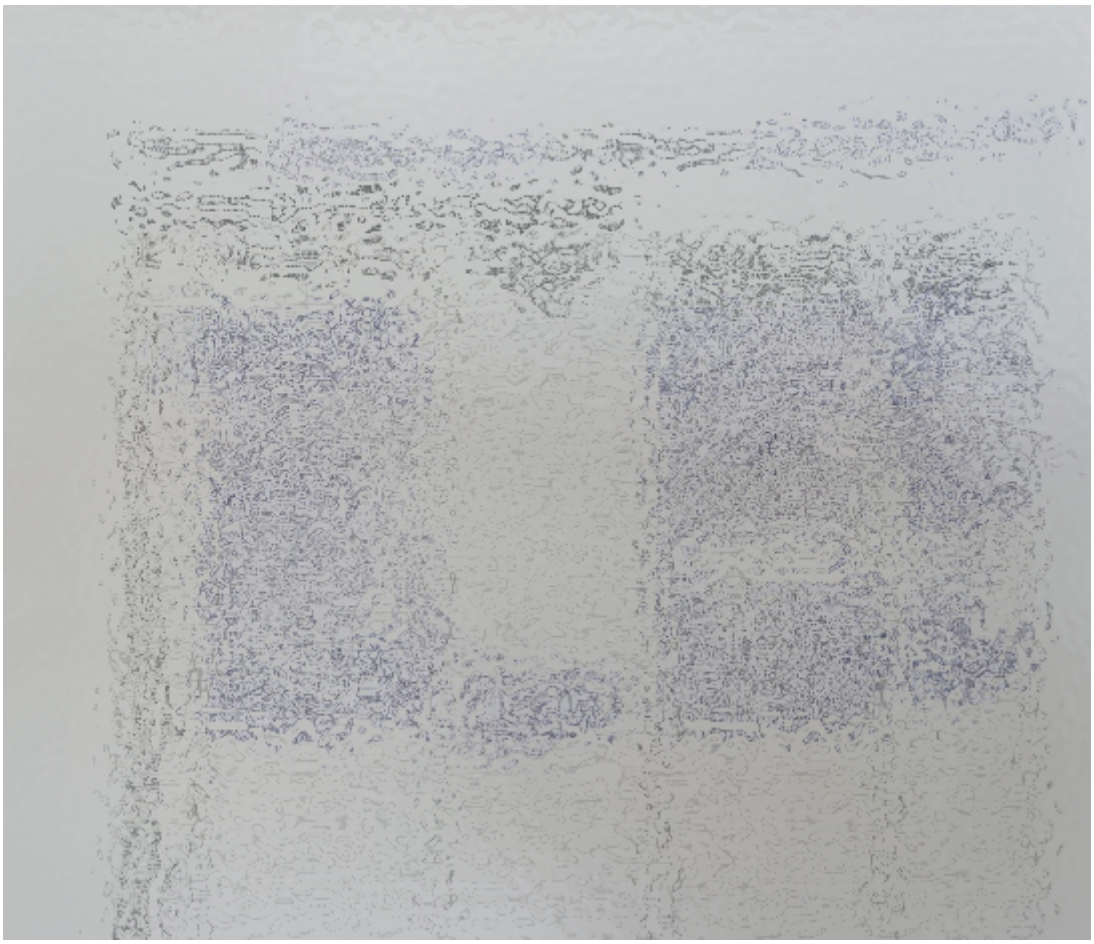








Vista Environment



Қатысқан Ердәуіт тұрғындарының тізімі
List of Participants residing in Yerdaut

Vista Environment



Хабарландырудың үлгісі
Sample of Announcement

Vista Environment

5.2 Minutes of consultation in Akuy community, Saryagash district

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Кездесулер датасы Date of meetings	Мамырдың 19-ы, 2026 ж. May 19, 2026
Консультациялар түрі Type of consultations	Қоғамдық консультациялар Public consultations
Тақырып Topic	"Дарбаза-Мақтаарал" теміржолын кеңейту жобасы (Жоба): Жерді сатып алу және қоныс аудару жоспары (ЖСАҚАЖ) және Қоршаған орта мен әлеуметтік әсерлерді бағалау (ҚОӘӘБ) атты құжаттарды таныстыру және қатысушылардың сұрақтарын естіп, мүмкіндігінше жоба төнірегіндегі қалыптасқан жағдайды түсіндіру Darbaza-Maktaaral Railway Expansion Project (Project): Presentation of the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) and Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) documents, answering questions from participants, and explaining the current situation surrounding the project as best as possible
Консультациялар мекенжайы Address of the consultations venue	Ақ Үйде ауылындағы Мәдениет үйі Culture House in the Ak Ui village
Елді-мекеннің атауы Settlement name	Ақүй ауылы, Құркелес ауылдық округ, Сарыағаш ауданы, Түркістан облысы Akui village, Kurkeles village okrug, Saryagash district, Turkestan province
Ел / Country	Қазақстан Республикасы \ Republic of Kazakhstan
Тапсырыс беруші / Клиент Customer / Client	"Қазақстан теміржолы" Ұлттық компания" АҚ (ҚТЖ) "Kazakhstan Temirzholy" National Company" JSC (KTZ)
Ұйымдастырушысы Venue holder	Құркелес ауылдық округінің әкімдігі Local authorities of Kurkeles village okrug
Участники Participants	▪ ҚТЖ өкілдері / KTZ representatives: Лаура Исаева...; ▪ Құркелес ауылдық округінің әкімдігі / Local authorities of the Kurkeles village okrug: ...; ▪ Vista Environment консультантының мамандары / E&S team of Vista Environment: ▪ Азия Даму Банкі (АДБ) / Asian Development Bank (ADB), Азия Инфрақұрылымдық Инвестициялар Банкі (АИИБ) / Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) және/and Халықаралық Қаржы Корпорациясы (ХҚЖ) / International Finance Corporation (IFC) өкілдері / representatives; ▪ Ақүй ауылының тұрғындары – барлығы 18 адам. Residents of the Akui village - total 18 persons.
Құпиялы (белгілеңіз) \ Confidential (tick)	☐ Иә / Yes ☒ Жоқ / No

Хаттама дайындаған (аты-жөні, компания) Minutes prepared by (name, company)	Vista Environment Vista Environment	Дата Date	Мамырдың 19-ы, 2026 ж. May 19, 2026

Консультациялардың басты мәселелері
Main items of the consultations

Құркелес ауылдық округі әкімінің кіріспе сөзі, Vista Environment компания мамандары мен жобаға қаржы бөлейін деп жатқан несие берушілерді қысқаша таныстыру.

Тіркеу кезінде әрбір қатысушы жобаның қоршаған орта мен әлеуметтік әсерлеріне қатысты екі парақша ұстатылды, ұйымдастырушылар ондағы ақпаратты тағы туыстарымен әрі көршілерімен бөліскенді сұрады.

Әлеуметтік мәселелерге қатысты маман аудиторияны ЖСАҚАЖ (LARP) құжатының негізгі аспектілерімен таныстырды. Консультант Сарыағаш ауданындағы жобаға тиесілі жер мәселесіне тоқтады, Сарыағаш ауданы бойынша қазіргі жағдайды түсіндіріп айтты, жерге қатысты банктердің саясатын және сатып алу үрдісін ҚТЖ өкілі Лаура Исаева ханыммен бірге түсіндіруге тырысты: жер мәселесі көбінде шешіліп болды, Сарыағаш ауданында баламалы жер ауыстыру түрлі себептен орын алмады, алайда банктердің саясаты мен қазақстандық заңнамасы бойынша баламалы жер ауыстыру - ең дұрыс және әділ жолы екені ескертілді; статистикалық мәліметтер бойынша, аудандағы жобаға тиесілі ЖҚТ мәртебесіндегі участок саны 43 (басқа аудандарында бұл көрсеткіш әлдеқайда үлкен), солардың ішіндегі 30-ға жуық ЖҚТ жер үлесінен бас тартқан болатын (көбісінің бас тартқан жер үлесі 10 пайызға жетпейді (яғни жобаның әсері аса қатты емес екенін көрсетеді), алайда Ердәуіт елді мекенінде 17 жеке меншік тұрғын үй мәртебесіндегі үйшаруашылықтарының көбісі айтарлықтай әсері бар категорияға жатады - әкімдік түрлі заңнама шеңберіндегі

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жолдарды іздестіріп үй иесілермен келіссөздер жүргізіп, мәселелерді шешетіндей бабын тапты, нәтижесінде тек 2 сотқа жүгінген ЖҚТ бар, солардың ішінде біреусіне тәуелсіз бағалаушының есебі дайындалып ақырғы баға кішкене көтеріліп мәселе шешілді, екінші участок әлі шешімін таппады, өйткені ЖҚТ сот шешімімен келіспеді. Компенсация келіскен адамдардың көбісіне төленді, адамдармен сауалнама жүргізілген кезде компенсация алғандығы және реніштердің жоқтығы расталды, кейбір қосымша өтініштері айтылды. Статистикалық мәліметтерден кейін, консультант екі құжат, яғни ЖСАҚАЖ (LARP) пен ҚОӘӘБ (ESIA) бірге жоба нұсқалары аяқталып расталғаннан соң көп ұзамай жарияланатынын хабарлады. Екі құжат та қолжетімді болады, осы консультациялар барысында айтылған сұрақтар мен шағымдар хаттама боп дайындалып, жарияланатын құжаттарға қосымша ретінде түгенделеді және алты ай сайын осындай кездесулер ұйымдастырылып екі құжат үнемі жаңа сұрақтармен, шағымдармен, өтініштермен толықтырылады, жоба бойынша құрылыс жұмыстары аяқталып біткенде де операциалық сатыдағы әсерлер мен шешілмеген маңызды сұрақтар бойынша жергілікті жұрт алдында есеп беріліп тұрады деп айтылды. Әлеуметтік маман жерді сатып алу және өтемақы төлемдерінің ағымдағы жағдайын қорыта келе, қатысушылар арасында Ақүй мен жалпы Сарыағаш ауданынан келген ЖҚТ мәртебедегі адамдардың бар-жоғын сұрап көрді.

Vista Environment жобаның экологиялық аспектілеріне тоқтап, байқалатын әсерлерді қатысушылармен интерактивті түрде түсіндіріп талқылауға бел буды. Консультант жиналған халықтан жоба туралы қаншалықты хабардар екенін және бұрын Ақүй елді мекенінде қоғамдық кездесулер өткізілгеніне көзі жетті. Қатысушылар Құркелес ауылдық округіндегі Ақүй ауылы теміржолға жақынырақ орналасқан ең үлкен елді мекен екенін айтты, жобаның әсері әзірше аса қатты байқалмайды деп ойларымен бөлісті, жоба туралы хабардар екенін растап, түрлі жәйттерді келтіріп, Құркелестегі елді мекендерде, Ақүйді қоса, жобаға қатысты кездесулер өткізілетінін естіп жүргенін, кейбіреулеріне қатысып та үлгерді деп айтқан. Өткен жылы жергілікті ҚОӘБ бойынша қоғамдық тыңдаулар Құркелес ауылдық округінің осы Ақ Үй ауылында өткізілген екен, жобаға қатысты көп нәрсе айтылды, жұрттың сұрақтарына да жауап берілді. Консультант несие берушілердің қоршаған ортаны қорғау және әлеуметтік қорғау саясаттарына сәйкес келу үшін әзірлеген ҚОӘӘБ-тегі негізгі мәселелеріне бөлек тоқтаған: шаң, шу, діріл, қауіпсіздік шаралары, сондай-ақ Шардара су қоймасы мен Сырдария өзені арқылы өтетін көпір құрылысы жұмыстарына баса назар аудара отырып, биоалуандылық мәселені көтеріп жан-жақты айтып түсіндірді.

Қатысушылардың арасында ЖҚТ мәртебедегілер болмағандықтан, Vista Environment интерактивті сұрақ-жауап сессиясына көшкенді жөн көрді. Жиналған қауым үшін бұл сессия қызық көрінген, және жұрттың тарапынан қойған келесі сұрақтары тағы жалпы ҚТЖ жағынан түсіндірме жұмыстары жүргізілетінін жанама түрде айқындады.

The meeting started with introductory speech by the akim of the Kurkeles rural district, a brief introduction of Vista Environment specialists and lenders to finance the project.

During registration, each participant was given two leaflets on the environmental and social impacts of the Project, the organizers asked them to share the information with their relatives and neighbors.

Social specialist briefed the audience regarding the main aspects of the LARP document. The consultant touched upon the issue of lands acquired for the Project in the Saryagash district, explained the current situation in the Saryagash district with land acquisition issues, and tried to explain the E&S policies of the IFIs regarding land acquisition process together with the representative of KTZ, Ms. Laura Isayeva: the land issue has been resolved in most cases, equal land swap option in the Saryagash district did not take place for various reasons, but it was noted that according to the lender standards and Kazakhstani legislation, landswap is the best option if possible; according to statistics, the number of plots in the district with the status for private housing allocated for the Project is 43 (in other districts this figure is much higher), APs of around 30 plots mainly leased the land for agricultural purposes donated small portions of their land plots (the donated share of vast majority is less than 10 percent (i.e., the impact of the project is not significant for such cases), however, in the Yerdaut settlement, most of the 17 private housing plots fall into the category of significant impact - the akimat made attempts to find a way to resolve the issues within the framework of legislation and negotiated possible options with Yerdaut APs, and as a result, only 2 private housing plots applied to the court. In one judicial case an independent appraiser prepared an alternative valuation report and the final compensation amount slightly increased and the issue resolved. The second plot is still pending as the owner disagreed with the court decision and wants to appeal to the next court of appeal. Compensation was paid to 12 APs who agreed with the amount initially, and during interviewing people, it was confirmed that they had received compensation and do not complain, but some made additional requests to restore their livelihoods. After providing statistical figures, the consultant pointed out two documents, the LARP and the ESIA and noted that the documents will be published shortly after they are finalized and adopted. Both documents would be made available, while the questions and complaints raised during these consultations will be recorded in minutes and included as an appendix to the published documents. Such meetings will be held at least every six months to regularly update both documents with new questions, complaints, and requests with report on the previous issues raised during consultations. Even after the project is completed, the local community will still continue being informed about the E&S impacts at the operational stage where any outstanding issues are to be resolved, too. The social consultant, summarizing the current status of land acquisition and compensation payments, asked whether there were any APs from Ak Ui and Saryagash district in general among the participants.

Vista Environment focused on the environmental aspects of the Project and discussed the impacts with the participants in an interactive manner. The consultant asked the participants whether the attendees were aware of the Project. The audience responded that public meetings had been held in Ak Ui as it is quite close to the railway, and that the E&S impacts are not feasible so far. The participants confirmed that they were aware of the project, pointed out various facts, and said that meetings related to the project were held in the settlements of Kurkeles, including Ak Ui, and that they had already attended some of them. Last year, public hearings on the local EIA were held in this village of Ak Ui in the Kurkeles rural district, where a lot was said about the project, and the questions of the public were also answered. The consultant

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separately touched on the main issues in the ESIA developed by Vista Environment for KTZ to comply with the environmental and social policies of the lenders: dust, noise, vibration, safety measures, as well as the issue of biodiversity, with special attention to the construction of the bridge across the Shardara reservoir and the Syrdarya River. Since there were no APs among the participants, Vista Environment E&S team decided to move on to an interactive question-and-answer session. The audience found the session interesting, and the following questions from the public were indirectly revealed that explanatory works to raise public awareness upon the Project has been carried out by the KTZ and its Contractor Integra.

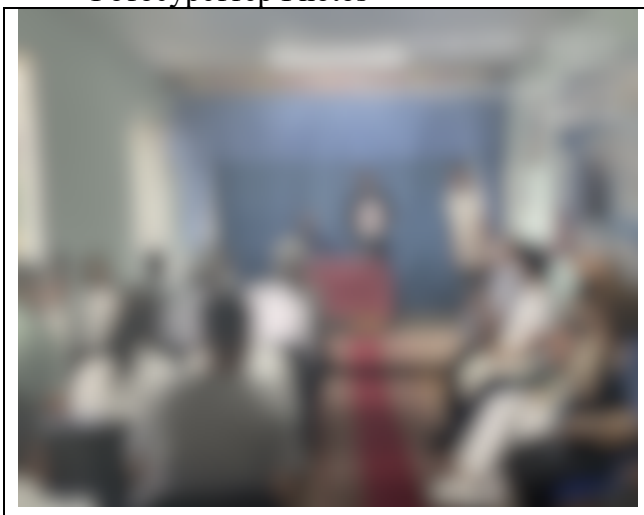
1.	Локомотив жұмыс кезінде қандай отын түрін пайдаланады әлде ол электровоз бола ма? Теміржол бойымен дизельді әлде электр пойыздары жүреді ме? Егер дизельді болса, түтіннің таралу ауқымы қандай болады және ол біздің денсаулығымызға қаншалықты әсер етеді? What type of fuel will the locomotive use during operation or will it be electric locomotive? In other words, will diesel-based or electric trains run along the railway? If diesel, what will be the scope of smoke and to what extent it will affect our health?	Vista Environment теориялық және практикалық тұрғыдан бір-бірімен тығыз байланысты бірқатар сұрақтарға жауап берді: жобаның техникалық сипаттамаларына сәйкес, локомотив отын ретінде дизель отынын тұтынады. Әрине, отынның бұл түрі түтін шығарады, бірақ әсіресе пойыз жүріп жатқанда түтін айтарлықтай мөлшерде болмайды. Теміржол станцияларында көп мөлшерде байқалады, бірақ белгіленген қауіпсіздік ережелері тиімді сақталса, денсаулыққа немесе жалпы биоалуандыққа зиян келтірмейді. Vista Environment responded to a set of entwined questions from theoretical and practical perspectives: according to the technical specifications of the project, locomotive will consume diesel as fuel. Definitely, this type of fuel generate smoke, but it won't be significant especially when the train runs. The greater amount will be observed at train stations, but still it is not harmful for one's health or biodiversity in general if prescribed safety rules are observed effectively.
2.	Прогресске сәйкес алға жылжу үшін дизель отынымен жүретін локомотивтерден электровоздарға көшу мүмкін бе? Егер иә болса, не істеу керек? In order to advance in line with the progress, will it be possible to switch to electric locomotives from the diesel-fuelled ones? If yes, what needs to be done?	Vista Environment көтерілген өзара байланысты мәселелер бойынша жанды талқылауларды бұрып отыра, жауап беріптұрды: Сіздің болашағыңызға қамқорлық жасап, прогрессивті мәселелер туралы ойлағаныңызға өте қуаныштымын. Дизельді пойыздардан электр пойыздарына көшуді жүзеге асыруға әрине болады. Теміржолдарды электрлендіру арқылы жаңартуға әбден мүмкін, бірақ ол үшін белгілі бір мөлшерде қаражат және сіздің үкіметіңіздің әрі ҚТЖ-ның саяси еркі қажет болып қалады. Мен қаржыгер емеспін және дереу есептеулер жасай алмаймын осыған қатысты, бірақ бұл мүмкін деп сенімді түрде мәлімдей аламын. Vista Environment responded and guided vivid discussions regarding the raised interlinked issues: I am very pleased that you here care of your future and think about progressive issues. It is possible to carry out the shift from diesel to electric trains. It is possible to upgrade the railways through electrification, but for that certain amount of money and political will of your government as well as of KTZ will be needed. I am not a financist and cannot provide calculations immediately, but I can assure that is possible.
3.	Who and how will monitor air pollution, since 43 trains will travel through a populated area daily?	
4.	We all deal with grazing domestic animals. Will the railway be fenced to avoid accidents as we may lose our cattle and even pay fines according to the law? I am not talking about the noise barriers but simple fencing as the animals could not reach the railways.	Vista Environment тұрғын үйлер орналасқан елді мекендердің жанында шу тосқауылдары орнатылатынына сендірді. Консультант жоба құжаттарында теміржол бойында малға қарсы қоршау жасалатынын көрмегенін атап өтті. Осыған байланысты ҚТЖ-дан келген Лаура қоғамдық кездесулер мен талқылаулар кезінде жоба аясында қоршау қарастырылып жатқанын естігенін, ішінара құрылыс жұмыстары кезінде қоршаулары бұзылған жер жалға алушылар үшін де бұл шара қажет екенін айтты. Vista Environment компаниясы мәселені ҚТЖ-ның жобалаушыларымен талқылап, кейінірек жауап береді деп келісілді. Vista Environment assured that near settlement areas with housings noise barriers will be erected. The consultant pointed out that in the project design he did not see fencing against the domestic animals along the railway. In this respect, Laura from KTZ made a comment that during public consultations and discussions she heard that fencing is considered within the project, partly because it is also partly needed for the land leaseholders whose fencing was damaged during the construction works. It was agreed that Vista Environment will clarify the issue and respond later.

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5.	Алдыңғы консультациялар кезінде үшінші станцияның салынуы мүмкін екендігі айтылған болатын. Біз жобаның екінші кезеңін әрі қарай бағыттап, Жетісай қаласымен байланыстыру туралы жобаны айтып отырған жоқпыз. Егер мен қателеспесем, үшінші теміржол вокзалы осы Дарбаза-Мақтаарал жобасы аясында қарастырылып жатқанын естідім. During previous consultations it was mentioned that the third train station potentially will be built. We are not talking about the second stage of the project to be directed further and linked to Zhetisay town. If I am not mistaken, I heard that the third train station is envisioned within this Darbaza-Maktaaral project.	Бұл рас. Жолаушылардың сұранысы өскен кезде аталған үш разъезд қылған аймақтың бірін теміржол бекеті ретінде орнықтырып бейімдетуге болады. Бұл тұрғыда тек ақша мен жолаушылардың сұранысы қажет. Разъезд жері ... деп аталатын елді мекеннің жанында орналасқан. Осыған орай, пайдалану кезеңінде жүргізілетін тиісті есептеулер ескеріледі. That is true. One of the three mentioned siding areas can be easily accommodated for a train station when the passenger demand grows. In this respect, the only thing needed is money and passenger demand. This interchange area is located at PK… near the settlement called … . During the operation phase respective calculations will be taken into account.
6.	Regarding the waste, how is waste segregation to be organized and addressed to avoid polluting water and soil - the impacts you mentioned during the presentation.	Қалдықтарды жинау және жоюға қатысты жергілікті және халықаралық стандарттар ескеріледі. Мүмкіндігінше, қоқыс сұрыпталып, қайта өңделеді. Бұл тек құрылыс жұмыстарына ғана емес, сонымен қатар пайдалану кезеңіне де қатысты. Екі кезеңге арналған қоршаған ортаны бақылау жоспарына жергілікті және халықаралық стандарттарға сәйкес су мен топырақты бақылау шаралары да кіреді. Егер қандай да бір ластану орын алса, мәселені шешу үшін түзету іс-қимыл жоспары әзірленіп, жүзеге асырылады. Local and international standards regarding waste collection and disposal will be taken into account. Where it is possible, garbage will be sorted and recycled. It is not only the case for construction works but for operation stage, too. Environmental monitoring plan for both stages will also include water and soil monitoring measures in accordance with local and international standards. If any pollution takes place, corrective action plan will be worked out and implemented to resolve the issue.
Спикерлер берілген пікірлер үшін соңғы алғыстарын білдіріп, ауыл ақсақалы (би) кездесуді салтанатты түрде бата беріп тамамдады. Кездесуден кейін тұрғындар жеке-жеке қосымша сұрақтар қойып, Ақүйдегі Мәдениет үйінің бағында біршама әңгімелесті. The speakers expressed their final thanks for the provided comments and raised questions, and the village elder (bi) solemnly blessed the meeting for closure. After the meeting, residents asked additional questions individually and chatted for a while in the garden of the Culture House in Ak Ui.		

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Фотосуретгер Photos

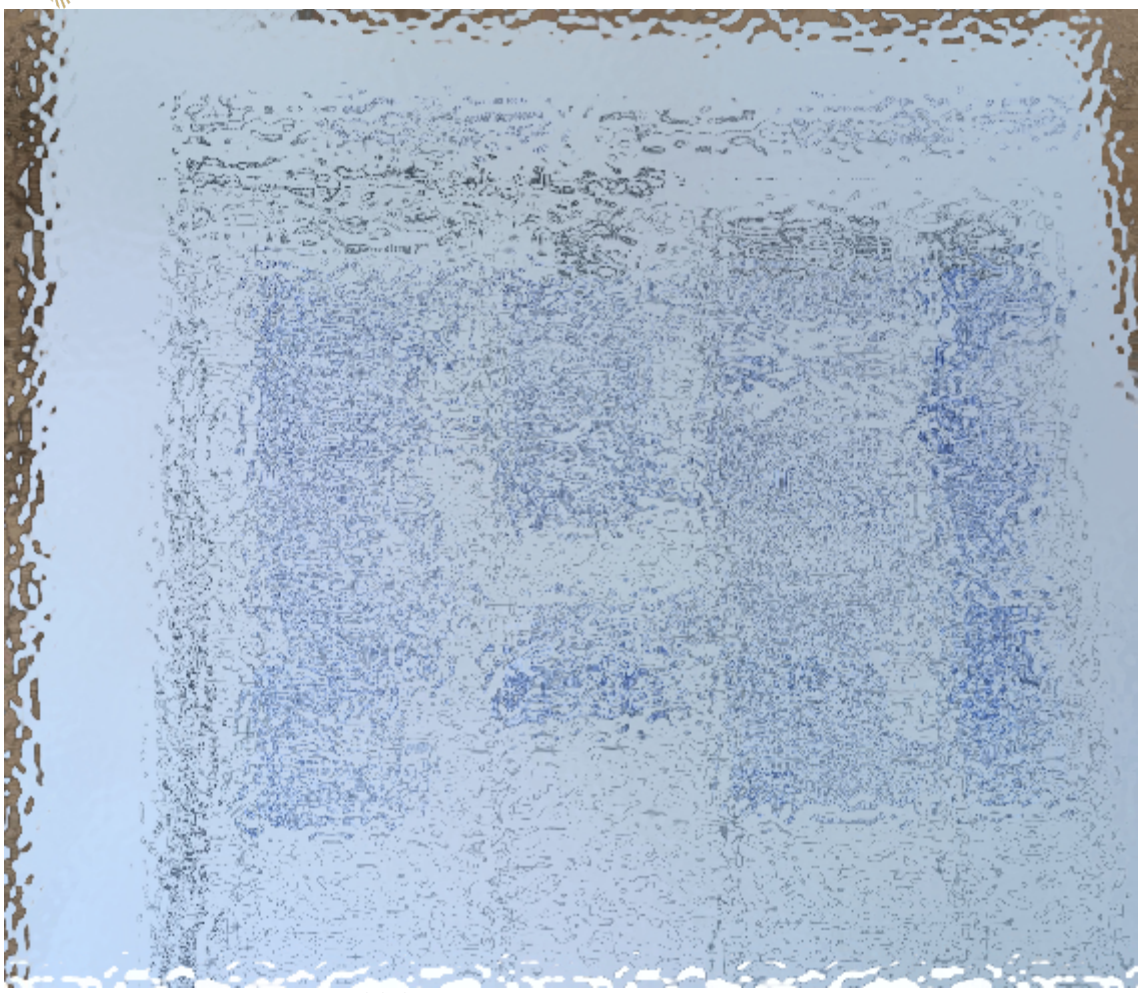






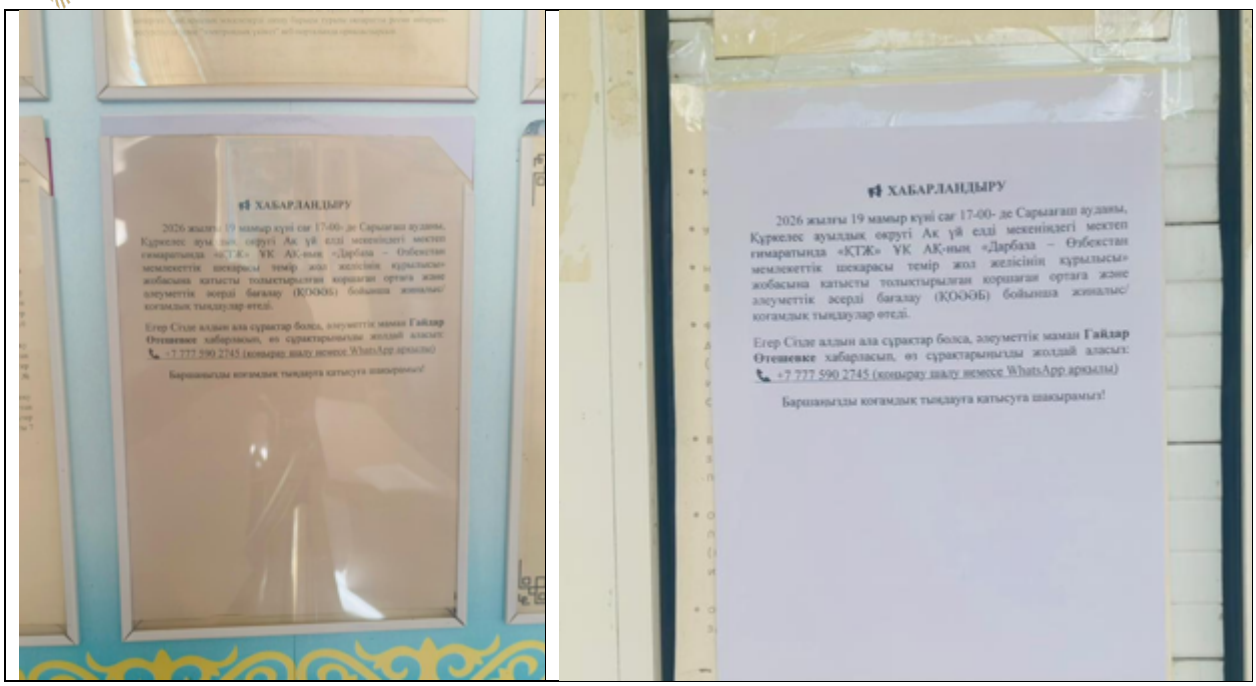


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Қатысқан Ақ Үй тұрғындарының тізімі
List of Participants residing in Ak Ui

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Хабарландыру Announcement

Vista Environment

5.3 Minutes of consultation in Oshakty community, Keles district

ҚОҒАМДЫҚ КОНСУЛЬТАЦИЯЛАР ХАТТАМАСЫ MINUTES OF PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS			**Құжат\Document № 3** MOM-2026-05-20
Кездесулер датасы Date of meetings	Мамырдың 20-сы, 2026 ж. May 20, 2026		
Консультациялар түрі Type of consultations	Қоғамдық консультациялар Public consultations		
Тақырып Topic	"Дарбаза-Мақтаарал" теміржолын кеңейту жобасы (Жоба): Жерді сатып алу және қоныс аудару жоспары (ЖСАҚАЖ) және Қоршаған орта мен әлеуметтік әсерлерді бағалау (ҚОӘӘБ) атты құжаттарды таныстыру және қатысушылардың сұрақтарын естіп, мүмкіндігінше жоба төнірегіндегі қалыптасқан жағдайды түсіндіру Darbaza-Maktaaral Railway Expansion Project (Project): Presentation of the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) and Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) documents, answering questions from participants, and explaining the current situation surrounding the project as best as possible		
Консультациялар мекенжайы Address of the consultations venue	Ошақты ауылындағы әкімдік ғимараты Akimat building in the Oshaqty village		
Елді-мекеннің атауы Settlement name	Ошақты ауылы, Ошақты ауылдық округ, Келес ауданы, Түркістан облысы Oshaqty village,Oshaqty village okrug, Kelesh district, Turkestan province		
Ел / Country	Қазақстан Республикасы \ Republic of Kazakhstan		
Тапсырыс беруші / Клиент Customer / Client	"Қазақстан теміржолы" Ұлттық компания" АҚ (ҚТЖ) "Kazakhstan Temirzholy" National Company" JSC (KTZ)		
Ұйымдастырушысы Venue holder	Ошақты ауылдық округінің әкімдігі Local authorities of Oshaqty village okrug		
Участники Participants	▪ ҚТЖ өкілдері / KTZ representatives: Лаура Исаева; ▪ Ошақты ауылдық округінің әкімдігі / Local authorities of the Oshaqty village okrug: әкім міндетін уақытша қоса атқарушы Б.Бұхарбаев; ▪ Vista Environment консультантының мамандары / E&S team of Vista Environment: ▪ Азия Даму Банкі (АДБ) / Asian Development Bank (ADB), Азия Инфрақұрылымдық Инвестициялар Банкі (АИИБ) / Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) және/and Халықаралық Қаржы Корпорациясы (ХҚЖ) / International Finance Corporation (IFC) өкілдері / representatives; ▪ Ошақты ауылдарының тұрғындары – барлығы 18 адам. Residents of the Oshaqty villages - total 18 persons.		
Құпиялы (белгілеңіз) \ Confidential (tick)	☐ Иә / Yes ☒ Жоқ / No		
Хаттама дайындаған (аты-жөні, компания) Minutes prepared by (name, company)	Vista Environment Vista Environment	Дата Date	Мамырдың 20-сы, 2026 ж. May 20, 2026
Консультациялардың басты мәселелері Main items of the consultations			
Ошақты ауылдық округі әкім міндетін уақытша қоса атқарушы Б.Бұхарбаев мырзаның кіріспе сөзі, Vista Environment компания мамандары мен жобаға қаржы бөлейін деп жатқан несие берушілерді қысқаша таныстыру. Тіркеу кезінде әрбір қатысушы жобаның қоршаған орта мен әлеуметтік әсерлеріне қатысты екі парақша ұстатылды, ұйымдастырушылар ондағы ақпаратты тағы туыстарымен әрі көршілерімен бөліскенді сұрады. Әлеуметтік мәселелерге қатысты маман аудиторияны ЖСАҚАЖ (LARP) құжатының негізгі аспектілерімен таныстырды. Консультант Келес ауданындағы жобаға тиесілі жер мәселесіне тоқтады, Келес ауданы бойынша қазіргі жағдайды түсіндіріп айтты, жерге қатысты банктердің саясатын және сатып алу үрдісін ҚТЖ өкілі Лаура Исаева ханыммен бірге түсіндіруге тырысты: жер мәселесі көбінде шешіліп болды, Келес ауданында баламалы жер ауыстыру 32 участокке қатысты жасалынып болды, соған тағы екі участок қосылады, банктердің саясаты мен қазақстандық заңнамасы бойынша баламалы жер ауыстыру - ең дұрыс және әділ жолы екені ескертілді; статистикалық мәліметтер бойынша, аудандағы жобаға тиесілі ЖҚТ мәртебесіндегі участок саны 68 (Келес ауданы басқа аудандармен салыстырғанда теміржол ұзындығы бойынша ең ұзын секция болып келеді), солардың ішіндегі 27 участок бойынша ЖҚТ жер үлесінен бас тартқан болатын (көбісінің бас тартқан жер үлесі 10 пайызға жетпейді (яғни жобаның әсері аса			

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ҚОҒАМДЫҚ КОНСУЛЬТАЦИЯЛАР ХАТТАМАСЫ MINUTES OF PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS	**Құжат\Document № 3** MOM-2026-05-20

қатты емес екенін көрсетеді), алайда 4-5 участокке айтарлықтай әсері тиеді, Үшағаш жақта бір тұрғын үй участогі толығымен сатып алынады (бағалау жасалынды, қоныс аударуға келетін жалғыз участок), тағы бір участоктің 71 пайыз үлесі тиеді (300-ге жуық жемісті ағаштар өсіп тұрған бақ бағаланып төлемақы төленген), қалған 4-7 участок әлі ресми түрде ЖҚТ тарапымен келістіріліп шешім табуы тиіс. Участоктердің көбісі мемлекеттен ұзақ мерзімді жалға алынған жер, заңнама бойынша сондай жерге компенсация төленбейді, тек жалға төленетін жылдық сома тиесілі түрде шегеріледі. Конфигурациясы өзгерген жер учаскесінің жаңа госакті тегін түрде жасалынады. Статистикалық мәліметтерден кейін, консультант екі құжат, яғни ЖСАҚАЖ (LARP) пен ҚОӘӘБ (ESIA) бірге жоба нұсқалары аяқталып расталғаннан соң көп ұзамай жарияланатынын хабарлады. Екі құжат та қолжетімді болады, осы консультациялар барысында айтылған сұрақтар мен шағымдар хаттама боп дайындалып, жарияланатын құжаттарға қосымша ретінде түгенделеді және алты ай сайын осындай кездесулер ұйымдастырылып екі құжат үнемі жаңа сұрақтармен, шағымдармен, өтініштермен толықтырылады, жоба бойынша құрылыс жұмыстары аяқталып біткенде де операциалық сатыдағы әсерлер мен шешілмеген маңызды сұрақтар бойынша жергілікті жұрт алдында есеп беріліп тұрады деп айтылды. Әлеуметтік маман жерді сатып алу және өтемақы төлемдерінің ағымдағы жағдайын қорыта келе, қатысушылар арасында Ошақты ауылдық округ пен жалпы Келес ауданынан келген ЖҚТ мәртебедегі адамдардың бар-жоғын сұрап көрді.

Vista Environment жобаның экологиялық аспектілеріне тоқтап, байқалатын әсерлерді қатысушылармен интерактивті түрде түсіндіріп талқылауға бел буды. Консультант жиналған халықтан жоба туралы қаншалықты хабардар екенін және бұрын Ошақты елді мекенінде қоғамдық кездесулер өткізілгеніне көзі жетті. Қатысушылар Ошақты ауылдық округінде 13 түрлі бір-бірінен қашықтау орналасқан ауылдың барын түсіндірді. Өздерін жеке-жеке таныстырып кім қай ауылдан болатынын көрсетіп, жұрт өздерін қатты мазалайтын басты шешілмеген мәселелерді айта бастады:

- Келгендеріңізге біз өте ризамыз. Жоба басталмай тұра біз талай рет ҚТЖ-ға хат жаздық малға өткел керек деп және бүкіл Ошақты ауылдарына дұрыс өткел салып беріңіз деп нақты жерлерді шамамен көрсетіп жүрдік. Алайда ешкім бізді тыңдап жатқан жоқ. Осы ауылдарда тұратын жұрт негізінен мал шаруашылығымен айналысу арқылы күн көреді, ауылдар кішкентай емес, әрдайым жаңа үйқожалықтар пайда болады. Әрқайсысы көбірек мал ұстауға тырысады. Жайылымдарымыз теміржолдың арғы жағында. Біз сұраған 4х2.5 метрлік өткелдердің орнына кіп-кішкентай дрейнаж үшін 2х2 және одан да кіші параметрдегі өткелдер салып қойған. Бұл бізге жарамайды бірнеше себебтен:

А) Біріншіден, ауылдарда мал көп, әрбір өткел бірнеше ауылға қарастырылған. Дрейнаждық өткелден мал бір-бірлеп қана өте алады. Осындай түрімен ана жерде үлкен кептеліс болайын деп тұр.

В) Екіншіден, малымызды киргізіп көрдік. Барғысы келмейді, қараңғы болғасын қорқады кіруге, кешкісін күн батарда тіпті жоламайды.

С) Үшіншіден, ана өткелдер дрейнаж суы үшін жасалған және 50 метрдей малға өту ауырға соғады. Малшы аттың не мотоциклдің үстінде еңкейіп те өте алмайды.

- Айтып жатсыз ғой, жоба біздің жағдайымызды қиындатпау керек деп, қаржы бөлмекші банктердің әлеуметтік-экологиялық стандарттарына сілтеп. Бірақ ешкім бізді естігісі келмейді, біз болсақ, шаң мен шуыл, тағысын тағы ыңғайсыздықтарға шыдауға көндік, бірақ ең басты мәселе мал өткел жасап беруіңізді сұраймыз. Онысыз біздің жағдайымыз тым ауырлып кетеді. Біз қазір жолдың үстімен өтеміз, бірақ жақында рельс салады. Соған дейін осы мәселені шешіп беру керек.

- Өткен аптада Түркістанда Саммит өтті, біз тиктокқа халықтың наразы екенін көрсетейін деп жиналдық, видео арқылы жағдайымызды түсіндіріп жаттық ол кезде, үкімет пен президентке жалынып мәселемізді шешіп беріңіз деп өтіндік. Сонда ҚТЖ мен Түркістаннан беделді адамдар келіп, протестімізді тоқтатқанымызды сұрады. Сондағы айтқаны - бізге жолды уақытылы мерзімге ілесіп пойыздың жүруін көрсетуіміз керек, кейін қалаған жеріңізге дұрыс өткел салып қоямыз депті. Біз сондайға сенбейміз. Қажет болса, ақсақалдар мен әйелдер жолды салдырмас үшін күні-түні сол жерге барып отырады, салдырып көрсін ол кезде.

- Ескерілмеген тағы бір мәселе бар. Малымыз үшін өткел тәуілігіне тек үйден жайылымға және кері қайту үшін қажет дүние болып тұрған жоқ. Мәселен, Береке ауылы жақтан өзен ағады, кезкелген уақытта мал шөлдеп, сол жаққа баруы мүмкін. Мал шөлдегенде қоршаудан да секіріп не соны бұзып, апатты жағдай тудыруы мүмкін. Біз болсақ, малдан шығын көріп, оның үстіне заңнама бойынша кінәлі болып шығамыз, бізге айыппұл салынуы мүмкін. Осындай және тағы басқа көптеген рискілер бізді қатты алаңдатады. Неге жағдайымызды ескере, адамша асықпай жолды дұрыс салмасқа? Біз осыны түсінбей жүрміз.

- Айтатын дүниелер өте көп. Одан да барлығымыз көліктерге мініп сол жерлерді арлап көрейік. Барғанда жағдай әлдеқайда түсінікті болып қалады.

Қатысушылардың арасында ЖҚТ мәртебедегілер болмағандықтан, Vista Environment ұсынысты жөн көрді және алаңдаушылықты түсінетінін айтты. Жиналған жұртты осы барлық айтылған нәрселер хаттамаға жазылып мүмкіндігінше қолайлы шешім табуға ат салысатынын айтты, алайда қандай да бір шешімдерді Vista Environment қабылдайтын құзіреті жоқ, ол тек араша түсе алады. Хаттама жарияланайын деп жатқан ҚОӘӘБ деген құжатқа қосымша ретінде қыстырылады және шешімін табуды қажет етеді.

Үш жерге барып түрлі сұрақтарды талқылаудың барысында Vista Environment малға үш өткел керек екенін түсінді және мәселенің шын екеніне көзі жетті:

- мал өтетін жер асты өткелдері өте кішкентай және тар (кейде тым ұзын әрі қараңғы болып келеді - мал өтуден қорқады, шын мәнінде бұл құрылыстар үй жануарларына емес, дренаждық мақсаттарға арналған) - тұрғындарда үй жануарлары көп және әдетте бірдей жер асты өткелдерін бір уақытта бірнеше ауыл пайдаланады (көлік кептелістері және үй жануарлары су ішу үшін өткелден күніне бірнеше рет өтуі керек)
- ұсынылған басқа балама нұсқалар қауіпті немесе ыңғайсыз болып келеді түрлі себептен.

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ҚОҒАМДЫҚ КОНСУЛЬТАЦИЯЛАР ХАТТАМАСЫ MINUTES OF PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS	**Құжат\Document № 3** MOM-2026-05-20

Мәселені шешу үшін адамдар келесі шешімдерді айтты:
- сұралған үш мал өткелінің параметрлері 4х2,5 метр болуы керек (қазіргі уақыттағыдай 2х2 немесе одан да кіші емес)
- Береке елді мекені үшін ең жақсы орын - РК 365+09 (Береке елді мекеніндегі шамамен 400 шаруашылық үшін бөлек өткел салған жөн, қолданыстағы нұсқа - 2х2 м - соның орнына қайта құрса не жақынарадағы басқа жерде салынса, халық соған риза болады),
- Саттаров елді мекеніндегі үш бөлек ауыл үшін ең жақсы екі орын - ПК408+09-де бір өткел керек және ПК448+00 мен ПК449+00 арасында тағы бір өткел қажет болып тұр.

The meeting started with introductory speech by the temporary in charge of akim duties of the Oshaqty rural district Mr. Bukharbayev, a brief introduction of Vista Environment specialists and lenders to finance the project.
During registration, each participant was given two leaflets on the environmental and social impacts of the Project, the organizers asked them to share the information with their relatives and neighbors.
Social specialist briefed the audience regarding the main aspects of the LARP document. The consultant touched upon the issue of lands acquired for the Project in the Keles district, explained the current situation in the Keles district with regards to land acquisition issues, and tried to explain the E&S policies of the IFIs regarding land acquisition process together with the representative of KTZ, Ms. Laura Isayeva: the land issue has been resolved in most cases, equal land swap option in the Keles district applied for 32 cases and 2 cases will be added soon, it was noted that according to the lender standards and Kazakhstani legislation, landswap is the best option where possible; according to statistics, in Keles district there are 68 plots with AP status acquired for the Project (Keles district is the longest section of the railway in terms of length compared to other districts), of which 27 plots are with the status donated (most plots with the donated parcels lose less than 10 percent of the total land volume (it indicates that the impact of the project is not significant, at least in Keles region), however 4-5 plots out of 68 seem to be significantly affected, one of them is a residential plot in the Ushagash settlement and will be fully purchased (an appraisal has been made, the only plot that will be resettled), another plot will lose around of 71 percent (an orchard with about 300 fruit trees was appraised and the payment has been already transacted), the remaining 4-7 plots still need to be negotiated and formally agreed on (for them the land acquisition decree was adopted in February, 2026). Most of the plots are long-term leased from the state, according to the legislation, compensation cannot not paid for such land, only the annual rent is deducted accordingly. The renewed entitlement documentation for the affected land plots will be issued free of charge with a changed land configuration.
After providing statistical figures, the consultant pointed out two documents, the LARP and the ESIA and noted that the documents will be published shortly after they are finalized and adopted. Both documents would be made available, while the questions and complaints raised during these consultations will be recorded in minutes and included as an appendix to the published documents. Such meetings will be held at least every six months to regularly update both documents with new questions, complaints, and requests with report on the previous issues raised during consultations. Even after the project is completed, the local community will still continue being informed about the E&S impacts at the operational stage where any outstanding issues are to be resolved, too. The social consultant, summarizing the current status of land acquisition and compensation payments, asked whether there were any APs from Oshaqty and Keles district in general among the participants.
Vista Environment focused on the environmental aspects of the Project and discussed the impacts with the participants in an interactive manner. The consultant asked the participants understood that the attendees were aware of the Project and there were consultations in Oshaqty before. The participants explained that there are 13 different villages located at a distance from each other in the Oshaqty rural okrug. Introducing themselves individually, showing who is from which village, the people began to talk about the main unresolved issues that concern them the most:
- We are very grateful to you for coming. Before the project began, we wrote letters to the KTZ many times, saying that we need a cattle crossing and that we should build a proper crossing for all the Oshakt villages, we indicated the exact places. However, no one is listening to us. The people living in these villages mainly make a living by livestock farming, the villages are not small, new households are constantly appearing. Everyone is trying to keep more livestock. Our pastures are on the other side of the railway. Instead of the 4x2.5 meter crossings we requested, they have built 2x2 and even smaller crossings mainly for drainage. This does not suit us for several reasons:
A) First, there is a lot of livestock in the villages, and each crossing is intended for several villages. Cattle can only cross the drainage crossing one by one. It looks like there will be a big traffic jam there.
B) Secondly, we tried to bring our cattle in. They don't want to go, they are afraid to go in when it gets dark.
C) Thirdly, these crossings are made for drainage water and it is difficult for cattle to cross about 50 meters. The herdsman can't even bend over on a horse or a motorcycle.
- You are saying that the project should not complicate our situation, referring to the social and environmental standards of the banks that will provide financing. But no one wants to hear us. We are fine with dust, noise, and other inconveniences, but the main issue that we cannot stand for is proper solutions for cattle crossings. Without them, our situation and livelihood will worsen significantly. We are currently crossing over the road, but soon the rails will be laid. Before that, this issue must be resolved.
- Last week, the Summit was held in Turkestan, we gathered on TikTok to show the people's discontent, we explained our situation through videos, we begged the government and the president to solve our problem. Then, authoritative people from KTZ and Turkestan came and asked us to stop our protesting. What they said was that we need to show the train running on the road according to deadlines, and then we will rearrange the right crossings where you want. We don't believe in that. If necessary, elders and women will go there day and night to prevent the road from being completed, people are really angry.

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ҚОҒАМДЫҚ КОНСУЛЬТАЦИЯЛАР ХАТТАМАСЫ MINUTES OF PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS	**Құжат\Document № 3** MOM-2026-05-20

- There is another issue that has not been taken into account. For our livestock, the daily crossing is not only necessary for getting from home to pasture and back. For example, a river flows near the village of Bereke, and at any time the livestock may get thirsty and go there. When the livestock gets thirsty, they can jump over the fence, break it or damage somehow, causing a disaster. We, on the other hand, will suffer not only loosing our livestock, but also being found guilty for such accidents as according to the law in the end we will be fined. These and many other risks are very worrying for us. Why not build the road properly, taking into account our situation without rushing and in a humane manner? We do not understand this.
- There are many things to say. Let's all get into cars and go around those places. When we go, the situation will become much clearer.

Since there were no people with the status of APs among the participants, Vista Environment liked the suggestion for site visits and said that it understood the concerns of local people. The E&S team told the audience that all these things would be recorded in the minutes and that they would try to find the most acceptable solution, but Vista Environment does not have the authority to make any decisions, it can only mediate the issues. The minutes will be attached as an appendix to the ESIA document that is about to be published and will require a solution.

After visiting three locations and discussing various issues, Vista Environment realized that three cattle crossings were needed and that the problem was real:

- the cattle underpasses are too small and narrow (sometimes too long and dark - cattle are afraid to cross, in fact these structures are not for pets but for drainage purposes) - the population has many livestock and usually several villages use the same underpass at the same time (traffic jams and domestic animals also need to cross the underpass several times a day to drink water)
- other proposed alternatives are dangerous or inconvenient for various reasons, according to local people.

To solve the problem, people suggested the following solutions:

- the parameters of the three requested cattle crossings should be 4x2.5 meters (not 2x2 or smaller as we see currently)
- the best location for the Bereke settlement is PK 365+09 (it is better to build a separate crossing for about 400 households in the Bereke settlement, the current option is 2x2 m - instead, if it is rebuilt or built in another very nearby place, the people will be happy with that solution, too),
- the best two locations for the three separate villages in the Sattarov settlement are one crossing at PK408+09 and another crossing between PK448+00 and PK449+00.

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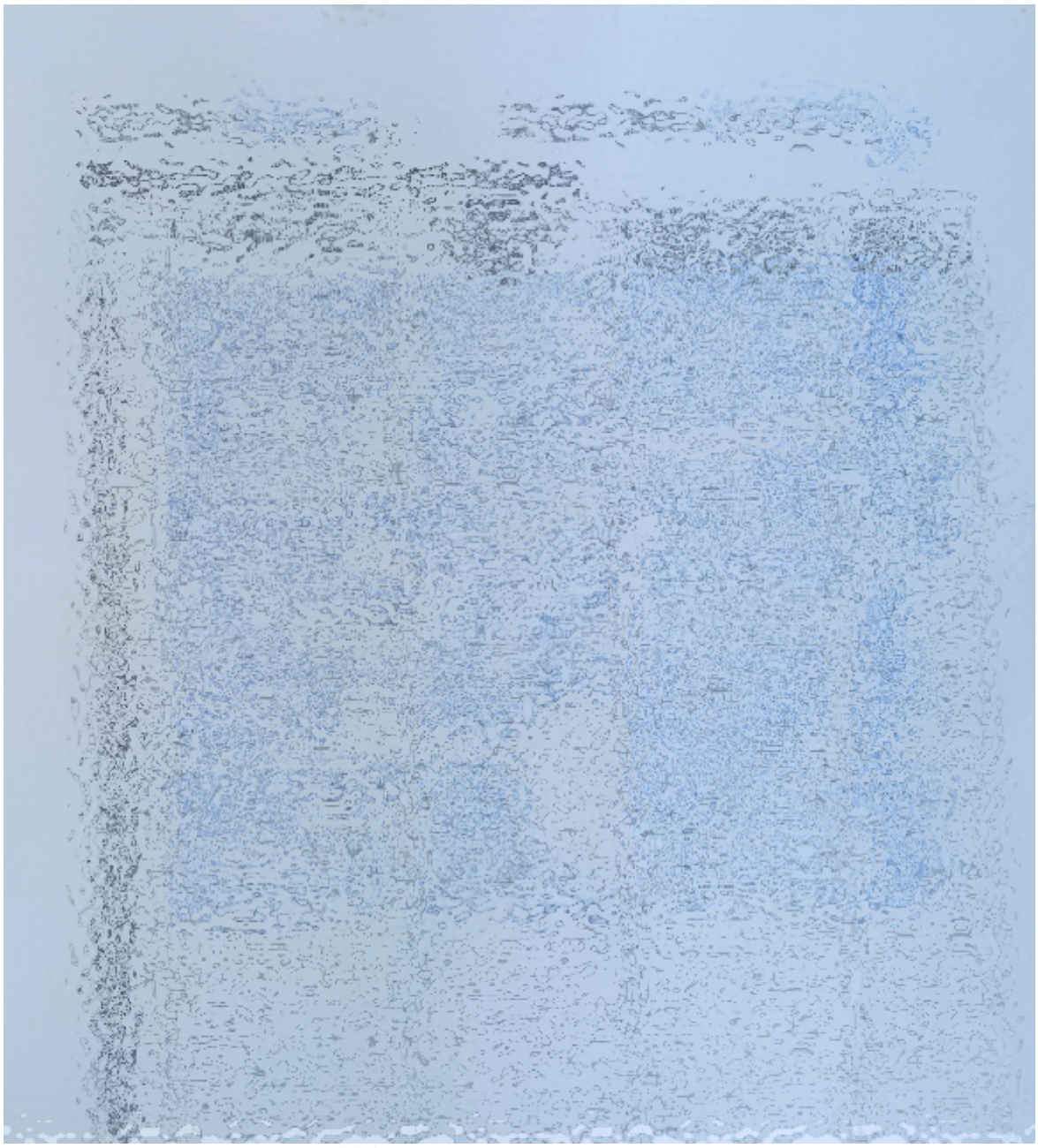
Фотосуреттер Photos





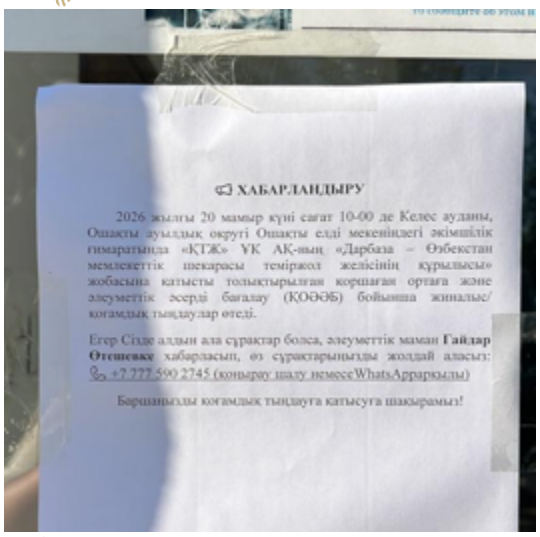


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Қатысқан Ошақты тұрғындарының тізімі
List of Participants residing in Oshaqty

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Хабарландыру Announcement

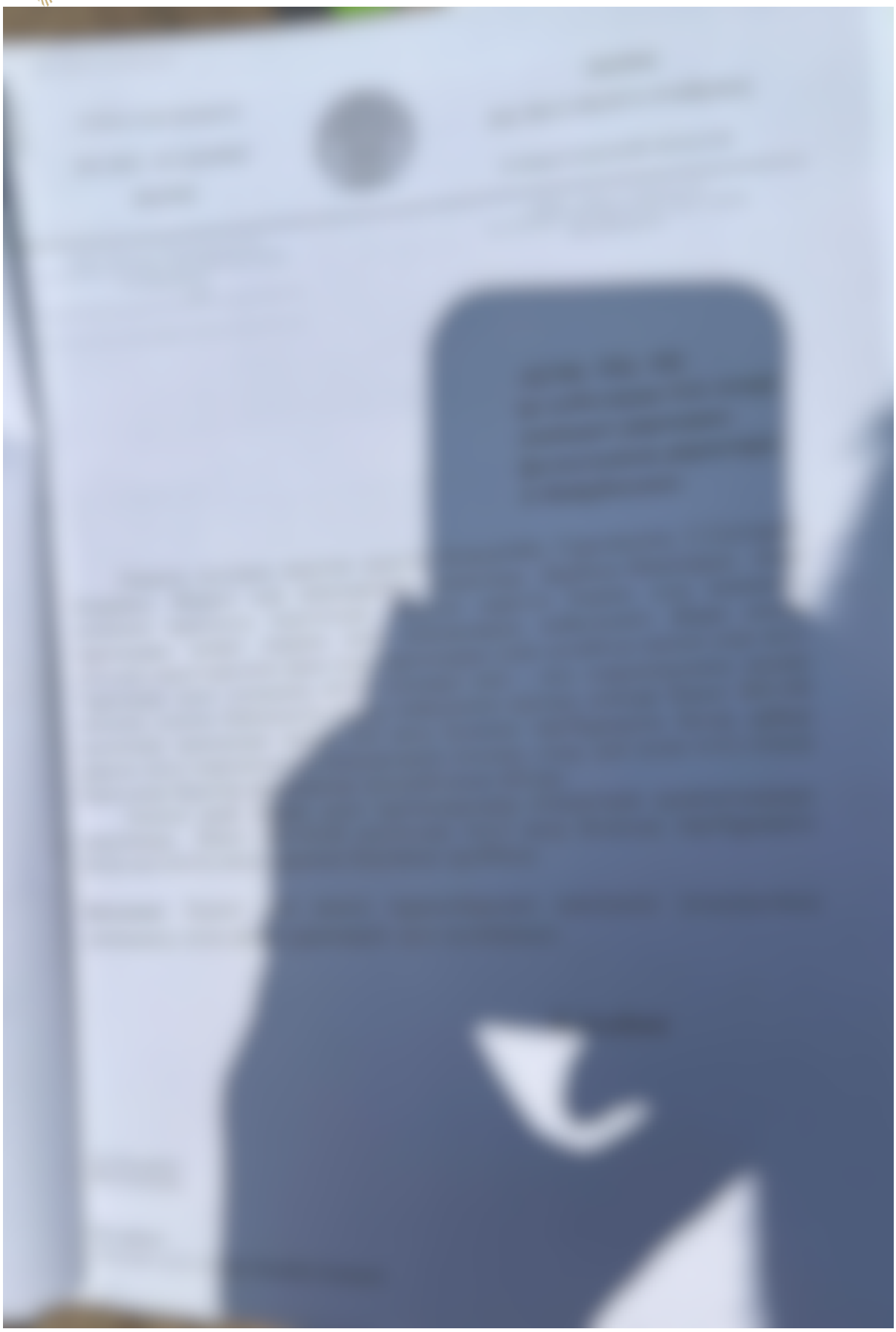
Site visit to locations where 3 passages for cattle needed for residents of Oshaqty villages
Most recent letters from akimats with responses from KTZ



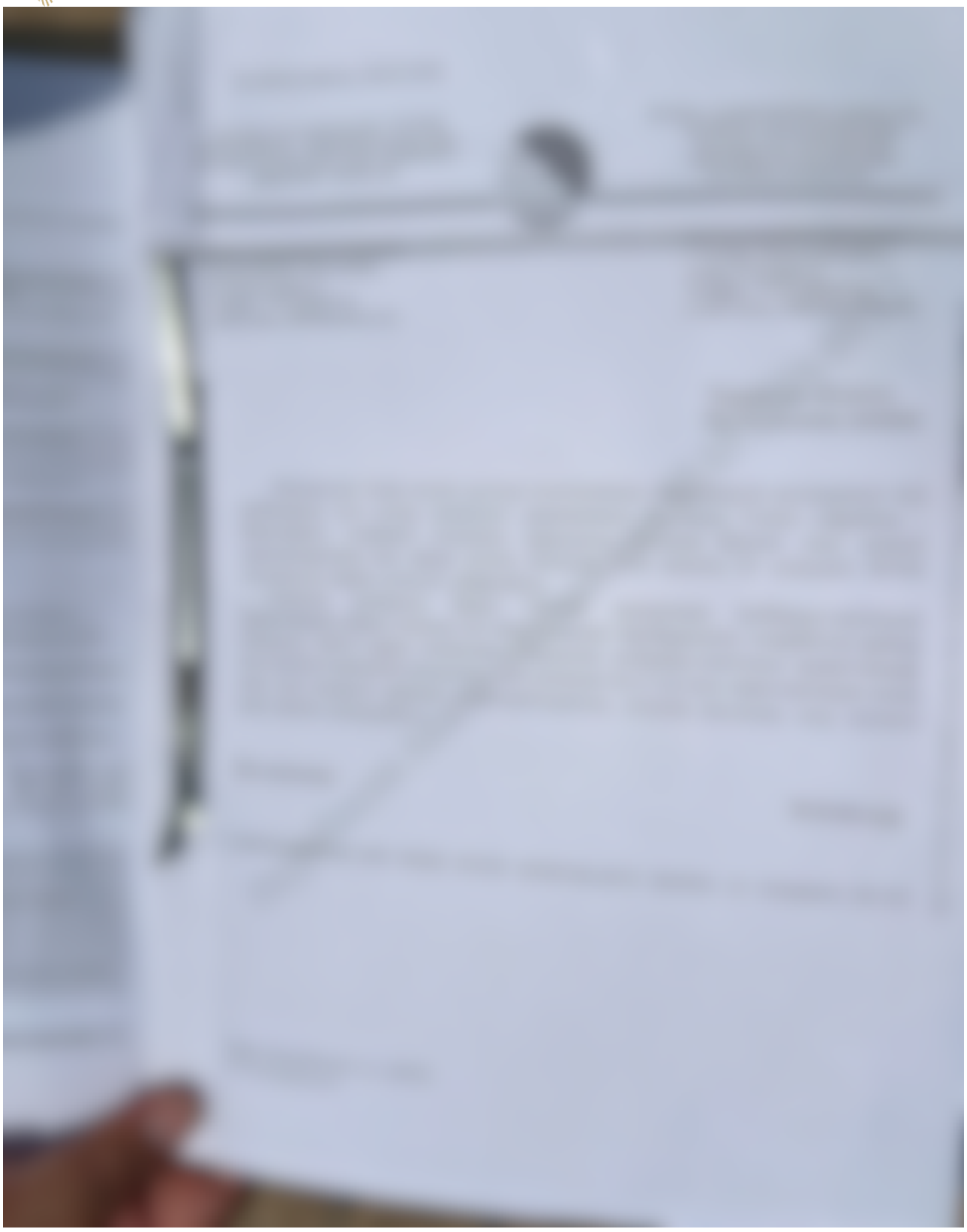




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5.4 Minutes of consultation in Birlik community, Keles district

ҚОҒАМДЫҚ КОНСУЛЬТАЦИЯЛАР ХАТТАМАСЫ MINUTES OF PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS	**Құжат\Document № 4** MOM-2026-05-20

Кездесулер датасы Date of meetings	Мамырдың 20-сы, 2026 ж. May 20, 2026
Консультациялар түрі Type of consultations	Қоғамдық консультациялар Public consultations
Тақырып Topic	"Дарбаза-Мақтаарал" теміржолын кеңейту жобасы (Жоба): Жерді сатып алу және қоныс аудару жоспары (ЖСАҚАЖ) және Қоршаған орта мен әлеуметтік әсерлерді бағалау (ҚОӘӘБ) атты құжаттарды таныстыру және қатысушылардың сұрақтарын естіп, мүмкіндігінше жоба төнірегіндегі қалыптасқан жағдайды түсіндіру Darbaza-Maktaaral Railway Expansion Project (Project): Presentation of the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) and Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) documents, answering questions from participants, and explaining the current situation surrounding the project as best as possible
Консультациялар мекенжайы Address of the consultations venue	Бірлік ауылындағы әкімдік ғимараты Akimat building in the Birlik village
Елді-мекеннің атауы Settlement name	Бірлік ауылы, Бірлік ауылдық округ, Келес ауданы, Түркістан облысы Birlikvillage, Birlik village okrug, Keles district, Turkestan province
Ел / Country	Қазақстан Республикасы \ Republic of Kazakhstan
Тапсырыс беруші / Клиент Customer / Client	"Қазақстан теміржолы" Ұлттық компания" АҚ (ҚТЖ) "Kazakhstan Temirzholy" National Company" JSC (KTZ)
Ұйымдастырушысы Venue holder	Құркелес ауылдық округінің әкімдігі Local authorities of Kurkeles village okrug
Участники Participants	▪ ҚТЖ өкілдері / KTZ representatives: Лаура Исаева; ▪ Бірлік ауылдық округінің әкімдігі / Local authorities of the Birlik village okrug: әкім орынбасары Бақдәулет Қалдыбаев / Deputy akim Bakdaulet Kaldybayev; ▪ Vista Environment консультантының мамандары / E&S team of Vista Environment: ▪ Азия Даму Банкі (АДБ) / Asian Development Bank (ADB), Азия Инфрақұрылымдық Инвестициялар Банкі (АИИБ) / Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) және/and Халықаралық Қаржы Корпорациясы (ХҚЖ) / International Finance Corporation (IFC) өкілдері / representatives; ▪ Бірлік ауылының тұрғындары – кемінде 18 адам. Residents of the Birlik village – at least 18 persons.
Құпиялы (белгілеңіз) \ Confidential (tick)	☐ Иә / Yes ☒ Жоқ / No

Хаттама дайындаған (аты-жөні, компания) Minutes prepared by (name, company)	Vista Environment	Дата Date	Мамырдың 20-сы, 2026 ж. May 20, 2026

Консультациялардың басты мәселелері
Main items of the consultations

Бірлік ауылдық округі әкімінің орынбасары Бақдәулет Қалдыбаев бәрімен амандасып, Vista Environment компания мамандары мен жобаға қаржы бөлейін деп жатқан несие берушілерді қысқаша таныстырды.
Тіркеу кезінде әрбір қатысушы жобаның қоршаған орта мен әлеуметтік әсерлеріне қатысты екі парақша ұстатылды, ұйымдастырушылар ондағы ақпаратты тағы туыстарымен әрі көршілерімен бөліскенді сұрады.
Әлеуметтік мәселелерге қатысты маман аудиторияны ЖСАҚАЖ (LARP) құжатының негізгі аспектілерімен таныстырды. Консультант Келес ауданындағы жобаға тиесілі жер мәселесіне тоқтады, Келес ауданы бойынша қазіргі жағдайды түсіндіріп айтты, жерге қатысты банктердің саясатын және сатып алу үрдісін ҚТЖ өкілі Лаура Исаева ханыммен бірге түсіндіруге тырысты: жер мәселесі көбінде шешіліп болды, Келес ауданында баламалы жер ауыстыру 32 участокке қатысты жасалынып болды, соған тағы екі участок қосылады, банктердің саясаты мен қазақстандық заңнамасы бойынша баламалы жер ауыстыру - ең дұрыс және әділ жолы екені ескертілді; статистикалық мәліметтер бойынша, аудандағы жобаға тиесілі ЖҚТ мәртебесіндегі участок саны 68 (Келес ауданы басқа аудандармен салыстырғанда теміржол ұзындығы бойынша ең ұзын секция болып келеді), солардың ішіндегі 27 участок бойынша ЖҚТ жер үлесінен бас тартқан болатын (көбісінің бас тартқан жер үлесі 10 пайызға жетпейді (яғни жобаның әсері аса

Vista Environment

ҚОҒАМДЫҚ КОНСУЛЬТАЦИЯЛАР ХАТТАМАСЫ MINUTES OF PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS	**Құжат\Document № 4** MOM-2026-05-20

қатты емес екенін көрсетеді), алайда 4-5 участокке айтарлықтай әсері тиеді, Үшағаш жақта бір тұрғын үй участогі толығымен сатып алынады (бағалау жасалынды, қоныс аударуға келетін жалғыз участок), тағы бір участоктің 71 пайыз үлесі тиеді (300-ге жуық жемісті ағаштар өсіп тұрған бақ бағаланып төлемақы төленген), қалған 4-7 участок әлі ресми түрде ЖҚТ тарапымен келістіріліп шешім табуы тиіс. Участоктердің көбісі мемлекеттен ұзақ мерзімді жалға алынған жер, заңнама бойынша сондай жерге компенсация төленбейді, тек жалға төленетін жылдық сома тиесілі түрде шегеріледі. Конфигурациясы өзгерген жер учаскесінің жаңа госакті тегін түрде жасалынады. Статистикалық мәліметтерден кейін, консультант екі құжат, яғни ЖСАҚАЖ (LARP) пен ҚОӘӘБ (ESIA) бірге жоба нұсқалары аяқталып расталғаннан соң көп ұзамай жарияланатынын хабарлады. Екі құжат та қолжетімді болады, осы консультациялар барысында айтылған сұрақтар мен шағымдар хаттама боп дайындалып, жарияланатын құжаттарға қосымша ретінде түгенделеді және алты ай сайын осындай кездесулер ұйымдастырылып екі құжат үнемі жаңа сұрақтармен, шағымдармен, өтініштермен толықтырылады, жоба бойынша құрылыс жұмыстары аяқталып біткенде де операциалық сатыдағы әсерлер мен шешілмеген маңызды сұрақтар бойынша жергілікті жұрт алдында есеп беріліп тұрады деп айтылды. Әлеуметтік маман жерді сатып алу және өтемақы төлемдерінің ағымдағы жағдайын қорыта келе, қатысушылар арасында Ошақты ауылдық округ пен жалпы Келес ауданынан келген ЖҚТ мәртебедегі адамдардың бар-жоғын сұрап көрді.

Vista Environment жобаның экологиялық аспектілеріне тоқтап, байқалатын әсерлерді қатысушылармен интерактивті түрде түсіндіріп талқылауға бел буды. Консультант жиналған халықтан жоба туралы қаншалықты хабардар екенін және бұрын Бірлік елді мекенінде қоғамдық кездесулер өткізілгеніне көзі жетті. Қатысушылар алайда наразы болды және ҚТЖ олардың мәселелерін шешкісі келмейтінін айтты, тіпті бір кезде арасында бір адам берілген ақпарат түсініксіз және аудармасы толығымен жеткізіледі ме деп күмәнмен қарады. Бұған жауап ретінде сұрақтары мен мәселелері қазақша және ағылшынша хаттамада жазылып, шағым ретінде тіркеледі және мүмкіндігінше шешіледі деп жауап берілді.

Шешімді талап ететін көтерілген сұрақтар:

- Бірлік ауылы үшін мал жаюға **өткел** керек, бірақ ол өткелдің нақты шешімі белгісіз. Картамен нақты ПК көрсетіп ақпарат берілсе жөн болар еді.
- Ауылшаруашылық жерлерде егін егіледі (бидай, арпа, жоңышқа, т.б.), теміржол үстінен ауылшаруашылық техника үшін жол салынады деп айтылады, бірақ нақты схема мен карта берілмеген.
- Жобаға байланысты біз екі жыл қатар суармалы дақылдарды еге алмай жүрміз. Мәселен, Үшағашта лоток сындырылған, су жоқ болды. Соны қашан және қалай жөндеп береді. Біздің көрген шығынды кім өтейді?
- Үшағаштағы кейбір үйлер жарық/трещина берген, біздің ойымызша, ол утрамбовка мен жүкті машиналардың жүруінен болу керек.
- Үшағаштағы тасжолы бұзылған, соны ҚТЖ не оның мердігері қалпына келтіру керек, жүкті техниканың жүргенінен бүлінген.
- Теміржолдан басқа тағы асфальт жолына жеріміз алынып жатыр, кейбір жеріміз тұрып қалайын деп тұр. Осының бәрін білгенде, мен жерімнен бас тартпайтын едім, өз ақшама жасалған госакт ескеретін болды.
- Суару жүйесі бұзылған жерлер дұрысталып жөнделу керек. Соның жөндеу жобасы халықпен ақылдасып жасалыну керек.

Сұрақтардың негізін жақсылап танысу үшін және тиімді шешімдер жасау үшін, зардап шеккен адамдармен бөлек сөйлесеміз деп шешім қабылданды. Кездесуден кейін Бірлік әкімнің орынбасарымен ауылға жақын теміржол аумағын Vista Environment көріп шықты. Шынында, әкімдіктің өзі теміржолға қатысты шешімдерді айта алмады және көрсете алмады.

The meeting started with introductory speech by the deputy akim of the Birlik rural district Mr. Kaldybayev, a brief introduction of Vista Environment specialists and lenders to finance the project.

During registration, each participant was given two leaflets on the environmental and social impacts of the Project, the organizers asked them to share the information with their relatives and neighbors.

Social specialist briefed the audience regarding the main aspects of the LARP document. The consultant touched upon the issue of lands acquired for the Project in the Keles district, explained the current situation in the Keles district with regards to land acquisition issues, and tried to explain the E&S policies of the IFIs regarding land acquisition process together with the representative of KTZ, Ms. Laura Isayeva: the land issue has been resolved in most cases, equal land swap option in the Keles district applied for 32 cases and 2 cases will be added soon, it was noted that according to the lender standards and Kazakhstani legislation, landswap is the best option where possible; according to statistics, in Keles district there are 68 plots with AP status acquired for the Project (Keles district is the longest section of the railway in terms of length compared to other districts), of which 27 plots are with the status donated (most plots with the donated parcels lose less than 10 percent of the total land volume (it indicates that the impact of the project is not significant, at least in Keles region), however 4-5 plots out of 68 seem to be significantly affected, one of them is a residential plot in the Ushagash settlement and will be fully purchased (an appraisal has been made, the only plot that will be resettled), another plot will lose around of 71 percent (an orchard with about 300 fruit trees was appraised and the payment has been already transacted), the remaining 4-7 plots still need to be negotiated and formally agreed on (for them the land acquisition decree was adopted in February, 2026). Most of the plots are long-term leased from the state, according to the legislation, compensation cannot not paid for such land, only the annual rent is deducted accordingly. The renewed entitlement documentation for the affected land plots will be issued free of charge with a changed land configuration.

After providing statistical figures, the consultant pointed out two documents, the LARP and the ESIA and noted that the documents will be published shortly after they are finalized and adopted. Both documents would be made available, while the questions and complaints raised during these consultations will be recorded in minutes and included as an appendix to the published documents. Such meetings will be held at least every six months to regularly update both documents with new questions, complaints, and requests with report on the previous issues raised during consultations. Even after the project is completed, the local community will still continue being informed about the E&S impacts

Vista Environment

ҚОҒАМДЫҚ КОНСУЛЬТАЦИЯЛАР ХАТТАМАСЫ MINUTES OF PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS	**Құжат\Document № 4** MOM-2026-05-20

at the operational stage where any outstanding issues are to be resolved, too. The social consultant, summarizing the current status of land acquisition and compensation payments, asked whether there were any APs from Birlik and Keles district in general among the participants. Vista Environment focused on the environmental aspects of the Project and discussed the impacts with the participants in an interactive manner. The consultant asked whether the participants understood and were aware of the Project and whether there were consultations in Birlik before. However, the participants were dissatisfied and said that KTZ did not want to solve their problems, and at one point one of attendees even doubted whether the information provided was clear and was accurately translated from Kazakh into English and vice verso. In response, it was stated that the questions and issues would be recorded in minutes prepared in Kazakh and English with registration of complaints, and resolved as much as possible.

The issues raised that require a solution:

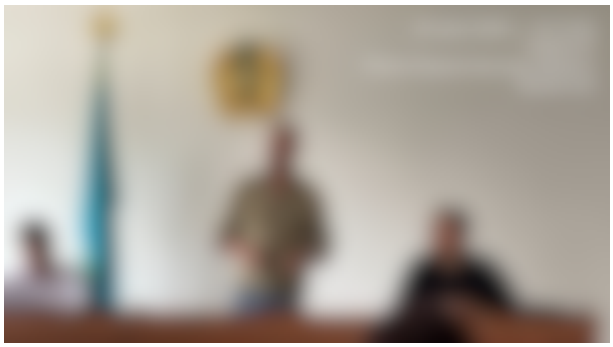
- A crossing for grazing cattle is needed for the village of Birlik, but the exact solution for this crossing is unknown. It would be better if information was provided with a map showing the exact PK.
- Crops are sown in agricultural lands (wheat, barley, alfalfa, etc.), it is said that a road will be built over the railway for agricultural machinery, but no specific scheme and map were provided.
- Due to the project, we have not been able to sow irrigated crops for two years in a row. For example, an irrigation concrete trough in Ushagash broke due to the project, there was no water since. When and how will it be repaired? Who will compensate for the losses we have experienced?
- Some houses in Ushagash have cracks, in our opinion, this is due to the ramming and the movement of heavy machinery.
- The highway in Ushagash is damaged, it should be restored by KTZ or its contractor, it was damaged by the movement of heavy machinery related to the project.
- In addition to the railway, our land is being taken for an asphalt road, some of our lands are being built on. If I had known all this, I would not have given up my land, the state act made with my own money will need to be reissued again.
- The damaged areas of the irrigation system need to be repaired. The repair project should be developed in consultation with the local people and APs.

It was decided to talk to the affected people separately in order to better understand the root of the issues and find effective solutions. After the meeting, Vista Environment visited the railway area near the village being accompanied by the deputy akim of Birlik. In fact, the akimat itself could not say or show any solutions regarding the railway so far.

Vista Environment

Фотосуреттер Photos







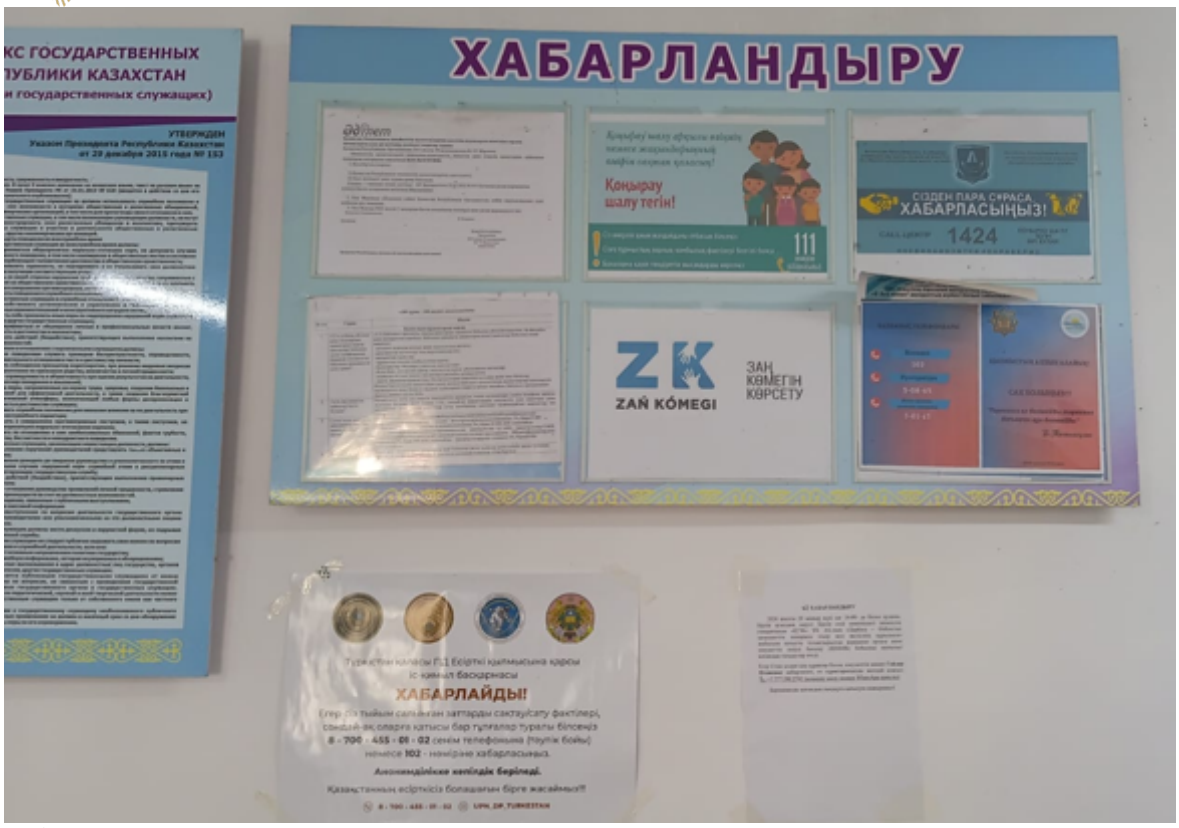


Vista Environment



Қатысқан Бірлік тұрғындарының тізімі
List of Participants residing in Birlik

Vista Environment



Хабарландыру Announcement

Бірлік ауылының шетіндегі теміржол аумағын көру сапары \ Site visit to see the railway area nearby Berlik Approximately PK 606+






Vista Environment

5.5 Minutes of consultation in Birlik community, Zhetysay district

ҚОҒАМДЫҚ КОНСУЛЬТАЦИЯЛАР ХАТТАМАСЫ MINUTES OF PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS	**ҚұжатМақтаарал № 5** MOM-2026-05-21
Кездесулер датасы Date of meetings	Мамырдың 21-і, 2026 ж. May 21, 2026
Консультациялар түрі Type of consultations	Қоғамдық консультациялар Public consultations
Тақырып Topic	"Дарбаза-Мақтаарал" теміржолын кеңейту жобасы (Жоба): Жерді сатып алу және қоныс аудару жоспары (ЖСАҚАЖ) және Қоршаған орта мен әлеуметтік әсерлерді бағалау (ҚОӘӘБ) атты құжаттарды таныстыру және қатысушылардың сұрақтарын естіп, мүмкіндігінше жоба төнірегіндегі қалыптасқан жағдайды түсіндіру Darbaza-Maktaaral Railway Expansion Project (Project): Presentation of the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) and Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) documents, answering questions from participants, and explaining the current situation surrounding the project as best as possible
Консул мекенжайы Address of the consultations venue	Бірлік ауылындағы әкімдік ғимараты Akimat building in the Birlik village
Елді-мекеннің атауы Settlement name	Бірлік ауылы, Шаблан Ділдәбеков ауылдық округ, Жетысай ауданы, Түркістан облысы Birlik village, Shablan Dildabekov village okrug, Zhetysai district, Turkestan province
Ел / Country	Қазақстан Республикасы \ Republic of Kazakhstan
Тапсырыс беруші / Клиент Customer / Client	"Қазақстан теміржолы" Ұлттық компания" АҚ (ҚТЖ) "Kazakhstan Temirzholy" National Company" JSC (KTZ)
Ұйымдастырушысы Venue holder	Шаблан Ділдәбеков ауылдық округінің әкімдігі Local authorities of Shablan Dildabekov village okrug
Участники Participants	▪ ҚТЖ өкілдері / KTZ representatives: Лаура Исаева / Laura Issayeva; ▪ Шаблан Ділдәбеков ауылдық округінің әкімдігі / Local authorities of the Shablan Dildabekov village okrug: әкім Тілеуов Қанат Жолбарысұлы / akim Kanat Tileuov; ▪ Vista Environment консультантының мамандары / E&S team of Vista Environment: ▪ Бірлік ауылы мен маңайдағы тұрғындар – кемінде 16 адам. Residents of Birlik and nearby villages – at least 16 persons.
Құпиялы (белгілеңіз) \ Confidential (tick)	☐ Иә / Yes ☒ Жоқ / No

Хаттама дайындаған (аты-жөні, компания) Minutes prepared by (name, company)	Vista Environment	Дата Date	Мамырдың 21-і, 2026 ж. May 21, 2026

Консультациялардың басты мәселелері
Main items of the consultations

Шаблан Ділдәбеков ауылдық округінің әкімі Тілеуов Қанат Жолбарысұлы бәрімен амандасып, Vista Environment компания мамандары мен жобаға қаржы бөлейін деп жатқан несие берушілерді қысқаша таныстырды.

Тіркеу кезінде әрбір қатысушы жобаның қоршаған орта мен әлеуметтік әсерлеріне қатысты екі парақша ұстатылды, ұйымдастырушылар ондағы ақпаратты тағы туыстарымен әрі көршілерімен бөліскенді сұрады.

Әлеуметтік мәселелерге қатысты маман аудиторияны ЖСАҚАЖ (LARP) құжатының негізгі аспектілерімен таныстырды. Консультант Жетісай ауданындағы жобаға тиесілі жер мәселесіне тоқтады, Жетісай ауданы бойынша қазіргі жағдайды түсіндіріп айтты, жерге қатысты банктердің саясатын және сатып алу үрдісін ҚТЖ өкілі Лаура Исаева ханыммен бірге түсіндіруге тырысты: жер мәселесі көбінде шешіліп болды, 2025 жылы бағаланған 153 суармалы участокке төлемақы төленді, енді тағы 33 участокке бағалау наурыз айында жасалынды, ақша ұлттық бюджеттен сұралып, тезарада түседі деп күтілуде. Осы 33 участоктің бір бөлігі теміржолдың үстімен жүретін асфальт тасжолымен қиылыс жасау үшін қажет болып тұр, соның 10 участогі екінші рет сатып алынайын деп жатыр.

Участоктердің барлығы дерлік мемлекеттен ұзақ мерзімді жалға алынған жер, заңнама бойынша сондай жерге компенсация тек егілген дақылдарға төленеді, ал жалға төленетін жылдық сома тиесілі түрде шегеріледі. Конфигурациясы өзгерген жер учаскесінің жаңа госакті тегін түрде жасалынады. Статистикалық мәліметтерден кейін, консультант екі құжат, яғни ЖСАҚАЖ (LARP) пен ҚОӘӘБ (ESIA) бірге жоба нұсқалары аяқталып расталғаннан соң көп ұзамай жарияланатынын хабарлады. Екі құжат та қолжетімді болады, осы консультациялар барысында айтылған сұрақтар мен шағымдар хаттама боп дайындалып, жарияланатын құжаттарға

Vista Environment

ҚОҒАМДЫҚ КОНСУЛЬТАЦИЯЛАР ХАТТАМАСЫ MINUTES OF PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS	**ҚұжатМақтаарал № 5** MOM-2026-05-21

қосымша ретінде түгенделеді және алты ай сайын осындай кездесулер ұйымдастырылып екі құжат үнемі жаңа сұрақтармен, шағымдармен, өтініштермен толықтырылады, жоба бойынша құрылыс жұмыстары аяқталып біткенде де операциалық сатыдағы әсерлер мен шешілмеген маңызды сұрақтар бойынша жергілікті жұрт алдында есеп беріліп тұрады деп айтылды. Әлеуметтік маман жерді сатып алу және өтемақы төлемдерінің ағымдағы жағдайын қорыта келе, қатысушылар арасында Бірлік пен жалпы Жетісай ауданынан келген ЖҚТ мәртебедегі адамдардың бар-жоғын сұрап көрді.
Консультант жобаның экологиялық аспектілеріне тоқтап, байқалатын әсерлерді қатысушылармен интерактивті түрде түсіндіріп талқылауға бел буды. Консультант жиналған халықтан жоба туралы қаншалықты хабардар екенін сұрап, бұрын Бірлік елді мекенінде қоғамдық кездесулер өткізілгеніне көзі жетті. Қатысушылар көбіне төлемақыға қатысты сұрақтар қойды: қашан төленеді, төлемақы қалай бағаланды, т.б. Бұған жауап ретінде сұрақтары мен мәселелері қазақша және ағылшынша хаттамада жазылып, шағым ретінде тіркеледі (қажет болса) және мүмкіндігінше тезірек шешіледі деп жауап берілді.
Қатысушыларды ең қатты мазалаған мәселе – шын мәнісінде жобаға алынған жердің бөлігі жерпайдаланушылардың айтуы бойынша көбірек секілді. Госакт әлі көбісіне берілген жоқ және суармалы жер телімдері кішкентай болғасын, геодезистерді шақыртып өлшемдер жасатуды жерпайдаланушылар ҚТЖ мен оның мердігерінен қайта-қайта сұрап жүр. Жобаға сенімділікті арту үшін жұрт осы мәселені тезірек шешіп бергенді сұрайды. Барлығы 31 жер телімді атқылап өлшеп қою керек. Қажет болса, әкімдік тізімді дайындап бере алады.
ЖҚТ мәртебесіндегі жер пайдаланушылардың жерінде қосымша тағы уақытша жолды салып қойған, сол жол жоба аяқталғасын қалатын секілді. ЖҚТ/жерпайдаланушы осыған қатысты сервитут не басқа уақытша пайдалану статусы бар ма деп анықтап қоюды сұрады.
Бірнеше ЖҚТ су келетін лотоктың сынғанын атап өтті, алайда әкім Тілеуов Қанат Жолбарысұлы жоба бойынша теміржолдың екі жағынан лоток салынып, су бөлінген участоктерге келеді. Теміржолдың астынан бірнеше жерде астынан қосымша құбыр (труба) тартылады, жерді сумен тазартып шаю мақсатында.
Vista Environment тобы жиналған қауымға келгендері үшін ризашылығын білдіріп, кездесуді аяқтады.

The meeting started with introductory speech by the akim of the Shablan Dildabekov rural district Mr. Tileuov, a brief introduction of Vista Environment specialists and lenders to finance the project.
During registration, each participant was given two leaflets on the environmental and social impacts of the Project, the organizers asked them to share the information with their relatives and neighbors.
Social specialist briefed the audience regarding the main aspects of the LARP document. The consultant touched upon the issue of lands acquired for the Project in the Zhetysai district, explained the current situation in the Zhetysai district with regards to land acquisition issues, and tried to explain the E&S policies of the IFIs regarding land acquisition process together with the representative of KTZ, Ms. Laura Isayeva: the land issues have been largely resolved, payments have been made for 153 irrigated plots assessed in 2025, and an assessment of another 33 plots was completed in March, and the money has been requested from the national budget and is expected to arrive soon. Part of these 33 plots is needed to create an intersection with an asphalt highway running over the railway, and 10 of them are being acquired for the second time.
After providing statistical figures, the consultant pointed out two documents, the LARP and the ESIA and noted that the documents will be published shortly after they are finalized and adopted. Both documents would be made available, while the questions and complaints raised during these consultations will be recorded in minutes and included as an appendix to the published documents. Such meetings will be held at least every six months to regularly update both documents with new questions, complaints, and requests with report on the previous issues raised during consultations. Even after the project is completed, the local community will still continue being informed about the E&S impacts at the operational stage where any outstanding issues are to be resolved, too. The social consultant, summarizing the current status of land acquisition and compensation payments, asked whether there were any APs from Birlik and Zhetysai district in general among the participants.
The most disturbing issue for the participants was that the actual share of lands taken for the project may be larger than the official figures according to the land users' claims. The new entitlement documentation has not yet been issued to most of APs, and since the irrigated land plots are small, land users have repeatedly asked the KTZ and its contractor to invite surveyors to take real measurements. In order to increase confidence in the project, people are asking to resolve this issue as soon as possible. A total of 31 land plots need to be surveyed. If necessary, the akimat can prepare a list of respective APs.
An additional temporary road has been built on the land of a land user(s) with the status of AP. The road seems to be kept for the public needs after the project is completed. The AP/leaseholder asked to find out the status of that part of his land (servitude some other temporary use status).
Several APs noted that the water supply concrete channel was broken, but the akim Mr. Tleuov stated that according to the project design, concrete channels are to be built on both sides of the railway, and water will be supplied to the affected divided plots. An additional pipe will be laid under the railway in several places to clean and flush the ground with water. The Vista Environment team thanked the audience for their attendance and concluded the meeting.

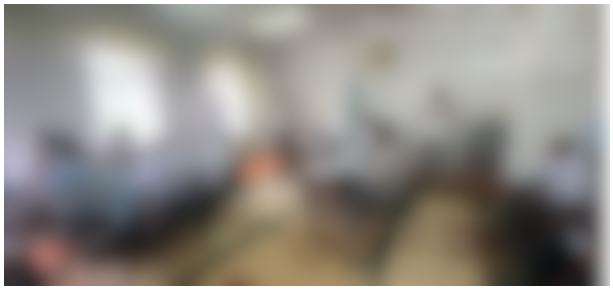
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Фотосуреттер Photos

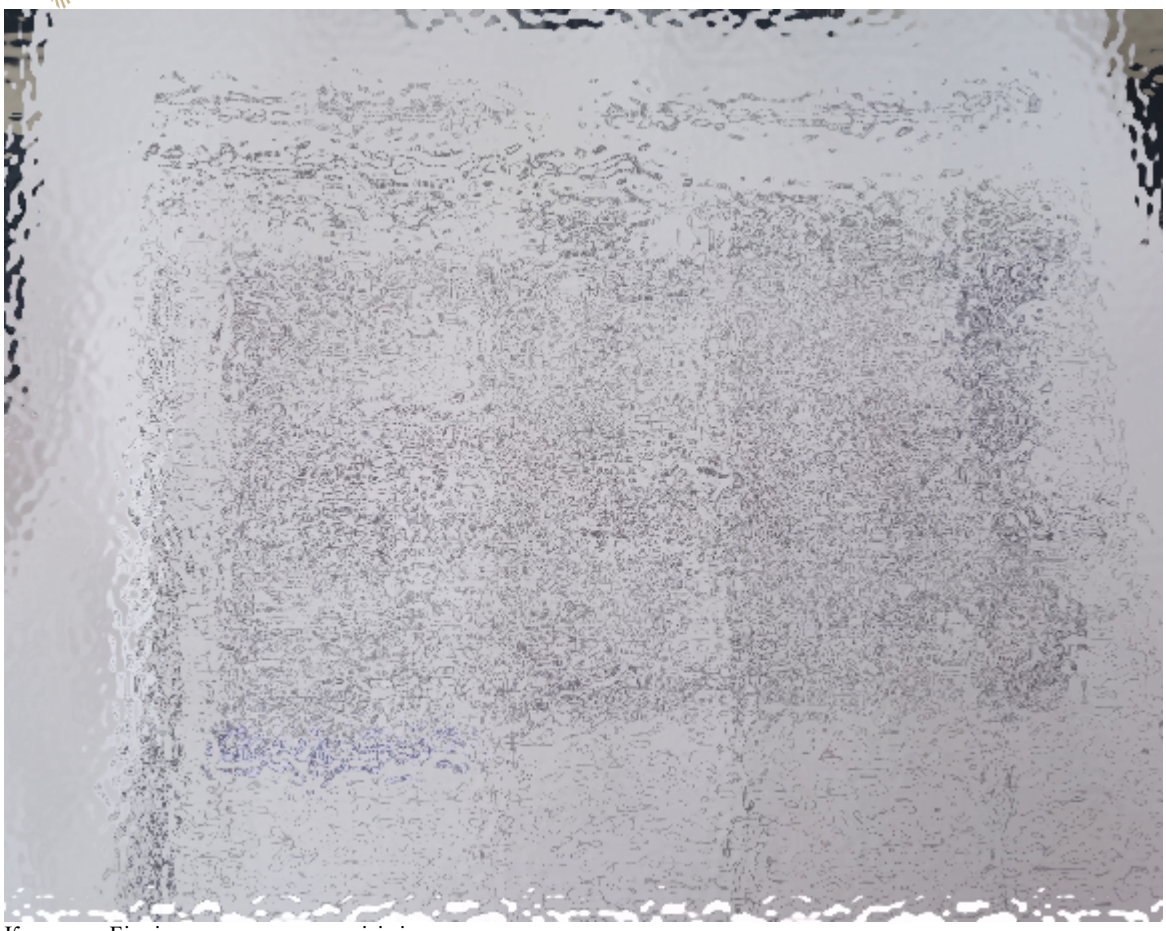




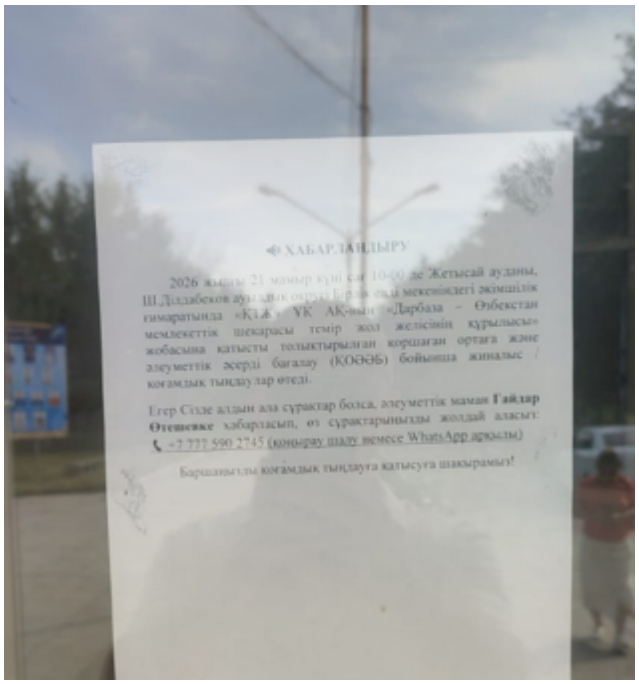




Vista Environment



Қатысқан Бірлік тұрғындарының тізімі
List of Participants residing in Birlik





Хабарландыру Announcement

Vista Environment

5.6 Minutes of consultation in Atakent community, Maktaaral district

ҚОҒАМДЫҚ КОНСУЛЬТАЦИЯЛАР ХАТТАМАСЫ MINUTES OF PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS	**Құжат\Document № 6** MOM-2026-05-21

Кездесулер датасы Date of meetings	Мамырдың 21-і, 2026 ж. May 21, 2026
Консультациялар түрі Type of consultations	Қоғамдық консультациялар Public consultations
Тақырып Topic	"Дарбаза-Мақтаарал" теміржолын кеңейту жобасы (Жоба): Жерді сатып алу және қоныс аудару жоспары (ЖСАҚАЖ) және Қоршаған орта мен әлеуметтік әсерлерді бағалау (ҚОӘӘБ) атты құжаттарды таныстыру және қатысушылардың сұрақтарын естіп, мүмкіндігінше жоба төнірегіндегі қалыптасқан жағдайды түсіндіру Darbaza-Maktaaral Railway Expansion Project (Project): Presentation of the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) and Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) documents, answering questions from participants, and explaining the current situation surrounding the project as best as possible
Елді-мекеннің атауы Settlement name	Атакент кенті, Мақтаарал ауылдық округ, Мақтаарал ауданы, Түркістан облысы Atakent town, Maktaaral village okrug, Maktaaral district, Turkestan province
Ел / Country	Қазақстан Республикасы \ Republic of Kazakhstan
Тапсырыс беруші / Клиент Customer / Client	"Қазақстан теміржолы" Ұлттық компания" АҚ (ҚТЖ) "Kazakhstan Temirzholy" National Company" JSC (KTZ)
Ұйымдастырушысы Venue holder	Атакент кентінің әкімдігі Local authorities of Atakent town
Участники Participants	▪ ҚТЖ өкілдері / KTZ representatives: Лаура Исаева / Laura Issayeva; ▪ Атакент кентінің әкімдігі / Local authorities of the Atakent town: әкім Азимов Сламхан Бердіханұлы / akim Slamkhan Azimov; ▪ Vista Environment консультантының мамандары / E&S team of Vista Environment: ▪ Атакент кентінің тұрғындары – кемінде 19 адам. Residents of the Atakent town – at least 19 persons.
Құпиялы (белгілеңіз) \ Confidential (tick)	☐ Иә / Yes ☒ Жоқ / No

Хаттама дайындаған (аты-жөні, компания) Minutes prepared by (name, company)	Vista Environment	Дата Date	Мамырдың 21-і 2026 ж. May 21, 2026

Консультациялардың басты мәселелері
Main items of the consultations

Атакент кентінің әкімі Азимов Сламхан Бердіханұлы бәрімен амандасып, Vista Environment компания мамандары мен жобаға қаржы бөлейін деп жатқан несие берушілерді қысқаша таныстырды.
Тіркеу кезінде әрбір қатысушы жобаның қоршаған орта мен әлеуметтік әсерлеріне қатысты екі парақша ұстатылды, ұйымдастырушылар ондағы ақпаратты тағы туыстарымен әрі көршілерімен бөліскенді сұрады.
Әлеуметтік мәселелерге қатысты маман аудиторияны ЖСАҚАЖ (LARP) құжатының негізгі аспектілерімен таныстырды. Консультант Мақтаарал ауданындағы жобаға тиесілі жер мәселесіне тоқтады, Мақтаарал ауданы бойынша қазіргі жағдайды түсіндіріп айтты, жерге қатысты банктердің саясатын және сатып алу үрдісін ҚТЖ өкілі Лаура Исаева ханыммен бірге түсіндіруге тырысты: статистикалық мәліметтер бойынша, аудандағы жобаға тиесілі ЖҚТ мәртебесіндегі участок саны 88:

- 35 суармалы участок бойынша төлемақы төленді, бағалау 2025 жылы жасалынды;
- Атакенттегі 19 жекеменшік мәртебесіндегі жер телімі бойынша бағалау осы жылдың наурыз айында жасалынды, ақша ұлттық бюджеттен түседі деп күтілуде;
- Қосымша 34 суармалы участок бойынша бағалау 2026 жылы наурызда жасалынды, ақша ұлттық бюджеттен түседі деп күтілуде.

Участоктердің көбісі мемлекеттен ұзақ мерзімді жалға алынған жер, заңнама бойынша сондай жерге компенсация тек егілген дақылдарға төленеді, ал жалға төленетін жылдық сома тиесілі түрде шегеріледі. Конфигурациясы өзгерген жер учаскесінің жаңа госакті тегін түрде жасалынады. Статистикалық мәліметтерден кейін, консультант екі құжат, яғни ЖСАҚАЖ (LARP) пен ҚОӘӘБ (ESIA) бірге жоба нұсқалары аяқталып расталғаннан соң көп ұзамай жарияланатынын хабарлады. Екі құжат та қолжетімді болады,

Vista Environment

ҚОҒАМДЫҚ КОНСУЛЬТАЦИЯЛАР ХАТТАМАСЫ MINUTES OF PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS	**Құжат\Document № 6** MOM-2026-05-21

осы консультациялар барысында айтылған сұрақтар мен шағымдар хаттама боп дайындалып, жарияланатын құжаттарға қосымша ретінде түгенделеді және алты ай сайын осындай кездесулер ұйымдастырылып екі құжат үнемі жаңа сұрақтармен, шағымдармен, өтініштермен толықтырылады, жоба бойынша құрылыс жұмыстары аяқталып біткенде де операциалық сатыдағы әсерлер мен шешілмеген маңызды сұрақтар бойынша жергілікті жұрт алдында есеп беріліп тұрады деп айтылды. Әлеуметтік маман жерді сатып алу және өтемақы төлемдерінің ағымдағы жағдайын қорыта келе, қатысушылар арасында Атакент пен жалпы Мақтаарал ауданынан келген ЖҚТ мәртебедегі адамдардың бар-жоғын сұрап көрді.
Консультант жобаның экологиялық аспектілеріне тоқтап, байқалатын әсерлерді қатысушылармен интерактивті түрде түсіндіріп талқылауға бел буды. Консультант жиналған халықтан жоба туралы қаншалықты хабардар екенін сұрап, бұрын Атакент елді мекенінде қоғамдық кездесулер өткізілгеніне көзі жетті. Қатысушылар көбіне төлемақыға қатысты сұрақтар қойды: қашан төленеді, төлемақы қалай бағаланды, т.б. Бұған жауап ретінде сұрақтары мен мәселелері қазақша және ағылшынша хаттамада жазылып, шағым ретінде тіркеледі (қажет болса) және мүмкіндігінше тезірек шешіледі деп жауап берілді. ЗЛ ханымға ең үлкен участогі толығымен сатып алынатыны және суаратын канал бұрылып сол жерге ығыстырылатыны айтылды. Жерді орнату жобасы толығымен әлі аяқталған жоқ, аяқталғасын әкімдік жағынан жаңа қаулы шығады да, бағалау жасалынады, кішкене күте тұруға тура келеді. ЖҚТ оның әлі сатып алынбаған жерінде құрылыс жұмыстары жүргізіле бастағанын ескертті.

The meeting started with introductory speech by the akim of the Atakent town Mr. Azimov, a brief introduction of Vista Environment specialists and lenders to finance the project.
During registration, each participant was given two leaflets on the environmental and social impacts of the Project, the organizers asked them to share the information with their relatives and neighbors.
Social specialist briefed the audience regarding the main aspects of the LARP document. The consultant touched upon the issue of lands acquired for the Project in the Maktaaral district, explained the current situation in the Maktaaral district with regards to land acquisition issues, and tried to explain the E&S policies of the IFIs regarding land acquisition process together with the representative of KTZ, Ms. Laura Isayeva: according to statistics, in Maktaral district there are 88 land plots with AP status acquired or to be acquired for the Project:
- Payments have been completed for 35 irrigated plots, the valuation was carried out in 2025;
- The valuation of 19 privately owned land plots in Atakent was carried out in March of this year, the money is expected to come from the national budget;
- The valuation of an additional 34 irrigated plots was carried out in March of 2026, the money is expected to come from the national budget.
After providing statistical figures, the consultant pointed out two documents, the LARP and the ESIA and noted that the documents will be published shortly after they are finalized and adopted. Both documents would be made available, while the questions and complaints raised during these consultations will be recorded in minutes and included as an appendix to the published documents. Such meetings will be held at least every six months to regularly update both documents with new questions, complaints, and requests with report on the previous issues raised during consultations. Even after the project is completed, the local community will still continue being informed about the E&S impacts at the operational stage where any outstanding issues are to be resolved, too. The social consultant, summarizing the current status of land acquisition and compensation payments, asked whether there were any APs from Atakent and Maktaaral district in general among the participants.
Consultant focused on the environmental aspects of the Project and discussed the impacts with the participants in an interactive manner. The consultant asked whether the participants understood and were aware of the Project and whether there were consultations in Atakent before. Participants often asked questions about the compensation payments: when will it be paid, how will the payment be assessed, etc. In response, the attendees were told that their questions and concerns would be recorded in a protocol in Kazakh and English, registered as a complaint if necessary, and resolved as soon as possible. An AP was told that the largest plot would be purchased in full and the irrigation canal would be diverted and moved to her territory for that purpose. The land survey project plan has not yet fully completed, and when it is completed, a new resolution will be issued by the akimat, an assessment will be made after that, so we need to wait a little. The AP pointed out that construction works have begun on her land that has not yet been purchased.

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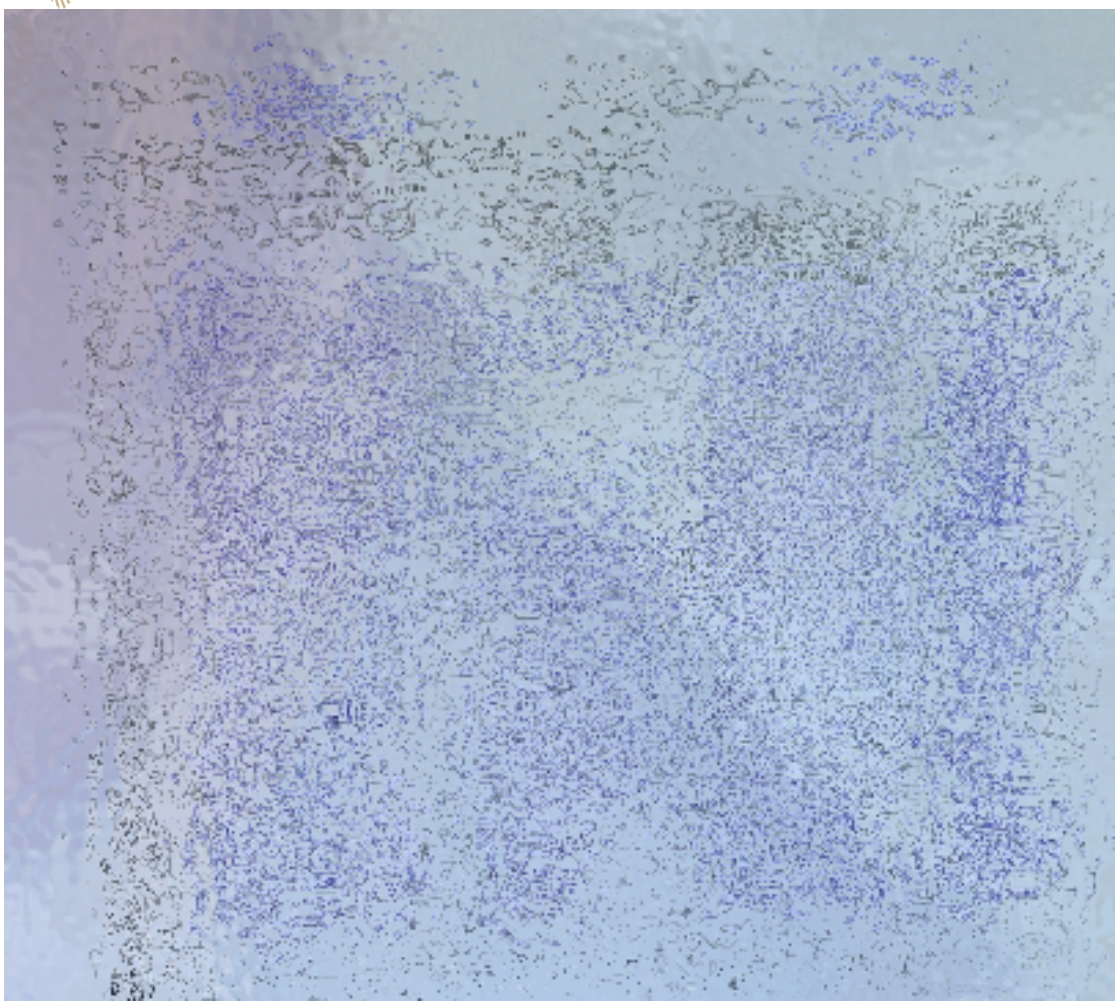
Фотосуреттер Photos





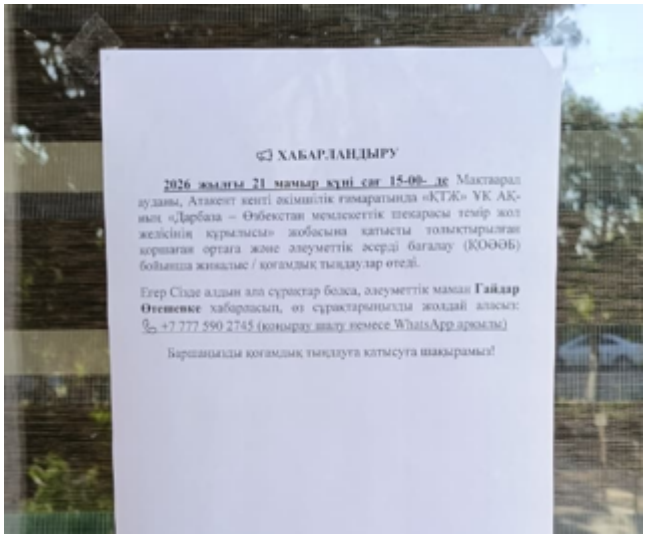


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Қатысқан Атакент тұрғындарының тізімі
List of Participants residing in Atakent





Хабарландыру Announcement

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Annex 6. Photographs





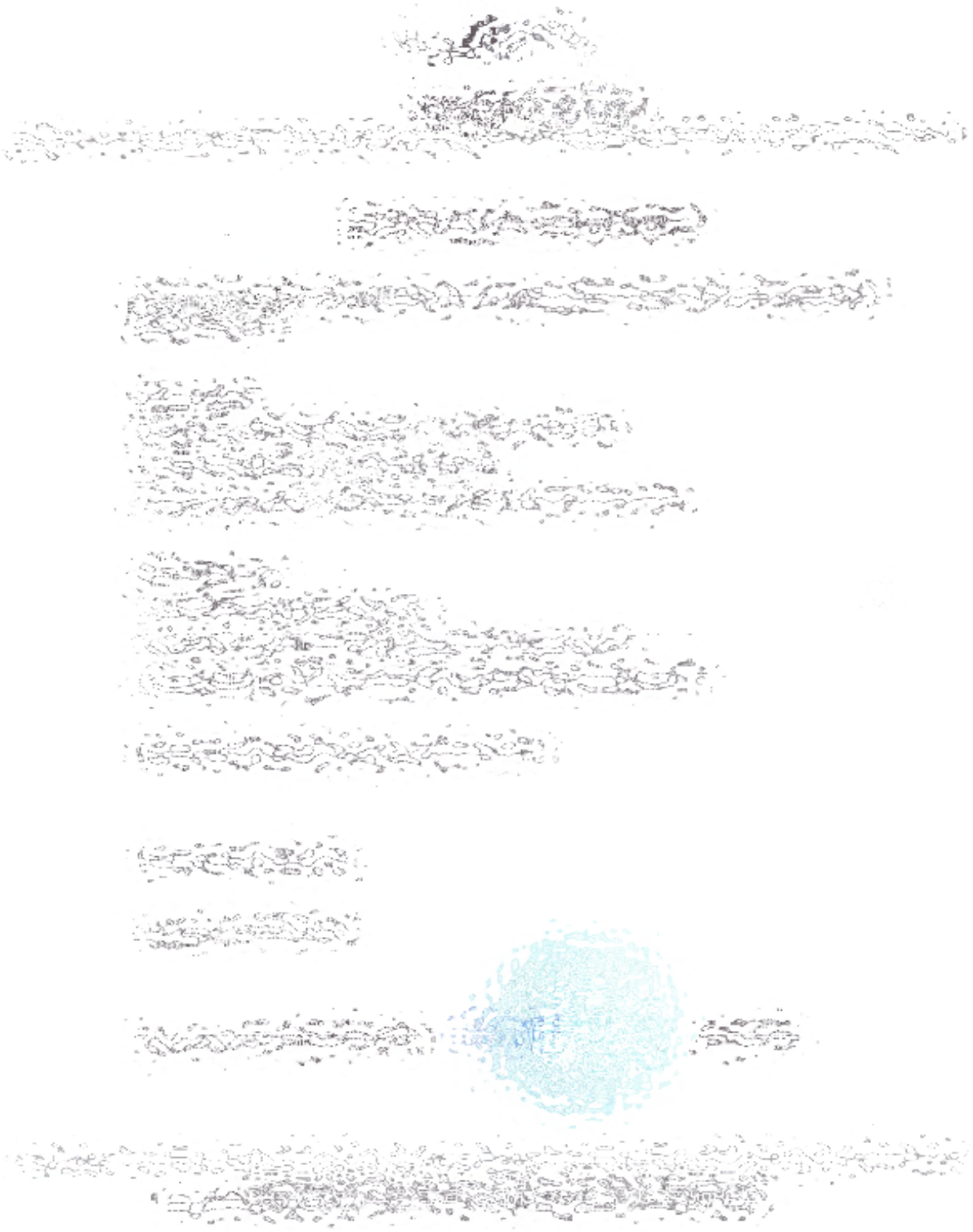




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Annex 7. Quote for Transportation

Quote obtained from transportation company on May 21, 2026 *(original in Russian)*



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Quote obtained from transportation company on May 21, 2026 *(unofficial English translation)*

/Logo/

COMMERCIAL OFFER

We, **[name]**, offer professional cargo transportation services.

Our rates:

- Transportation services - **20,000 KZT per hour**
- Mileage/travel cost - **2,500 KZT per kilometre**
- Loader/labour services - **4,000 KZT per hour per worker**

We guarantee:

- Timely delivery of cargo
- Careful execution of loading and unloading works
- High level of responsibility and reliability during transportation

We look forward to mutually beneficial cooperation!

Contact information:

Telephone:

Director / signature/

/seal/

[Address]

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Annex 8. APs Reporting Irrigation Interruption During the Census and Socio-Economic Survey

District	AP #	Cadastre Number	Land use purpose	Land use rights
Zhetysay	118		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	120		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	121		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	123		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	124		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	125		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	126		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	127		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	128		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	129		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	132		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	133		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	134		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	135		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	136		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	138		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	139		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	140		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	141		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	142		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	143		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	145		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	147		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	148		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	150		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	151		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	152		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	153		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	154		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	155		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	156		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	157		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	158		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	159		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	160		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	161		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	162		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	164		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	166		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	169		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	170		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	171		Agriculture	Lease

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District	AP #	Cadastre Number	Land use purpose	Land use rights
Zhetysay	172		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	173		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	174		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	175		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	176		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	178		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	180		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	181		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	183		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	184		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	185		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	187		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	189		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	191		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	192		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	193		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	194		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	195		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	196		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	197		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	198		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	199		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	200		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	201		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	203		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	204		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	205		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	208		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	209		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	210		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	211		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	212		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	214		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	215		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	216		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	217		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	218		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	219		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	220		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	221		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	222		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	223		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	224		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	225		Agriculture	Lease

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District	AP #	Cadastre Number	Land use purpose	Land use rights
Zhetysay	226		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	227		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	228		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	229		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	230		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	231		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	232		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	233		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	234		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	235		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	236		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	237		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	240		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	242		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	243		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	244		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	245		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	247		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	249		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	250		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	251		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	253		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	254		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	256		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	257		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	258		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	259		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	260		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	261		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	263		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	265		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	266		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	268		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	270		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	273		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	274		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	276		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	278		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	280		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	284		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	285		Agriculture	Lease
Zhetysay	286		Agriculture	Lease
Maktaaral	294		Agriculture	Lease
Maktaaral	295		Agriculture	Lease

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District	AP #	Cadastre Number	Land use purpose	Land use rights
Maktaaral	296		Agriculture	Lease
Maktaaral	297		Agriculture	Lease
Maktaaral	299		Agriculture	Lease
Maktaaral	300		Agriculture	Lease
Maktaaral	301		Agriculture	Lease
Maktaaral	302		Agriculture	Lease
Maktaaral	303		Agriculture	Lease
Maktaaral	304		Agriculture	Lease
Maktaaral	307		Agriculture	Lease
Maktaaral	315		Agriculture	Lease
Maktaaral	317		Agriculture	Lease

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Annex 9. Register of Significantly Affected APs, Livelihood Restoration Priority and Residual Land Fragmentation

District	No.	Cadastre Number	AP type	Land use group	Significant impact	Livelihood restoration priority for significant impact	Fragmentation
Saryagash	1			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Saryagash	2			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Saryagash	3			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Saryagash	4			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Saryagash	5			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Saryagash	6			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Saryagash	7			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Saryagash	8			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Saryagash	9			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Saryagash	10			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Saryagash	11			Commercial	No	Not applicable	
Saryagash	12			Commercial	Yes	Not applicable	
Saryagash	13			Commercial	Excluded	Not applicable	
Saryagash	14			Residential	Yes	Not applicable	
Saryagash	15			Commercial	Yes	Not applicable	
Saryagash	16			Residential	Yes	Not applicable	
Saryagash	17			Residential	Excluded	Not applicable	
Saryagash	18			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Saryagash	19			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Saryagash	20			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Saryagash	21			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Saryagash	22			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Saryagash	23			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Saryagash	24			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Saryagash	25			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Saryagash	26			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Saryagash	27			Residential	Yes	Not applicable	
Saryagash	28			Residential	Yes	Not applicable	
Saryagash	29			Residential	Yes	Not applicable	
Saryagash	30			Residential	Yes	Not applicable	
Saryagash	31			Residential	Yes	Not applicable	
Saryagash	32			Residential	Yes	Not applicable	
Saryagash	33			Residential	Yes	Not applicable	
Saryagash	34			Residential	No	Not applicable	

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Saryagash	35			Residential	Yes	Not applicable	
Saryagash	36			Residential	Yes	Not applicable	
Saryagash	37			Residential	Yes	Not applicable	
Saryagash	38			Residential	Yes	Not applicable	
Saryagash	39			Residential	Yes	Not applicable	
Saryagash	40			Residential	Yes	Not applicable	
Saryagash	41			Residential	Yes	Not applicable	
Saryagash	42			Residential	Yes	Not applicable	
Saryagash	43			Residential	Yes	Not applicable	
Keles	44			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Keles	45			Agricultural	Yes	Priority 2	
Keles	46			Agricultural	Yes	Priority 1	
Keles	47			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Keles	48			Agricultural	Excluded	Not applicable	
Keles	49			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Keles	50			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Keles	51			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Keles	52			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Keles	53			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Keles	54			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Keles	55			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Keles	56			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Keles	57			Agricultural	Excluded	Not applicable	
Keles	58			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Keles	59			Agricultural	Yes	Priority 3	
Keles	60			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Keles	61			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Keles	62			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Keles	63			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Keles	64			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Keles	65			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Keles	66			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Keles	67			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Keles	68			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Keles	69			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Keles	70			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Keles	71			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Keles	72			Agricultural	Excluded	Not applicable	
Keles	73			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Keles	74			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Keles	75			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	

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Keles	76			Agricultural	Yes	Priority 3	
Keles	77			Agricultural	Yes	Not applicable	
Keles	78			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Keles	79			Agricultural	Yes	Priority 2	
Keles	80			Agricultural	Yes	Priority 3	
Keles	81			Agricultural	Yes	Priority 3	
Keles	82			Agricultural	Yes	Verify	
Keles	83			Agricultural	Yes	Priority 3	
Keles	84			Agricultural	Yes	Verify	
Keles	85			Agricultural	Yes	Verify	
Keles	86			Agricultural	Yes	Verify	
Keles	87			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Keles	88			Agricultural	Yes	Priority 1	
Keles	89			Agricultural	Yes	Priority 3	
Keles	90			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Keles	91			Agricultural	Yes	Priority 3	
Keles	92			Agricultural	Yes	Verify	
Keles	93			Agricultural	Yes	Verify	
Keles	94			Agricultural	Yes	Verify	
Keles	95			Agricultural	Yes	Priority 3	
Keles	96			Agricultural	Excluded	Verify	
Keles	97			Agricultural	Yes	Priority 2	
Keles	98			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Keles	99			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Keles	100			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Keles	101			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Keles	102			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Keles	103			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Keles	104			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Keles	105			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Keles	106			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Keles	107			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Keles	108			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Keles	109			Residential	Yes	Not applicable	
Keles	110			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Keles	111			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	112			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	113			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	114			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	115			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	116			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	

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Zhetysay	117			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	118			Agricultural	Yes	Priority 3	
Zhetysay	119			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	120			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	121			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	122			Agricultural	Yes	Priority 3	
Zhetysay	123			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	124			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	125			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	126			Agricultural	Yes	Priority 3	
Zhetysay	127			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	128			Agricultural	Excluded	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	129			Agricultural	Yes	Priority 3	
Zhetysay	130			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	131			Agricultural	Yes	Priority 3	
Zhetysay	132			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	133			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	Priority
Zhetysay	134			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	Fragmentation risk
Zhetysay	135			Agricultural	Excluded	Priority 3	
Zhetysay	136			Agricultural	No	Priority 3	
Zhetysay	137			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	138			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	139			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	140			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	141			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	142			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	143			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	144			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	145			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	Fragmentation risk
Zhetysay	146			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	Fragmentation risk
Zhetysay	147			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	148			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	149			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	150			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	Fragmentation risk
Zhetysay	151			Agricultural	Yes	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	152			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	153			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	154			Agricultural	Yes	Verify	

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Zhetysay	155			Agricultural	Yes	Verify	
Zhetysay	156			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	Fragmentation risk
Zhetysay	157			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	Fragmentation risk
Zhetysay	158			Agricultural	No	Priority 3	
Zhetysay	159			Agricultural	Yes	Priority 3	
Zhetysay	160			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	Fragmentation risk
Zhetysay	161			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	Fragmentation risk
Zhetysay	162			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	163			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	164			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	165			Agricultural	Yes	Priority 2	
Zhetysay	166			Agricultural	Yes	Verify	
Zhetysay	167			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	168			Agricultural	Yes	Priority 3	
Zhetysay	169			Agricultural	Yes	Verify	Fragmentation risk
Zhetysay	170			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	171			Agricultural	Yes	Priority 3	
Zhetysay	172			Agricultural	Yes	Priority 3	
Zhetysay	173			Agricultural	Yes	Verify	Fragmentation risk
Zhetysay	174			Agricultural	Yes	Verify	
Zhetysay	175			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	176			Agricultural	Yes	Verify	Fragmentation risk
Zhetysay	177			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	178			Agricultural	Yes	Verify	
Zhetysay	179			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	180			Agricultural	Yes	Priority 3	
Zhetysay	181			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	Fragmentation risk
Zhetysay	182			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	183			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	184			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	185			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	186			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	187			Agricultural	Yes	Priority 3	
Zhetysay	188			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	189			Agricultural	Yes	Verify	

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Zhetysay	190			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	191			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	192			Agricultural	Yes	Verify	
Zhetysay	193			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	194			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	195			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	196			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	197			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	198			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	199			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	200			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	201			Agricultural	Yes	Priority 3	
Zhetysay	202			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	Fragmentation risk
Zhetysay	203			Agricultural	Yes	Priority 3	
Zhetysay	204			Agricultural	Yes	Priority 3	
Zhetysay	205			Agricultural	Yes	Verify	
Zhetysay	206			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	207			Agricultural	Yes	Verify	
Zhetysay	208			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	209			Agricultural	Yes	Priority 3	Fragmentation risk
Zhetysay	210			Agricultural	Yes	Verify	
Zhetysay	211			Agricultural	Yes	Priority 3	
Zhetysay	212			Agricultural	Yes	Priority 3	
Zhetysay	213			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	214			Agricultural	Yes	Priority 3	
Zhetysay	215			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	216			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	217			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	218			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	219			Agricultural	Yes	Priority 1	Fragmentation risk
Zhetysay	220			Agricultural	Yes	Priority 3	
Zhetysay	221			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	222			Agricultural	Yes	Priority 3	Fragmentation risk
Zhetysay	223			Agricultural	Yes	Priority 3	
Zhetysay	224			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	225			Agricultural	Yes	Priority 3	Fragmentation risk
Zhetysay	226			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	

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Zhetysay	227			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	Fragmentation risk
Zhetysay	228			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	229			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	230			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	231			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	232			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	Fragmentation risk
Zhetysay	233			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	Fragmentation risk
Zhetysay	234			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	235			Agricultural	Yes	Priority 3	Fragmentation risk
Zhetysay	236			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	237			Agricultural	Yes	Priority 3	
Zhetysay	238			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	239			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	240			Agricultural	Yes	Verify	
Zhetysay	241			Agricultural	Excluded	Priority 3	Fragmentation risk
Zhetysay	242			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	243			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	244			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	245			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	246			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	247			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	248			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	249			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	250			Agricultural	Yes	Priority 3	
Zhetysay	251			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	252			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	253			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	254			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	255			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	Fragmentation risk
Zhetysay	256			Agricultural	Yes	Priority 3	
Zhetysay	257			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	258			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	259			Agricultural	Yes	Priority 3	
Zhetysay	260			Agricultural	Yes	Priority 3	
Zhetysay	261			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	262			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	263			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	

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Zhetysay	264			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	265			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	266			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	267			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
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Zhetysay	270			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	271			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	272			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	273			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	274			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	275			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	276			Agricultural	Yes	Verify	
Zhetysay	277			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	278			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	279			Agricultural	Yes	Priority 3	
Zhetysay	280			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	281			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	282			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
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Zhetysay	284			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	285			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	286			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Zhetysay	287			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Maktaaral	288			Agricultural	Yes	Priority 3	Fragmentation risk
Maktaaral	289			Agricultural	Yes	Verify	Priority
Maktaaral	290			Agricultural	Yes	Priority 3	
Maktaaral	291			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	Fragmentation risk
Maktaaral	292			Agricultural	Yes	Priority 3	Fragmentation risk
Maktaaral	293			Agricultural	Yes	Priority 3	Fragmentation risk
Maktaaral	294			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Maktaaral	295			Agricultural	Yes	Priority 3	Fragmentation risk
Maktaaral	296			Agricultural	Yes	Verify	
Maktaaral	297			Agricultural	Excluded	Not applicable	
Maktaaral	298			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
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Maktaaral	300			Agricultural	Yes	Priority 3	Fragmentation risk

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Maktaaral	301			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Maktaaral	302			Agricultural	Yes	Priority 3	
Maktaaral	303			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Maktaaral	304			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Maktaaral	305			Agricultural	Yes	Not applicable	Fragmentation risk
Maktaaral	306			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Maktaaral	307			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Maktaaral	308			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Maktaaral	309			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Maktaaral	310			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Maktaaral	311			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	Fragmentation risk
Maktaaral	312			Agricultural	Yes	Verify	Priority
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Maktaaral	314			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Maktaaral	315			Agricultural	Yes	Verify	
Maktaaral	316			Agricultural	Yes	Verify	
Maktaaral	317			Agricultural	Yes	Verify	Fragmentation risk
Maktaaral	318			Agricultural	Yes	Verify	
Maktaaral	319			Agricultural	Yes	Priority 3	Fragmentation risk
Maktaaral	320			Agricultural	Yes	Verify	Fragmentation risk
Maktaaral	321			Agricultural	Yes	Verify	Fragmentation risk
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Maktaaral	328			Residential	Yes	Not applicable	
Maktaaral	329			Residential	Excluded	Not applicable	
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Maktaaral	333			Commercial	Excluded	Not applicable	
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Maktaaral	335			Commercial	Yes	Not applicable	
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Maktaaral	337			Commercial	No	Not applicable	
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Maktaaral	339			Commercial	Excluded	Not applicable	
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Maktaaral	344			Agricultural	Yes	Priority 3	Priority
Maktaaral	345			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	Fragmentation risk
Maktaaral	346			Agricultural	Yes	Verify	Priority
Maktaaral	347			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Maktaaral	348			Agricultural	Excluded	Priority 3	
Maktaaral	349			Agricultural	Yes	Verify	Priority
Maktaaral	350			Agricultural	Yes	Priority 3	
Maktaaral	351			Agricultural	No	Priority 3	Fragmentation risk
Maktaaral	352			Agricultural	Yes	Priority 2	Priority
Maktaaral	353			Agricultural	Excluded	Priority 3	Fragmentation risk
Maktaaral	354			Agricultural	Yes	Verify	Priority
Maktaaral	355			Agricultural	No	Not applicable	
Maktaaral	356			Agricultural	Excluded	Not applicable	
Maktaaral	357			Agricultural	Excluded	Priority 3	Priority
Maktaaral	358			Agricultural	Yes	Verify	Priority
Maktaaral	359			Agricultural	Yes	Verify	Priority
Maktaaral	360			Agricultural	Yes	Verify	Priority
Maktaaral	361			Agricultural	Yes	Priority 2	Fragmentation risk
Maktaaral	362			Agricultural	Yes	Verify	Priority
Maktaaral	363			Agricultural	Yes	Priority 2	Priority
Maktaaral	364			Agricultural	Yes	Verify	Priority
Maktaaral	365			Agricultural	Yes	Priority 2	Priority
Maktaaral	366			Agricultural	Yes	Priority 3	Priority
Maktaaral	367			Agricultural	Yes	Priority 2	Priority
Maktaaral	368			Agricultural	Excluded	Verify	Priority
Maktaaral	369			Agricultural	Yes	Priority 2	
Maktaaral	370			Agricultural	Yes	Priority 2	Priority
Maktaaral	371			Agricultural	Yes	Priority 2	Fragmentation risk
Maktaaral	372			Agricultural	Yes	Priority 2	Priority

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Annex 10. Grievance Registration Form

GRIEVANCE REGISTRATION FORM	
CONTACT INFORMATION	Anonymous grievance: □
Name:	Gender: □ Male / □ Female
Mailing Address:	
Telephone:	E-mail:
Messaging Platform / social media contact:	Preferred mode of communication: □ Mail □ Phone □ E-mail □ Messaging platforms
DESCRIPTION OF GRIEVANCE / SUGGESTION / QUESTION	
Please provide details (who, what, where, when) of your grievance below:	
In case any other actions were undertaken by the complainant with respect to the grievance case, please provide details on past actions (if any):	
Please provide details on your suggested resolution for grievance:	
GRIEVANCE REGISTRATION DETAILS (TO BE COMPLETED BY GRC MEMBER)	
Name of GRC Focal Point / Member:	
Number in the Grievance Log:	
Date of grievance registration:	Date of feedback:
How the grievance was lodged: □ in person / □ mail / □ e-mail / □ phone / □ messaging platform	Anonymous grievance: □ Yes / □ No
Documents attached:	
Remarks:	
Signature of registrant:	

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Annex 11. List of Land Plots with Donated Parts and Donation Documents

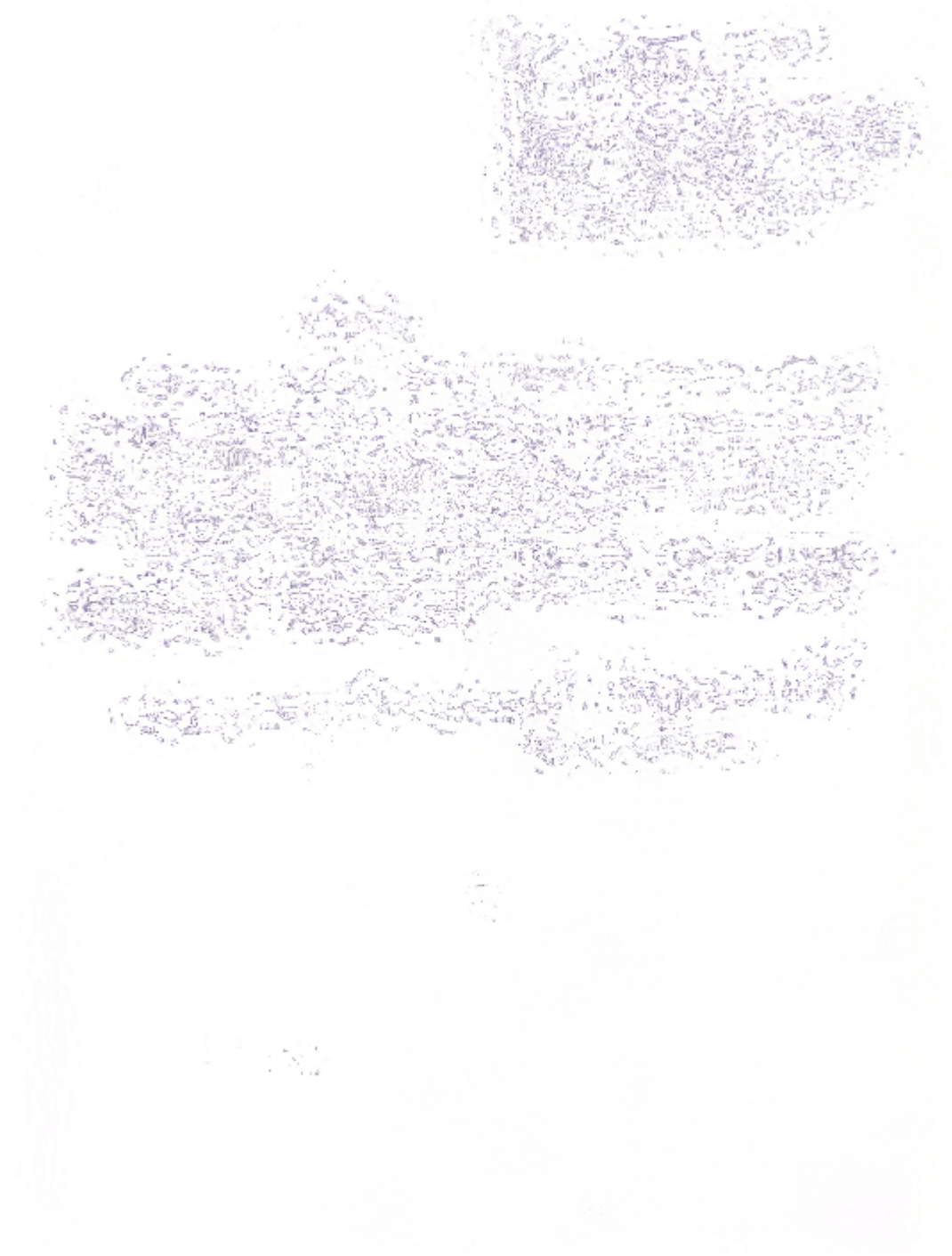
District	#	Name of AP	Cadastre Number	Total area, ha	Affected area, ha	Purpose of land use	Land rights
Saryagash	1			100.00	0.37	Agriculture	Lease
Saryagash	2			400.00	6.76	Agricultural production	Lease
Saryagash	3			77.60	0.00	Agricultural production	Lease
Saryagash	4			100.00	1.53	Agriculture	Lease
Saryagash	5			65.40	1.74	Agricultural production	Lease
Saryagash	6			521.70	15.21	Agricultural production	Lease
Saryagash	7			52.62	2.00	Agricultural production	Lease
Saryagash	10			500.00	20.15	Agricultural production	Lease
Saryagash	15			0.10	0.01	Commercial	Private property
Saryagash	18			150.00	1.01	Agriculture	Lease
Saryagash	20			90.00	1.93	Agriculture	Lease
Saryagash	21			110.00	6.74	Agriculture	Lease
Saryagash	22			120.00	3.10	Agriculture	Lease
Saryagash	25			50.00	3.91	Agriculture	Lease
Saryagash	26			70.00	1.14	Agriculture	Lease
Keles	51			320.00	12.91	Agricultural production	Lease
Keles	52			114.00	9.86	Agriculture	Lease
Keles	53			20.00	0.34	Agriculture	Lease
Keles	54			70.46	4.52	Agricultural production	Lease
Keles	56			130.00	0.49	Agriculture	Lease
Keles	58			140.00	4.30	Agriculture	Lease
Keles	61			150.00	4.55	Agriculture	Lease
Keles	62			150.00	1.51	Agriculture	Lease
Keles	63			103.00	4.34	Agriculture	Lease
Keles	64			100.00	3.72	Agriculture	Lease
Keles	66			40.00	0.01	Agriculture	Lease
Keles	67			210.00	3.74	Agriculture	Lease
Keles	68			475.00	2.17	Agriculture	Private property
Keles	69			50.00	0.89	Agriculture	Private property
Keles	70			18.00	0.54	Agriculture	Lease
Keles	71			78.00	4.01	Agriculture	Lease
Keles	72			54.90	7.69	Agriculture	Lease
Keles	73			100.00	6.20	Agriculture	Lease
Keles	74			103.00	6.07	Agriculture	Lease

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District	#	Name of AP	Cadastre Number	Total area, ha	Affected area, ha	Purpose of land use	Land rights
Keles	78			40.00	2.48	Agriculture	Lease
Keles	83			3.93	0.51	Agriculture	Lease
Keles	85			0.84	0.16	Agriculture	Lease
Keles	90			16.00	1.12	Agricultural production	Private property
Keles	95			1.75	0.26	Agriculture	Lease
Keles	98			38.00	3.19	Agriculture	Lease
Keles	104			996.00	8.28	Agricultural production	Lease

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Application for Relinquishment of Affected Land



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English Translation

To the Akim

From

Application

The reason for submitting this application is that, of xxx land plot with cadastral No. xx-xxx-xxx-xx, with a total area of x.xx ha, allocated for xxx purposes, I relinquish x.xx ha in connection with the railway construction.

In this regard, I request that the documents for my remaining land plot be reissued and that a state act be issued accordingly.

Applicant: /signature/

Date

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Notarized Declaration of Land Relinquishment



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English Translation

To the competent authority:

Application
Republic of Kazakhstan, Turkistan Region, xxx

I, [name], hereby voluntarily relinquish, due to state necessity, x.xx ha of land required for railway construction from the land plot belonging to me, cadastral No. xx-xxx-xxx-xxx, granted for xxx purposes and having a total area of x.xx ha.

In the future, I have no objections. I request that the boundaries of the remaining land plot be adjusted accordingly and that the relevant documentation be prepared.

I have read the application myself, and it has been written in accordance with my words. The meaning and significance of the notarial act have been explained to me. Before signing the application, my legal capacity was verified, and I was warned of responsibility for providing information that is false or inconsistent with reality regarding narcotic, alcohol or toxic substance addiction.

The persons signing the document were informed of the notary's rights and obligations, the consequences of the notarial act, and the authenticity of the signature affixed by the notary. It was explained that the notary does not certify the facts stated in the document, but only certifies that the signature was made by the relevant person.

In accordance with the requirements of paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 18 of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On Notaries,” the rights and obligations were explained, and the applicant was warned of the consequences of the notarial act in order to prevent legal ignorance from being used to his detriment.

Signature:

Notary statement

/seal/ Registered in the register under No. xxxx
Fee collected: /signature/
Notary: /signature/

/Code/

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Annex 12. Implementation-Stage Verification and LARP Update Roadmap

Outstanding matter	Existing information	Required action	Timing	Documentation and disclosure
Additional impacts arising from design finalization, including the Maktaaral Station area and irrigation canal	Relevant LARP impact sections	Finalize design and land survey; identify additional plots, APs and assets; assess entitlements and compensation	Following design and land-survey completion and before occupation of additional land	Material changes incorporated into a LARP addendum and disclosed in accordance with lender requirements
Outstanding compensation records and replacement-cost gaps	Compensation and valuation sections and budget	Verify payment records, valuations and entitlements; identify and provide required top-up or assistance	Following LARP approval; before access to plots with outstanding obligations	Recorded in the implementation database and internal and external monitoring reports
Voluntary donation cases	Section 7.4 and Annex 11	Verify informed consent, absence of coercion, right to refuse, livelihood impacts, vulnerability and supporting documentation	During early LARP implementation	Independently reviewed by the External Monitoring Consultant; non-compliant cases addressed under the Entitlement and Compensation Matrix
Replacement-land cases	Section 7.4 and Table 30	Verify allocation, size, quality, productive value, tenure, access, irrigation, livelihood suitability and AP acceptance	During early LARP implementation and before the entitlement is considered fulfilled	Documented through allocation and registration records and monitoring reports; where replacement land does not meet the applicable requirements, the case will be addressed in accordance with

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Outstanding matter	Existing information	Required action	Timing	Documentation and disclosure
				the Entitlement and Compensation Matrix.
Significant impacts, residual-land usability and fragmentation	Impact assessment and Annex 9	Verify residual-land functionality and identify required land-usability or livelihood restoration measures	During consultations and LRP implementation	Reflected in the detailed LRP implementation plan and monitoring reports
Irrigation and construction-related livelihood losses	ESIA/ESMP, LARP Entitlement and Compensation Matrix and Annex 8	Assess verified crop, income and access losses and implement applicable compensation, restoration and livelihood measures	In parallel with construction and other livelihood restoration activities	Documented through ESIA/ESMP and LARP monitoring; material additional impacts included in an addendum where required
Detailed livelihood restoration planning	Section 4.6 and paragraph 294	Prepare the detailed LRP implementation plan using SES and implementation-stage baseline data	Following loan signing and in parallel with compensation and other entitlements	Relevant measures and updates disclosed to APs through the SEP and reported through monitoring

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Annex 13. Detailed Indicative Compensation Calculation for Trees and Perennial Plants

The detailed calculation of the indicative compensation for the 77 trees and perennial plants not separately appraised in the valuation reports is presented below. As official valuation data and locally published unit rates were not available for these trees, the calculation uses publicly available market information in Kazakhstan. The sources were selected according to the type of information required for the calculation. Screenshots of all source information and prices used are provided in the subsequent pages of this Annex.

Tree norrsery “Plodopitomnik Sad”[21] was used as the source for the cost of saplings for productive trees and perennial plants and for information on their average productivity. The nursery offers fruit trees, shrubs and other planting material and delivers within Kazakhstan.

Supermarket “Arbuz.kz”[22] was used as the principal source for retail fruit prices. Prices were taken from its Almaty online supermarket catalogue. Apricots were not available in the catalogue at the time of the assessment; therefore, the apricot price was taken from a local advertisement from the Project area for the sale of locally produced apricots.

A large and widely used online classified-advertising marketplace “OLX.kz”[23] was used for available market prices for decorative and non-productive trees and dry wood. For the mature pine, the advertised price of a mature large-size tree was used. For the two willow trees, the calculation considered the cost of replacement saplings and the indicative value of wood.

For productive trees aged under 6 years, the indicative compensation was calculated based on the replacement cost of the respective sapling. For productive trees aged 6 years and above, the estimate includes the replacement cost of the sapling plus six years of estimated lost production, calculated using the average annual productivity of the respective tree and the applicable fruit price.

Table A13-1. Indicative Compensation Calculation for Productive Trees and Perennial Plants

Tree / plant	No. <6 years	No. ≥6 years	Total	Sapling cost (KZT)	Annual productivity (kg)	Fruit price (KZT/kg)	Compensation <6 years (KZT)	Compensation ≥6 years (KZT)
Apple	11	13	24	4,333.36	100	663.00	47,666.96	5,227,733.68
Apricot	5	6	11	8,357.19	45	890.00	41,785.95	1,491,943.14
Grape	0	17	17	7,738.14	15	1,827.00	–	2,926,858.38
Pear	7	3	10	5,416.70	60	835.00	37,916.90	918,050.10

[21] https://plodopitomnik-sad.kz/catalog/

[22] https://arbuz.kz/ru/almaty/catalog/cat/225177-frukty#/

[23] https://www.olx.kz/

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Tree / plant	No. <6 years	No. ≥6 years	Total	Sapling cost (KZT)	Annual productivity (kg)	Fruit price (KZT/kg)	Compensation <6 years (KZT)	Compensation ≥6 years (KZT)
Sweet cherry	5	0	5	6,964.33	–	–	34,821.65	–
Peach	0	2	2	8,976.24	50	1,693.00	–	1,033,752.48
Pomegranate	0	2	2	5,000.00	23	3,915.00	–	1,090,540.00
Walnut	2	0	2	6,190.51	–	–	12,381.02	–
Sour cherry	1	0	1	6,654.80	–	–	6,654.80	–
Total	**31**	**43**	**74**				**170,881.28**	**12,688,877.78**

Calculation for mature productive trees: Replacement sapling cost + (number of trees × annual productivity × fruit price × 6 years).

The total indicative compensation for the 74 productive trees and perennial plants is therefore KZT 12,859,759.06.

Table A13-2. Indicative Compensation Calculation for Non-Productive and Decorative Trees

Tree	No. of mature trees	Replacement tree/sapling cost (KZT)	Wood volume per tree (m^3)	Dry wood price (KZT/m^3)	Wood value (KZT)	Total indicative compensation (KZT)
Willow	2	8,000.00	0.304[24]	10,000.00	6,080.00	14,080.00
Pine	1	50,000.00	–	–	–	50,000.00
Total	**3**	**58,000.00**			**6,080.00**	**64,080.00**

For the two non-productive willow trees, an indicative value was estimated based on approximate wood volume. As the dimensions of the affected trees were not available, a published study providing stem-volume estimates was considered. For the purpose of the indicative estimate, the largest tree represented in the study's volume table was used as a conservative proxy, corresponding to a diameter of 22 cm, a height of 18 m and an estimated stem wood volume of approximately 0.304 m^3 per tree.

[24] Paramonov, A.A., Tretyakov, S.V. & Koptev, S.V. (2020). Stem Volume Tables by Diameter and Height for Tree-Form Willow in the Northern Taiga Region. Siberian Journal of Forest Science, No. 3, pp. 73–79. DOI: 10.15372/SJFS2020030774. https://www.sibran.ru/upload/iblock/8d4/8d4f82e21e541d6f0e0dec9ee9d20079.pdf

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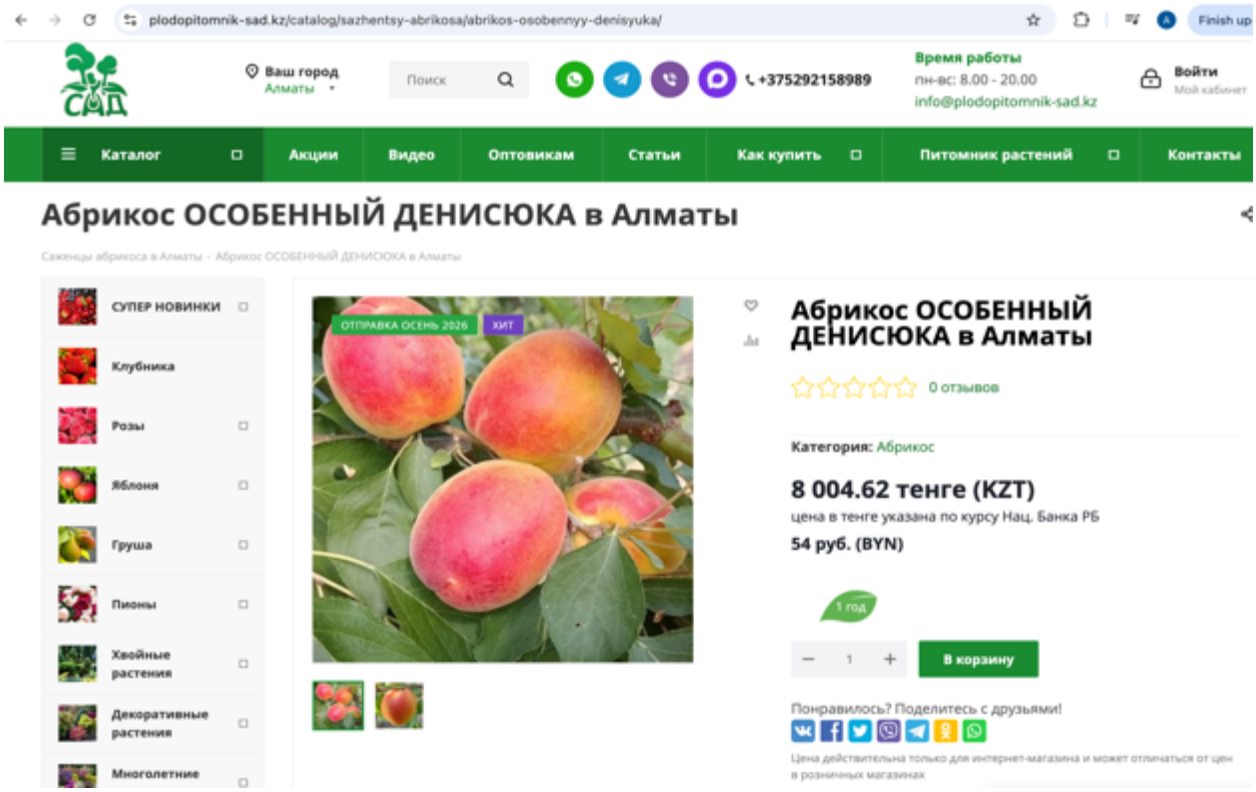
Summary

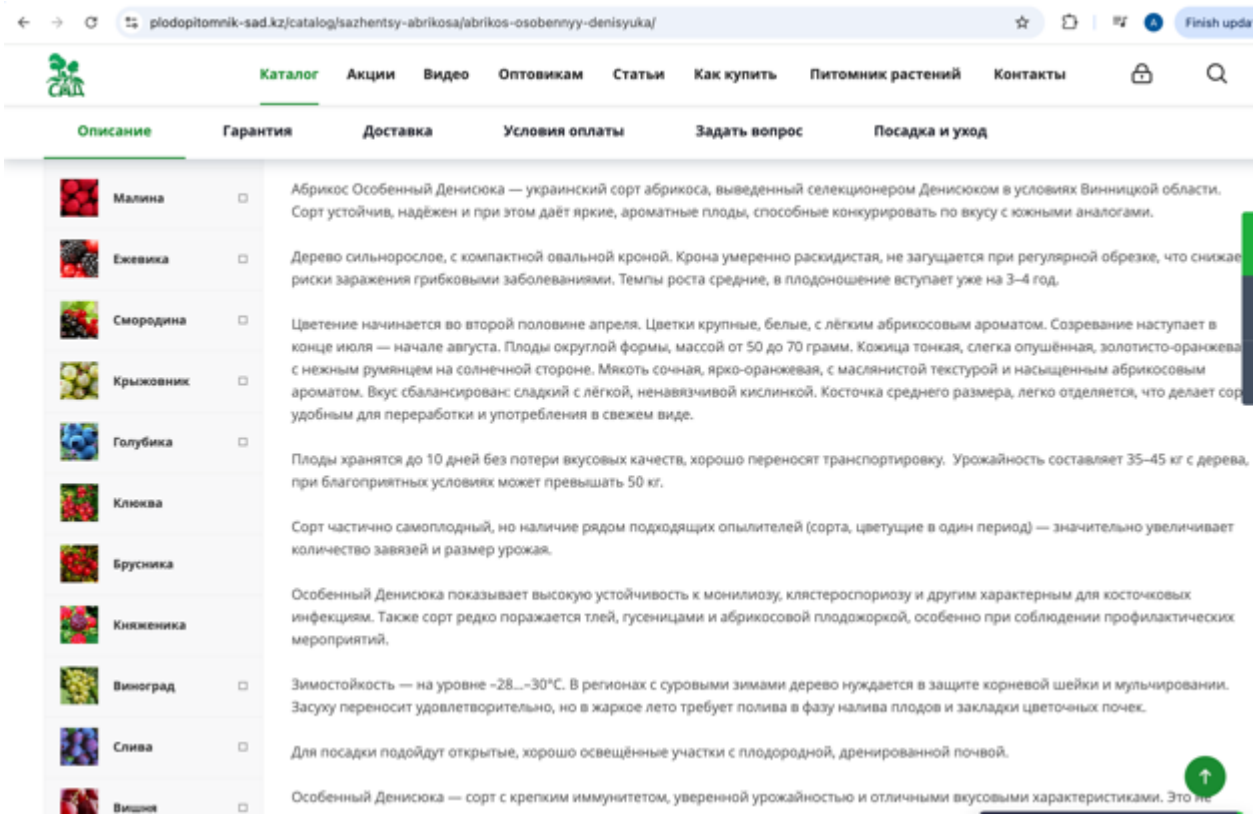
Category	No. of trees/plants	Indicative compensation (KZT)
Productive trees/plants under 6 years	31	170,881.28
Productive trees/plants 6 years and above	43	12,688,877.78
Mature pine	1	50,000.00
Mature willows	2	14,080.00
Total	77	12,923,839.06

The resulting indicative compensation estimate for all 77 trees and perennial plants is KZT 12,923,839.06. The calculation is based on the information currently available and publicly available market data and does not constitute an official valuation. For compensation purposes, the actual impacts on trees and perennial plants, including their number, type and maturity, will need to be confirmed during LARP implementation, and the applicable compensation amounts determined through valuation by a licensed valuator.

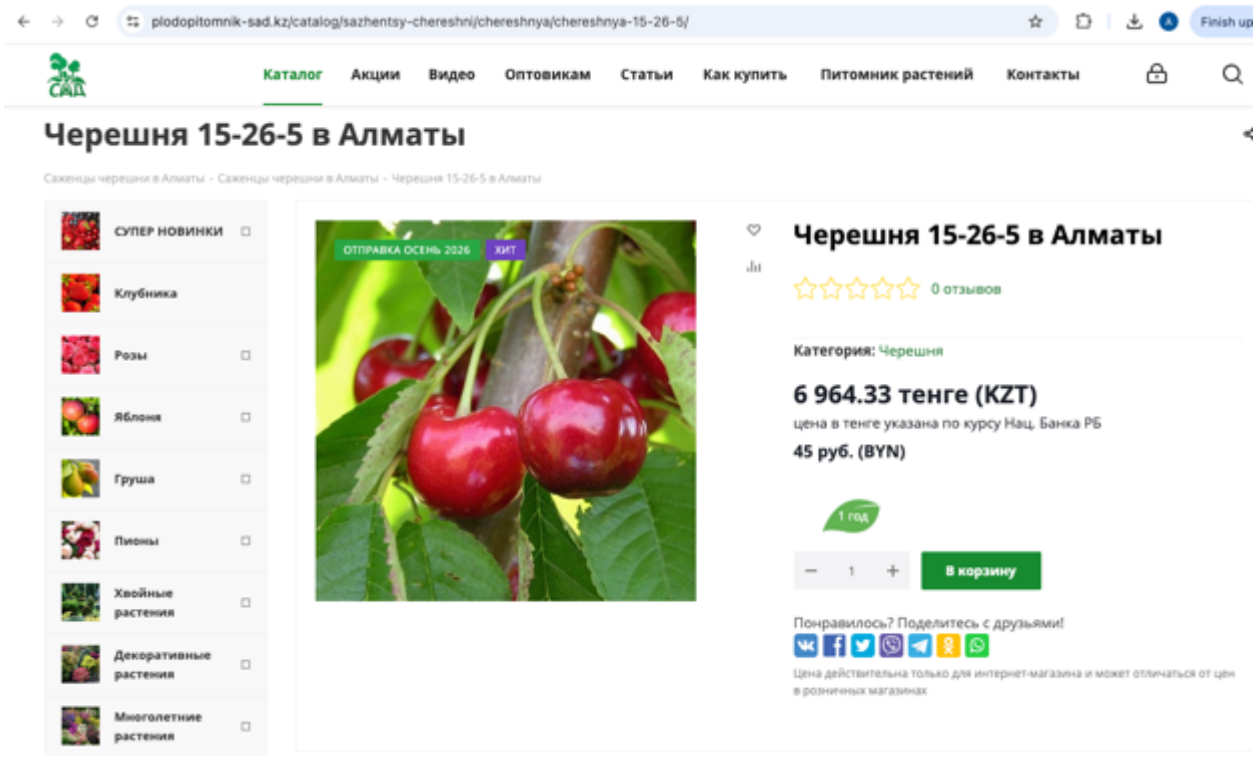
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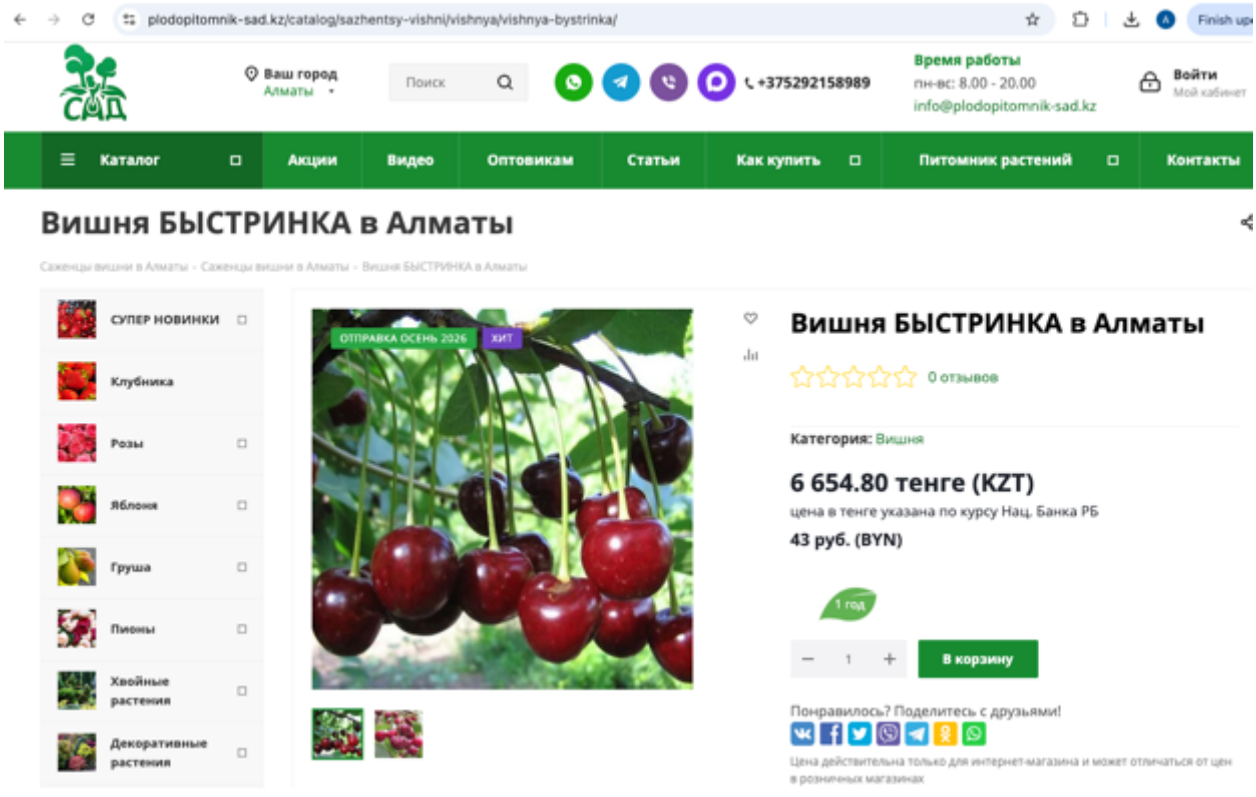
Screenshots of Sapling Costs, Productivity and Price Data Used for the Indicative Tree Valuation



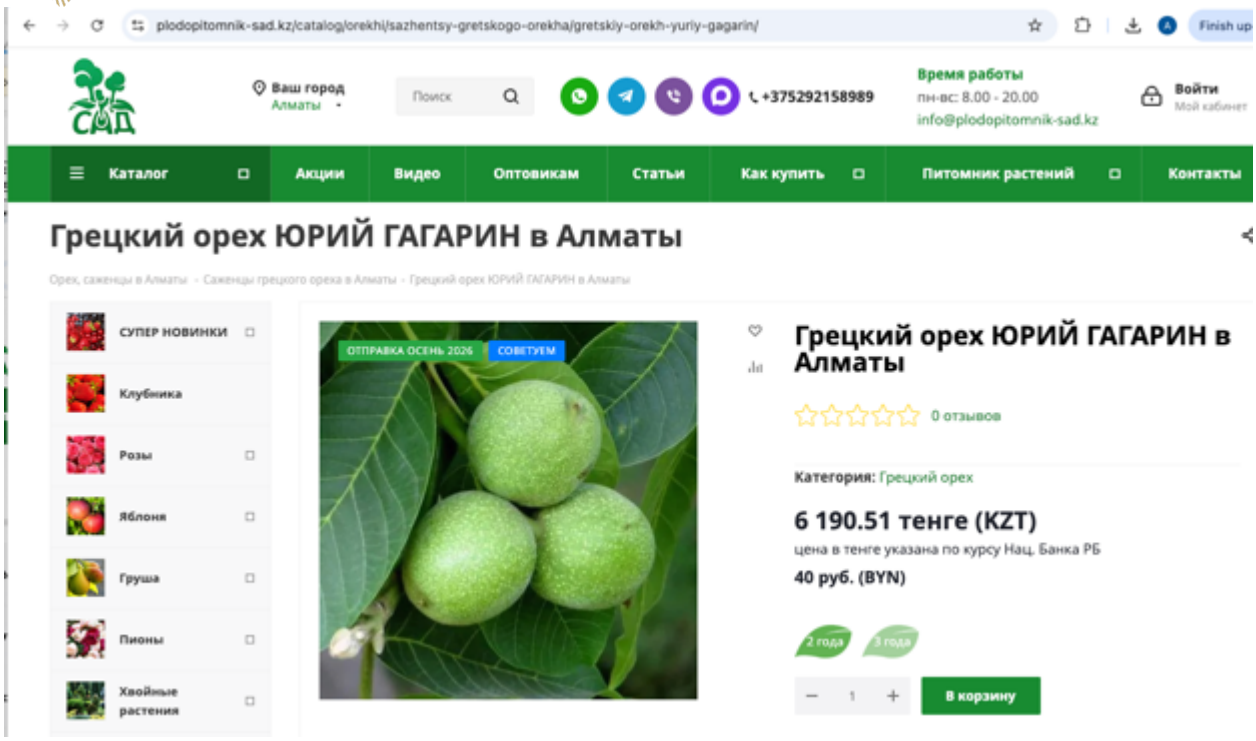


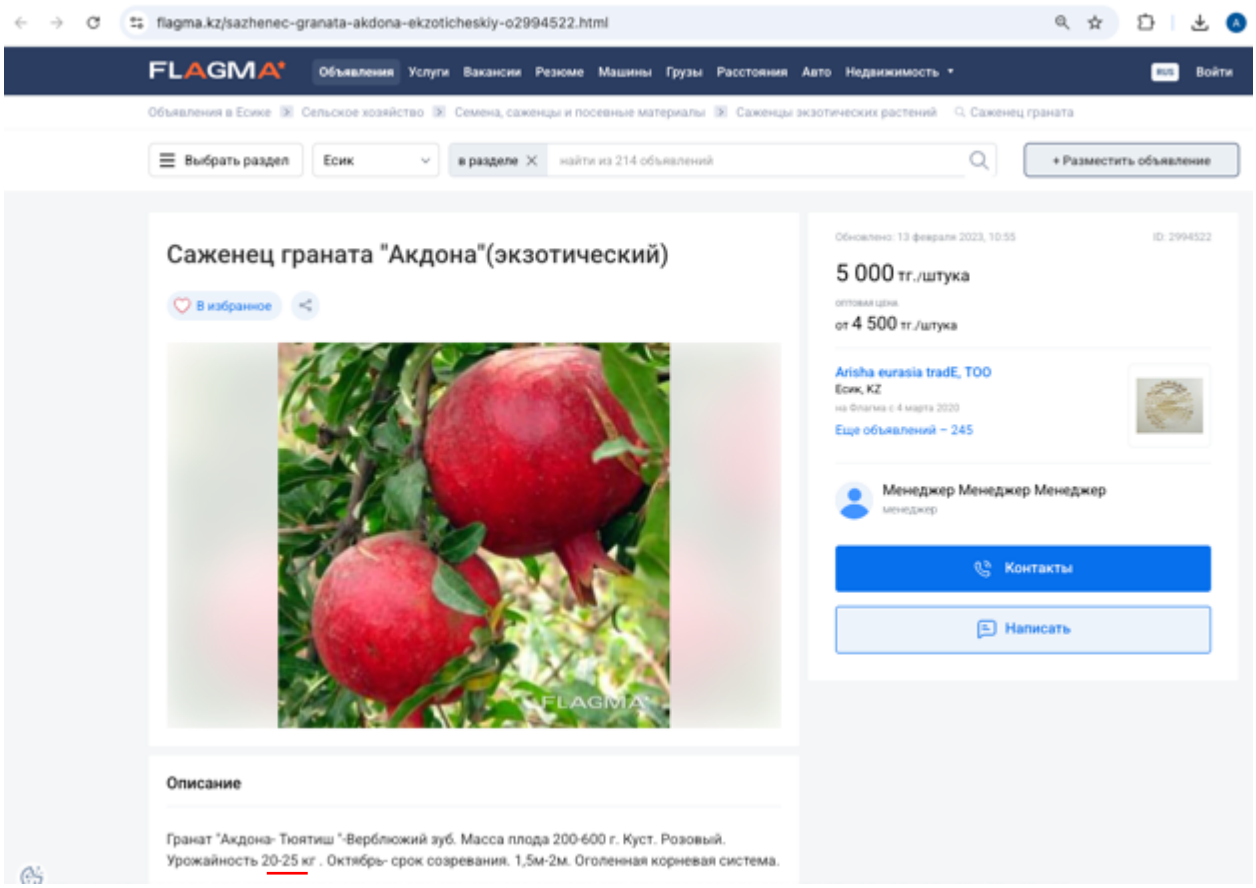
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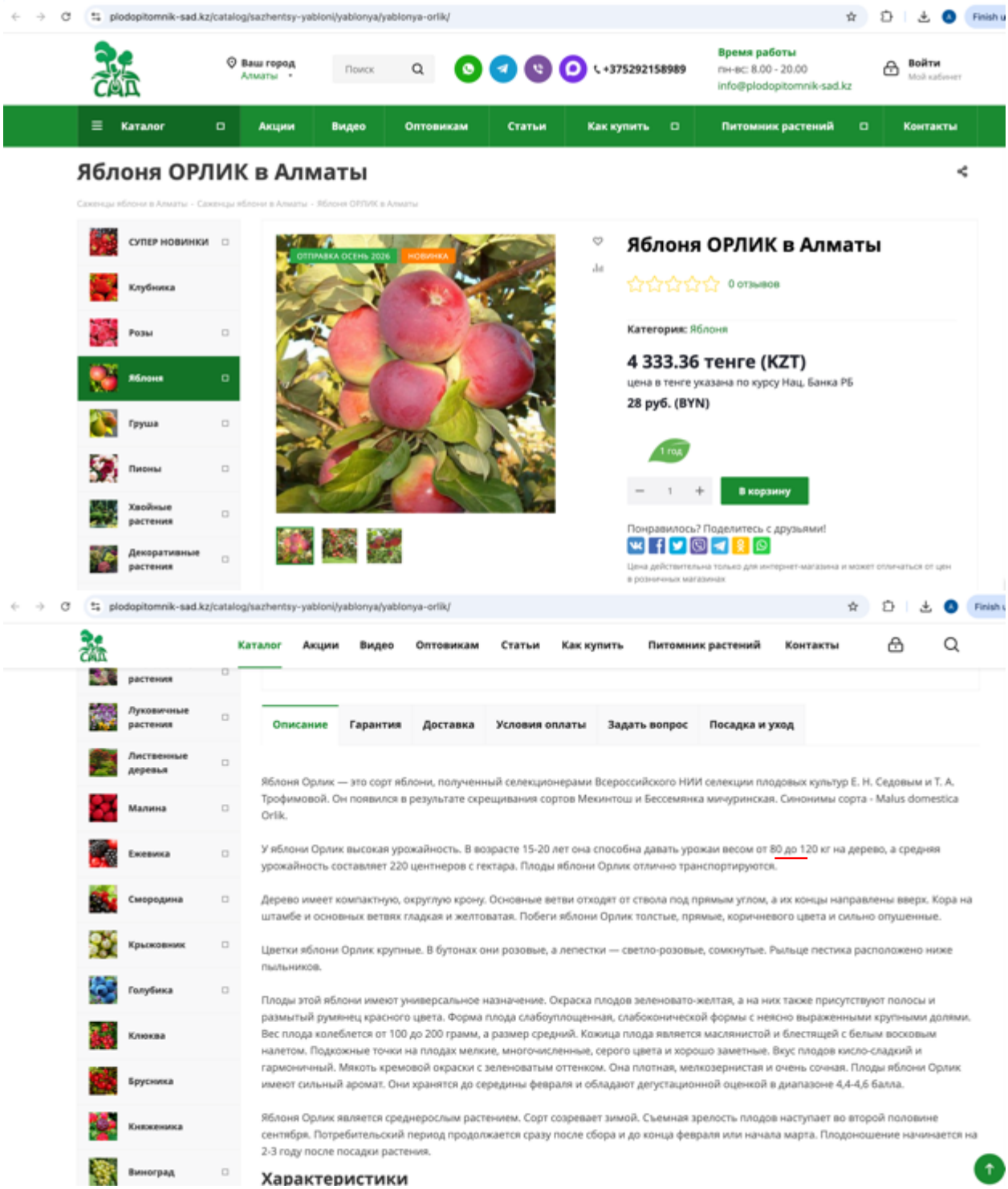


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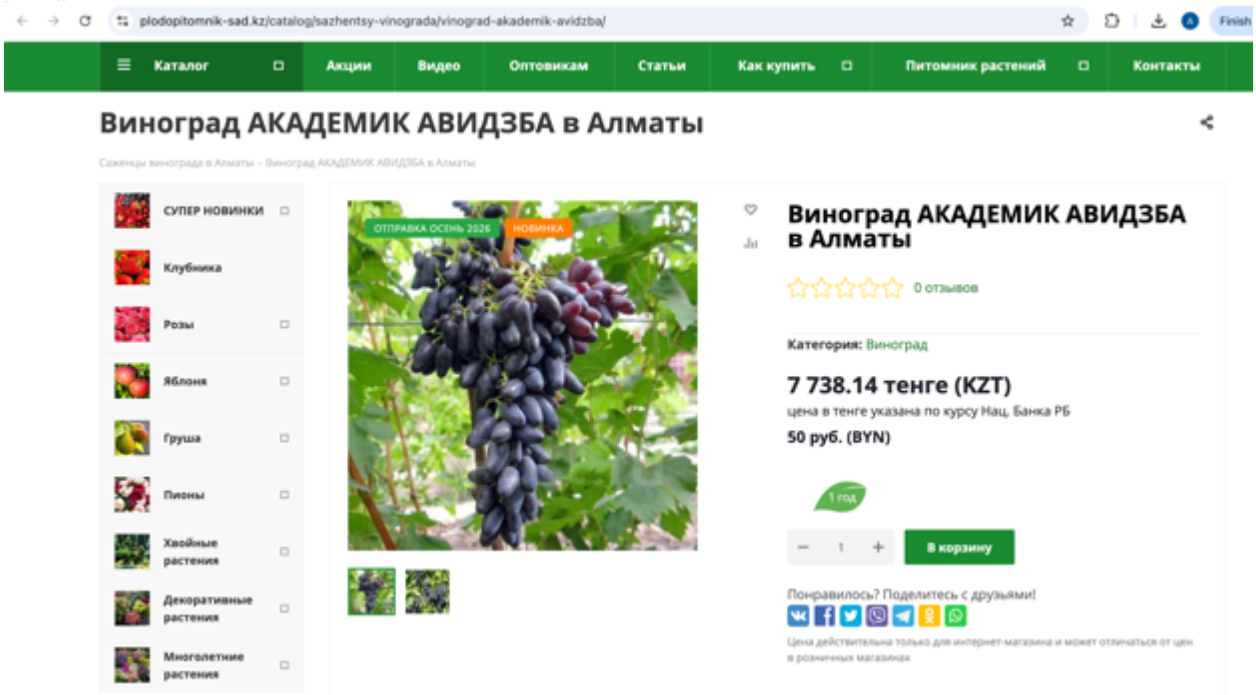
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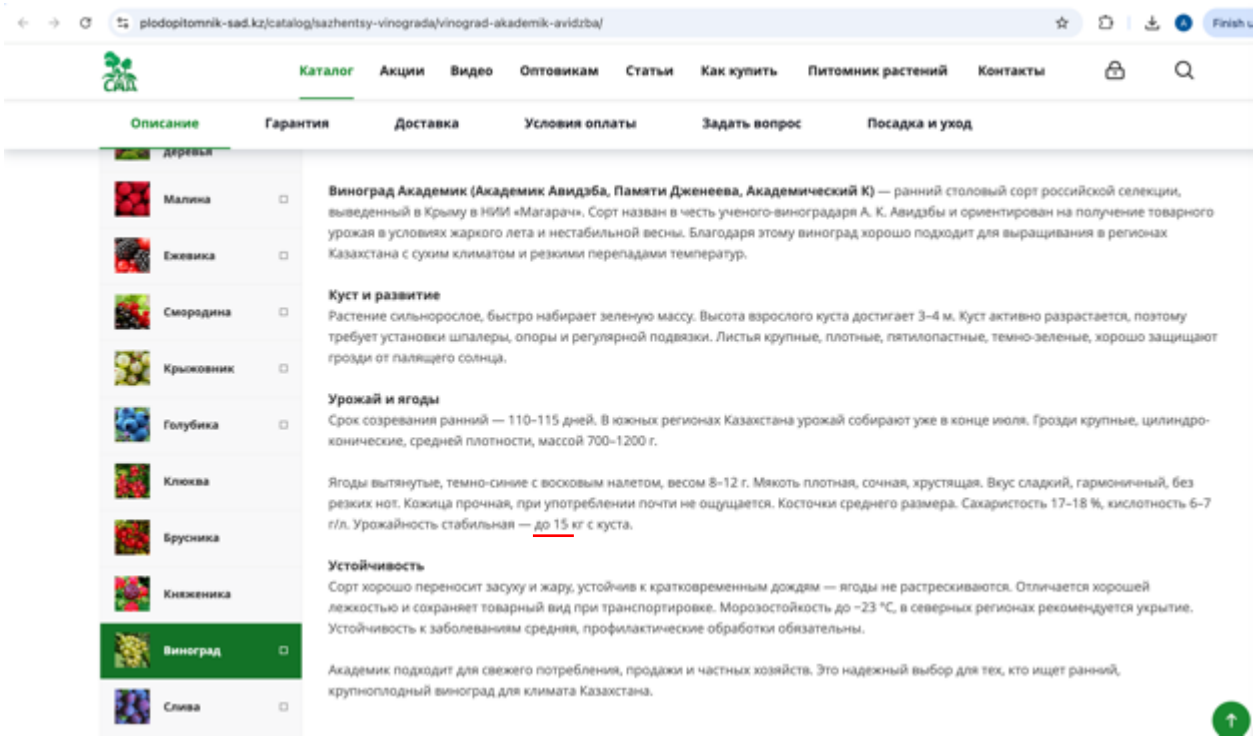


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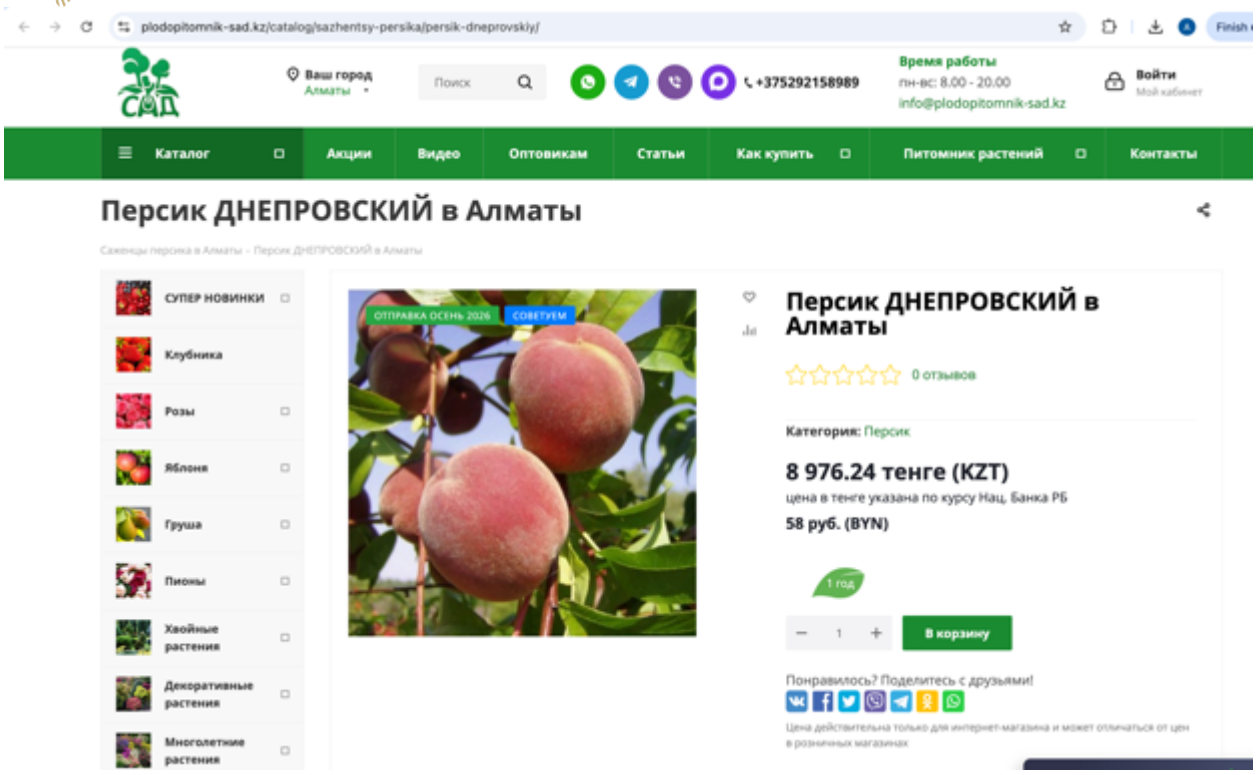


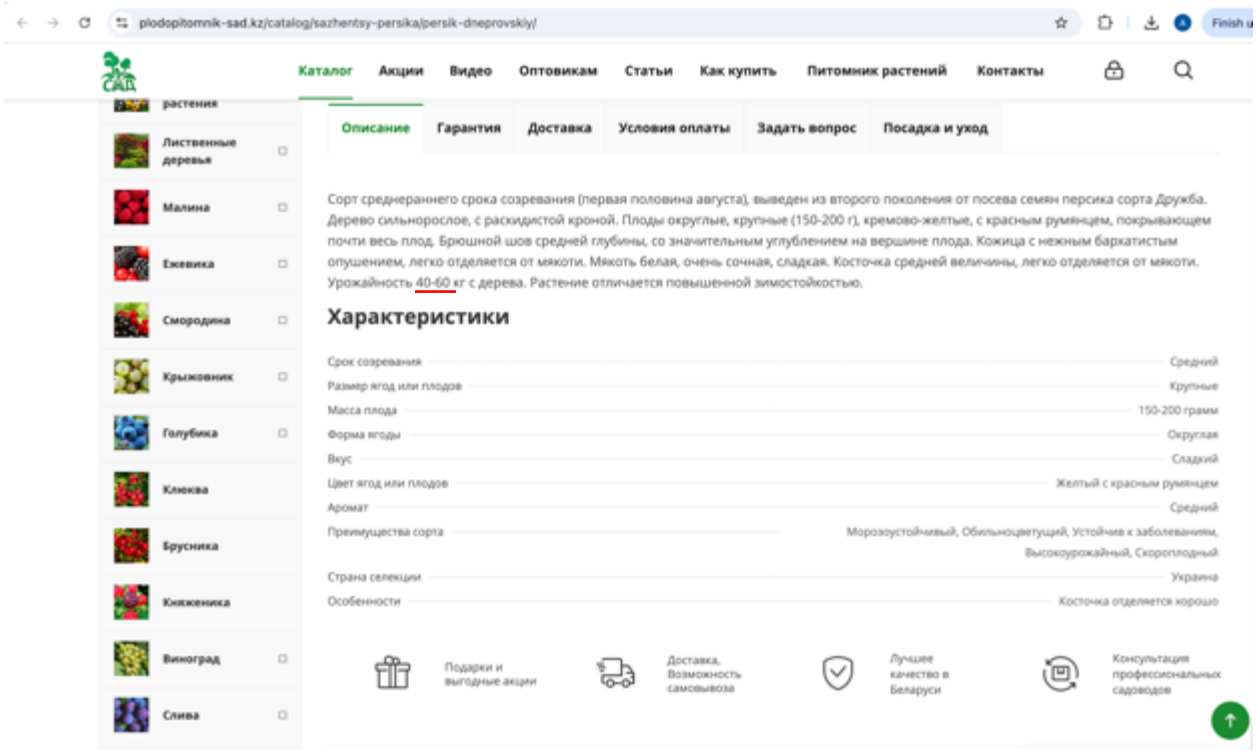
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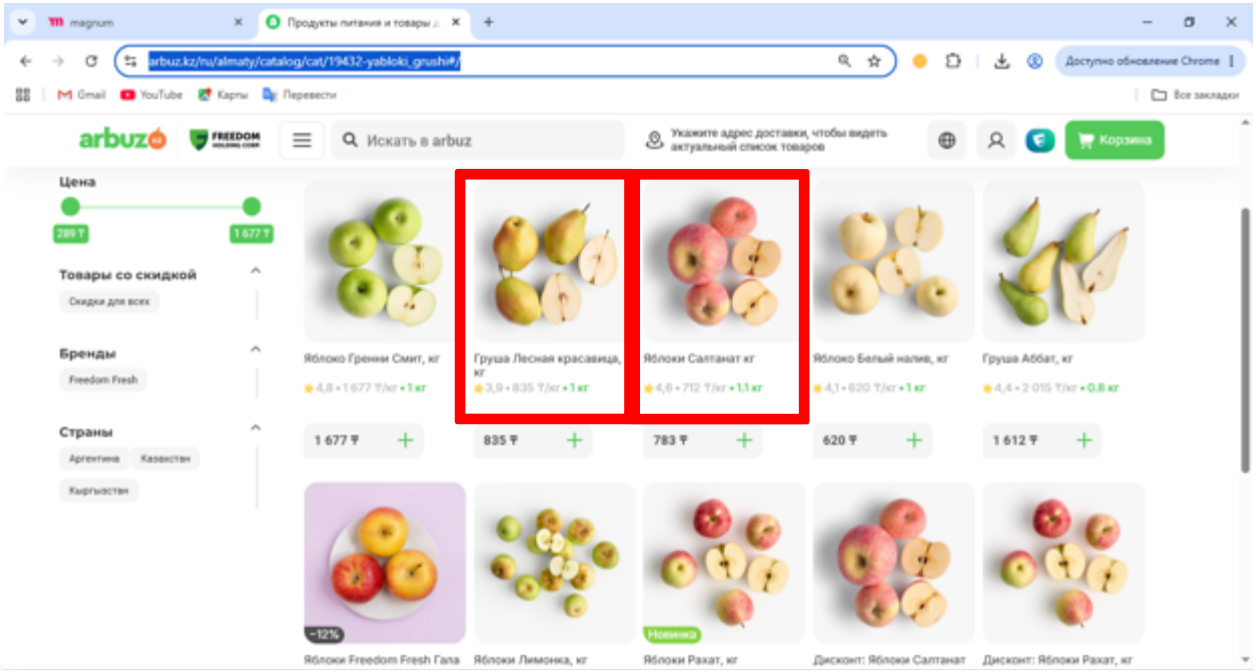
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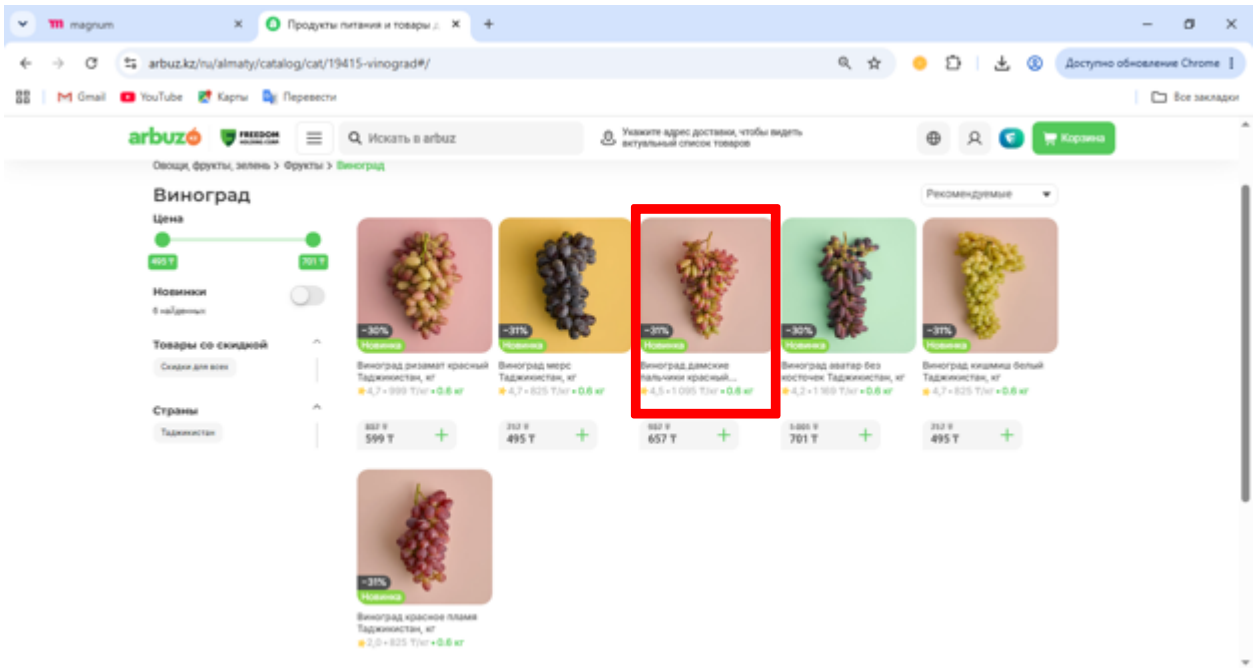




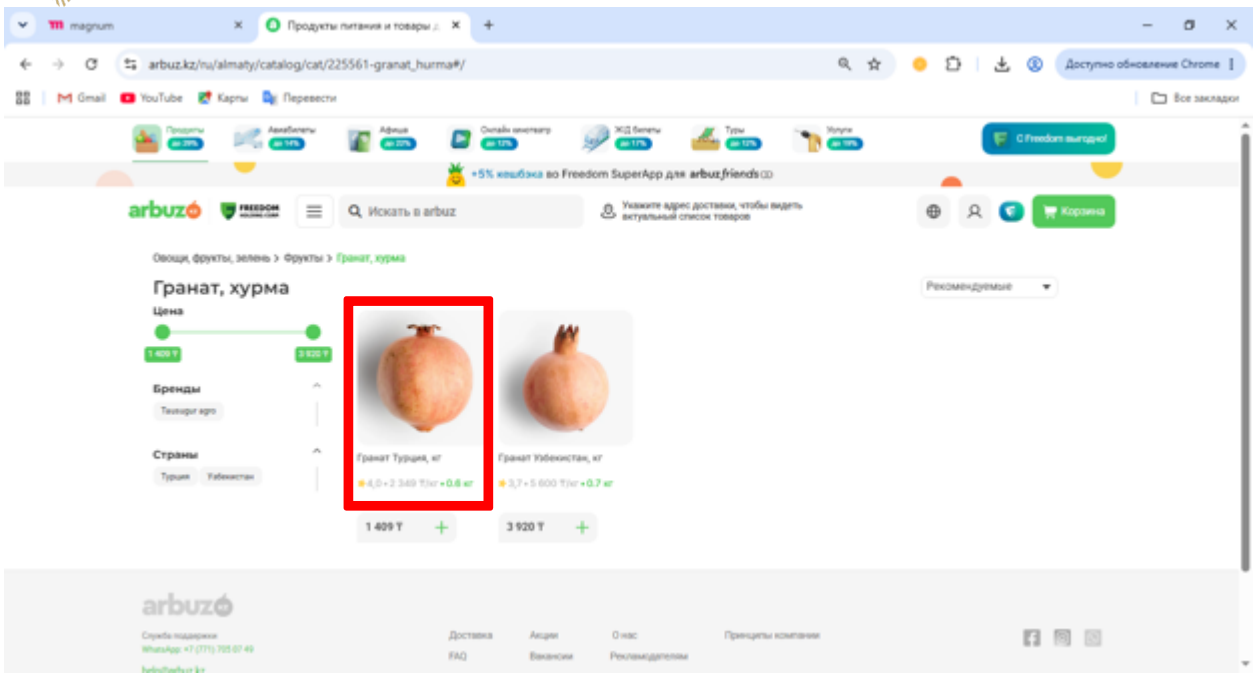
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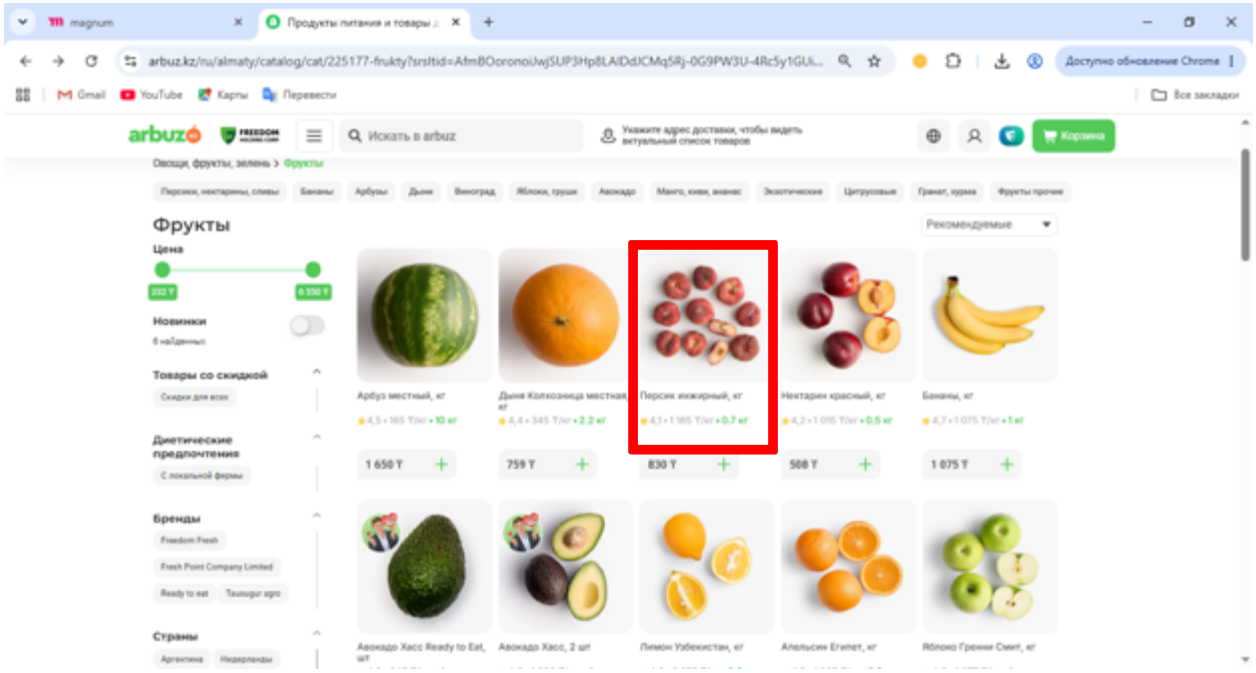
Screenshots: Supermarket Prices and Local Price of Apricots



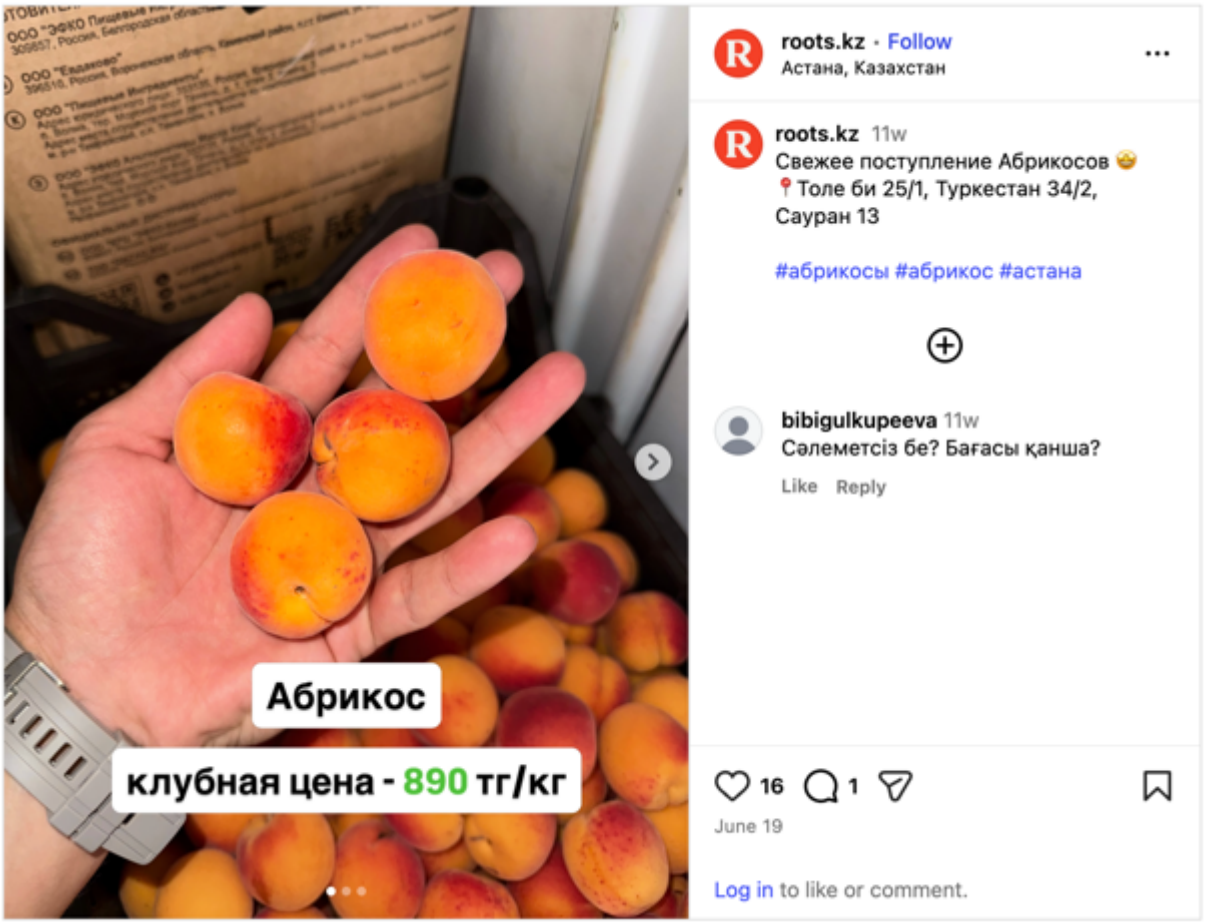


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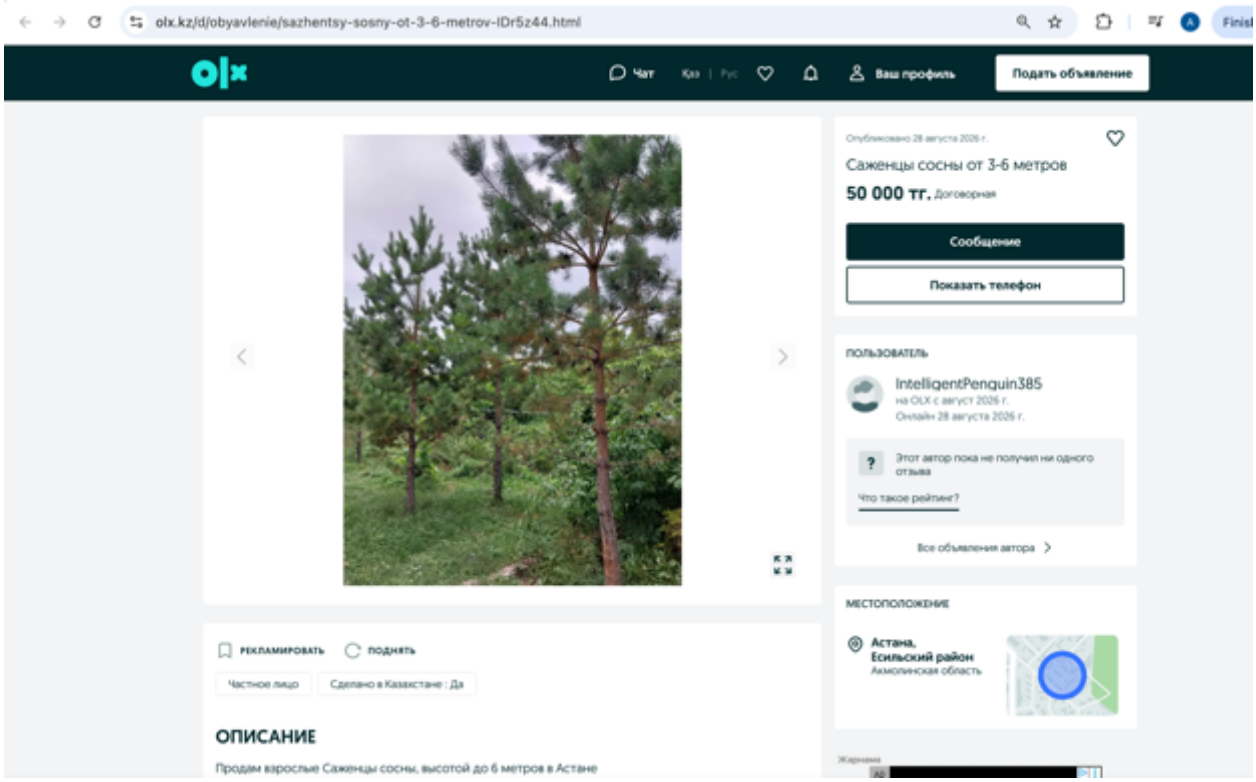


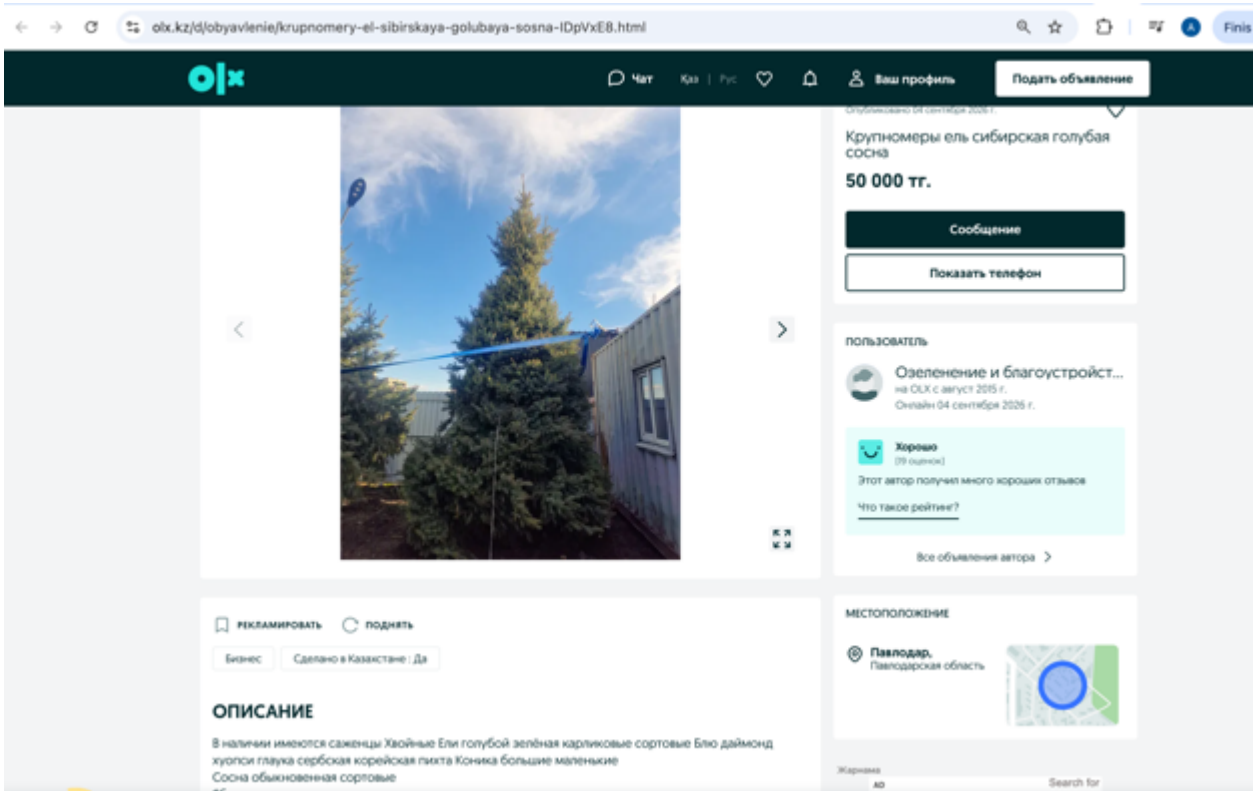
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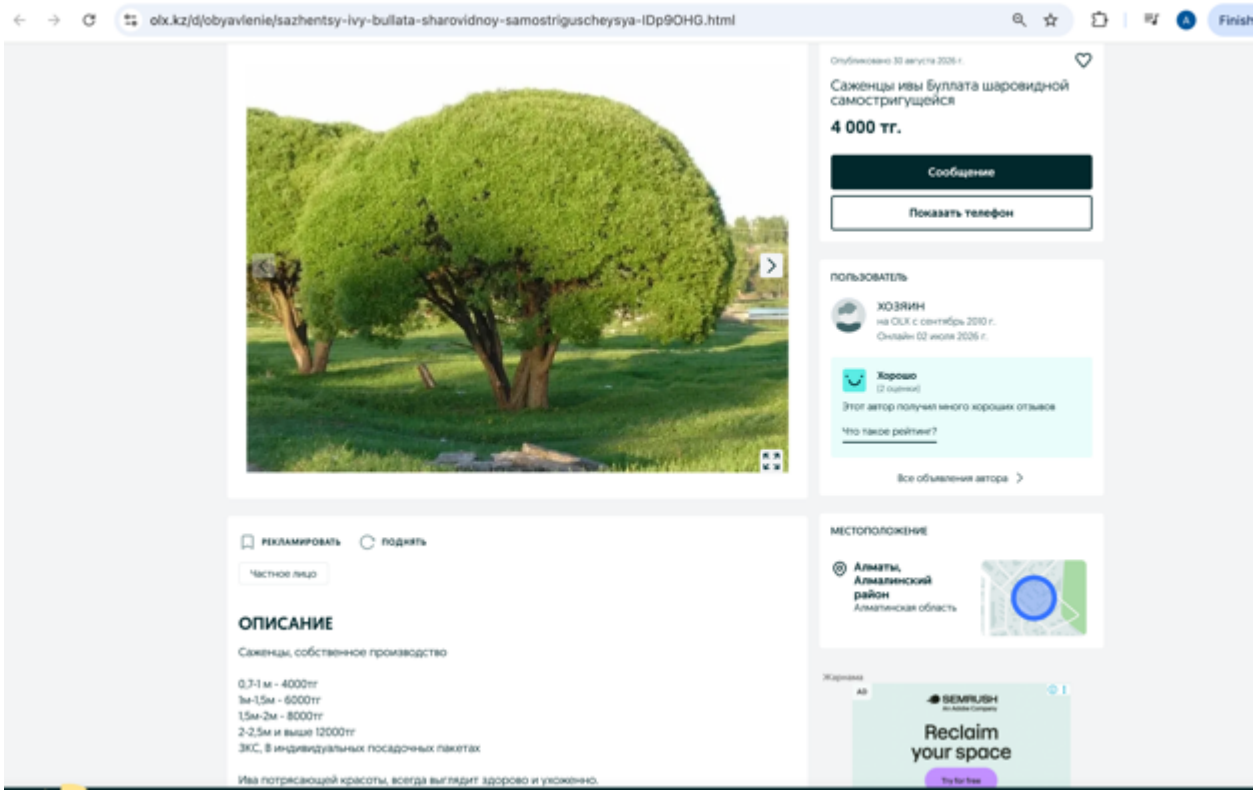
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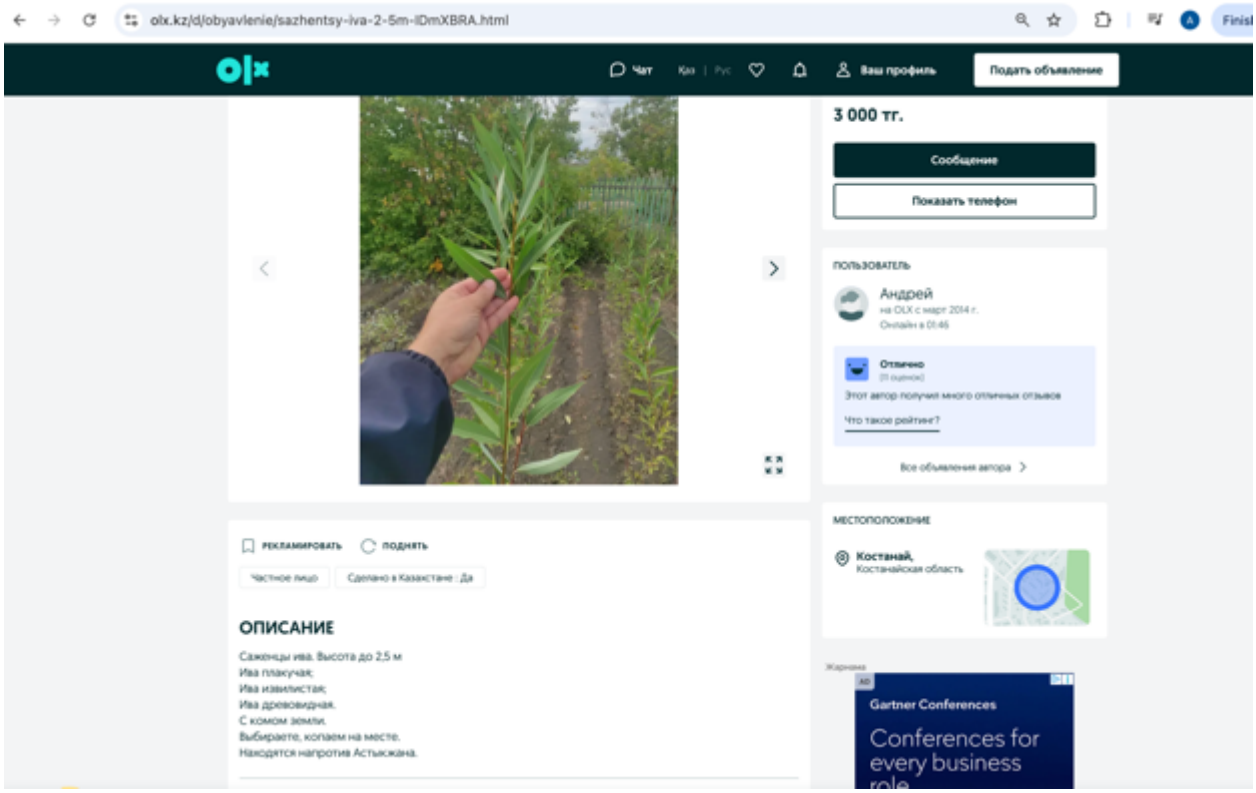
Screenshots: Mature Decorative Tree and Non-Productive Tree Sapling Prices





Vista Environment





Vista Environment

Screenshot: Dry Wood Price

