

Baljuvon – Sari Khosor Road Project RP

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Resettlement Plan, May 2026



Vista
Environment

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Acronyms

Acronym	Definition
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AE	Affected Entity (Legal Entity)
AH	Affected Household
AP	Affected Person
BSK	Baljuvon – Sari Khosor
CSC	Construction Supervision Consultant
E&S	Environmental and Social
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESP	Environmental and Social Policy
ESR	Environmental and Social Requirement (EBRD)
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GoT	Government of the Republic of Tajikistan
IFI	International Financial Institution
LAR	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
LARP	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan
MoT	Ministry of Transport
PIB	Project Information Brochure
PIURR	Project Implementation Unit for Roads Rehabilitation
RP	Resettlement Plan
RoW	Right-of-Way
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SES	Socio-Economic Survey
SUE	State Unitary Enterprise

I. Executive Summary

1.1. General

The Government of the Republic of Tajikistan (RoT) is planning the rehabilitation of the Baljuvon - Sari Khosor road section in Khatlon region, with financing being considered by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD). The Project is part of ongoing efforts to improve road infrastructure and connectivity in the region, supporting economic development and access to remote areas.

The Project is located in Baljuvon district of Khatlon region and covers the rehabilitation of an existing road section connecting Baljuvon to Sari Khosor. The road provides access to rural communities and supports local economic activities, including agriculture and small-scale trade.

The Project is being developed in accordance with national legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan and the EBRD Environmental and Social Policy (2024), in particular Environmental and Social Requirement 5 (ESR 5) on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement. The Project will be implemented by the Project Implementation Unit for Roads Rehabilitation under the Government of Tajikistan (PIURR).

This Resettlement Plan (RP) has been prepared to address land acquisition and economic displacement impacts associated with the Project and defines compensation principles, eligibility criteria, and implementation arrangements.

1.2. Project Description

The Baljuvon–Sari Khosor Road Project (Project) involves the rehabilitation and upgrading of an existing unpaved road in Baljuvon District, Khatlon Region.

The Project involves the upgrade of approximately 56 km of an existing unpaved and seasonally inaccessible road to a two-lane Category V standard. Key components include rehabilitation of the existing alignment; construction of paved carriageway, shoulders, drainage structures, culverts, and bridges; slope stabilization and erosion protection in mountainous sections; installation of road safety features and signage; and establishment of temporary construction facilities such as camps, borrow areas, material stockpiles, and access roads. The Project also includes ancillary activities required for construction and operation, including traffic management, utility coordination, and environmental and social mitigation measures. These components will be implemented in a manner designed to maintain access for local communities and minimize disruption during construction.

The Project's primary objective is to provide a safe, reliable, and year-round road connection between Baljuvon district and the Sari Khosor area, improving mobility for local communities and strengthening regional connectivity. The upgraded road is intended to enhance access to essential services such as healthcare, education, and markets; improve road safety and reduce travel times; support local economic development, including agriculture and tourism; and increase climate resilience of transport infrastructure in a mountainous and hazard-prone area. The Project also aims to align with national development priorities and international lender requirements by integrating environmental and social risk management, meaningful stakeholder engagement, and inclusive development principles throughout the project lifecycle.

1.3. Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts

Civil works for the Project will require acquisition of land use rights and will result in impacts on land plots and associated assets. Impacts are limited in scale and are predominantly partial. This RP is based on data collected through census, socio-economic survey (SES), and inventory of affected assets conducted in March 2026. The collected data were provided to the State Unitary Enterprise for Valuation "Narkhguzori" for determination of compensation amounts.



In total, 116 land plots with a total affected area of 543,119.60 sqm are affected by the Project. These plots are used by 113 unique land users, including 98 affected households (AHs) and 17 affected entities (AEs), as well as one unidentified land user. The affected land plots include 53 residential plots, 62 agricultural plots, and 1 commercial plot, with the majority of impacts related to agricultural land. Compensation for affected assets will be provided at full replacement cost, based on current market prices, without deduction for depreciation, taxes, or transaction costs. 62 agricultural plots include 43 plots that are leased from the Forestry Department, affected persons will be provided with alternative land plots of comparable size or their lease arrangements will be adjusted, based on their preference.

No residential houses are affected by the Project. Impacts on structures are limited to supplementary non-residential structures, including fences, gates, and similar improvements located within the right-of-way. These structures will be reconstructed within the same land plots. Affected persons will retain the right to salvage materials from affected structures.

The Project will not result in physical displacement. However, economic displacement will occur due to partial loss of land and productive assets. In total, 27 land plots used by 22 AHs and 5 AEs are affected by more than 10%, and these land users are classified as severely affected in accordance with the Entitlement Matrix. Additional assistance will be provided to severely affected and vulnerable households, including one-time allowances and support measures in accordance with the Entitlement Matrix.

Compensation will be paid prior to commencement of civil works in sections where land acquisition impacts occur.

1.4. Information Disclosure, Consultations and Participation

Consultations with APs were initially carried out in 2023 during preparation of the LARP in accordance with the requirements of ADB SPS (2009). A total of six (6) consultation meetings were held in the project-affected area between August 26 and September 13, 2023, with participation of approximately 100 persons.

Under this RP, during the census, SES, and asset inventory conducted in March 2026, representatives of AHs and AEs were informed about the Project, ongoing field surveys, upcoming consultations, GRM, and other relevant details. In parallel, individual meetings were held with owners of project-affected enterprises, persons employed in these enterprises, representatives of individual and collective dehkan farms, and other stakeholders, including representatives of Jamoats, Raisi mahala, and local authorities.

A Project Information Brochure (PIB) was developed and distributed to AHs and AEs during consultations. The PIB includes information on the Project, expected impacts and benefits, cut-off date¹, compensation entitlements, and procedures for accessing the GRM.

Two additional public consultations were held on April 20, 2026, in Baljuvon and Sari Khosor, with a total of 150 participants (94 men and 56 women). Participants were informed about the project, its impacts, and the compensation framework. Question-and-answer sessions were held at the end of the meetings, during which participants raised questions on various aspects of the Project and received clarifications.

Following approval of the RP, the English version will be disclosed on the EBRD website. A Russian version will be disclosed on the MoT website, and hard copies will be made available at local Jamoats. Project Information Brochures in Tajik language will be distributed to affected communities prior to commencement of RP implementation. The PIB will include key information on land acquisition and

¹ For the purposes of determining eligibility, the cut-off date for the Project is established as 31 March 2026, corresponding to the completion date of the socio-economic survey and asset inventory.



resettlement, including GRM details, entitlements, institutional arrangements, and consultation procedures.

1.5. Institutional Arrangements

The Ministry of Transport (MoT) is the Executing Agency. The Project Implementation Unit for Road Rehabilitation (PIURR) under the MoT is the project Implementing Agency.

As described in this RP the core agencies and organizations involved in the LAR process are: EBRD, Ministry of Transport, Project Implementation Unit for Road Rehabilitation (PIURR), Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Agriculture, State Committee for Land management and Geodesy, State Unitary Enterprise for Valuation 'Narkhguzori', district authorities, local executive government districts (Hukumats), Jamoats, city and town local state executive authorities, LAR committee, and other state agencies.

1.6. Grievance Redress Mechanism

The MoT/PIURR has already established Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and is being effectively applied for IFI funded projects. For the Baljuvon – Sari Khosor road section, the Project will employ the existing mechanism and further establish a project specific grievance management bodies and contacts. The scope and role of the GRM is to address all issues related to involuntary resettlement, social and environmental performance. The APs, including AHs and AEs are well informed about their right to file complaints and queries on any aspect of the Project, including land acquisition and resettlement, and appeal any decision, practice or activity related to the Project.

The GRM allows affected persons to submit grievances, including anonymously, and ensures that there will be no retaliation against complainants.

1.7. Monitoring and reporting

Monitoring of RP implementation will include internal monitoring and independent external verification, given the scale of impacts.

Internal monitoring will be carried out by PIURR, while external monitoring will verify compliance with RP provisions and EBRD requirements.

Civil works in sections with land acquisition impacts will commence only after full implementation of the RP (full delivery of compensation and rehabilitation allowances) and verification through the RP Implementation Compliance Report accepted by the EBRD.

1.8. Resettlement Budget

The RP budget, including compensation, rehabilitation allowances as well as administrative costs for RP implementation and 15% contingency covers the entire road section and equals 3,876,947.26 TJS (408,086.81 USD). The RP budget is based on the SUE Valuation Report prepared according to the final approved design and the results of the completed additional field surveys required after the latest design changes and once again updated (April 3, 2025) according to the current market prices and in compliance with country relevant laws and with consideration of EBRD ESR 5.

2. Introduction

2.1. Background and Project Overview

The Republic of Tajikistan is bordered by Afghanistan, the People's Republic of China, the Kyrgyz Republic, and Uzbekistan and is landlocked. In 2025, the country's gross domestic product (GDP) per capita was \$1633.5², while about a 15% of the population lives below the poverty line. Most of the poor population lives in rural areas with underdeveloped transportation networks and is cut off from major economic operations.

The road network has a particular importance for the Republic of Tajikistan due to its geographical location, specific mountainous conditions of the relief in the complete absence of sea and river routes, insufficient development of railways and airlines network. The road network spans 14,339 kilometers, with 3,348 kilometers of international roads (23%) and 2,127 kilometers of national roads (15%). The current level of condition of most roads (mainly regional and local roads) in the republic have low traffic capacity. Not meeting the requirements of acting norms in the republic results in not ensuring the safety of road users in accordance with modern requirements. In view of the unsatisfactory technical condition of existing roads, efficient operation of road services is at a low level.

Improving the condition of roads has important value for socio-economic development of the country, as in the republic about 95% of cargo traffic and passenger flows falls on road transportation and its prioritizing is obvious with regard to any other type of transport.

In addition, it is worth noting that a number of roads in the Republic are only seasonally passable, as they cross high mountain passes, which are often located in unfavorable climatic conditions and entail difficult geographical and geological conditions.

Therefore, improving Tajikistan's road network system remains a national priority and will remain so, as the main task of the Ministry of Transport is to connect all regions of the country with a reliable network of relevant roads.

The Baljuvon-Sari Khosor road occupies a strategically important position within this network. It provides the primary – and in many places the only – overland connection between the Baljuvon district and the wider regional and national road system, linking the district to Bokhtar (the regional centre of Khatlon Province), Dushanbe, and other regions of the country. The road is part of the broader Central Asian Regional Economic Cooperation (CAREC) corridor system, which is oriented towards improving regional trade and transport integration across Central Asia.

In the longer term, the BSK road is planned to form part of a continuous link northward to the Nurobod – Tavildara – Kalaihum road (RB02, formerly M41), which forms part of the Pamir Highway – a route of international significance connecting Tajikistan to the Kyrgyz Republic and the wider CAREC road network. This future connection significantly elevates the strategic importance of the The Baljuvon-Sari Khosor road beyond local access, positioning it as a contributing element of an international transport corridor.

2.2. Project Description

The development of road infrastructure remains one of the top priorities for the government of the Republic of Tajikistan. The Baljuvon–Sari Khosor Road Project (Project) involves the rehabilitation and upgrading of an existing unpaved road in Baljuvon District, Khatlon Region. The Ministry of Transport (MoT) of Tajikistan and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) are considering the implementation of the Project, which will be implemented by the Project Implementation Unit for Roads Rehabilitation under the Government of Tajikistan (PIURR).

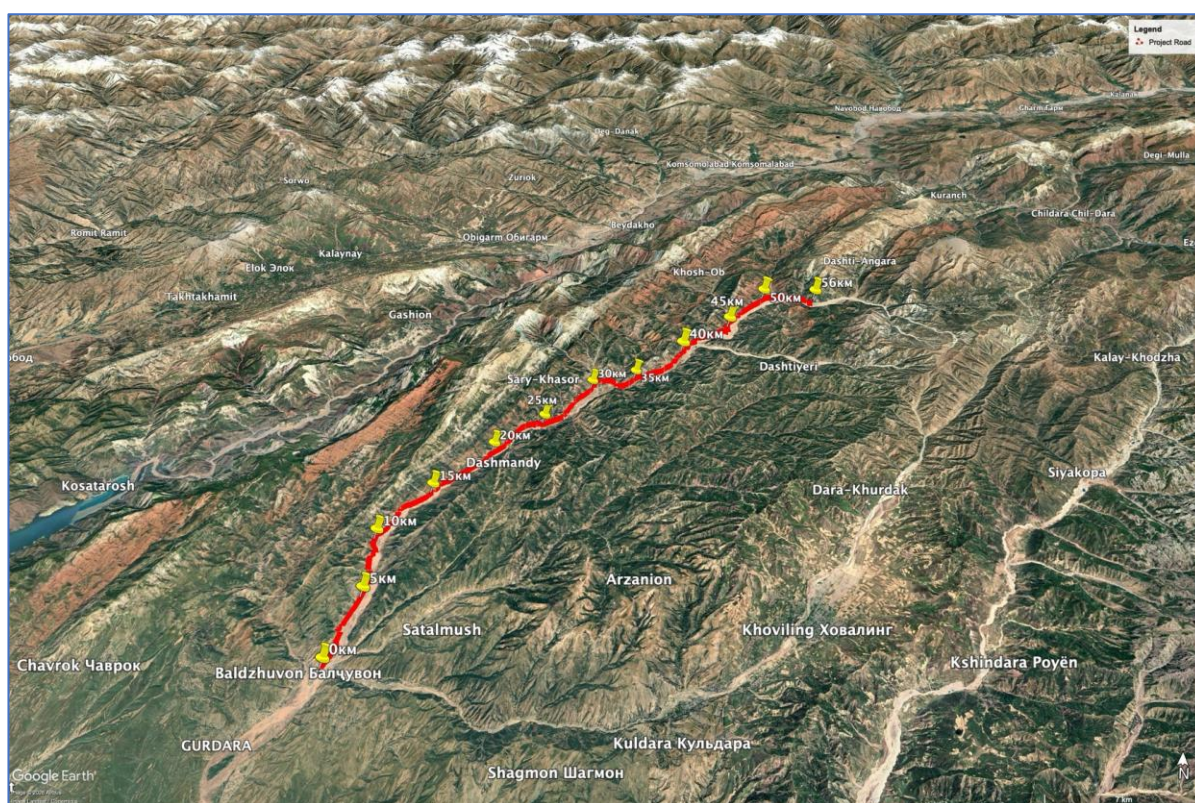
² <https://thedocs.worldbank.org/en/doc/d5f32ef28464d01f195827b7e020a3e8-0500022021/related/mpo-tjk.pdf>

The Project road is located in Baljuvon District, within Khatlon Region of the Republic of Tajikistan. The Project involves the upgrade of an existing unpaved road linking the town of Baljuvon with the Sari Khosor area, extending generally in a north-easterly direction through mountainous terrain.

The road section begins at approximately km 28 of the Kangurt–Baljuvon road, which was previously rehabilitated with financial support from the Asian Development Bank (ADB), and continues towards the Sari Khosor waterfall area, which is recognised as an emerging tourism destination in the region. The total length of the road section is approximately 54–56 km.

The road generally follows the Shurabdarya River valley and traverses steep mountainous terrain characterised by unstable slopes and exposure to natural hazards such as landslides, mudflows, erosion, and seasonal flooding. These hazards frequently damage sections of the road and can result in temporary closures, particularly during winter months and periods of intense rainfall. Figure 1 provides an overview of the project location.

Figure 1. Project Location Map



Source: Google Earth / PIURR

The existing road is an unsurfaced earth and gravel track, passable only by four-wheel drive vehicles. Road width varies between approximately 3.7 m and 7 m. The road was originally constructed in the 1960s. The MoT undertakes periodic maintenance efforts, but limited funding restricts these to rudimentary activities that do not achieve acceptable traffic conditions or road safety standards.

The functional performance of the road reflects its physical condition. Current traffic intensity is low, with approximately 10 to 20 vehicles per day recorded along the corridor, though annual traffic growth is estimated at approximately 10% as the district develops. Travel times are highly constrained by alignment geometry and surface conditions: the 31.2 km distance from Baljuvon to Sari Khosor — the largest village along the corridor — currently requires more than two hours by four-wheel drive vehicle. Horizontal geometry is severely substandard in places, with minimum curve radii below 20 m recorded in some sections and maximum longitudinal gradients exceeding 12–15% in others. From



approximately km 36 to km 56, no formal road surface exists and vehicles navigate the Shurobdarya riverbed on temporary tracks that are regularly washed out during rainfall events.

The existing road starts from the junction with the Dangara–Kangurt–Khovaling road (RD-026 / republican road) near the bridge over the Shurobdaryo River and continues toward the Sari Khosor area. The updated design divides the project into two sections: Section 1 from km 0+000 to km 20+100, and Section 2 from km 20+100 to km 56+300, with the end of the project road located closer to Kalanak village and the Sari Khosor waterfall area.

The principal road design parameters described in the updated design documentation include:

- Road technical category: Category V
- Total length: approximately 56.3 km
- Section 1 length: 20.1 km
- Section 2 length: 36.2 km
- Number of lanes: 2
- Carriageway width: 6.0 m
- Shoulder width: 1.0 m
- Subgrade width: 8.0 m
- Carriageway crossfall: 20‰
- Shoulder crossfall: 40‰
- Pavement type: asphalt concrete.

The design documentation states that the road is generally designed as a two-lane Category V mountain road with a 6.0 m carriageway, 8.0 m subgrade width, and 1.0 m shoulders. Design speed is generally given as 30–60 km/h, with the alignment and longitudinal profile developed to reflect hilly and mountainous terrain constraints. The maximum longitudinal gradient is reported as up to 90‰ in some sections, and the minimum radius in plan is reported as 40 m in the general design tables, with smaller radii noted in difficult local sections.

In populated areas, the design includes additional local features such as sidewalks, lighting, curbstones, reinforced roadside edges, and drainage gutters. In certain constrained settlement sections and for some bridge-related elements, the design documentation refers to local application or checking of parameters associated with higher standards.

Rehabilitation of the given road sections is crucial to reduce travel time and travel costs of road users, support accessibility of local residents to social facilities, markets and employment opportunities.

Once the road is rehabilitated, the demand for road transport in the Baljuvon-Sori Khosor area will significantly increase and provide social, political and economic benefits to the entire region and large cities of Dangara and Dushanbe, improved travel conditions will support development of agriculture, tourism, and new business opportunities thus creating solid basis for further sustainable economic development of the entire country.

The design of the Project road aims to rehabilitate and upgrade the existing alignment to provide a permanent asphalt road of Technical Category V standard, while using the existing road corridor as far as practicable and introducing local realignments, widening, protective works, and new structures where necessary to improve safety, drainage, and resilience.

2.3. Background to LAR Impacts and Previous Planning

Civil works for the Baljuvon – Sari Khosor road Project will require acquisition of land and property. Efforts were made at the feasibility study and design stages to minimize possible adverse impacts on land plots and existing structures. For unavoidable land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) impacts, measures will be taken to ensure that the livelihoods and living standards of Affected Persons (APs) are restored, and where possible improved. To achieve these, legislative norms of the Republic of Tajikistan will be applied, along with the requirements set forth in the Environmental and Social Policy of EBRD (2019), in particular Environmental and Social Requirement 5 (ESR 5).

It should be noted that a draft Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan was prepared for the project road in April 2025 based on feasibility study /design information available at that time and in accordance with Asian Development Bank (ADB) Safeguard Policy. Statement (SPS, 2009) requirements. The draft LARP was considered while updating the information on LAR impacts and preparing this Resettlement Plan.

2.4. Objectives and Scope of the Resettlement Plan

This Resettlement Plan (RP) is developed for the Baljuvon – Sari Khosor road Project based on the final design and verified data on affected land plots and assets. The RP addresses all identified land acquisition impacts based on the information available at the time of RP 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 RP.

This RP is formulated based on the relevant laws on land acquisition in the Republic of Tajikistan and the provisions of the EBRD Environmental and Social Policy (2019), in particular ESR 5 (Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement). The RP 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.

This RP 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 RP 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 Tajikistan 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.

2.5. EBRD Processing Requirements

Based on EBRD requirements and practice, the approval of the Project and its further implementation will entail the following LAR-related conditions:

- i. the disclosure of the final RP, approved by EBRD and the GoT, reflecting LAR impacts, the list of APs and compensation entitlements;
- ii. full implementation of the RP (including full delivery of compensation and assistance at replacement cost), as verified by an independent external monitor through the RP Completion Report(s) as a condition for lifting access restrictions (buffer zones) in sections with LAR impacts. During the construction phase, implementation progress and status of RP commitments shall be monitored and tracked through the RP implementation tracker provided in Annex I.

3. Impact Assessment

3.1. Data Collection Methodology

One of the key principles adopted for the preparation of this RP is that all compensation payments and livelihood restoration assistance must be based on a detailed understanding of the Project's adverse impacts on project affected persons. The census and asset inventory were carried out from March 2 through March 31, 2026 and covered all project affected land parcels located within the road project right-of-way (RoW).

The census of affected households was conducted for 100% of affected households (AH) and affected legal entities (AE) and served to identify all affected persons, establish household composition and demographic characteristics, determine the type and extent of impacts, and identify vulnerable households requiring additional assistance. The asset inventory covered each project affected land parcel, and inventory of all affected assets located within the road project RoW was carried out in the presence of affected persons (APs), including AHs (households and individual Dekhan farms) and AEs (including legal entities and collective Dekhan farms).

Based on the results of the census, the socio-economic survey (SES) was conducted using a stratified sampling approach to ensure that all key categories of affected households are adequately represented. The SES covered 98 affected households out of a total of 116, which exceeds the minimum sample size required for a 95% confidence level and 5% margin of error. In accordance with EBRD ESR 5 requirements, the survey prioritized inclusion of vulnerable households and households experiencing severe livelihood impacts within the sample design. The remaining affected households were selected through proportional stratified sampling based on impact type, severity of impact, primary livelihood source, and geographic distribution along the project corridor. This approach helped to ensure that the sample is representative of the overall affected population and provides a reliable socio-economic baseline for the preparation, implementation, and monitoring of the RP. For one affected land plot, the user could not be identified at the time of the survey; this case will be subject to further verification during RP implementation. All APs eligible for compensation and additional rehabilitation measures have been identified through the census, asset inventory and SES.

In March 2026, the project area was visited by the survey team to carry out surveys, collect data and engage with APs and stakeholders. The team met with representatives of local state agencies (Forestry Department and Land Cadastre Committee) and Raisi Mahalas of project affected jamoats. The results of the asset inventory have been reviewed and provided to the State Unitary Enterprise (SUE) for Valuation "Narkhguzori" for further evaluation and determination of compensation at replacement cost based on current market prices for each type of affected asset.

3.2. Permanently Affected land Plots

The project will permanently but partially impact residential, commercial, and agricultural land plots used by land use rights holders, as well as agricultural (forestry) land leased to private persons for the cultivation of annual crops, orchards, and grazing. Affected land plots are listed in Annex A.

In total, 116 project-affected land plots with a total affected area of 543,119.60 sqm are used by 113 unique AHs and AEs identified during the census. These 113 land users include 98 AHs (97 AHs without double counting) and 17 AEs (15 AEs without double counting) as well as one unidentified affected person using a residential land plot. Three (3) land users use two plots each (one AH uses one agricultural and one residential land plot; one AE uses two agricultural land plots; and one AH/AE, represented by the same individual, uses one residential land plot as a household and another agricultural land plot as a legal entity and is counted as an AH). Table 1 below provides the summary of data of project affected land plots disaggregated according to land and category of land users.

Table 1. Project affected land plots

Land type	Number of plots	Total area (sqm)	Affected area (sqm)	Number of plots used by AHs	Total area of plots used by AHs (sqm)	Affected area of plots used by AHs (sqm)	Number of plots used by AEs	Total area of plots used by AEs (sqm)	Affected area of plots used by AEs (sqm)	Number of plots used by Unknown AP	Total area of plots used by Unknown AP (sqm)	Affected area of plots used by Unknown AP (sqm)
Baljuvon Jamoat												
Residential (land use rights)	1	800.00	380.00	1	800.00	380.00						
Commercial (land use rights)												
Agricultural - cultivated land (land use rights)	3	445,200.00	7,991.60				3	445,200.00	7,991.60			
Agricultural (leased)												
Sub-total for Baljuvon	4	446,000.00	8,371.60	1	800.00	380.00	3	445,200.00	7,991.60			
Sari Khosor Jamoat												
Residential (land use rights)	52	88,000.00	10,476.50	51	86,800.00	10,376.50				1	1,200.00	100.00
Commercial (land use rights)	1	3,000.00	15.00				1	3,000.00	15.00			
Agricultural - cultivated land (land use rights)	5	50,780,000.00	142,130.60	1	30,000.00	1,750.00	4 (3 without double count)	50,750,000.00	140,380.00			
Agricultural - pastures (land use rights)	11	154,229,000.00	343,290.00	2	69,000.00	3,000.00	9 (8 without double count)	154,160,000.00	340,290.00			
Agricultural (leased)	43	710,200.00	38,836.50	43 (42 without double count)	710,200.00	38,836.50						
Sub-total for Sari Khosor	112	205,810,200.00	534,748.00	97 (96 without double count)	896,000.00	53,963.00	14 (12 without double count)	204,913,000.00	480,685.00	1	1,200.00	100.00
Total	116	206,256,200.00	543,119.60	98 (97 without double count)	896,800.00	54,343.00	17 (15 without double count)	205,358,200.00	488,676.60	1	1,200.00	100.00



Even though 53 project-affected land plots are of residential designation, none of the residential houses are affected by the proposed road project. Of these, one plot is located in Baljuvon Jamoat (1 AH). Fifty-two (52) plots are located in Sari Khosor Jamoat. One residential plot in Sari Khosor Jamoat (plot 97) has unidentified ownership (no data on land user was available at the time of preparation of this RP).

One (1) commercially designated land parcel belongs to a legal entity located in Sari Khosor Jamoat, with a total area of 3,000 sqm, of which only 15 sqm falls within the project RoW.

In total, 62 agricultural land plots are affected: 3 in Baljuvon Jamoat (all 3 are legal entities with land use rights) and 59 in Sari Khosor Jamoat, including 16 plots with land use rights (including 3 AHs, and 13 plots used by 11 AEs), as well as 43 leased agricultural land plots used by 42 AHs.

3.3. Affected Annual Crops

Table 7 below provides a description of the project affected annual crop (wheat) grown by APs on 16,445.00 sq.m. of project affected land being used by 23 AHs and 1 LE. Details are provided in the Table 2 below.

Table 2. Summary of project affected parcels with annual crops

Description	No of plots	Affected area (sqm)	No of AP	No of AH	No of LE
Wheat grown on residential land	1	104.00	1	1	0
Wheat grown on agricultural land	23	16,341.00	23	22	1
Total	24	16,445.00	24	23	1

3.4. Affected Trees and Perennial Plants

The proposed road project will impact fruit-bearing trees, timber trees, and other perennial plants grown on the affected land plots. Further details on the number, species, and ownership of affected trees and perennial plants are presented in the sections and tables below.

3.4.1. Project affected mature fruit trees

A total of 2,881 mature fruit trees are affected by the project and are owned by 47 affected land users, including 32 AHs and 15 LEs. The socio-economic survey revealed that these fruit trees are not grown for commercial purposes and do not contribute significantly to household income and livelihoods. In general, the loss of these trees does not result in a loss of 10% or more of household income.

Table 3 below provides the description of the number and species of project-affected mature fruit trees.

Table 3. Number of project-affected mature fruit trees

Trees and perennial plants	Total number of trees	Number of affected land users (AH + AE)	Number of trees owned by AHs	Number of AHs	Number of trees owned by AEs	Number of AEs
Apple	294	19	164	13	130	6
Grapes	617	6	604	4	13	2
Pomegranate	12	1	0	0	12	1
Quince	6	2	1	1	5	1
Almond	53	7	2	2	51	5
Cherries	6	1	0	0	6	1
Hawthorn	88	6	25	1	63	5
Apricot	12	9	6	1	6	3
Barberry	558	8	181	3	377	5
Pear	8	4	8	4	0	0



Trees and perennial plants	Total number of trees	Number of affected land users (AH + AE)	Number of trees owned by AHs	Number of AHs	Number of trees owned by AEs	Number of AEs
Plum	2	2	2	2	0	0
Cherry	630	19	385	11	245	8
Russian olive (oleaster)	218	13	60	5	158	8
Mulberry	151	19	37	13	114	6
Persimmon	31	3	0	0	31	3
Rosehip	99	4	15	1	84	3
Walnut	90	37	30	7	60	7
Peach	6	2	1	1	5	1
Total	2,881	47	1521	32 (without double count)	1360	15 (without double count)

3.4.2. Project affected fruit tree saplings

A total of 62 fruit tree saplings are affected by the project and are owned 6 affected land users, including 5 AHs and 1 AE. Table 4 below provides summary information of fruit tree saplings.

Table 4. Project affected fruit tree saplings

Trees and perennial plants	Total number of trees (saplings)	Number of affected land users (AH + AE)	Number of trees owned by AHs	Number of AHs	Number of trees owned by AEs	Number of AEs
Mulberry	4	1	0	0	4	1
Walnut	9	2	5	1	4	1
Almond	1	1	0	0	1	1
Apricot	8	3	8	3	0	0
Rosehip	4	2	4	2	0	0
Pear	3	3	3	2	0	0
Grapes	5	2	5	2	0	0
Peach	2	2	2	2	0	0
Apple	26	4	26	4	0	0
Total	62	6 (without double count)	53	5 (without double count)	9	1 (without double count)

3.4.3. Project-affected mature timber trees

A total of 77 mature timber trees owned by 4 affected land users (all AEs) are affected by the project. Table 5 below provides summary information on timber tree species.

Table 5. Number of project-affected mature timber trees

Trees	Total number of trees	Number of affected land users (AH + AE)	Number of trees owned by AHs	Number of AHs	Number of trees owned by AEs	Number of AEs
Silver poplar	77	4	0	0	77	4
Total	77	4	0	0	77	4

3.4.4. Project-affected timber tree saplings

A total of 60 timber tree saplings owned by 1 AH are affected by the project. Table 6 below provides summary information on affected timber tree saplings.

Table 6. Number of project-affected timber tree saplings

Trees	Total number of trees (saplings)	Number of affected land users (AH + AE)	Number of trees owned by AHs	Number of AHs	Number of trees owned by AEs	Number of AEs
Silver poplar	60	1	60	1	0	0
Total	60	1	60	1	0	0

3.5. Project Affected Structures

The proposed road project will impact supplementary (non-residential) structures attached to residential, agricultural (dehkan) and commercial land plots. The sub-chapters below describe the impact of the project on structures classified by their designation and type of use.

In total, 86 land users (85 without double counting), including 80 AHs (79 without double counting) and 6 AEs, will lose 101 supplementary non-residential structures located on 38 residential, 1 commercial and 47 agricultural land plots. Further details on the number, type, and ownership of project-affected structures are presented in the sections and tables below.

3.5.1. Structures attached to residential land plots

No residential houses are affected by the proposed road project. Therefore, none of the affected households will be subject to physical resettlement. All project-affected supplementary structures, fences and gates attached to residential land plots will be subject to demolition for road rehabilitation purposes. However, there is no need for rental and relocation allowances. Owners of affected structures will reinstate structures on the same land plot slightly further from the edge of the road RoW.

In total, 38 land users (all AHs) will lose supplementary structures (foundation, fence/wall, gate, kitchen, warehouse, cowshed) located along their residential land plots, as shown in the Table 7 below.

Table 7. Summary of project-affected structures attached to residential land plots

Type of structure	Material	Number of structures	Total area (m ² /m ³)	Number of affected land users (AH + AE)	Number of AHs	Number of AEs
Foundation	Concrete block, cement block, metal	6	231.90	6	6	0
Fence/Wall	Metal, Metallic mesh, concrete block, Wood	36	3,313.20	36	36	0
Gate	Metal	3	16.30	3	3	0
Kitchen	Concrete block, cement block, metal	1	38.25	1	1	0
Warehouse	Concrete block, cement block, metal	2	58.87	2	2	0
Cowshed	Concrete block, cement block, metal	1	18.90	1	1	0
Total		49	3,677.42	38	38	0

3.5.2. Structures attached to agricultural land plots

No structures of permanent residential nature are affected on agricultural land plots. Project-affected structures on agricultural land (including land used by dehkans) include primarily fences/walls, with isolated cases of foundations, gates and a mini hydropower plant (HPP) structure. All structures will



be subject to demolition or relocation for road rehabilitation purposes. With respect to the HPP, it should be noted that it is an old, unused structure without equipment.

Structures on agricultural land plots affected by the project are owned by both affected households and legal entities. Detailed information on project-affected structures (fence/wall, gate, foundation, mini HPP, etc.) is provided in the Table 8 below.

In total, 47 land users (46 without double counting), including 42 AHs (41 without double counting) and 5 AEs, will lose supplementary structures located along their agricultural land plots.

Table 8. Summary of project-affected structures attached to agricultural land plots

Type of structure	Material	Number of structures	Total area (m ² /m ³)	Number of affected land users (AH + AE)	Number of AHs	Number of AEs
Foundation	Concrete	1	4.00	1	1	0
Fence/Wall	Metal, metal mesh, wood	44	6,631.40	44	42	2
Gate	Metal	2	22.50	2	2	0
Mini HPP	Concrete, metal, wood	1	6.90	1	0	1
Dehkan Fence/Wall	Metal mesh	2	361.20	2	0	2
Total		50	7,026.00	47 (46 without double count)	42 (41 without double count)	5

3.5.3. Project-affected structures attached to commercial land plots

As the table below shows, only 1 land user (legal entity, AE) will experience project impact on structures (foundation, fence/wall) attached to the commercial land plot. No other structures of commercial designation will be affected by the proposed road project. Therefore, none of the affected households or legal entities will experience permanent or temporary stoppage of business, and no loss of wages or salary is expected.

Table 9 below provides details of project-affected structures attached to one commercial land plot affected by the project.

Table 9. Summary of project-affected structures attached to commercial land plot

Type of structure	Material	Number of structures	Total area (m ² /m ³)	Number of affected land users (AH + AE)	Number of AHs	Number of AEs
Foundation	Concrete block, cement block	1	6.40	1	0	1
Fence	Metal (mesh)	1	12.40	1	0	1
Total		2	18.80	1	0	1

3.6. Business and Employment Loss

None of the affected households undertake business activities on the affected land plots to be acquired for the project purposes, and no impacts on household-based businesses or sources of income have been identified.

One (1) legal entity using one (1) land plot for honey production is affected; however, the impact is limited to an affected area of 15 sqm and will not cause any disruption to business operations or income-generating activities. Accordingly, no business displacement or employment loss is anticipated as a result of the Project.

3.7. Relocation Impact

The Project will not result in physical displacement, as no residential houses or other primary structures are affected. None of the affected households or legal entities will lose land plots on which they carry out agricultural or business activities; therefore, no relocation of livelihoods or business activities is required. Project impacts are limited to partial loss of land and secondary non-residential structures, which do not affect living conditions or income-generating activities. Accordingly, no relocation impacts are anticipated as a result of the Project.

3.8. Project Affected Structures

The proposed road project will impact supplementary (non-residential) structures attached to residential, agricultural (dehkan) and commercial land plots. The sub-chapters below describe the impact of the project on structures classified by their designation and type of use.

3.9. Number of Affected Persons

The affected households and legal entities will experience loss of land plots due to implementation of the Project. In addition to the land plots, the loss of annual crops, trees and perennial plants, as well as structures will also occur. No impacts business activities and employment will take place. There are no informal land users affected. The average number of APs in household calculated based on the census results comprises 7.3. See Table 10.

Table 10. Number of affected households and AH, AE and APs by impact category

Impact category	Number of affected land users (AH + AE)		Number of APs ³
	Total	Total, without double counting	
A. Land loss			
- by households	98	97	718
- by legal entities	17	15	15
- by unknown	1	1	7
B. Loss of crops			
- by households	23	-	-
- by legal entities	1	-	-
- by unknown	-	-	-
C. Loss of trees and perennial plants			
- by households	32	-	-
- by legal entities	15	-	-
- by unknown	-	-	-
D. Loss of structures			
- by households	80	-	-
- by legal entities	6	-	-
- by unknown	-	-	-
Total (A+B+C+D)	-	113	740

3.10. Vulnerable APs

Information on vulnerable affected households was obtained during field surveys, including the census, SES, and asset inventory. Vulnerability status was assessed based on the following categories: households receiving government assistance for the poor (AHs below the poverty line); female-

³ Data on the number of APs is based on the information on the average size (7.4) of the surveyed household collected during the census and socio-economic survey.



headed households with dependents; large households with five (5) or more children below 18 years of age; elderly households without family support; and households with a disabled member.

All vulnerable AHs identified through the SES analysis have been included in the RP for provision of targeted assistance measures. To ensure that no vulnerable AHs are excluded, the PIURR will verify and update the vulnerability status of AHs during RP implementation, prior to compensation disbursement. Any households identified as vulnerable at that stage will be included in the list of eligible households and provided with the applicable assistance measures, with results reflected in the RP Implementation Compliance Report. Table 11 below provides information on vulnerable APs:

Table 11. Vulnerable AHs identified during socio-economic study

Description	Number of AH	Number of AHs (without double count)
Large families with 5 and more children	20	20
Female headed AH	17	15
AHs below poverty line	7	4
AHs with disabled member	7	1
Total	51	40

A total of 40 AHs are identified as vulnerable and are entitled to a one-time vulnerability allowance in accordance with the Entitlement Matrix. Analysis of data collected through the census and socio-economic survey indicates that 20 AHs are large households with 5 or more children facing economic hardship, 17 AHs are female-headed households, 7 AHs are below the poverty line and reported about receiving government assistance, and 7 AH includes a member with a disability. Several AHs fall under more than one vulnerability category; however, to avoid double counting, each AH is classified under a single primary vulnerability category for reporting purposes. Nine (9) affected households (AHs) meet more than one vulnerability criterion. To avoid double counting, each AH is classified under a single vulnerability category for reporting purposes. Specifically, seven (7) AHs meet two (2) vulnerability criteria and two (2) AHs meet three (3) vulnerability criteria; in all such cases, the AHs are recorded under the primary (first in table) vulnerability category only. Accordingly, the total number of vulnerable AHs eligible for targeted support measures remains 40 AHs.

3.11. Severely affected PAPs

In accordance with the Entitlement Matrix, severely affected APs are defined as those losing more than 10% of income-generating assets or those requiring physical relocation due to loss of residential or business structures.

Based on the impact assessment, 27 land plots used by 22 AHs and 5 AEs with land use rights are impacted, with impacts exceeding 10% of income-generating assets (land); therefore, these APs are classified as severely affected. However, there are no cases of physical displacement, and no income-generating structures, businesses, or employment are affected. See Table 12.

Table 12. Severely affected AHs and AEs

Description	Number of land plots	No of AH	No of AE	Total AH/AE
Physical relocation due to permanent loss of residential or business structures	-	-	-	-
Loss of more than 10 % of income-generating assets (agricultural land)	27	22	5	27
Total	27	22	5	27



3.12. Temporary impacts

No specific requirement for temporary land acquisition was identified at this stage. It is expected that works will be implemented within the RoW boundaries. In case the land will be needed temporarily during construction, priority will be made in using State-owned lands that are not being provided to land users.

4. Socio-economic Profile of Affected Persons

4.1. Project Area and Survey Coverage

The project influence area extends across 19 communities within two Jamoats (Baljuvon and Sari Khosor) in Baljuvon District, as identified through the census. In total, 116 affected plots are recorded, corresponding to 113 AHs and AEs (including 97 AHs, 15 AEs, and 1 unknown land user), with some minor adjustments to avoid double counting where a single AH or AE uses multiple (2) plots. The distribution of impacts varies across communities, with the largest concentrations observed in Toydara (30 AHs without double count) and Shaidon (33 AHs and 1 AE), while several smaller communities have only one or two affected plots. Overall, the impact footprint is dispersed across rural settlements, reflecting the linear nature of the road alignment. See Table 13.

Table 13. Description of the project influence area based on census results

District	Jamoat	Number of communities	Number of plots	Number of AH+AE	Number of AH	Number of AE	Number of Unknown
Baljuvon District	Baljuvon Jamoat	Baljuvon	4	4	1	3	0
		Sari Khosor Jamoat					
		Khorma	3	3	3	0	0
		Doshmandi	3	3	3	0	0
		Chiltori	2	2	2	0	0
		Dashti Kilko	5	5	4	1	0
		Bogi Zogon	3	3	3	0	0
		Toydara	31	30	30 without double count (2 plots are used by same AH)	0	0
		Ulang	1	1	1	0	0
		Shaidon	34	34	33	1	0
		Dashtaro	5	5	3	2	0
		Safedroh	2	1	1	0 without double count (2 plots are used by same AH - counted in AHs)	0
		Nusay	5	5	4	0	1
		Dahanshigak	6	6	5	1	0
		Shomushah	1	1	0	1	0
		Shipdara	1	0	0	0 without double count (same AE uses 2 plots, counted in Dashtaro)	0
		Peshtova	2	2	0	2	0
		Dashtigaz	1	1	0	1	0
		Pogula	2	2	0	2	0
		Mulokoni	5	5	4	1	0
38	38	19 villages	116	113	97	15	1

The socio-economic survey (SES) covered 98 AHs and AEs, comprising a total of 738 APs, including 382 males, 343 females, and 13 persons with unreported gender. The SES was conducted in parallel with the census and asset inventory to ensure consistency and completeness of baseline socio-economic

data. Detailed findings across key socio-economic aspects are presented in the subsequent sections of this chapter.

4.2. Number, Gender Composition and Size of Affected Households

The socio-economic profile of the 98 surveyed AHs and AEs is based on the results of the census and socio-economic survey conducted for the Project. According to the survey results, the total number of affected persons within the surveyed households and legal entities is 738. Of the 98 household heads, 82 (83.67%) are male and 16 (16.33%) are female-headed households. Among the 640 household members (excluding heads), 300 (46.88%) are male, 327 (51.09%) are female, and gender data was not recorded for 13 members (2.03%) from plots #24, #61, and #95. The dependency ratio (persons aged 0–17 and 66+ relative to the working-age population aged 18–65) is 77.5%, reflecting the predominantly young demographic structure of households in the project area. See Table 14.

Table 14. Gender Composition of AH Heads and AH Members

Gender	Heads of AHs and AEs		Members of AHs and AEs	
	Number	(%)	Number	%
Male	82	83.67	300	46.88
Female	16	16.33	327	51.09
Not recorded	0	0.00	13	2.03
Total	98	100	640	100

Households with varying numbers of members are fairly evenly distributed, with two larger groups of surveyed households consisting of 4–6 members (36.74%) and 7–9 members (32.65%), followed by households with 10–12 members (16.33%). Other household sizes are smaller and include households with 3 or fewer members (8.16%) and those with 13 or more members (6.12%). The average household size is 7.4 members. There is one single-person household and one household with more than 20 members.

4.3. Age of Heads and Members of Affected Households

The age composition of AH members (excluding heads) shows a young demographic profile. The largest age group is 18–35 years, comprising 42.19% of all non-head members. Children aged 0–17 account for 42.97% of AH members (149 boys and 119 girls). The working-age population (18–65) consists of 150 males and 205 females. Only 4 AH members are elderly (66 and above), of whom 1 is male and 3 are female. For details see Table 15.

Table 15. Age Composition of AH Heads and AH Members

Age Group	Head of AH						AH Members (excl. AH Head)					
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0 – 7	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	137	21.41	71	23.67	62	18.96
8 – 17	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	138	21.56	78	26.00	57	17.43
18 – 35	14	14.29	12	14.63	2	12.50	270	42.19	128	42.67	137	41.90
36 – 45	29	29.59	25	30.49	4	25.00	42	6.56	16	5.33	26	7.95
46 – 55	26	26.53	22	26.83	4	25.00	29	4.53	2	0.67	27	8.26
56 – 65	24	24.49	20	24.39	4	25.00	19	2.97	4	1.33	15	4.59
66 or more	5	5.10	3	3.66	2	12.50	4	0.62	1	0.33	3	0.92
Not recorded	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.16	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	98	100	82	100	16	100	640	100	300	100	327	100

4.4. Education of Heads and Members of Affected Households

The majority of AH heads (52.04%) have completed secondary education, followed by higher education (26.53%) and technical/vocational education (20.41%). A notable gender disparity exists in education: among AH members (excluding heads), 45 males but only 8 females have higher education. Similarly, 26 males versus 15 females hold technical/vocational qualifications. In contrast, secondary education is more prevalent among females (163) than males (56). Pre-school age children (18.75%) and school students (24.53%) together represent over 43% of non-head AH members. 37 AH members (5.78%) are pursuing higher education. See Table 16.

Table 16. Education Level of Interviewed AHs

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	1	1.02	1	1.22	0	0.00	8	1.25	3	1.00	5	1.53
Secondary education	51	52.04	36	43.90	15	93.75	223	34.84	56	18.67	163	49.85
Technical/vocational education	20	20.41	19	23.17	1	6.25	41	6.41	26	8.67	15	4.59
Higher education	26	26.53	26	31.71	0	0.00	53	8.28	45	15.00	8	2.45
Pre-school age	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	120	18.75	65	21.67	53	16.21
School student	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	157	24.53	86	28.67	66	20.18
Student (higher education)	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	37	5.78	19	6.33	17	5.20
Not recorded	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.16	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	98	100	82	100	16	100	640	100	300	100	327	100

4.5. Occupation and Main Source of Income

The occupational profile reveals significant gender patterns. The largest category among AH heads is self-employed in non-agriculture related sectors (40 persons or 40.82% of all heads), all of whom are male (48.78% of male heads). This is followed by state/budget institution employees (13 persons or 13.27% of all heads; 10 male or 12.20% of male heads and 3 female or 18.75% of female heads), self-employed in agriculture (11 persons or 11.22% of all heads; all male, 13.41% of male heads), and those registered as legal entities (11 persons or 11.22% of all heads; 10 male and 1 female). A total of 9 heads (9.18%) are retired, including 5 male (6.10% of male heads) and 4 female (25.00% of female heads). In addition, 8 heads (8.16%) are categorized as unemployed (not seeking employment), all of whom are female (50.00% of female heads), predominantly reflecting homemakers.

Among female AH heads, the majority (8 out of 16) are categorized as unemployed (not seeking employment), suggesting a predominance of homemakers among female-headed households. A further 4 female heads are retired and 3 work in state/budget institutions.

Across AH members (excluding heads), a pronounced gender gap is observed in the unemployed (not seeking employment) category: 157 females versus 61 males. This category, which accounts for 48.01% of all female non-head members, predominantly reflects women engaged in unpaid domestic work. In contrast, self-employment in other sectors is more common among males (58 males vs. 27 females), as is self-employment in agriculture (25 males vs. 17 females). State/budget employment shows 5 males and 4 females. A total of 7 AH members are persons with disabilities (not registered). See Table 17.

Table 17. Occupation of AH Heads and AH 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.	1	1.02	1	1.22	0	0.00	266	41.56	142	47.33	117	35.78
State/budget institution	13	13.27	10	12.20	3	18.75	9	1.41	5	1.67	4	1.22
Private enterprises	5	5.10	5	6.10	0	0.00	2	0.31	1	0.33	1	0.31
Individual entrepreneur	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.16	1	0.33	0	0.00
Registered as legal entity	11	11.22	10	12.20	1	6.25	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Self-employed in agriculture	11	11.22	11	13.41	0	0.00	42	6.56	25	8.33	17	5.20
Self-employed in other sector	40	40.82	40	48.78	0	0.00	87	13.59	58	19.33	27	8.26
Unregistered unemployed (seeking)	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.16	1	0.33	0	0.00
Unemployed (not seeking)	8	8.16	0	0.00	8	50.00	221	34.53	61	20.33	157	48.01
Retired / Pensioner	9	9.18	5	6.10	4	25.00	3	0.47	1	0.33	2	0.61
Disabled (not registered)	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	7	1.09	5	1.67	2	0.61
Not recorded	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.16	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	98	100	82	100	16	100	640	100	300	100	327	100

With respect to additional employment, out of 98 AH heads who participated in the SES, 45 (45.92%) reported having an additional job or secondary source of income, while 53 (54.08%) reported no additional employment. Of those with additional jobs, 36 are male-headed households and 9 are female-headed households.

4.6. Income of Affected Households

The average monthly income of the 98 surveyed AHs is 4,388 TJS, with a median of 4,000 TJS. Income ranges from 1,200 to 13,300 TJS per household. The average income per household member is 605 TJS. The largest group of AHs (31, 31.63%) falls in the 4,001-6,000 TJS income bracket. Most AHs reported multiple sources of income, with other labor (informal work) being the most common source (71 AHs), followed by salary (48 AHs) and agriculture/livestock (41 AHs). See Table 18 and Table 19.

Table 18. Average Monthly Income of AHs

Monthly Income (TJS)	Number of AH	%
Under 1,000	0	0.00
1,001–2,000	9	9.18
2,001–3,000	21	21.43
3,001–4,000	21	21.43
4,001–6,000	31	31.63
6,001–10,000	15	15.31
10,001 and over	1	1.02
Total	98	100

Table 19. Sources of Income of AHs

Source of Income	No. of AH	Total Monthly Income (TJS)	Average Monthly Income (TJS)
Salary	48	112,110	2,336
Business	7	14,300	2,043
Agriculture/Livestock	41	60,390	1,473
Social allowance	3	1,400	467
Pension	12	5,650	471
Remittances	6	16,980	2,830
Other labor	71	219,150	3,087
Total	98	429,980	4,388

Loans and Borrowing: Out of 98 surveyed AHs, only 4 (4.08%) reported outstanding loans. The total amount borrowed is 55,000 TJS, of which 48,330 TJS has been repaid, leaving an outstanding balance of 6,670 TJS. Three (3) loans were obtained from banks and 1 from private persons. Three (3) loans were taken for consumer purposes (consumer credit) and 1 for personal needs. The low prevalence of borrowing suggests limited access to formal credit in the project area, which is relevant for livelihood restoration planning - AHs may have limited financial buffers to absorb temporary income losses during construction.

Labor Migration and Remittances: Seven (7) AHs (7.14%) reported having family members working outside Khatlon Oblast. All 7 migrant workers are male. The most common relationship to the household head is son (4 cases) and husband (2 cases). Construction is the predominant type of work (6 out of 7), with 5 workers located in CIS countries and 2 in other regions of Tajikistan. Total annual remittances reported amount to 212,000 TJS (average 30,286 TJS per migrant household). Remittances represent a significant supplementary income source for these households, with individual remittance amounts ranging from 18,000 to 50,000 TJS per year.

Income Seasonality: Seven (7) AHs (7.14%) reported seasonal variation in household income. Of these, 2 report higher income in summer, 2 in autumn, and 3 indicate income varies throughout the year. The remaining 91 AHs (92.86%) did not report seasonal income variation. The seasonal pattern is consistent with the agricultural and construction-dependent economy of the project area, where income typically peaks during summer growing and construction seasons. This seasonality should be considered in the timing of compensation payments and livelihood restoration activities.

4.7. Expenses of Affected Households

The average monthly expenditure of the 98 AHs is 4,017 TJS (median: 3,790 TJS). Food is the dominant expense category, accounting for 45.9% of total expenditure, followed by housing maintenance (9.6%), transport (8.1%), and other expenses (7.1%). On average, total expenditure (4,017 TJS) is close to total income (4,388 TJS), indicating limited savings capacity among AHs. 90 AHs (91.84%) reported education expenses, and 67 AHs (68.37%) spend on business/farming activities. See Table 20.

Table 20. Average Monthly Expenses of AHs

Expenditure Item	Number of AH	Total (TJS)	Average (TJS)	% of Total
Food	98	180,830	1,845	45.94
Clothing	98	27,750	283	7.05
Housing maintenance	98	37,637	384	9.56
Health	98	20,370	208	5.17
Education	90	17,980	200	4.57
Communication	97	11,580	119	2.94
Transport	98	31,770	324	8.07



Expenditure Item	Number of AH	Total (TJS)	Average (TJS)	% of Total
Credit/loan repayment	4	3,300	825	0.84
Leisure	15	9,170	611	2.33
Business/farming	67	25,310	378	6.43
Other	47	27,940	594	7.10
Total	98	393,637	4,017	100

4.8. Access to Utilities and Basic Services

The survey of 98 AHs provides insight into the infrastructure and utility services available to affected households, reflecting the rural and mountainous character of the Baljuvon-Sari Khosor project corridor in Khatlon Region.

Water supply: All 98 surveyed AHs (100%) rely on a combination of rainwater collection and centralized standpipes as their primary water source. No households reported access to in-dwelling piped water supply, indicating a dependence on shared or seasonal water infrastructure that may be sensitive to disruption during road construction.

Sanitation: All 98 AHs (100%) use pit latrines located outside dwellings. No centralized sewerage, flush toilets, or shared/public toilet facilities were reported. This is consistent with rural sanitation patterns in Khatlon Region and should be noted in the assessment of physical displacement impacts, as relocation would require provision of equivalent sanitation facilities.

Electricity: All 98 AHs (100%) are connected to the electricity grid. No households reported reliance on private generators, solar panels, or oil lamps, indicating reliable grid coverage across the project area.

Gas supply: The majority of AHs (89 households or 90.82%) rely on LPG cylinders for cooking and household use, while only 9 AHs (9.18%) have access to piped natural gas. The predominance of LPG dependence reflects limited gas infrastructure in the area and has implications for household expenditure, as LPG costs are typically higher than piped gas.

Heating: All 98 AHs (100%) use wood and/or coal as their primary source of winter heating. No electric, gas, or centralized heating systems were reported. This uniform reliance on solid fuels underscores the importance of maintaining access to fuel sources (forests, coal markets) during and after construction, particularly given the harsh winter conditions in mountainous areas of Baljuvon District.

4.9. Livestock Ownership and Use

Livestock ownership is reported by 62 AHs and represents an important component of household livelihoods in the project area, primarily for subsistence use with limited commercial activity. The most commonly owned livestock are poultry (42 AHs) and cattle (38 AHs), followed by donkeys (47 AHs), sheep (18 AHs), and horses (5 AHs). Livestock is predominantly kept for personal use, with all reporting households indicating consumption-related purposes. At the same time, a portion of AHs also derive supplementary income through the sale of live animals and, to a lesser extent, meat. In particular, 11 AHs reported selling live sheep and 9 AHs selling live cattle, while only 1 AH reported selling sheep meat and 2 AHs selling cattle meat. No sale of animal products (milk, wool, etc.) was reported. Herd sizes remain relatively small, with sheep ranging from 2 to 30 per AH, cattle from 1 to 20 per AH, poultry from 3 to 26 birds per AH, and typically 1-2 horses or donkeys per AH. Overall, the data indicate that livestock production is largely small-scale and subsistence-oriented.

4.10. Women in the Local Context

Women in the project-affected area are primarily engaged in household responsibilities, including family care, management of household finances, children's upbringing and education, and participation in social and community activities. While most affected households identified male



members as principal respondents during the census and SES, female household heads were actively engaged and provided substantive input.

Out of 98 surveyed AHs and AEs, 16 (16.3%) are female-headed, including 15 AHs and 1 AE. A dedicated set of questions was administered to these respondents to better understand women's participation in decision-making and their access to opportunities.

Responses indicate that women are actively involved in household and community-level decision-making. The responses show that the majority (68.7%) of the female respondents confirmed participation in household decision-making, including matters related to household budget, children's upbringing, and day-to-day management. Only 4 female respondents (25%) expressed that they sometimes participate in decision-making, and only one female respondent (6.3%) was uncertain and indicated limited participation in decision-making processes.

When asked about measures to improve women's participation and opportunities, responses most frequently referred to vocational training and education (75%). Some female respondents highlighted the need for the training opportunities for both women and their children. A smaller proportion of female respondents (25%) highlighted the importance of increasing women's involvement in community activities, employment opportunities and income-generating activities.

In terms of livelihood restoration and support, about half of respondents (43.75%) emphasized the importance of fair compensation for project impacts. A similar proportion (43.75%) highlighted the importance of opportunities for income generation, including small business activities. A limited number of responses (12.5%) referred to specific opportunities related to tourism and income generation from tourism activities.

4.11. Impact on Ethnic Minorities

No ethnic minorities are among the affected persons (APs). All 116 AHs during the census self-identified as Tajik. No respondent indicated that they consider themselves disadvantaged because of their ethnic background. 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 standards.

4.12. Community Perception and Project Awareness

Project perception and awareness data were collected from 98 AHs and AEs that participated in the survey. All respondents (100%) confirmed that they had heard about the road project and reported being informed about potential project impacts through field consultations conducted during the socio-economic survey. All respondents (100%) also expect improved access to transportation services upon completion of the road works.

Respondents were asked about expected improvements from the road project; the most frequently identified benefits include more reliable and safer road access and improved opportunities for work and income generation, with additional expectations related to improved access to employment, education, and markets (see Table 21).

Table 21. Expected improvements upon road project completion

No	Expected improvement	Number of respondents	%
1	More reliable and safer road access (year-round passing ability)	57	58.2%
2	Improvement of opportunities for work/business/income generation	42	42.9%
3	Better access to employment opportunities	37	37.8%
4	Reduced travel time	36	36.7%
5	Better access to schools and educational institutions	35	35.7%

No	Expected improvement	Number of respondents	%
6	Lower transportation costs	34	34.7%
7	Better access to markets (buying and selling goods)	34	34.7%
8	Better access to health facilities	19	19.4%

When asked about the effect of improved road access on housing values, 39.8% of respondents believe that improved transportation access will increase property values, while 29.6% do not expect a positive effect on housing values. Meanwhile, 30.6% of respondents were uncertain whether the improved road will have an effect on housing values.

Respondents were also asked about the most important transport sector issues to be addressed; the most frequently identified priority is construction of new roads, followed by rehabilitation of existing roads and improvements in maintenance and road safety, with additional needs related to public transport services (see Table 22).

Table 22. Community priorities for most important transport sector issues

No	Transport section issues	Number of respondents	%
1	Construction of new roads	98	100.0%
2	Rehabilitation/improvement of existing roads	66	67.3%
3	Regular road maintenance (including winter maintenance)	33	33.7%
4	Improvement of road safety measures (signage, barriers, lighting)	33	33.7%
5	Improvement of public transport routes and coverage	26	26.5%
6	Increased frequency of public transport	23	23.5%
7	Improvement of bus stops and passenger facilities	16	16.3%

5. Legal and Policy Framework

5.1. Country Legal Regulations

The policy framework for the Project is based on the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan and the EBRD ESP (2024). In the legislation of Tajikistan, there is no special law or policy, which regulates the issues of resettlement and/or land acquisition or expropriation of rights to land and immovable property for state or public needs. Moreover, there is no separate law that completely provides norms and mechanisms for the determination of the full and fair market value of land.

The key legislative acts regulating land management relations and the ownership rights to immovable properties in the Republic of Tajikistan are the following:

- a. Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan (1994, as amended in 2003)⁴
- b. Land Code (amended in 2012)⁵
- c. Land Code (amended in 2008)⁶
- d. Civil Code (amended in 2007)⁷
- e. Regulation “about compensation of losses to the land users and losses of agricultural products” (approved by the Decree of Government of Republic of Tajikistan, 2011. № 641)⁸
- f. Presidential Decree No. 214 of 2006, which controls development adjacent to existing or new proposed roads, within certain corridor widths which vary depending on the Road Category and setting (urban/non-urban) of the road. Existing land users have to apply for prior permission to all related government bodies, for any new proposed activity within these corridors, which might impact a current or future proposed new road, for example construction of new businesses such as fuel stations, shops, road safety, and similar.

The Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan, Land Code and the Civil Code of the Republic of Tajikistan are the fundamental laws on which the legislation is based. The framework for the Project is based on the EBRD ESR (2024) and particularly ESR5 requirements and applicable laws, regulations and policies. Where differences exist between local law and EBRD policies and practices, the resettlement for this Project will be resolved in favor of the latter.

5.1.1. Types of land ownership and land use allocation

All land is owned by the Republic of Tajikistan, which is responsible for its effective use. Several tenure options for agricultural land are defined by the Land Code. There are primary use rights and secondary use rights. Primary use rights include the following:

- a. Perpetual use which has no fixed term. It is granted to legal entities such as state and cooperative agricultural enterprises, public and religious organizations and charities, industrial and transportation needs, public enterprises, defense and joint ventures that include foreign entities.
- b. Limited or fixed-term use may be granted to legal or physical persons for either a short-term (up to 3 years) or long-term (3 to 20 years).

⁴ Constitution, November 6, 1994, as amended on 22 June 2003.

⁵ Republic of Tajikistan. 2004. Statistical Agency. Dushanbe, 2004, c.173.

⁶ Land Code, as amended by N 498 from December 12, 1997., N 746 from May 14_1999, N 15 from May 12, 2001, N 23 from February 28, 2004. From 28.07.2006 №199, from 5.01.2008 №357, from 18.06.2008 №405.

⁷ Civil Code, as amended by August 6, 2001, N 41: May 3 2002 №5, March 1 2005, N 85; April 29, 2006 №180, May 12, 2007. №247

⁸ Approved by the Decree of Government of Republic of Tajikistan, December 30, 2011. № 641.



- c. Life-long inheritable tenure which may be assigned to physical persons or collectives. Physical persons must re-register the right in the case of inheritance. This right applies to land-shares used to organize a dehkan farm, as well as household (garden) plots.

The only secondary use-right recognized under the Land Code is the right to lease. According to the Code, primary rights holders may lease out their plots for a term not exceeding 20 years. The land is used in accordance with the state-established land-use standards. The right to use land may be terminated for various reasons such as termination of activities by the land user, non-use for two years and use of the land differing from the use established in the use-rights document. (Land Code Article 37).

Dehkan land is the result of the splitting up of large state-owned farm enterprises, known as Kolkhoz and Sovkhoz farms, which were established throughout much of the former Soviet Union. Sovkhoz farms were run by the state, while Kolkhoz farms were a form of co-operative farm, run by a committee of members approved by the state. The Agrarian Reform Program in Tajikistan was adopted for the period of 2012-2020. Creation of Dehkan farms is one of the priority areas of land reform. The basis for creating Dehkan farm in the Republic of Tajikistan is defined by the Law "On Dehkan farms"⁹, №48 of 10 May 2002. It resulted in the creation of 31 Dehkan farms in 1992 with 300 hectares of land. In 2003, there were 16,433 registered Dehkan farms with 240,100 hectares¹⁰.

In dehkan farms, the land remains state property (which cannot be bought or sold), but farmers are granted inheritable land use rights which give complete legal freedom to landholders to manage the land as they desire. The state collects taxes and can repossess the land if it believes the land is not being managed properly. There are three (3) types of Dehkan land: individual (the land use certificate is held by an individual), family (the certificate is jointly held), and collective (the certificate details common property shareholders).

A collective Dehkan consists of two or more unrelated families, producing and marketing jointly. Dehkan farm—associations, or — associative dehkan farms, operate in a similar manner to collective dehkan, although the families involved technically have their own Dehkans and work together cooperatively. Both family and collective Dehkans operate by appointing a head who officially holds the farm land registration certificate and legally represents the interests of the farm (Duncan 2000; GOT 2008; ARD 2003; Robinson et al. 2009; GOT 2009a).

Presidential land is similar to dehkan land. It was allocated in small plots to private households in the late 1990s by Presidential Decree. The essential difference between Dehkan and Presidential land is that no land-use rights certificate is required for the latter land plots (they are registered at the Jamoat level per household).

Reserve fund land usually consists of unused land. It also includes land plots for which land use rights have been abandoned. State reserve land is at the disposal of the district administrations and is rented out or distributed for individual agricultural cultivation purposes. Article 100 of the Land Code states that State land stock is reserved for the agricultural, industrial, transport and other needs of the national economy.

Supported farmland includes land provided to different government institutions as assistance to their members and employees. The land is given to employees who did not get any land under other government schemes.

5.1.2. Tajikistan Constitution, Law/regulation on Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Compensation

⁹ Law of the RT "On Dehkan farms".2002. www.mmk.tj

¹⁰ Source: Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Tajikistan. 2001. Statistical Agency. Dushanbe, 2001, c.175. Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Tajikistan. 2004. Statistical Agency. Dushanbe, 2004, c.173.



The Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan is the main legal document which guarantees citizen's rights. Article 13 states that land, bowels of the earth, [i.e., mineral resources], water, airspace, animal and vegetable kingdoms, [i.e., flora and fauna], and other natural resources are owned by the state, and the state guarantees their effective use in the interests of the people.

Furthermore, Article 12 states that the economy of Tajikistan is based on various forms of ownership and the state will guarantee freedom of economic activity, entrepreneurship, equality of rights, and the protection of all forms of ownership, including private ownership.

The legal basis for state acquisition of private property for public works is outlined in Article 32 which states "...the property of an individual is taken away only on the basis of the law, with the consent of the owner and to meet the requirements of the state and society, and with the state paying full compensation."

5.1.3. Provisions regulated by the Land Code

In August 2012 amendments to the Land Code that enable legal sales and lease transactions for land use rights were approved¹¹. The Land Code also includes changes to the provisions related to land acquisition¹²

The revocation/allotment of lands and resettlement envisages compensation for losses incurred by land users or those with other registered rights to the land when the land plot is revoked for state and public needs.

The state may revoke land plots for state and public needs from land users after:

- a. allocating a land plot of equal value
- b. constructing housing and other buildings with the same purpose and value, in a new location for the natural persons and legal entities to whom the land plot had been allocated, in accordance with established procedures
- c. fully compensating for all other losses, including lost profits, in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan.

Upon the revocation of land plots for state and public needs, all losses shall be calculated according to the market price, which shall be defined by taking into consideration the location of the land plot, and compensation shall be paid to the persons/legal entity whose land has been taken away. Termination of the right to use a land plot, for state and public needs, can be carried out after allocation of an equal land plot and compensation of other expenses is provided by part one of the present article. (L.C. Article 41; In the Republic of Tajikistan Law edition dated 1 August 2012, No. 891).

The procedure for the compensation of losses to land users and losses arising from the removal of land from circulation is regulated by Article 43 of the Land Code edition dated 1 August 2012, No. 891.

In the event of revocation of a land plot for state and public needs, compensation for losses to land users and others with registered rights to the land, and losses connected to the removal of land from circulation, shall be made by the natural/legal persons whose activity led to the revocation.

In the event of withdrawal of a land plot for state and public needs, the procedure for compensation of losses to land users and others with registered rights to the land, and losses connected to the removal of land from circulation, shall be defined by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan (In RT Law edition dated 5 January 2008, No. 357).

Upon termination of the rights to a property, the property will be assessed based on its market value (Article 265 Civil Code).

¹¹ Law 891 dated August 2012, article 19.

¹² Articles 37-45.



Land users should be notified in writing about land revocation by the local executive government body no later than one year before the pending withdrawal of the land (Article 40. Land Code of the Republic of Tajikistan Law edition dated 1 August 2012 no. 891).

In the event that international agreements recognized by the Republic of Tajikistan establish other rules than those contained in the Land Code of the Republic of Tajikistan, the rules of the international agreement shall be applied (Article 105, LC of the RT edition dated 28 February 2004 No. 23).

The Land Code of 1997 is the core legal document related to land acquisition. It has been updated a few times and most recently in August 2012. Article 2 of the Land Code states that *"land is an exclusive ownership of the State... [but]... the State guarantees its effective use in the interests of its citizens"*. However, Articles 10-14, the Land Code outlines land title as being of long-term, short-term, and inherited land use entitlement. Article 14 of the LC of the RT also states that land users may lease land plots by agreement (In the Republic of Tajikistan Law addition dated 1 August 2012 No. 891).

Article 24 of the Land Code describes the allocation of land for non-agricultural purposes and provides that when choosing a suitable location for such land uses, land not suitable for agriculture should be favored. The same principle is stressed by Article 29, which discourages the use of high yielding agricultural land for non-agricultural use. However, Article 29 also allows for allocation, and appropriating of agricultural land for *"other very important State objects"*.

In accordance with Article 19 of the Land Code, the land right users may:

- i. execute civil-legal transactions (buying-selling, gift, exchange, mortgage and other) with allocated (acquired) use right to a land plot with a right to alienate it independently without interference of executive government bodies, except for provisions of present Code; (In the Republic of Tajikistan Law edition dated 1 August 2012 No. 891)
- ii. lease the land plot
- iii. establish private (based on consent) servitude to a land plot; (In edition dated 1 August 2012 No. 891)
- iv. mortgage the right to a land plot
- v. receive compensation in the event of withdrawal of the right to use the land plot for state and public need in accordance with Article 41 – 43 of the present Code.

Compensation for land which belongs to the State but is allocated and essentially leased to users by each Hukumat, is divided between the Hukumat and the user according to the following proportion:

- i. 40% to the Hukumat, which will no longer derive income from taxes and leases for the portion of the land being acquired
- ii. 60% to the land user, who suffers a reduction in his/her income-generating asset.

The compensation received by the Hukumat is used for the management, construction, and maintenance of local infrastructure. The land user also receives compensation for lost crops based on the provisions outlined in the entitlement matrix.

5.1.4. Law of the Republic of Tajikistan on Social Assistance (#1396; as of February 24, 2017)

The law defines the legal, financial and organisational basis for the provision of social assistance to low-income citizens (families) of the Republic of Tajikistan and is aimed at improving their social status. Article 13 defines the indicators to be taken into consideration in determining the level of welfare of poor citizens (families) as follows:

- 1) Number of family members, social status and education level of the head of the family, number of minors and family members with disability;
- 2) financial income of low-income citizens (families);



- 3) possessions of poor citizens (families);
- 4) condition of the residential building;
- 5) homestead land and other land owned by the family;
- 6) number and types of cattle of poor citizens (families);
- 7) other indicators necessary for determining the level welfare of poor citizens (families) are defined in accordance with the procedures established by the authorized state body.
- 8) Number of family members, social status and education level of the head of the family, number of minors and family members with disability;

The approach is used in Tajikistan for identification of families below poverty line to be provided targeted government aid.

5.2. EBRD ESR5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement

The Project needs to meet the requirements for land acquisition, involuntary resettlement and economic displacement as specified in the EBRD Environmental and Social Policy (2024) and Environmental and Social Requirements (ESRs), particularly EBRD's ESR5 (Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement) of the policy.

EBRD requirements pertaining to land acquisition and displacement, relevant for this Project can be summarized as follows:

- Avoid or minimize displacement
 - To avoid or, when unavoidable, minimize, physical and economic displacement by exploring alternative project designs; measures to mitigate adverse impacts on displaced persons and host communities should be carefully planned and implemented.
- Consultation
 - To involve the affected men and women, including host communities through meaningful, inclusive and ongoing consultation from the earliest stages and throughout all resettlement activities.
 - To provide affected persons with the opportunity to participate in decisions related to eligibility requirements, negotiation of the compensation packages, resettlement assistance, suitability of proposed resettlement sites and proposed timing; consultation will continue during the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of compensation payment and resettlement.
 - To take necessary actions to ensure that vulnerable groups are not disadvantaged in the resettlement process, are fully informed and aware of their rights, and are able to benefit equally from the resettlement opportunities and benefits.
- Socio economic assessment and census
 - To carry out a socio-economic baseline assessment on people affected by the project, including impacts related to land acquisition and restrictions on land use. The assessment shall identify impacts within a project's social context and the needs and rights of the affected people and develop appropriate actions to minimize and mitigate resettlement impacts.
 - To carry out a detailed census to: (i) identify persons who will be displaced by the project; (ii) determine who will be eligible for compensation and assistance; and (iii) take inventory



of affected land and property. The census should take into account the needs of seasonal resource users who may not be present in the project area during the time of the census.

- Compensations for displaced persons
 - To mitigate adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on affected persons' use of and access to land by: (i) Providing compensation for loss of assets at full replacement cost, without deduction for depreciation or transaction cost, and prior displacement or restriction of access; and (ii) Ensuring that resettlement activities are implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.
 - To restore or, where possible, improve the livelihoods and standards of living of displaced persons, including those who have no legally recognizable rights or claims to the land (present in the project affected area at the time of the cut-off date), to pre-project levels and support them during the transitions period.
 - To make special provisions for assisting disadvantaged or vulnerable individuals or groups (present in the project affected area at the time of the cut-off date) that may be more adversely affected by displacement than others and who may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of livelihood assistance and related development benefits.
- Grievance mechanism
 - To establish a grievance mechanism to receive and address in a timely fashion specific concerns about compensation and relocation that are raised by displaced persons, including a project-level grievance mechanism designed to resolve concerns in a transparent and accessible manner, without restricting access to judicial or administrative remedies.
- Monitoring
 - To carry out monitoring of the resettlement and livelihood restoration process, including participation of key stakeholders such as affected communities, to assess effectiveness and compliance.
 - The completion report (or completion audit) should be undertaken after all inputs in the process, including any developmental initiatives, have been completed. The report may identify further actions to be completed to close obligations for resettlement, compensation, livelihood restoration and development benefits.

5.3. Comparison of EBRD requirements on Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards and Republic of Tajikistan Legislation and Actions to Address the Difference

There are a number of differences between the requirements of Tajikistan legislation and the requirements of EBRD related to involuntary resettlement. In particular, EBRD resettlement policy does not consider the absence of land rights of APs as a bar to receive compensation for non-land assets, and entitles vulnerable groups to additional support. In addition, while EBRD policy requirements specifically focus on improving the livelihood of vulnerable APs, such objective is not sought under national legislation. Under the local legislation, compensation is based on the market price and EBRD policy requires compensation at full replacement costs.

Key differences between EBRD policy requirements related to involuntary resettlement and RoT legislation are outlined in Table 23 below.

Table 23. Comparison of RoT land acquisition / resettlement practice / legislation and EBRD policy requirements related to involuntary resettlement policy

Item	Tajikistan National Legislation	EBRD ESR5 Requirements	Reconciliation
Eligibility	APs with legal /registered land use rights are eligible for compensation \ rehabilitation.	APs with formal legal rights are entitled to compensation for land and non-land assets at full replacement cost and to livelihood restoration measures.	Same in principle and application.
	APs with legalizable rights receive compensation for the land and non-land assets.	APs with recognizable or legalizable rights are entitled to compensation for land and non-land assets at full replacement cost and to livelihood restoration assistance.	Same in principle and application
	Non-legalizable land users (without right to use land) are not entitled to any compensation (for land or non-land assets)	Persons without formal legal rights are not compensated for land but are entitled to compensation for non-land assets and to livelihood restoration and resettlement assistance if present at the cut-off date.	Non-legalizable land users will be entitled to compensation for non-land assets and improvements and for rehabilitation assistance
Livelihood rehabilitation standards	No such provision exists in the national law	Livelihoods and standards of living of affected persons must be restored, and where possible improved, to pre-project levels, including provision of transitional support.	APs whose livelihood are affected will be supported to help restore their livelihood. Poor and vulnerable APs in addition to full compensation at replacement cost will also be provided with onetime allowance to assist them maintain standards of living to at least the national minimum standards. In addition, technical assistance will be provided as per identified needs.
Compensation	Permanent loss of land. Replacement land but also cash compensation.	A. Loss of land Land-for-land is the preferred option for affected persons whose livelihoods are land-based; where not feasible, cash compensation at full replacement cost is required.	Replacement land will be sought as first option for APs whose livelihood is land-based.
	B. Loss of structures. Cash compensation for lost structures at market cost with depreciation or value of salvaged materials sometimes included in the calculation.	B. Loss of structures. Cash compensation for structures at full replacement cost, without deduction for depreciation, salvaged materials, or transaction costs, irrespective of legal status.	B. Structures will be compensated at full replacement cost without deduction of depreciation and value of salvaged materials.
	C. Business Losses. Compensation in cash at market value for legal businesses but the methodology is not specified. Non-registered businesses are not entitled to compensation.	C. Loss of the business. Compensation for loss of income, including business interruption, and support for re-establishment, including for informal businesses where relevant.	C. Business losses will be compensated as per EBRD policy and requirements.

Item	Tajikistan National Legislation	EBRD ESR5 Requirements	Reconciliation
	D. Loss of trees. In general, private trees are not compensated although the wood cut is left to the APs.	D. Loss of trees. Compensation for trees based on replacement value or income loss, irrespective of legal land status.	D. Fruit bearing trees will be compensated based on the age category and market value of 1 year of income multiplied by the number of years needed to grow a tree of similar productivity. Timber trees will be cash compensated based on wood volume and market price of wood. For wood trees, APs are allowed to keep the wood.
	E. Loss of crops. Cash compensation at market price for all incurred land preparation activities and expected gross crop value.	E. Loss of crops. Compensation at full market value for expected harvest without deductions.	E. Same in principles and application.
	F. Loss of jobs. Severance pay provided by employer.	F. Loss of jobs. Compensation for lost income and measures to restore livelihoods.	F. In case of affected workers, indemnity for lost income to be provided.
Procedural mechanisms	A. Prior notification. Written notification prior to withdrawal (acquisition) of land.	Prior notification. Timely and meaningful notification prior to displacement.	A. Same in principle and application.
	B. Information disclosure LAR decisions to be published in national media in Russian and Tajik within 5 days from approval.	B. Information disclosure. Disclosure of resettlement documents in accessible form and language.	B. RP to be disclosed to the AHs as per EBRD policy and requirements.
	C. Public consultation. There are no requirements to directly inform the APs about their entitlements and resettlement options as such.	C. Public consultation. Meaningful consultation and participation throughout the project lifecycle.	C. Consultations with AHs are undertaken during RP preparation and implementation.
	D. GRM. No project specific GRM exists. Disagreements are resolved by through Hukumats' grievance mechanism or appeal to court.	D. Project-level grievance mechanism required, accessible, transparent, and without retaliation.	D. Two-tier GRM procedure will be established for the project. APs and other stakeholders to be notified.
Prior acquisition	Property can be acquired only after full compensation is paid to the APs	Compensation at full replacement cost must be paid prior to displacement or restriction of access.	A. Same in principle and application.
Resettlement planning, assessment and valuation of project impacts	RP Preparation: No requirements to prepare RP or pursue measures to restore the livelihoods of APs to the pre-project level. A series of activities similar to those mandated by the	RP Preparation: includes compensation entitlements, income / livelihood restoration strategy, monitoring plan, budget and implementation schedule, based on sound impact /	A. RP has been prepared following EBRD policy and requirements.

Item	Tajikistan National Legislation	EBRD ESR5 Requirements	Reconciliation
	SPS are, however, required as follows:	valuation surveys as detailed below.	
	DMS. Measures all impacts in quantitative terms.	Detailed measurement survey (DMS). Measures quantitative impacts for each affected property.	Same in principle and application. Valuation mechanisms need to be updated.
	Census: AP Identification. Identifies all APs by residence or locality and establishes a list of legitimate beneficiaries based on land title and house ownership status.	AP Census (including review of legal status). Identifies all APs and establishes a list of legitimate Beneficiaries.	Same in principle and application. Valuation mechanisms need to be updated.
	Socio-economic survey. No comparable requirements exist	Socio-economic survey. Includes information on AP's disaggregated by age, sex, family size, education, occupation, income source.	Socio-economic survey has been carried out following EBRD policy and requirements as already applied for previous projects implemented with support of International Financial Institutions (IFI).
	Valuation survey	Valuation survey	Different
	a) Land: Mechanisms for land valuation to be defined.	Land: If land market exists based on a survey of recent land transactions. In absence of land market info, based on land productivity and income.	a) Application and valuation method to be developed and mainstreamed. However, methodology for land valuation has been developed and is being applied following EBRD policy and requirements as applied already for previous projects implemented with support of IFI.
	b) Buildings/structures: Market value materials, labor and transport and special building features but discounted for depreciation, salvage materials, and transaction costs.	b) Buildings replacement cost of materials, labor and transport and special features of the building/ structure without discounting for depreciation, salvaged materials and transaction costs.	b) Different in application. Application of the following the provision of replacement cost principle without discounting depreciation and transaction costs as already done for previous EBRD and other IFI projects.
	c) Trees/crops. Based on the set methodology.	c) Trees/crops. Based on the set methodology.	c) Same in principle, but different in application. Already reconciled for previous EBRD and other IFI projects.
	M&E: No M&E requirements in national legislation	M&E: Monitoring required, including external monitoring where relevant and completion audit.	M&E: Different in policy but reconciled once RP is endorsed for EBRD and other IFI projects.
Special assistance to vulnerable severely affected and	A. Vulnerable APs: No special consideration is required for vulnerable APs; no distinction is made between APs when	A. Vulnerable APs should be identified, and special assistance should be provided to them so as to help their restoration or, improvement of pre-project level of livelihoods	A. Vulnerable households will be (i) provided with additional cash allowance, (ii) enrolled in government assistance program, and (iii) prioritized in project related employment.

Item	Tajikistan National Legislation	EBRD ESR5 Requirements	Reconciliation
relocating APs	deciding on the compensation or rehabilitation package		
	Resettlement assistance No special consideration is required for resettled APs. However, the package depends on Government's decision regarding transitional period allowance.	B. Resettlement assistance. APs to be resettled receive relocation assistance covering transport and transitional period livelihood costs.	B. Relocating APs will be provided with allowance to cover transportation cost and rental fee and communal/site preparation for the alternative land plot, in case of land-for land compensation.

EBRD can only finance projects that comply with its Environmental and Social Policy (2019) and Performance Requirements (PRs), particularly EBRD's PR5 (Land Acquisition, Involuntary Displacement and Economic Displacement) of the policy. If gaps exist between EBRD's safeguards requirements and countries' laws, specific gap-filling measures need to be made to ensure that policy and safeguards requirements are achieved.

5.4. Land and property acquisition principles adopted for the project

The Project is being implemented in line with the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan and the ESP of the EBRD (2024), in particular the requirements of ESR5 on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement. An initial land acquisition and resettlement document was prepared in 2025 under earlier project preparation. In this RP it was updated and aligned with EBRD requirements. The following core principles will be followed for Baljuvon–Sari Khosor Road Project:

- Land acquisition, and other involuntary resettlement impacts were avoided or minimized by exploring all viable alternative project design;
- Where unavoidable, APs will be assisted in improving or at least regaining their standard of living before displacement;
- Compensation at replacement cost for supplementary structures and improvements, as well as annual crops, timber and fruit trees will be provided to APs;
- Land will be compensated either by the provision of a replacement plot or in cash. For agricultural land, replacement cost will be based on the production value of the affected plot (net income for 5 years generated from the affected land area at market rate at a time of taking).
- For residential or commercial land (a type of land that does not have fundamental productive value) replacement cost will be based on the current annual lease rate multiplied by 25 times since in Tajikistan there are no official land markets established as yet.
- APs without legal rights to land will be compensated for non-land assets;
- APs will be assisted to restore their livelihood;
- Persons subject to relocation will be provided with a transportation allowance sufficient to cover moving expenses, as well as costs associated with site preparation of the alternative land plot, including connection to essential utilities such as electricity and water supply, and installation of basic sanitation facilities. In addition, livelihood restoration support will be provided, as required.
- Vulnerable APs will be provided with special allowances;
- Appropriate grievance redress mechanism to address APs grievances is established;



- Census and socio-economic surveys and consultation with APs were conducted. Consultations will continue during RP finalization, implementation and construction;
- The RP will be disclosed to APs in local language and posted on the web for general public disclosure;
- Compensation payments will be initiated only after EBRD has approved the RP. Moreover, RP implementation may be monitored by an independent monitor to be agreed with EBRD; and,
- Civil works in areas with land acquisition and resettlement will only commence after the RP implementation has been completed, and verified.

5.5. Project Affected Persons

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

- 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.

Compensation and rehabilitation assistance to be provided to APs according to the entitlement matrix presented in the table below.

5.6. Entitlements to Compensation and Assistance

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, the cut-off date for the Project is established as 31 March 2026, corresponding to the completion date of the socio-economic survey and asset inventory. Individuals who occupy or make improvements on affected areas after this date will not be eligible for compensation.

Table 24 below outlines the entitlements for various categories of PAPs and the corresponding impacts associated with the Project.

Table 24. Entitlement Matrix

No.	Asset	Affected Person/ Affected Entity	Compensation Entitlements
Permanent Loss			
1	Agricultural land (all losses irrespective of severity)	Land-use rights holders	Cash allowance for loss of land use rights equal to net income in the last 5 years generated from the affected land area, at market rate, at the time of taking; or Provision of alternative land plot of equal value/productivity to the lost plot. If the remaining portion of the plot to be taken is too small to use, the whole plot is compensated or exchanged.
		Leaseholders	Land for land compensation with plots of equal productivity to the plots lost; or If the land is not available, consider providing compensation reflecting terms of lease and impact.

No.	Asset	Affected Person/ Affected Entity	Compensation Entitlements
		Informal users (if any)	Cash compensation, at replacement cost, for the improvements (fence, trees, sheds) on the affected land. Provision of opportunity to lease a plot on state land.
2	Residential and commercial land	Owners	Cash allowance for loss of land use rights in cash equal to current annual land lease rates at the time of acquisition multiplied by 25; or Provision of alternative land plot of equal value/productivity (similar conditions and facilities) to plot lost. If the residual portion of the plot to be taken is too small to use, the whole plot is compensated or exchanged, in agreement with the owner.
		Leaseholders	Land for land compensation with plots of equal productivity to the plots lost; or If the land is not available, consider providing compensation reflecting terms of lease and impact.
		Informal users (if any)	Cash compensation, at replacement cost, for the improvements (fence, trees, sheds) on the affected land. Provision of opportunity to lease a plot on state land.
3	Buildings and structures	All APs losing structures Irrespective legal ownership status, including squatters	Cash compensation at replacement rate for affected structure/other fixed assets calculated at current market prices (without deduction of depreciation, taxes, costs for salvageable materials and other transaction costs). All buildings and structures will be compensated in their entirety. No project affected structure (residential, commercial, auxiliary) will be demolished until AP has fully vacated the structure, collected salvaged materials and signed receive-delivery act with PIURR.
		Renters	Rental allowance in accordance with the conditions of the rental agreement, but not less than cost of rent for 3 months; or Continuation of the rental agreement for an alternative building/structure.
4	Crops	All APs, including squatters	Cash compensation equal to gross income generated on the affected land area for 1 year at market rate.
5	Trees	All APs losing trees, including squatters	<u>Fruit (productive) trees</u> Compensation reflecting income replacement. Cash compensation for fruit-bearing mature trees and saplings at full replacement value calculated based on the net market value of 1 year of income multiplied by the number of years needed to grow a tree to a similar level of productivity, plus purchase of saplings and starting materials.

No.	Asset	Affected Person/ Affected Entity	Compensation Entitlements
			<p>Compensation unit rates as defined in the Valuation Report prepared by the SUE for the given road project.</p> <p>APs will be eligible to collect and dispose logged trees themselves. Construction company ensures free logging.</p> <p><u>Timber (wood) trees</u></p> <p>For timber trees, compensation will be based on market cost of dry wood volume.</p> <p>APs will be eligible to take cut timber and dispose logged trees themselves.</p> <p>Construction company ensures free logging.</p>
6	Business and employment (Temporary or permanent)	Business owners (including those with no formal rights on the land)	<p><u>If permanent business loss</u>, cash compensation equal to one-year net income (lost profit) plus cost of lost certificates/licenses/patents.</p> <p>Loss of main structure-building used for commercial activities is qualified as permanent impact.</p> <p><u>If temporary business loss</u>, cash compensation for the period of income loss (between 1 to 3 months).</p> <p>Income is calculated based on the official tax declaration, or (if tax declaration is unavailable) it is accepted as the official monthly average wage defined by GoT.</p> <p>Under this RP 2,759.66 TJS/month average monthly salary¹³ multiplied by number of months of business stoppage as per individual case.</p>
		APs (workers of affected businesses)	<p>Worker's indemnity for lost wages equals 3 months' income. For temporary loss of employment, indemnity for lost wages for the duration of impact if less than 3 months.</p> <p>Cash compensation equals number of months of business stoppage of loss of wages.</p> <p>Under this RP APs losing job will receive cash compensation equal to 3 months of the official monthly average wages of 2,759.66 TJS/m.</p>
7	Relocation	Physically displaced APs regardless of type of impact (household who have assets/belongings to move from the affected land plot, including businesses)	<p>APs/AHs and /or affected businesses in need to transport their movable assets, belongings and /or equipment will receive transportation allowance (cost of labor and vehicle rent to transport materials of the house/business structures to a new location).</p> <p>Communal and site preparation cost for the alternative land plot (including connection to power grid, water supply system, installation of latrine etc.).</p> <p>All APs/AHs subject to physical relocation or economic displacement due to loss of structures and assets are provided with sufficient time (from 3 to 12 months depending on their characteristics and needs) to vacate compensated assets.</p>

¹³ Average monthly salary is calculated based on the official statistical information available at the website of the Agency on Statistics Under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan for the average wages in the Republic of Tajikistan for January - November 2025. <https://www.stat.tj/en/analytical-tables/>

No.	Asset	Affected Person/ Affected Entity	Compensation Entitlements
			Prior to commencement of civil works the PIURR will conduct site inspection to confirm site clearance. PIURR will provide all necessary technical assistance to ensure all APs/AHs in need are timely and smoothly relocated (special care will be given to vulnerable and severely affected AHs).
8	Severely affected AHs and AEs households	APs losing more than 10% of income-generating assets, APs needed to physically relocate due to loss of home or business.	Severity/livelihood rehabilitation allowance in the form of cash compensation equal to the official monthly average wage for 3 months.
9	Vulnerable households	APs receiving government assistance for poor (AHs below poverty line); female-headed households with dependents; large families with 5 or more children below 18 years old; elderly households without family support, AHs with disabled member.	<p>To ensure no vulnerable AHs are left out, the PIURR will double check the vulnerability status of AHs during the RP implementation, prior to issuance of compensation. If any AH become vulnerable, they will be provided vulnerability allowance and the results reflected in the RP implementation Compliance Report.</p> <p>Allowance equivalent to official monthly average wage for 3 months.</p> <p>Support with the enrolment in Government social assistance, if not yet enrolled.</p> <p>Priority in project-related employment for members of vulnerable households (if able and at legal working age).</p> <p>Inclusion in Livelihood Restoration Plan for provision additional livelihood rehabilitation measures.</p>
10	Public / Common assets		Rehabilitation/substitution in kind or in cash at replacement cost of affected items and rehabilitation of their functions. Alternative service supplied, if cut off temporarily.
Temporary Loss			
12	Temporary impacts	All relevant APs	<p>For unforeseen and temporary impacts other than stated above, EBRD ESR5 principles and objectives will be used as the minimum benchmarks, and appropriate impact mitigation measures will be sought to meet them.</p> <p>The payment for rented land during construction will be based on the market price under negotiated agreement. After discontinuation of land use, the land must be restored to the original status, or as per the agreement with the land rights holder.</p>

Delivery of compensation will be made through bank transfer to the account of APs free from fees or processing charges. Expenses related to opening/closing of bank account and different bank operations connected to compensation payments, fees to update Land Use Certificate and Technical Passport, as well as any other documentation requirements shall be covered by GoT. APs will also be assisted to set up relevant accounts and process the relevant paperwork.

5.7. Livelihood Restoration Measures

Under EBRD's ESR5, people whose livelihoods are affected by the Project are entitled to livelihood restoration measures aimed at improving or at least restoring their standards of living or livelihood to pre-project levels. Livelihood restoration is a temporary, transitional activity to address impacts related to loss of land use or access to productive assets and to ensure that affected persons (APs) are able to maintain their income-earning capacity and production levels.

In the case of the Baljuvon road Project, while no physical displacement occurs, economic displacement is expected due to partial loss of land and productive assets. Livelihood restoration measures are therefore focused on mitigating these impacts and supporting affected land users in maintaining their livelihoods. Measures will include, but not be limited to, the following:

- **Local employment.** PIURR and CSC will ensure that contractors provide opportunities for local employment during the construction phase, giving priority to local residents, including members of affected households, subject to required skills and qualifications.
- **Support to vulnerable households.** Vulnerable households may face more significant challenges in coping with economic impacts. The following support measures will be applied:
 - logistical assistance during land acquisition and compensation processes (including support to elderly or disabled APs);
 - facilitation of access to government social assistance programmes where applicable.
- **Assistance with documentation and administrative procedures.** APs will be assisted by Hukumats/Jamoats with re-registration of affected land plots, obtaining required documents, and opening bank accounts to ensure timely receipt of compensation.
- **Support to restoration of agricultural activities.** For land users losing portions of agricultural land, support will include timely compensation and, where applicable, provision of alternative land or adjustment of lease arrangements to ensure continued agricultural production.
- **Access to information and consultations.** APs will be informed in advance about construction schedules, compensation procedures, and available support measures through consultations and disclosure activities.

Given the nature of impacts, no relocation of businesses or employment loss is anticipated; however, the above measures will ensure that economic displacement impacts are mitigated in accordance with ESR5 requirements.

6. Consultations and Disclosure

6.1. Principles for information disclosure and consultation

According to EBRD ESP (including ESR5 and ESR10), the APs must be meaningfully consulted and provided with opportunities to participate in the planning and implementation of LAR. Under the same principles, the APs have to be informed in an appropriate and timely manner of the planning process outcomes, as well as the schedules and procedures for the preparation and implementation of the RP, including entitlements, payment procedure and relocation.

The laws and policies of Tajikistan which apply to information disclosure to local population and apply to provision of information for communities within the project influence area. These legal documents are:

- Constitution of Tajikistan
- Civil Code
- Land Code

These legal documents cover the major requirements considered under EBRD ESP (2024). However, apart from formal notification requirements set in the Land Code, there is no requirement for the government to discuss project designs or possible LAR options with the APs. Nevertheless, the local government authorities (Hukumats and Jamoats) disseminate to the local population all information issued in the form of a decree and other decisions related to the project. In addition, the PIURR takes the lead in the coordination of information disclosure at the local levels and conducts consultations with the local population as per the EBRD ESP (2024), including ESR5 and ESR10 requirements.

6.2. Previous Consultations and Information Disclosure

At the time of preparing the draft Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) in April 2025 in accordance with ADB SPS (2009), all project affected households, as well as representatives of dehkan farms, were individually consulted and provided with full information on project objectives, scope of impacts on their land and assets, compensation principles, and applicable allowances. During the census, SES, and inventory of affected assets, all APs were present and participated in the survey process. During face-to-face interactions, APs were informed about the planned road project, field surveys, compensation entitlements, cut-off date, GRM, and the rights and responsibilities of stakeholders. Information was also disseminated through a Project Information Booklet shared with Hukumats, Jamoats, and villages.

Face-to-face consultations proved to be an effective approach for information disclosure and engagement, allowing APs to raise questions and receive clarifications. The main issues of interest included the timeline for land acquisition, payment of compensation, commencement of construction works, and potential employment opportunities.

In addition to individual consultations, a total of 7 public consultation meetings were conducted during August–September 2023, with approximately 100 participants in total (see Table 25 for details provided in the draft LARP dated April 2025).

Table 25. Summary information on conducted formal meetings and public consultations

No	Date/Time	Location	Number of attendees	Male	Female
1	August 26, 2023	Jamoat Baljuvon	6	6	0
2	September 5, 2023	Hukumat Baljuvon	10	10	0

No	Date/Time	Location	Number of attendees	Male	Female
3	September 5, 2023	Hukumat Baljuvon	9	8	1
4	September 6, 2023	Jamoat Baljuvon	6	6	0
5	September 13, 2023	Jamoat Sari Khosor	4	3	1
6	September 13, 2023	Shahidon in Sari Khosor	65	52	13
7	March, 2023	Baljuvon, Forestry Department	4	3	1
Total			104	88	16

The meetings covered key aspects of land acquisition and resettlement, including project objectives, expected impacts, valuation methodology for affected assets, compensation principles, eligibility criteria, and entitlements for vulnerable and severely affected households. The GRM was also presented, including procedures for submitting and resolving grievances. Available records of the meetings are provided in Annex C.

During the consultations, participants raised questions primarily related to the timing and scope of valuation, design elements (such as road width, pedestrian crossings, and safety features), eligibility of unregistered persons, and opportunities to minimize impacts on assets and businesses. Employment opportunities during construction and the schedule of works were also of interest. While compensation-related issues were discussed, many participants expressed greater interest in the anticipated benefits of the project, particularly improved road conditions and safety.

Overall, the consultations were conducted in a constructive and open manner, with active participation from community members. Stakeholders were encouraged to ask questions and express concerns, and information was provided in a clear and accessible way. The process contributed to building understanding of project impacts, compensation principles, and available grievance mechanisms.

6.3. Consultations and Information Disclosure within the Scope of this RP

During RP preparation, initial consultations were conducted with APs in the course of the census and socio-economic survey in March 2026. The APs were generally well informed about the Project and its potential impacts. During discussions, they raised questions mainly related to design details, access arrangements, and the timeline of works implementation.

A Project Information Brochure (PIB) summarizing key LAR approaches was prepared in English, Tajik, and Russian languages and is included as Annex B. The brochure provides key project information, including impacts, eligibility and entitlements, compensation principles, and the grievance redress mechanism (GRM). The PIB has been designed in a clear and accessible format, taking into account the social characteristics of the target groups, including literacy levels, language, and gender aspects.

A total of two public consultations were carried out in the project area on April 20, 2026. The first consultation took place in the office of the Executive Body of State Authority of Baljuvon District at 10:30 am, and the second consultation was conducted in the office of the Sari Khosor Jamoat at 14:30 pm on April 20, 2026.

In total, the public consultation meetings were attended by 150 participants, including 74 participants in the Baljuvon jamoat meeting (41 men and 33 women) and 76 participants in the Sari Khosor jamoat meeting (53 men and 23 women). Representatives of the district authorities, jamoats, relevant government agencies, PIURR, and the Consultant participated in the meetings.

During the consultations, participants were informed about the project design, environmental and social (including resettlement) aspects, anticipated impacts, and applicable mitigation measures. Information was provided on compensation principles, eligibility, and additional allowances, as well as on the GRM. Participants were also informed that the EIA documentation (including RP) is available



on the official website of the Ministry of Transport and that comments can be submitted within 30 days following the meeting. Information leaflets were distributed to participants during the meetings.

The main questions raised by participants related to: (i) compensation and assistance in case of potential relocation; (ii) protection measures against natural hazards such as floods and landslides; (iii) relocation of utility infrastructure; (iv) inclusion of lighting systems in populated areas; (v) duration of construction works; and (vi) procedures for submitting complaints and requests. Responses and clarifications were provided to all questions raised.

The minutes of public consultation meetings, results of question-answer sessions, lists of attendees, and photo materials are presented in Annex D.

The final RP will be disclosed in English, Tajik, and Russian languages. Printed copies will be made available in accessible locations within the project area, including relevant Hukumats, Jamoats, and village offices. The RP will also be disclosed on the EBRD website and, where applicable, on the MoT website.

6.4. Consultations during RP Implementation

Consultations will continue throughout RP implementation to ensure ongoing engagement with APs and other stakeholders.

PIURR, in collaboration with the Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC) and the Contractor, will conduct regular consultation meetings with stakeholders and local authorities. The locations and timing of these consultations will be announced in advance through publicly accessible locations, such as village centers and community gathering points.

Consultation activities will include informing APs and communities about compensation processes, implementation progress, civil works schedules, potential impacts, and available mitigation measures. Continuous communication will be maintained with affected communities by the Contractor and CSC throughout construction.

The frequency of consultations will be determined based on project needs, risks, and stakeholder concerns, in coordination with the EBRD project team. The effectiveness of consultation and disclosure activities will be monitored and reported in periodic safeguard monitoring reports. The key consultation and information disclosure activities to be undertaken during RP implementation are summarized in Table 26 below.

Table 26. Key Public Consultation and Information Dissemination Activities During Project Implementation

Consultation Activity	Mode	Responsibility	Timing
Disclosure of Final RP (summary of entitlements, GRM, resettlement and livelihood restoration, implementation schedule)	Dissemination of public information brochure in project area. Dissemination of translated RP to Jamoats.	PIURR/CSC	Within 1 month of approval of RP
Consultation with AHs and additional data collection to detect the needs for livelihood restoration measures. (Information will be used to identify specific needs for development of target-oriented Livelihood Restoration Plan.)	Group meetings with AHs eligible for livelihood restoration assistance. Separate meetings with women from eligible AHs.	PIURR/CSC	Within 12 months after the issuance of compensation during RP implementation
Consultations and information dissemination with local communities on civil works schedules, hazards, traffic	Meetings with Jamoat, key stakeholders and communities in project areas.	CSC/Contractor	Prior to commencement of civil works and at least quarterly



management, employment opportunities	Public notices in project areas.		throughout construction.
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6.5. Participation of Women and Vulnerable Groups

Special attention has been given to the identification and inclusion of vulnerable households and women in consultation and RP-related activities. Vulnerable groups include, among others, female-headed households, households with persons with disabilities, and economically disadvantaged households identified through the SES.

During RP preparation, efforts were made to ensure that women and vulnerable groups were informed about the Project and had the opportunity to participate in consultations. Where relevant, consultations were conducted in a manner that allowed for their effective participation.

During RP implementation, the PIURR/CSC will continue to ensure that women and vulnerable groups are:

- informed about project impacts, entitlements, and implementation processes;
- able to participate in consultations and decision-making processes;
- provided with equal access to compensation, assistance, and livelihood restoration measures.

Where appropriate, targeted engagement measures will be applied to ensure that vulnerable households are not disadvantaged in accessing project benefits. The RP implementation process will also ensure that compensation and assistance are delivered in a manner that respects household dynamics, including consideration of joint ownership or registration, where applicable.

7. Grievance Redress Mechanism

7.1. General

All grievances related to the Project will be addressed with the participation of the PIURR, Construction Supervision Consultant and Contractor's representatives. In more complex cases, representatives of other authorized institutions are to be invited. The GRM covers issues related to social, environmental and other safeguard issues under the EBRD SPS (2024) and applicable laws of Tajikistan.

The PIURR members of the GRC include:

- i. Chief Engineer
- ii. Social safeguard specialist
- iii. Environmental safeguard specialist
- iv. MoT lawyer other specialists as necessary

Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be operating during the entire project cycle. A Focal Person (FP) appointed at each Project Jamoat will coordinate between APs, GRC members at local and PIURR level. The PIURR has been involved in all consultations with project affected persons. The PIURR is in charge to provide the full contact details of GRC members to Jamoats within project influence area so that any aggrieved person can reach out the GRC in case of project related questions, concerns or complaints on social, environmental and LAR issues.

The GRCs will function for the duration of the project implementation. The PIURR will conduct training for members of the GRC at the Hukumat level.

7.2. Grievance Resolution Process

7.2.1. GRM: Project Level

Grievances can be lodged with the Focal Person at Jamoat's GRC. A sample grievance application form is included in Annex E of this RP. Jamoat's FP, in consultations with the PIURR safeguard specialist, will screen the grievance for eligibility. If eligible, Jamoat's FP will organize a meeting of the GRC. The PIURR representatives will be informed and invited to the meeting.

The complaint registered with the GRM should be reviewed, addressed and a decision made on its relevancy to the Project within 14 calendar days from the date of application submission. If the case is complex or requires more detailed investigation (e.g., inspection by technical experts or legal opinion from the state or certified private entities) the complaint review period may be extended to 30 calendar days or more, if necessary. In such cases, written notification should be sent to the complainant explaining the reasons for extension, describing the process and indicating the expected dates for the delivery of the results of the revision.

All supporting documents such as photographs, related certificates and legal and technical expert opinions, if required, should be prepared, reviewed and assessed. Once the complaint is resolved, the GRC will organize a complaint closure meeting, where the complainant confirms the closure of the complaint. The PIURR representative will oversee the resolution of the complaint.

All efforts will be made to settle issues at the Project level. All complaints and resolutions will be properly documented by the PIURR and made available for review, monitoring and evaluation purposes. A PIURR safeguard specialist keeps in regular contact with the FP of the GRCs and will have a database for the whole Project's grievance cases, including the status of grievances. This report will be regularly included in monthly project progress reports.

7.2.2. GRM: Legal System

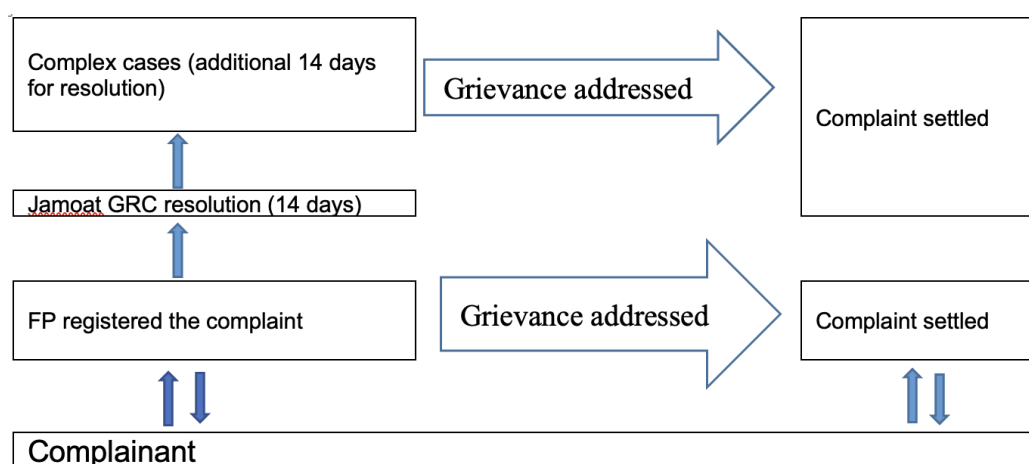
Regardless of the set grievance mechanism and procedures, APs will have the right to submit their cases to a court of law at any point in time of the grievance redress process. All efforts will be made to settle the issues at the Project level through community consultation with affected person. If not possible, attempts will be made to resolve the issues at the PIURR level to avoid/minimize litigation as much as possible. All complaints and resolutions will be properly documented by the PIURR and made available for review, monitoring and evaluation purposes.

7.2.3. GRM: EBRD Independent Project Accountability Mechanism

If the complaints remains unresolved, as a last resort APs may register a complaint with the EBRD. In this case, the Focal Person will inform the complainants that they can refer their complaints through the EBRD Tajikistan Resident Mission for proper coordination with the responsible project officer and relevant staff. Alternatively, the complainants may access the EBRD Independent Project Accountability Mechanism through its Chief Accountability Officer. The Independent Project Accountability Mechanism (IPAM) addresses concerns raised by project-affected people and organizations in relation to obligations of the Bank as per the Environmental and Social Policy and Access to Information Policy. IPAM reports directly to the Board of Directors and is independent of Bank management. IPAM is accessible via:

- The link on EBRD website: <https://www.ebrd.com/home/what-we-do/projects/independent-project-accountability-mechanism/submit-a-complaint.html>
- Tajikistan Resident Office
Head of Office: Holger Wiefel
34 Rudaki avenue, 12 floor, 734025 Dushanbe, Tajikistan
Tel: +992 (48) 701 13 25
- Independent Project Accountability Mechanism
Attn: Chief Accountability Officer
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
Five Bank Street, London, E14 4BG, UK

Figure 2. Project Location Map



7.3. GRC Contacts

The list of persons to be acting as members of local GRCs is provided Table 27 below.

Table 27. Composition of GRC at Local level

Full Name	Position	Phone
Grievance Redress Committee in Baljuvon District		
Yusupzoda Izzatullo	Deputy Chairman of the Baljuvon District Administration	939637880
Gaforzoda Abdurakhmon	Chief Architect	937383929
Abdulloev Umed	Chairman of the Land Management Committee of Baljuvon District	101333332
Gulov Davlatali	Chairman of Baljuvon Jamoat	933072907; 904778842
Mirzoev Saimumin	Land Management Specialist of Baljuvon Jamoa	203326555

Representatives of the PIURR Safeguards Unit

Nodirkhonov Shodikhon Resettlement specialist of Project Implementation Unit for Roads Rehabilitation Address: 14 Ayni Street, 4th Floor, Dushanbe, Tajikistan Tel: + 992 37 222 20 78 + 992 93 840 16 00 Email: shodihon@piu.ru	Mirzoev Farhod Environmental specialist of Project Implementation Unit for Roads Rehabilitation Address: 14 Ayni Street, 4th Floor, Dushanbe, Tajikistan Tel: + 992 50 777 71 71 Email: farhodpiu@mail.ru
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7.4. GRC Complaint Register, Records and Documentation

The PIURR of the MoT will maintain the complaint register. This will include a record of all complaints for regular monitoring of grievances and results of services performed by the GRCs for periodic review by the EBRD. A sample complaint registers to be used for the project is attached in Annex F.

PIURR will conduct training for GRC members on grievance registration procedures at the beginning of RP implementation and keep this practice for the entire project duration, as needed.

7.5. Technical Experts

When requested by the PIURR to provide technical expertise for the assessment of an impact claimed by the complainant, the relevant expert will:

- examine the case, perform relevant tests or an investigation
- prepare a short report based on the results of the examination completed
- recommend if further or additional legal opinion or expertise is needed to make a judgement on the substance of the case.

8. Compensation and RP Budget

8.1. General

This chapter describes the methodology used to determine unit rates, the cost of Land Acquisition and Resettlement, and the compensation to be paid to APs for Project-related impacts. Compensation entitlements for different categories of APs are defined in accordance with the EBRD ESP (2024), in particular ESR 5, as well as the applicable legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan.

In Tajikistan, all land is state-owned; therefore, there is no formal land market and no established market value for land. Compensation for land use rights is determined in line with national legislation and ESR 5 requirements.

The inventory of affected assets was conducted concurrently with the census and SES in March 2026. The collected inventory data were submitted to the State Unitary Enterprise for Valuation (SUE) “Narkhguzori” for the determination of compensation amounts and unit rates for each category of affected asset, including structures and trees.

The SUE valuation reports establish unit rates at full replacement cost for all affected assets identified during the inventory. These include compensation values for fruit trees, saplings, and structures such as residential houses, supplementary structures, fences, walls, and other improvements. The valuation methodology applied by SUE is based on national legislation and is aligned with the principles of full replacement cost as required under EBRD ESR 5, as well as practices applied in comparable IFI-funded infrastructure projects implemented by PIURR. The RP budget has been prepared based on the official SUE valuation reports submitted on April 3, 2025, covering all affected assets located within the Project RoW.

For calculations provided further in this chapter of RP, it should be noted that an amount of 2,759.66 TJS/month is accepted as the average monthly salary¹⁴ for the purposes of this RP. Average monthly salary is calculated based on the official statistical information available at the website of the Agency on Statistics Under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan for the average wages in the Republic of Tajikistan for January - November 2025.

The compensation amounts in USD calculated based on official exchange rate announced by National Bank of Tajikistan on April 15, 2026 and equals 1 USD - 9.5003 TJS¹⁵.

8.2. Land Compensation

In the process of RP preparation during SES, inventory of project affected assets, consultations vast majority of APs (95% clearly expressed their preference to cash compensation for the loss of land use rights rather than land-for-land (i.e. in-kind compensation).

During determination of land compensation unit rates, the Consultant applied traditional approach exercised for determination land compensation unit rates during the preparation of various approved RPs for other road project financed by IFIs during last decade.

Calculation of compensation amount for privately used land is based on the following methodology: land compensation is based on the current value of annual crops grown on the affected land parcels and multiplied by 5 years. In order to avoid large differences in price for loss of land use right caused by the market value of different types of crops planted in the period of the asset inventory, the value of all crops affected in the Project area was aggregated, and one average ‘land price’ established. This approach ensured that two neighboring holding land use right to similar quality of land would receive

¹⁴ <https://www.stat.tj/en/analytical-tables/>

¹⁵ <https://nbt.tj/ru/kurs/kurs.php?date=15.04.2026>



cash compensation in same amount of unit rate per square meter of project affected land, regardless of the standing crop.

Table 28 below provides information on the area of affected agricultural land cultivated with wheat. The average annual yield capacity¹⁶ (kg per square meter) is multiplied by 5 (representing 5 years) and by the average market price (TJS/kg) of wheat. The last column presents the resulting average value for wheat. As wheat is the only affected crop, the total average value of 4.00 TJS is divided by 1 (representing the single crop), resulting in an average unit rate of 4.00 TJS/sq.m. This is the suggested compensation unit rate for affected agricultural land. Information on land use right prices for agricultural land, as well as average yield capacity and market price of wheat, was provided by the Baljuvon district authorities (see Annex G).

Table 28. Yield capacity of annual crops per district and land category

Regions	Crops in the Project area	Affected land (m ²)	Average yield capacity (kg/ha/yr)	Average yield capacity (kg/m ² /yr)	Total yield for 5 years (kg/m ²)	Average price (TJS/kg)	Price for 5 years (TJS/m ²)
Baljuvon	Wheat	16,445.00	2,000.00	0.20	1.00	4.00	4.00
Compensation in the amount of 4.00 TJS/ m ² of project affected agricultural land is calculated according to the calculation formula (4.00/1=4.00)(Average yield capacity multiplied to 5 years and current market price of per 1 kg Wheat)							

Source: official information provided by Balhjuvon district authorities.

The valuation of residential and commercial land categories presented particular challenges as these lands have no intrinsic productive value. Using an approach applied for previous IFI funded projects in Tajikistan is considered for this Project (this approach was considered and agreed as an interim measure with the Land Committee, for previous projects, including draft RP for this Project prepared in 2025). This is that when losses of residential/commercial land are too small to be practically compensated via replacement plots cash compensation could be provided. In absence of official market rates, the valuation methodology agreed considers the annual lease rate / land tax value of the land and based on international standards on the average number of years of lease payments necessary to pay for the asset. Based on this approach the users of residential/ commercial land will be paid the current lease rate project areas (\$1,000 per hectare) multiplied by 25 years¹⁷. This compensation corresponds to a unit rate of \$2.50 (TJS 23.75)¹⁸ per square meter. The compensation unit rates were exercised by the PIURR during land acquisition and issuance of cash compensation for other projects financed by IFIs.

According to the information provided by the Baljuvon District authorities, the compensation unit rate for the loss of pasture land is relatively low and is set at 1.40 TJS/sq.m. The unit rate is based on the annual lease fee of 1,400 TJS/ha for pasture land, multiplied by 5 years. Information on official lease fees collected from the Baljuvon District authorities is included in Annex G.

In the meantime, for the lands leased from the Forestry Department, during discussions it was confirmed that alternative land is available and replacement land plots of similar size will be provided to APs, or their lease agreements will be adjusted based on their preference.

Table 29 below details land compensation costs for project affected land parcels covered by RP. The

¹⁶ Official letter on yield capacity of dry-fed wheat crop for Baljuvon district as of April 2025 provided by the First Deputy Chairman of Baljuvon District, is included in Annex G.

¹⁷ The allowances for the loss of residential and commercial lands are based on 25 years of rental income. This reflects the average rental income period needed to recover the full value of land in most countries of the world.

¹⁸ According to the exchange rate 1 USD -9.5003 TJS announced by the National Bank of the Republic of Tajikistan on April 15, 2026 Source: <https://nbt.tj/ru/kurs/kurs.php?date=15.04.2026>



amounts of compensation are given in TJS and in USD according to the official exchange rate at \$ 1 - 9.5003 TJS announced by the National Bank of the Republic of Tajikistan on April 15, 2026.

Table 29. Land Compensation unit rates cost along the entire road

No	Land Category	Unit rate (TJS/sq.m.)	USD Equivalent
1	Residential	23.75	2.50
2	Commercial	23.75	2.50
3	Agricultural - cultivated land (land use rights)	4.00	0.42
4	Agricultural - pastures (land use rights)	0.70	0.07
5	Agricultural leased land	-	-

Source: SUE Valuation Report; information from district authorities

Table 30 below illustrates details of compensation for various categories of affected lands.

Table 30. Land compensation cost

Land type	Number of plots	Affected area (sqm)	Unit rate (TJS/sq.m.)	Compensation (TJS)	Compensation (USD)
Residential (land use rights)	53	10,856.50	23.75	257,841.88	27,140.39
Commercial (land use rights)	1	15.00	23.75	356.25	37.50
Agricultural - cultivated land (land use rights)	8	150,121.60	4.00	600,486.40	63,207.10
Agricultural - pastures (land use rights)	11	343,290.00	0.70	240,303.00	25,294.25
Agricultural leased	43	38,836.50	-	-	-
Total	116	543,119.60	-	1,098,987.53	115,679.24

Source: SUE Valuation Report; Census and SES data, information from district authorities

8.3. Compensation for project affected structures

In total, 86 APs (85 without double count), including 80 AHs (79 without double count) and 6 LEs will lose 101 supplementary non-residential structures located on their 38 residential, 1 commercial and 47 agricultural land plots. No residential structures or operational business structures are affected by the project. Compensation for all project affected structures will be compensated at replacement value at current market prices based on the State Unitary Enterprise for Valuation (SUE) "Narkhuzori".

Table 31 below present compensation for project affected structures located on residential, agricultural and commercial land plots.

Table 31. Compensation for project affected structures

No	Description	Material	PCS	Size (m ² /m ³)	Number of plots	Number of AHs	Number of AEs	Compensation (TJS)	Compensation (USD)
1. Structures on residential land plots									
1.1	Foundation	Concrete block, cement block, metal	6	231.90	6	6	0	169,671.06	17,859.55
1.2	Fence/Wall	Metal, Metallic mesh, concrete block, Wood	36	3,313.20	36	36	0	58,920.05	6,201.91
1.3	Gate	Metal	3	16.30	3	3	0	1,147.50	120.79
1.4	Kitchen	Concrete block, cement block, metal	1	38.25	1	1	0	24,305.46	2,558.39

No	Description	Material	PCS	Size (m ² /m ³)	Number of plots	Number of AHs	Number of AEs	Compensation (TJS)	Compensation (USD)
1.5	Warehouse	Concrete block, cement block, metal	2	58.87	2	2	0	18,546.83	1,952.24
1.6	Cowshed	Concrete block, cement block, metal	1	18.90	1	1	0	11,975.32	1,260.52
Subtotal for structures on residential land plots			49	3,677.42	38	38	0	284,566.22	29,953.39
2. Structures on agricultural land plots									
2.1	Foundation	Concrete	1	4.00	1	1	0	2,934.76	308.91
2.2	Fence/Wall	Metal, metal mesh, wood	44	6,631.40	44	42	2	95,955.35	10,100.24
2.3	Gate	Metal	2	22.50	2	2	0	1,687.50	177.63
2.4	Mini HPP	Concrete, metal, wood	1	6.90	1	0	1	13,871.45	1,460.11
2.5	Dehkan Fence/Wall	Metal mesh	2	361.20	2	0	2	6,682.20	703.37
Subtotal for structures on agricultural land plots			50	7,026.00	47 (46 without double count)	42 (41 without double count)	5	121,131.26	12,750.26
3. Structures on commercial land plots									
3.1	Foundation	Concrete block, cement block	1	6.40	1	0	1	4,896.08	515.36
3.2	Fence	Metal (mesh)	1	12.40	1	0	1	2,700.83	284.29
Subtotal for structures on commercial land plots			2	18.80	1	0	1	7,596.91	799.65
TOTAL:			101		86	80 (79 without double count)	6	413,294.39	43,503.30

Source: SUE Valuation Report; Census and SES data

8.4. Valuation of Project affected Fruit Trees

Compensation amount for project affected fruit bearing trees subject to cash compensation at replacement value at current market prices was determined by State Unitary Enterprise for Valuation (SUE) "Narkhguzori". The detailed table of inventory records PIURR provided to the SUE for valuation purposes. The SUE determined compensation amounts at full replacement value at current market prices for each project affected sapling and mature fruit tree.

The valuation methodology used by the SUE is based on applicable country legislation, International Valuation Standards (IVS) and determines full replacement value of project affected assets (all structures and fruit bearing trees) in compliance with EBRD ESP (2024) and ESR 5 and best practice exercised in similar infrastructure projects undertaken by the MoT/PIURR.

Unit rates vary according to approximate age determining average productivity of a project affected fruit tree. The compensation amounts for mature, and saplings of project affected fruit-bearing and nonfruit trees were evaluated individually based on the SUE valuation report dated April 3, 2026.

Table 32 below provides the amounts of cash compensation for project affected mature fruit bearing trees and number of AHs/APs eligible to the compensation.

Table 32. Compensation for project affected mature fruit trees

No	Type of tree / plant	No of mature trees	Number of plots	No of trees owned by AHs	Number of AHs	No of trees owned by AEs	Number of AEs	Compensation (TJS)	Compensation (USD)
1	Apple	294	19	164	13	130	6	146,100.00	15,378.46
2	Grapes	617	6	604	4	13	2	150,450.00	15,836.34
3	Pomegranate	12	1	0	0	12	1	8,640.00	909.44
4	Quince	6	2	1	1	5	1	3,900.00	410.51
5	Almond	53	7	2	2	51	5	33,480.00	3,524.10
6	Cherries	6	1	0	0	6	1	4,320.00	454.72
7	Hawthorn	88	6	25	1	63	5	13,925.00	1,465.74
8	Apricot	12	9	6	1	6	3	10,680.00	1,124.18
9	Barberry	558	8	181	3	377	5	11,160.00	1,174.70
10	Pear	8	4	8	4	0	0	3,792.00	399.15
11	Plum	2	2	2	2	0	0	267.00	28.10
12	Cherry	630	19	385	11	245	8	423,300.00	44,556.49
13	Russian olive (oleaster)	218	13	60	5	158	8	78,918.00	8,306.90
14	Mulberry	151	19	37	13	114	6	60,795.00	6,399.27
15	Persimmon	31	3	0	0	31	3	20,640.00	2,172.56
16	Rosehip	99	4	15	1	84	3	7,825.00	823.66
17	Walnut	90	37	30	7	60	7	100,890.00	10,619.66
18	Peach	6	2	1	1	5	1	3,366.00	354.30
Total		2,881	47	1521	32 (without double count)	1360	15 (without double count)	1,082,448.00	113,938.28

Source: SUE Valuation Report; Census and SES data

Table 33 below refers to project affected fruit tree saplings and number of AH/AEs eligible for the compensation amounts.

Table 33. Compensation amounts for project affected fruit tree saplings

No	Type of tree / plant	No of trees (saplings)	Number of plots	No of trees owned by AHs	Number of AHs	No of trees owned by AEs	Number of AEs	Compensation (TJS)	Compensation (USD)
1	Mulberry	4	1	0	0	4	1	24.00	2.53
2	Walnut	9	2	5	1	4	1	82.00	8.63
3	Almond	1	1	0	0	1	1	8.00	0.84
4	Apricot	8	3	8	3	0	0	74.00	7.79
5	Rosehip	4	2	4	2	0	0	40.00	4.21
6	Pear	3	3	3	2	0	0	60.00	6.32
7	Grapes	5	2	5	2	0	0	25.00	2.63
8	Peach	2	2	2	2	0	0	20.00	2.11
9	Apple	26	4	26	4	0	0	650.00	68.42
Total		62	6	53	5 (without double count)	9	1 (without double count)	983.00	103.48

Source: SUE Valuation Report; Data from census and SES



Table 34 below refers to project affected mature timber trees and number of AH/AEs eligible for the compensation amounts.

Table 34. Compensation for project affected mature timber trees

No	Type of tree / plant	No of mature trees	Number of plots	No of trees owned by AHs	Number of AHs	No of trees owned by AEs	Number of AEs	Compensation (TJS)	Compensation (USD)
1	Silver Poplar	77	4	0	0	77	4	2,142.00	225.47
Total		77	4	0	0	77	4	2,142.00	225.47

Source: SUE Valuation Report; Data from census and SES

Table 35 below refers to project affected timber tree saplings and number of AH/AEs eligible for the compensation amounts.

Table 35. Compensation amounts for project affected timber tree saplings

No	Type of tree / plant	No of tree sapling	Number of plots	No of trees owned by AHs	Number of AHs	No of trees owned by AEs	Number of AEs	Compensation (TJS)	Compensation (USD)
1	Silver Poplar	60	1	60	1	0	0	240.00	25.26
Total		60	1	60	1	0	0	240.00	25.26

Source: SUE Valuation Report; Data from census and SES

Table 36 below provides the amounts of cash compensation for all project affected mature fruit and timber trees and saplings.

Table 36. Total Compensation amounts for project affected trees

No	Type of tree / plant	No of trees / saplings	Number of plots	No of trees owned by AHs	Number of AHs	No of trees owned by AEs	Number of AEs	Compensation (TJS)	Compensation (USD)
1	Mature fruit trees	2,881	47	1521	32	1360	15	1,082,448.00	113,938.28
2	Fruit tree saplings	62	6	53	5	9	1	983.00	103.48
3	Mature timber trees	77	4	0	0	77	4	2,142.00	225.47
4	Timber tree saplings	60	1	60	1	0	0	240.00	25.26
Total		3,080	47 (without double count)	1634	32 (without double count)	1446	15 (without double count)	1,085,813.00	114,292.49

Source: SUE Valuation Report; Data from census and SES

8.5. Compensation for annual agricultural crops

Compensation unit rate for project affected annual crop (wheat) was determined based average yield capacity (kg/sq.m.) and market price per kg of crops as given in Table 37. The data on yield capacity and market price is provided by the Hukumats of Baljuvon and Sari Khosor during the preparation of the RP.

Table 37. Calculation of compensation unit rates for annual crops

Type of crop	Affected land (m ²)	Average yield capacity (kg/ m ² /yr.)	Average price (TJS/kg)	Compensation Unit rate (TJS/ m ²)	Compensation (TJS)	Compensation (USD)
Wheat	16,445.00	0.20	4	0.80	13,156.00	1,384.80
Total	16,445.00	0.20	4	0.80	13,156.00	1,384.80

Source: Data from census and SES, information from district authorities

8.6. Rehabilitation allowances

The amount of one-time allowances, allocated to severely affected and vulnerable APs, is defined based on the land and property acquisition principles adopted for the Project, country legislation, EBRD ESP (2024) and ESR 5, and the good international practice. The purpose of the additional one-time allowances is to assist APs restore their livelihood and income-generating activities, especially those classified as severely affected and vulnerable, at least to pre-project levels.

The methodology for determining the amount of one-time allowance for severe impact and vulnerability is based on the average monthly salary multiplied by three (3) months. An amount of 2,759.66 TJS/month is accepted as the average monthly salary¹⁹ for the purposes of this RP. Table 38 presents the calculated unit rates for rehabilitation allowances defined under this RP to address severe impacts and vulnerability of eligible AHs and AEs. During RP implementation, eligibility status will be verified and confirmed prior to compensation payment.

Table 38. Unit rates for Severe Impact and Vulnerability allowances

Number	Category of rehabilitation allowance	Calculation of allowance at Average monthly salary	Compensation Unit rate (TJS)
1	Severe Impact allowance	2,759.66 TJS x 3 months	8,278.98
2	Vulnerability allowance	2,759.66 TJS x 3 months	8,278.98

The calculation of total allowances for severely affected and vulnerable APs is presented in Table 39.

Table 39. Compensation for Severe Impact and Vulnerability

Category of rehabilitation allowance	Number	Compensation Unit rate (TJS)	Compensation (TJS)	Compensation (USD)
Severe Impact allowance	27	8,278.98	223,532.46	23,528.99
Vulnerability allowance	40	8,278.98	331,159.20	34,857.76
Total	67	8,278.98	554,691.66	58,386.75

The PIURR and Supervision Consultant will be in charge of monitoring and assessing livelihood conditions of APs/AHs during the preparation of semi-annual annual social monitoring reports. In case if confirmed that any of the APs are facing the risks of livelihood deterioration as a result of project impact even after the issuance of compensation as per approved RP, social due diligence will be carried out to identify the APs in need and Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) will be prepared and submitted to PIURR and EBRD for further review and approval.

¹⁹ Average monthly salary is calculated based on the official statistical information available at the website of the Agency on Statistics Under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan for the average wages in the Republic of Tajikistan for January - November 2025. <https://www.stat.tj/en/analytical-tables/>

8.7. Cost for Renewal Land Use Rights and Property Ownership of Certificates

The RP defines the amount of one-time allowance to be issued to APs to cover the costs to obtain new land use certificate and technical passport for construction of new commercial facilities and /or residential dwellings to replace the ones to be affected by the proposed road project.

All eligible AHs and AEs will be issued allowance to renew land use certificate, APs will receive compensation to cover land certificate and technical passport for construction of new commercial facilities on new or remaining portion of their land parcels. The information on official fees was provided by State Enterprise "Registration of Real Estate" of Baljuvon district (see Annex H). Calculation of registration allowances for updating land use certificates and technical passports is provided in Table 40 below. As the reference provided by the State Enterprise "Registration of Real Estate" of Baljuvon District did not specify fees for updating registration or technical passports and only included costs for issuing new documents, the minimum provided fees were used as unit costs for the calculation of renewal fees estimate in Table 40 (the fee for updating the Land Use Certificate is accepted as 810.00 TJS and the cost for preparation of a Technical Passport is estimated as 952.8 TJS)²⁰. Renewal of Land Use Certificates will be required for 73 land plots with land use rights, and Technical Passport updates will be required for 6 land plots with major structures (excluding minor assets such as fences, for which Technical Passport is not required). During implementation, these values will be verified and, if necessary, adjusted.

In cases where any AH or AE does not possess a land use certificate or a technical passport for existing land plots or assets, the Project will support obtaining the necessary documents, including covering the associated official fees.

Table 40. Official fees and allowances for renewal of land use certificate and technical passport

Number	Description of fee	Estimated compensation unit rate	Number of AHs and AEs	Compensation (TJS)	Compensation (USD)
1	Land use certificate update fee	810	73	59,130.00	6,224.01
2	Technical Passport update fee	952.8	6	5,716.80	601.75
Total		-	-	64,846.80	6,825.76

8.8. RP Budget

Presented below is the summary table of updated budget prepared based on the Valuation report of the SUE for Valuation "Narkhuzori" specifically for this RP and compensation unit rates for additional one-time allowances developed as per established practice during RP preparation. The budget has been prepared based on the officially presented SUE Valuation Report, provided on April 3, 2026. See Table 41.

Table 41. The summary RP Budget

No	Description of Item	Compensation (TJS)	Compensation (USD)
A	Land Compensation		
1	Residential land	257,841.88	27,140.39
2	Commercial land	356.25	37.50
3	Agricultural - cultivated land (land use rights)	600,486.40	63,207.10
4	Agricultural - pastures (land use rights)	240,303.00	25,294.25
	Sub-total	1,098,987.53	115,679.24

²⁰ Official letter from State Enterprise "Registration of Real Estate" of Baljuvon district is included in Annex H.

No	Description of Item	Compensation (TJS)	Compensation (USD)
B	Structures & Improvements		
5	Residential plots	284,566.22	29,953.39
6	Commercial plots	7,596.91	799.65
7	Agricultural plots	121,131.26	12,750.26
	Sub-total	413,294.39	43,503.30
C	Fruit trees and Saplings		
8	Mature fruit trees	1,082,448.00	113,938.28
9	Fruit tree saplings	983.00	103.48
10	Mature timber trees	2,142.00	225.47
11	Timber tree saplings	240.00	25.26
	Sub-total	1,085,813.00	114,292.49
D	Annual crops		
12	Project affected annual crops	13,156.00	1,384.80
	Sub-total	13,156.00	1,384.80
E	Rehabilitation Allowances		
13	Severe Impact	223,532.46	23,528.99
14	Vulnerability	331,159.20	34,857.76
15	Land use certificate update allowance	59,130.00	6,224.01
16	Technical passport update allowance	5,716.80	601.75
	Sub-total	619,538.46	65,212.51
F	Total compensation for APs	3,230,789.38	340,072.34
G	LAR Implementation Administrative Costs (PIURR) 5%	161,539.47	17,003.62
H	Contingency (15 %)	484,618.41	51,010.85
	TOTAL COST	3,876,947.26	408,086.81
Exchange rate at \$ 1 - 9.5003 as of April 15, 2026 of National Bank of Tajikistan			

9. Institutional Arrangements

9.1. Project Area and Survey Coverage

The preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of Resettlement Plan require adequate organizational and institutional support. This section details the core agencies and organizations involved, as well as their roles and responsibilities during the land acquisition and resettlement activities. Various State Agencies and Institutions are responsible for different functions in the LAR processing and implementation. The Land Code stipulates that the decision for LAR for state and public needs is made by the local state authority (district authority) or, for major infrastructure projects, the decision on LAR may be approved by the Government. More specifically, the Prime Minister Office, which is inter alia in charge of construction/ infrastructure projects, endorses LAR related decisions, including compensation packages.

The core agencies and organizations involved in the LAR process are: EBRD, MoT, PIURR, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Agriculture, State Committee for Land management and Geodesy, State Unitary Enterprise for Valuation “Narkhguzori”, District Authorities, Local Executive Government Districts (Hukumats), Jamoats, LAR Committee, and other state agencies.

9.2. EBRD

The EBRD is the funding agency of the Project. In addition to funding, EBRD regularly reviews the Project, including RP implementation to ensure compliance with their policy requirements, as well as provide clearance for contract awards to initiate civil works on the road Project.

9.3. The Ministry of Transport is the Executing Agency.

The MoT has the overall responsibility for the Project in areas such as preparation, implementation and financing of all LAR tasks, cross agency coordination, management, monitoring and evaluation of all project implementation aspects, including procurement of goods, services, and works on the projects.

9.4. The Project Implementation Unit for Road Rehabilitation

The MoT has the PIURR which is the Implementing Agency. The PIURR will, during the duration of the Project, ensure the operation of the project implementation unit and adequate resources and skilled personnel. The PIURR employs staff with extensive experience in managing projects implemented with funding from EBRD and other International Financial Institutions, including a full-time designated safeguards specialist who, with assistance from other designated officials as necessary, will be managing the implementation of the RP, including co-ordination of the work of all involved agencies.

The PIURR Social Safeguard Specialist reports directly to the PIURR Director. The PIURR Social Safeguards Specialist is responsible for: cross-agency coordination and cooperation, liaison between the resettlement specialists of the Supervision Consultant, other relevant organizations, agencies and government authorities and EBRD with respect to LAR tasks, verification of the list of APs based on the final design; maintaining regular coordination and communication with relevant state agencies; following up and providing support during notification of APs on upcoming land/property acquisition; providing support during verification of the AP census and socio-economic survey data, and valuation of the land and other assets to be acquired; preparing documents for negotiation of compensation with the APs; preparing documents for formalizing agreements with APs, processing of compensation payments, following up with registration of land/property titles; conducting regular consultations and exchange of information with APs on the implementation of the RP; disclosing the RP and the information brochures; reviewing and issuing the RP to EBRD for review; planning and managing RP implementation and the distribution of compensation; following up with expropriation if such case occurs; assisting in receiving, recording, resolving and reporting of grievances related to land/property acquisition process and other issues related to the Project and coordinate with the local authorities;

ensuring proper internal monitoring; monitoring/supervising the temporary land acquisition carried out by contractor(s) engaged for the project; preparing regular reports on the progress of RP related activities.

9.5. The Ministry of Finance

The Ministry of Finance (MoF) has the overall financial responsibility for the Project. The RP budget and compensation payments will be endorsed by the Ministry of Finance. The MoF is responsible for allocating the compensation budget for government projects. It basically performs well when and if the compensation budget is considered and included during the annual budgeting process.

The MoF acts based on requests coming from an EA and transfers funds to the EA for compensation based on the supporting documents, i.e., endorsed LAR related documents. However, it shall be noted that EAs/projects usually face problems getting funds allocated for LAR mid-year because the budget does not have any assigned funding for LAR even if the project is included in strategic documents.

9.6. Ministry of Agriculture

The Ministry of Agriculture has the responsibility, together with the local authorities, to provide the data on cropping patterns in the Project area, productivity of lands and other data relevant for calculation of compensation for loss of right to use land, fruit trees yield and other affected crops.

9.7. State Committee for Land management and Geodesy (SCLMG)

During the impact assessment, where land user data is concerned, land specialists from SCLMG subdivisions at district and Jamoat levels provide information on ownership/use rights and propose the replacement land plot for APs. The central office of the SCLMG, through its subdivisions, deals with the transfer of land use rights from land users to the EAs.

Based on the National Law on State Registration of Immovable Property and Rights to it, a Unified Registration System (URS) was created under SCLMG, which combines functions of several institutions such as Regional and District offices of Bureau of Technical Inventory (BTI), the Ministry for Justice and some of the functions of local government offices into a more efficient and streamlined registration authority. There are 34 URS offices operating at district and city level in the country.

During the RP preparation and implementation phases, the agency will provide the following services: (i) together with the asset inventory and valuation teams visit each affected property, provide information on the right to use land and verify the documents on ownership use rights; (ii) participate in the technical inventory of the immovable property and assist in preparation of the ownership certificates for the remaining immovable assets; (iii) enable objective valuation of affected immovable assets by providing information necessary for the valuation.

9.8. State Unitary Enterprise for Valuation “Narkhguzori”

All agencies involved in the appraisal process should be licensed to perform such services. Of all the pricing and valuation entities functioning in the country, both independent and state-owned, the State Unitary Enterprise (SUE) “Narkhguzori” (pricing) under the State Committee on Investment and State Property Management is the licensed institution performing valuation services for huge infrastructure development projects. During the RP preparation, the valuers of the SUE ‘Narkhguzori’ evaluates: (i) all state-owned assets; (ii) project affected residential, commercial or industrial buildings (and the functional land plot associated with the structures).

9.9. District Authorities

9.9.1. Hukumat

The district (Hukumat) is the local administrative body, established in all cities and districts. The planning and implementation of any LAR activities related to land and assets is done through districts’ authorities (Hukumats). This local administration has a direct link with the people through sub-districts known as ‘Jamoats’ and heads of communities (Raisi Mahala). The impact assessment is verified/signed and

stamped by relevant district level specialists (chief architect, head of agriculture department, head of land management committee, etc.) Based on the list of APs, the district level authorities prepare a request letter for compensation payment and send it to the EA for further action.

In relation to land and immovable property administration, the Hukumat assists the concerned departments in resolving issues such as allocation of land use rights, and decisions on acquisition of land use rights and allocation of alternate sites for resettlement.

9.9.2. Jamoat

The Jamoat is the sub-district level local authority and is instrumental during impact assessment as it identifies/ verifies land users and their type and ownership/use status. The Jamoat also re-confirms the names of APs. While district level authorities officially endorse the list of APs, the Jamoat level authorities are the front-line force working with the surveyors to identify the impact. They also have a vital role in overseeing the clearance of the Project corridor after the APs receive the compensation. In addition, Jamoat is in charge of registration of titles to land use and land-lease agreements; keeping of household registers; and control over land protection and issuance of land use rights.

9.10. LAR Committee and Other State Agencies

The main role of the LAR Committee is identification of impact and valuation of lost assets. The LAR Committee is comprised of representatives from the PIURR, District Commission for Land Acquisition, State Architecture, State Committee on Investment and State Property Management, State Unitary Enterprise for Housing and Communal Services (if needed), relevant local governments such as Jamoats and Hukumats, representatives of dehkan farms, environmental department, and others.

The LAR Committee seeks to ensure due diligence in the implementation of the asset inventory, census of the displaced persons and valuation of acquired assets. The LAR Group ensures that the asset inventory and valuation results are technically comprehensive and comply with EBRD ESR5 and other social safeguard requirements as well as the relevant norms of the Republic of Tajikistan.

9.11. Construction Supervision Consultants

The Construction Supervision Consultants (CSCs) will assist PIURR to: Prepare and supervise the consultations, disclosure of information and documents, Conduct needs and preference assessment for livelihood restoration and finalize the Livelihood Restoration Plan; Ensure complete relocation or reconstruction of affected structures/businesses before civil works commencement and payment of appropriate compensation before displacing the APs; Monitor RP implementation process, provide data and support to PIURR during preparation of quarterly monitoring reports on RP implementation and monitoring activities; Inform the PIURR on the issues and bottlenecks that arise during RP implementation and monitoring, and provide recommendations and suggestions on solution of such issues; Control the activities of Contractor(s) and Subcontractor(s), including implementation of mitigation measures, temporary land acquisition, etc.; Provide advice to PIURR on LAR issues and grievance redress; Study, communicate to PIURR and implement immediate inter-mediation in case of any non-compliance with the RP. The institutional arrangement for implementation of this RP is presented below in Figure 3.

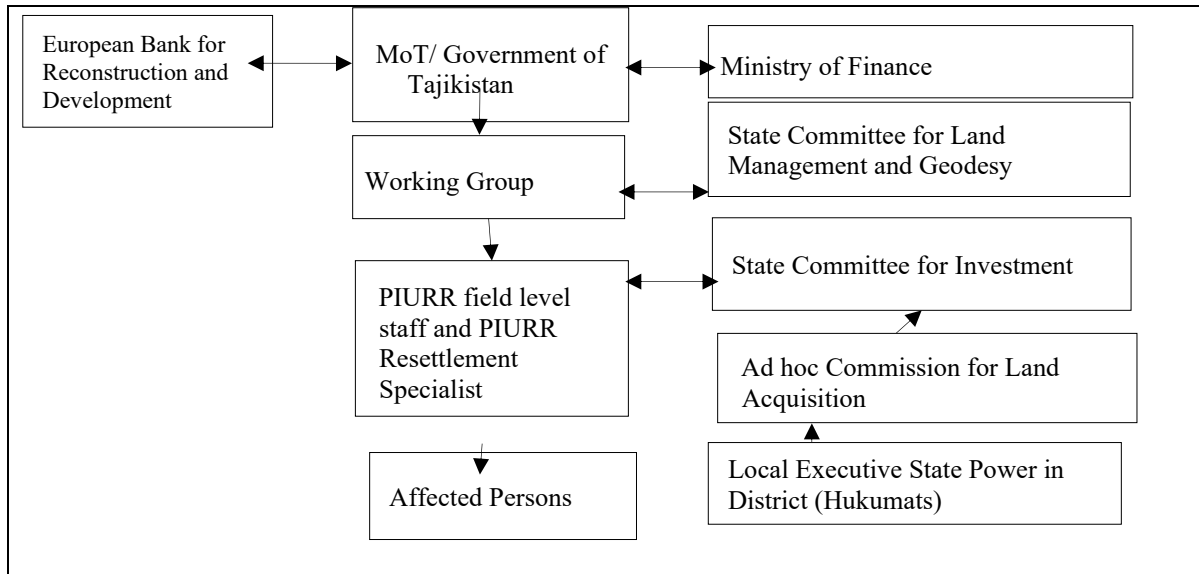
9.12. Capacity of PIURR and training needs

PIURR is experienced in the preparation and implementation of RP under IFI-funded projects. Staff are familiar with IFI (including EBRD) requirements and international good practice. In addition, a construction supervision consultant staffed with international and national consultants is assigned to provide ongoing support to PIURR in the preparation and implementation of RP.

In order to strengthen working capacity and ensure compliance, the construction supervision consultant is recommended to conduct a half-day EBRD ESP (2024) and ESR5 awareness and good practice workshop with PIURR staff, respective contractor staff and other related organizations. The workshops

may be conducted once in 6 months and during the semi-annual reporting to make all stakeholders aware of the progress and highlight the deficiencies.

Figure 3. Institutional Arrangement



10. RP Preparation and Implementation Schedule

10.1. RP Preparation Phase

The time for RP preparation and implementation will be scheduled in line with the overall Project implementation. All activities related to the land acquisition and resettlement must be planned to ensure that compensation and assistance are provided prior to displacement of APs and commencement of civil works in the sections where land acquisition impacts occur. Public consultations, internal monitoring, and grievance redress will be undertaken throughout the Project implementation period, with the schedule defined based on the progress of Project activities.

The LAR activities conducted and planned include: (i) final verification of data on APs and LAR impacts; (ii) inventory of affected assets (including valuation of affected assets); (iii) consultations with APs; (iv) preparation of the RP; (v) agreement on compensation and assistance; (vi) disbursement of compensation and assistance; and (vii) monitoring, which includes both internal and external monitoring.

The final RP will be submitted to EBRD and the Government of Tajikistan for approval and, upon approval, will be disclosed in accordance with EBRD requirements.

10.2. RP Implementation Phase

As soon as the RP is approved by EBRD and the Government of Tajikistan, the IA, with the assistance of local authorities, will undertake all necessary arrangements for compensation delivery and disbursement. These include final consultations with APs, confirmation of compensation amounts, signing of agreements, and payment of compensation and assistance. The compensation amount will be disbursed within 15 days of the agreement with APs. All activities related to LAR will be completed prior to the commencement of civil works.

The timing of RP implementation is aligned with the overall Project implementation schedule. All LAR activities will be implemented to ensure that full compensation at replacement cost and provision of assistance are completed prior to commencement of civil works in sections with LAR impacts. Public consultations, internal monitoring, and grievance redress will be carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the RP implementation period.

Commencement for the civil works in road sections where affected land plots are located is expected to approximately start in late summer / early autumn of 2026. Related to this, the RP needs to be fully implemented and its implementation verified prior to providing the construction contractor with access to site in the sections with LAR impacts. In best case scenario implementation is expected to take up to 3 months from the finalization of land acquisition documents, negotiation of compensation with APs, compensation payment, and internal/external monitoring.

Internal monitoring of RP implementation will be carried out by PIURR and will commence at the start of RP implementation and continue until completion. An independent external monitor will be engaged to verify RP implementation and prepare the RP Completion Report. Civil works in sections with LAR impacts will only commence after full implementation of the RP and verification through the RP Completion Report. Where applicable, phased handover of sites may be considered only for sections where RP implementation has been completed and verified.

The detailed schedule of RP implementation activities, including responsible agencies and timelines, is presented in the Table 42 below.

Table 42. RP Preparation and Implementation Schedule

Activities /Months/quarters for 2026 and quarters for 2027 and beyond (TBD)	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
	2026								2027...			
RP preparation												
Census, SES, Inventory of affected assets												
Title Search												
Submission impact data for valuation to SUE												
Data processing and analyses												
Preparation and official submission of SUE Valuation report												
Consultation meetings with APs and project Stakeholders during RP preparation												
Finalization RP and RP budget												
Submission of draft RP, including RP Budget to PIURR/MoT and EBRD for review and comments												
Incorporating comment and preparation of final RP												
Submission of final RP												
EBRD approval to final RP												
GoT Approval to final RP												
Application to MoF and allocation of RP implementation budget												
RP Implementation												
Processing land acquisition and Issuance of Compensations												
Public consultation activities (ongoing)												
Resolving outstanding issues & grievances												
Announcement of EOI for CC and CSC												
Selection of CC and CSC by MOT/PIURR and Donor IFI												
RP Compliance Report prepared by PIURR and approved by EBRD/designated IFI												
Notice to Proceed to Contractors												
Site Clearance and commencements of road works												

11. Monitoring and Reporting

11.1. Overview of Monitoring Arrangements

Internal monitoring of RP implementation will be carried out by PIURR, with support from the Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC), including Social Safeguards and Resettlement Specialists. Monitoring is essential to ensure that the RP is implemented in accordance with its provisions, that any unforeseen impacts are identified in a timely manner, and that corrective measures are applied where necessary.

Monitoring will cover both:

- (i) implementation of the RP and any RP Addendums; and
- (ii) broader social safeguards performance during construction.

11.2. Internal Monitoring

PIURR, supported by the CSC, will undertake continuous internal monitoring throughout the RP implementation and construction period. The Social Safeguards and Resettlement Specialist of the CSC will assist PIURR in monitoring activities and coordinating with stakeholders to ensure effective management of LAR impacts and grievances. During the construction phase, implementation progress and status of RP commitments shall be monitored and tracked through the RP implementation tracker provided in Annex I

Internal monitoring will include:

- verification of affected assets and compensation delivery;
- review of consultation and disclosure activities;
- monitoring of grievance redress mechanism performance;
- tracking of assistance to vulnerable and severely affected households;
- identification of any additional impacts due to design changes.

The CSC will support PIURR in:

- preparing periodic Social Monitoring Reports;
- providing inputs to Monthly Progress Reports;
- preparing RP Addendums where additional land acquisition is required;
- preparing Due Diligence Reports where design changes occur;
- preparing Compliance Reports for RP Addendums, if applicable.

11.3. External Monitoring and Verification

Given the scale of impacts and number of APs, independent external monitoring will be carried out to verify RP implementation. The External Resettlement Monitor (ERM) will assess whether RP objectives have been achieved, including whether compensation and assistance have been provided in accordance with the RP and whether livelihoods and living standards have been restored.

The ERM will:

- verify compliance with the approved RP and any Addendums;
- assess effectiveness of compensation and assistance measures;
- review impacts on vulnerable households;
- assess consultation processes and grievance management;
- recommend corrective actions, if required.

11.4. Implementation Compliance Report

Upon completion of RP implementation, a RP Implementation Compliance Report will be prepared to confirm that all compensation and assistance measures have been fully delivered in accordance with the RP, national legislation, and EBRD requirements.

The Compliance Report will include:

- verification of compensation payments and assistance delivery;
- confirmation of adherence to RP provisions;
- assessment of grievance resolution;
- confirmation of support to vulnerable and severely affected APs;
- identification of any outstanding issues and required corrective actions.

Approval of the RP Implementation Compliance Report by EBRD will be a condition for commencement of civil works in sections with LAR impacts.

11.5. Social Monitoring Reports

Semi-annual Social Monitoring Reports will be prepared by the CSC and submitted to PIURR, the Government of Tajikistan, and EBRD for review. These reports will document progress of RP implementation and broader social safeguards performance throughout the Project lifecycle.

The reports will include:

- progress on compensation and assistance delivery;
- updates on consultations and stakeholder engagement;
- performance of the grievance redress mechanism;
- monitoring of vulnerable and severely affected households;
- identification of any emerging issues and corrective actions.

EBRD will disclose the RP and monitoring reports on its website, in accordance with its disclosure requirements.

11.6. Monitoring Indicators

Monitoring will be based on a set of indicators covering key aspects of RP implementation, including:

- delivery of entitlements and timeliness of payments;
- effectiveness of consultations and participation;
- performance of the grievance redress mechanism;
- implementation schedule and budget utilization;
- livelihood restoration and support to vulnerable households.

Detailed monitoring indicators are provided in the Table 43 below.

Table 43. RP Implementation Monitoring Indicators

Monitoring Aspects	Potential Indicators
Delivery of Entitlements	Entitlements disbursed compared with the number and category of losses set out in the entitlement matrix. Disbursement of compensation and allowances against agreed timelines. Verification that compensation rates applied are consistent with RP provisions. Delivery of allowances to severely affected and vulnerable APs. Identification of any additional impacts (e.g. due to design changes, temporary land use).
Consultation and Participation	Consultations conducted as planned (meetings, community discussions). Awareness of entitlements among APs. Number of meetings held (including with women and vulnerable groups). Level of participation (men, women, vulnerable groups). Accessibility and disclosure of information (including local language).

Monitoring Aspects	Potential Indicators
Effectiveness of the GRM	Number of grievances received and registered. Number of grievances resolved at project level. Number of grievances escalated to higher levels. Timeliness of grievance resolution. Satisfaction of APs with grievance outcomes.
Budget and Timeframe	Progress of RP implementation against agreed schedule. Timely allocation of funds for RP implementation. Disbursement of funds in accordance with RP. Completion of LAR activities prior to commencement of civil works in impacted sections.
Livelihood and Vulnerability Support	Support provided to vulnerable AHs (allowances, assistance measures). Inclusion of vulnerable APs in support programs (if applicable). Assessment of whether impacts affected livelihoods (if any). Level of satisfaction of APs with compensation and assistance.
Overall RP Implementation	Verification that RP has been implemented in accordance with approved provisions. Assessment of effectiveness of compensation and assistance measures. Identification of any outstanding issues and required corrective actions.

Annex A – List of Affected Land Plots

No	Name of PAP	Plot location - Jamoat	Plot location - community	Total area of plot, unit	Affected area of plot, unit	Purpose of land use
1	Begov Sayali	Baljuvon	Baljuvon	800.00	380.00	Residential
2	Dehkan farm Yosuman	Baljuvon	Baljuvon	210,000.00	5,100.00	Agriculture cultivated
3	Khudzaev Sangali, Dehkan farm Boboi Khudzha	Baljuvon	Baljuvon	215,200.00	991.60	Agriculture cultivated
4	Hakimov Davlat, Dehkan farm Hakim	Baljuvon	Baljuvon	20,000.00	1,900.00	Agriculture cultivated
5	Malakhov Davlat	Sari Khosor	Khorma	10,000.00	500.00	Agriculture (leased)
6	Malakhov Makhmadsharif	Sari Khosor	Khorma	10,000.00	332.00	Agriculture (leased)
7	Faizov Makhmadyusuf	Sari Khosor	Khorma	3,500.00	400.00	Agriculture (leased)
8	Musoev Dzhabor	Sari Khosor	Doshmandi	2,000.00	250.00	Agriculture (leased)
9	Musoev Faizullo	Sari Khosor	Doshmandi	1,500.00	210.00	Agriculture (leased)
10	Talbakov Khaidarali	Sari Khosor	Doshmandi	3,200.00	400.00	Residential
11	Boev Shamsiddin	Sari Khosor	Chiltori	1,500.00	360.00	Residential
12	Giyoev Khusein	Sari Khosor	Chiltori	1,500.00	750.00	Residential
13	Kamolov Rustam, Dehkan farm Kamoliyon	Sari Khosor	Dashti Kilko	490,000.00	7,500.00	Agriculture cultivated
14	Sheraliev Shodi	Sari Khosor	Dashti Kilko	5,000.00	216.00	Agriculture (leased)
15	Sheralieva Shakhlo	Sari Khosor	Dashti Kilko	10,000.00	630.00	Agriculture (leased)
16	Faizulloev Dzhumakhon	Sari Khosor	Dashti Kilko	800.00	340.00	Agriculture (leased)
17	Kurbonov Abdulhamin	Sari Khosor	Dashti Kilko	10,000.00	545.00	Agriculture (leased)
18	Yatimov Rustam	Sari Khosor	Bogi Zogon	200,000.00	4,500.00	Agriculture (leased)
19	Valiev Ikromiddin	Sari Khosor	Bogi Zogon	10,000.00	2,200.00	Agriculture (leased)
20	Makhmadiev Safarkhudja	Sari Khosor	Bogi Zogon	10,000.00	400.00	Agriculture (leased)
21	Vatanov Kobil	Sari Khosor	Toybara	6,000.00	470.00	Agriculture (leased)
22	Rozikov Iskandar	Sari Khosor	Toybara	1,500.00	300.00	Residential
23	Daminov Bakhrom	Sari Khosor	Toybara	10,000.00	507.00	Agriculture (leased)
24	Daminov Mirzoali	Sari Khosor	Toybara	10,000.00	850.00	Agriculture (leased)
25	Alieva Mavchigul	Sari Khosor	Toybara	17,500.00	1,575.00	Agriculture (leased)
26	Amirov Odinakhudzha	Sari Khosor	Toybara	3,600.00	100.00	Agriculture (leased)
27	Makhmudov Faizullo	Sari Khosor	Toybara	5,000.00	168.00	Agriculture (leased)
28	Saifulloev Khurshed	Sari Khosor	Toybara	2,500.00	100.00	Agriculture (leased)
29	Rizmonov Saidgafor	Sari Khosor	Toybara	5,000.00	180.00	Agriculture (leased)
30	Makhmadiev Amirali	Sari Khosor	Toybara	5,000.00	120.00	Agriculture (leased)
31	Saidov Abdusamad	Sari Khosor	Toybara	2,500.00	200.00	Agriculture (leased)
32	Rizomov Mirzoshokh	Sari Khosor	Toybara	5,000.00	200.00	Agriculture (leased)
33	Saidov Pirmakhmad	Sari Khosor	Toybara	1,800.00	35.00	Agriculture (leased)
34	Rizomov Mirzomiddin	Sari Khosor	Toybara	5,000.00	320.00	Agriculture (leased)

No	Name of PAP	Plot location - Jamoat	Plot location - community	Total area of plot, unit	Affected area of plot, unit	Purpose of land use
35	Saidov Makhmadsharif	Sari Khosor	Toydara	4,500.00	290.00	Agriculture (leased)
36	Sharifov Kiyomuddin	Sari Khosor	Toydara	200.00	80.00	Agriculture (leased)
37	Makhmadalieva Mushkiniso	Sari Khosor	Toydara	2,000.00	224.00	Residential
38	Saifulloev Safarali	Sari Khosor	Toydara	8,500.00	200.00	Agriculture (leased)
39	Kurbonali Rakhmonali	Sari Khosor	Toydara	1,700.00	100.00	Residential
40	Saidov Abdulfattoh	Sari Khosor	Toydara	15,000.00	385.00	Agriculture (leased)
41	Makhmadalieva Shamsiya	Sari Khosor	Toydara	1,700.00	90.00	Residential
42	Valiev Abdulkhayr	Sari Khosor	Toydara	1,300.00	120.00	Residential
43	Sharifov Kiyomuddin	Sari Khosor	Toydara	3,000.00	200.00	Residential
44	Makhmudov Faizullo	Sari Khosor	Toydara	10,000.00	360.00	Agriculture (leased)
45	Fattoev Ismonkul	Sari Khosor	Toydara	10,000.00	495.00	Agriculture (leased)
46	Abdurakhmoni Faizullo	Sari Khosor	Toydara	3,600.00	300.00	Residential
47	Zamirai Mirzoshoh	Sari Khosor	Toydara	1,200.00	100.00	Residential
48	Rakhmatulloev Rakhmatullo	Sari Khosor	Toydara	1,200.00	100.00	Residential
49	Daminov Ilkhom	Sari Khosor	Toydara	2,700.00	152.00	Residential
50	Khalimov Izatullo	Sari Khosor	Toydara	10,000.00	640.00	Agriculture (leased)
51	Fattoev Subkhon	Sari Khosor	Toydara	10,000.00	510.00	Agriculture (leased)
52	Makhmadiev Khikmatullo	Sari Khosor	Ulang	10,000.00	510.00	Agriculture (leased)
53	Saidov Abdusalom	Sari Khosor	Shaidon	2,000.00	325.00	Residential
54	Radzhabova Parigul	Sari Khosor	Shaidon	1,200.00	450.00	Residential
55	Saifulloev Odildzhon	Sari Khosor	Shaidon	1,200.00	270.00	Residential
56	Dilorom Islomi	Sari Khosor	Shaidon	800.00	75.00	Residential
57	Aslonov Odil	Sari Khosor	Shaidon	1,200.00	480.00	Residential
58	Ulfatov Sharifkhon	Sari Khosor	Shaidon	1,200.00	110.00	Residential
59	Khaqnazarov Saidmumin	Sari Khosor	Shaidon	1,200.00	510.00	Residential
60	Mukhabbatov Musofir	Sari Khosor	Shaidon	1,200.00	135.00	Residential
61	Kholov Kurbonali	Sari Khosor	Shaidon	1,200.00	510.00	Residential
62	Saifiddini Islomi	Sari Khosor	Shaidon	1,200.00	437.00	Residential
63	Dzhangieva Fotima	Sari Khosor	Shaidon	20,000.00	112.00	Agriculture (leased)
64	Sharipov Shamsiddin	Sari Khosor	Shaidon	1,200.00	150.00	Residential
65	Murodov Sulaimon	Sari Khosor	Shaidon	1,200.00	100.00	Residential
66	Murodov Bobodzhon	Sari Khosor	Shaidon	1,200.00	100.00	Residential
67	Farmonov Shamsiddin	Sari Khosor	Shaidon	1,200.00	150.00	Residential
68	Salimov Isroil	Sari Khosor	Shaidon	4,800.00	97.50	Agriculture (leased)
69	Aslonov Rakhmiddin	Sari Khosor	Shaidon	500.00	324.00	Agriculture (leased)
70	Dzhaborova Erkamokh	Sari Khosor	Shaidon	1,200.00	100.00	Residential
71	Khaqnazarov Aminjon	Sari Khosor	Shaidon	1,200.00	30.00	Residential
72	Amirbeki Faizali	Sari Khosor	Shaidon	1,300.00	157.50	Residential

No	Name of PAP	Plot location - Jamoat	Plot location - community	Total area of plot, unit	Affected area of plot, unit	Purpose of land use
73	Barotova Gulbakhor	Sari Khosor	Shaidon	1,500.00	140.00	Residential
74	Rozikov Azim	Sari Khosor	Shaidon	1,500.00	550.00	Agriculture (leased)
75	Odinaev Karomatullo	Sari Khosor	Shaidon	3,500.00	900.00	Agriculture (leased)
76	Rakhmonova Mokhinav	Sari Khosor	Shaidon	6,500.00	150.00	Residential
77	Yatimova Sudoba	Sari Khosor	Shaidon	1,200.00	100.00	Residential
78	Teshaev Rakhmatullo	Sari Khosor	Shaidon	1,200.00	100.00	Residential
79	Makhmadust Ibrokhimzoda, JSC Asali Sari Khosor	Sari Khosor	Shaidon	3,000.00	15.00	Commercial
80	Khaqnazarov Zokirjon	Sari Khosor	Shaidon	1,200.00	340.00	Residential
81	Khomidov Salokhiddin	Sari Khosor	Shaidon	1,900.00	87.00	Residential
82	Makhmadsaidi Makhmadi	Sari Khosor	Shaidon	1,200.00	45.00	Residential
83	Bunafshai Ilkhom	Sari Khosor	Shaidon	1,200.00	150.00	Residential
84	Aslonov Saidakhmad	Sari Khosor	Shaidon	1,200.00	20.00	Residential
85	Yatimova Shakhlo	Sari Khosor	Shaidon	1,200.00	120.00	Residential
86	Azimov Bobopartov	Sari Khosor	Shaidon	1,200.00	166.00	Residential
87	Yusupov Avazkhon, Dehkan farm Vaisov	Sari Khosor	Safedroh	50,090,000.00	118,600.00	Agriculture cultivated
88	Mukhabatzoda Dzhurakhon, Nursery Sari Khosor	Sari Khosor	Dashtaro	50,000.00	14,880.00	Agriculture - pasture
89	Rozikov Mukhtor	Sari Khosor	Dashtaro	10,000.00	480.00	Agriculture - pasture
90	Rozikov Azizullo	Sari Khosor	Dashtaro	2,000.00	65.00	Residential
91	Valiev Narzullo	Sari Khosor	Dashtaro	2,400.00	60.00	Residential
92	Sa'diev Yusuf, LLC Dusti	Sari Khosor	Dashtaro	110,000.00	4,680.00	Agriculture cultivated
93	Yusupov Avazkhon	Sari Khosor	Safedroh	2,500.00	100.00	Residential
94	Odinaev Ibodullo	Sari Khosor	Nusay	1,200.00	80.00	Residential
95	Ikbolshoi Ibod	Sari Khosor	Nusay	1,200.00	80.00	Residential
96	Odinaev Khasan	Sari Khosor	Nusay	1,200.00	438.00	Residential
97	Owner unknown	Sari Khosor	Nusay	1,200.00	100.00	Residential
98	Odinaev Makhmudullo	Sari Khosor	Nusay	30,000.00	1,750.00	Agriculture cultivated
99	Yatimov Saidakhmad	Sari Khosor	Dahanshigak	59,000.00	2,520.00	Agriculture - pasture
100	Yatimov Azizullo, Dehkan farm Nuri Yatim	Sari Khosor	Dahanshigak	60,000.00	9,600.00	Agriculture cultivated
101	Yatimov Ismoil	Sari Khosor	Dahanshigak	20,000.00	3,230.00	Agriculture (leased)
102	Sharipov Amriddin	Sari Khosor	Dahanshigak	20,000.00	3,230.00	Agriculture (leased)
103	Daminov Abduquddus	Sari Khosor	Dahanshigak	10,000.00	825.00	Agriculture (leased)
104	Sharipov Dustakhmad	Sari Khosor	Dahanshigak	200,000.00	10,750.00	Agriculture (leased)
105	Makhmadalieva Firuza, Dehkan farm Shomu Shakh	Sari Khosor	Shomushah	1,370,000.00	60,000.00	Agriculture - pasture
106	Mukhabbatov Dzhurakhon, Dehkan farm Shibdara	Sari Khosor	Shipdara	6,720,000.00	28,700.00	Agriculture - pasture

No	Name of PAP	Plot location - Jamoat	Plot location - community	Total area of plot, unit	Affected area of plot, unit	Purpose of land use
107	Rakhmonov Khamza, Dehkan farm Khamza	Sari Khosor	Peshtova	150,000.00	18,440.00	Agriculture - pasture
108	Rakhmonov Sara, Dehkan farm Dzhamshedi	Sari Khosor	Peshtova	1,176,000.00	10,240.00	Agriculture - pasture
109	Saidova Zufnumoi, Dehkan farm Anas	Sari Khosor	Dashtigaz	20,000.00	16,800.00	Agriculture - pasture
110	Musoev Abdusalom, Dehkan farm Usmoniyon	Sari Khosor	Pogula	144,000.00	25,000.00	Agriculture - pasture
111	Davlatov Khomid, Dehkan farm Guldara	Sari Khosor	Pogula	630,000.00	33,580.00	Agriculture - pasture
112	Murodov Sokhibnazar, Dehkan farm Sharshara	Sari Khosor	Mulokoni	143,900,000.00	132,650.00	Agriculture - pasture
113	Mironov Kholmurod	Sari Khosor	Mulokoni	2,300.00	360.00	Residential
114	Talbakov Rakhmatullo	Sari Khosor	Mulokoni	3,400.00	300.00	Residential
115	Safarova Tobonbi	Sari Khosor	Mulokoni	1,400.00	100.00	Residential
116	Yokubov Amirkhon	Sari Khosor	Mulokoni	2,700.00	90.00	Residential
Total				206,256,200.00	543,119.60	

Annex B – Project Information Brochure

REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN
MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT
PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION UNIT FOR ROADS REHABILITATION
PROJECT INFORMATION BROCHURE FOR
BALJUVON – SARI KHOSOR ROAD PROJECT

The Proposed Project

The Baljuvon–Sari Khosor Road Project (Project) involves the rehabilitation and upgrading of an existing unpaved road in Baljuvon District, Khatlon Region. The Ministry of Transport (MoT) of Tajikistan and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) are considering the implementation of the Project, which will be implemented by the Project Implementation Unit for Roads Rehabilitation under the Government of Tajikistan (PIURR).

The Project involves the upgrade of approximately 56 km of an existing unpaved and seasonally inaccessible road to a two-lane Category V standard. Key components include rehabilitation of the existing alignment; construction of paved carriageway, shoulders, drainage structures, culverts, and bridges; slope stabilization and erosion protection in mountainous sections; installation of road safety features and signage; and establishment of temporary construction facilities such as camps, borrow areas, material stockpiles, and access roads. The Project also includes ancillary activities required for construction and operation, including traffic management, utility coordination, and environmental and social mitigation measures. These components will be implemented in a manner designed to maintain access for local communities and minimize disruption during construction.

The Project's primary objective is to provide a safe, reliable, and year-round road connection between Baljuvon district and the Sari Khosor area, improving mobility for local communities and strengthening regional connectivity. The upgraded road is intended to enhance access to essential services such as healthcare, education, and markets; improve road safety and reduce travel times; support local economic development, including agriculture and tourism; and increase climate resilience of transport infrastructure in a mountainous and hazard-prone area. The Project also aims to align with national development priorities and international lender requirements by integrating environmental and social risk management, meaningful stakeholder engagement, and inclusive development principles throughout the project lifecycle. The location of the Project road is demonstrated on the figure below.

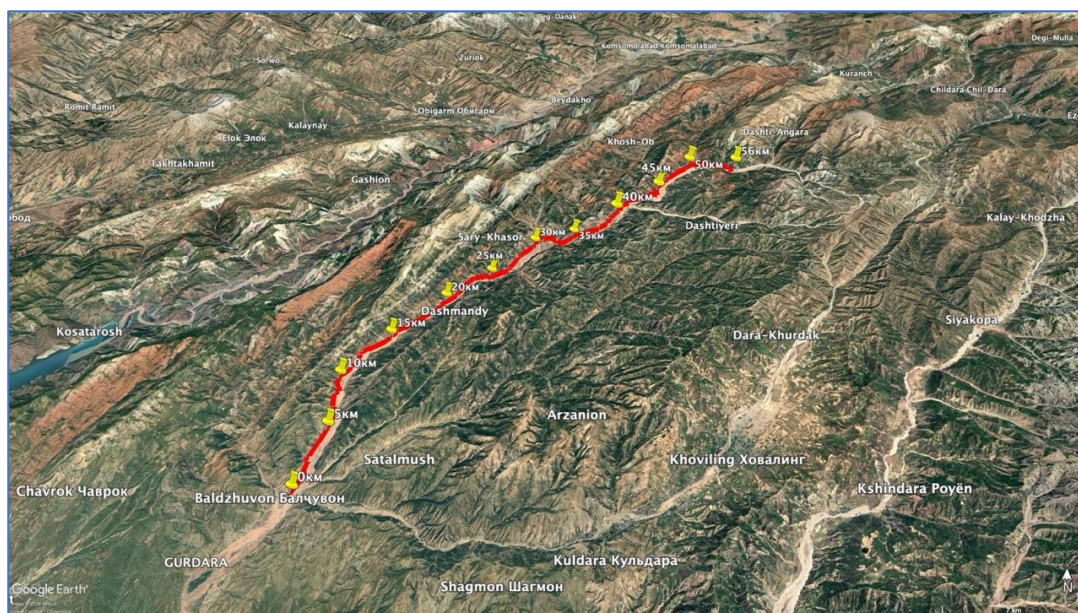


Figure. Location of the Baljuvon – Sari Khosor road

Property acquisition principles adopted for the project

Civil works for the Project may require the acquisition of land and assets. During the feasibility study and design stages, efforts were made to avoid and minimize potential impacts on land plots and existing structures. Where impacts cannot be avoided, measures will be implemented to ensure that affected persons are not made worse off and are provided with appropriate support in accordance with applicable requirements.

The Project is being implemented in line with the legislation of the Republic of Tajikistan and the Environmental and Social Policy of the EBRD (2024), in particular the requirements of Performance Requirement 5 on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement. An initial land acquisition and resettlement document was prepared in 2025 under earlier project preparation. This is currently being updated and aligned with EBRD requirements through the preparation of a Resettlement Plan (RP), which will define the applicable entitlements, compensation measures, and implementation arrangements.

The following core principles will be followed for Baljuvon–Sari Khosor Road Project:

- Land acquisition, and other involuntary resettlement impacts were avoided or minimized by exploring all viable alternative project design;
- Where unavoidable, APs will be assisted in improving or at least regaining their standard of living before displacement;
- Compensation at replacement cost for supplementary structures and improvements, as well as annual crops, timber and fruit trees will be provided to APs;
- Land will be compensated either by the provision of a replacement plot or in cash. For agricultural land, replacement cost will be based on the production value of the affected plot (net income for 5 years generated from the affected land area at market rate at a time of taking).
- For residential or commercial land (a type of land that does not have fundamental productive value) replacement cost will be based on the current annual lease rate multiplied by 25 times since in Tajikistan there are no official land markets established as yet.
- APs without legal rights to land will be compensated for non-land assets;
- APs will be assisted to restore their livelihood;
- Persons subject to relocation will be provided with a transportation allowance sufficient to cover moving expenses, as well as costs associated with site preparation of the alternative land plot, including connection to essential utilities such as electricity and water supply, and installation of basic sanitation facilities. In addition, livelihood restoration support will be provided, as required.
- Vulnerable APs will be provided with special allowances;
- Appropriate grievance redress mechanism to address APs grievances is established;
- Census and socio-economic surveys and consultation with APs were conducted. Consultations will continue during RP finalization, implementation and construction;
- The RP will be disclosed to APs in local language and posted on the web for general public disclosure;
- Compensation payments will be initiated only after EBRD has approved the RP. Moreover, RP implementation may be monitored by an independent monitor to be agreed with EBRD; and,
- Civil works in areas with land acquisition and resettlement will only commence after the RP implementation has been completed, and verified.

Census, socioeconomic survey and the cut-off date

For this RP, March 31, 2026 (date of completion of the AP survey and asset inventory) is considered as the cut-off date for entitlement.



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 RAP 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.

Compensation and rehabilitation assistance to be provided to APs according to the entitlement matrix presented in the table below.

No.	Asset	Affected Person/ Affected Entity	Compensation Entitlements
Permanent Loss			
1	Agricultural land (all losses irrespective of severity)	Land-use rights holders	Cash allowance for loss of land use rights equal to net income in the last 5 years generated from the affected land area, at market rate, at the time of taking; or Provision of alternative land plot of equal value/productivity to the lost plot. If the remaining portion of the plot to be taken is too small to use, the whole plot is compensated or exchanged.
		Leaseholders	Land for land compensation with plots of equal productivity to the plots lost; or If the land is not available, consider providing compensation reflecting terms of lease and impact.
		Informal users (if any)	Cash compensation, at replacement cost, for the improvements (fence, trees, sheds) on the affected land. Provision of opportunity to lease a plot on state land.
2	Residential and commercial land	Owners	Cash allowance for loss of land use rights in cash equal to current annual land lease rates at the time of acquisition multiplied by 25; or Provision of alternative land plot of equal value/productivity (similar conditions and facilities) to plot lost. If the residual portion of the plot to be taken is too small to use, the whole plot is compensated or exchanged, in agreement with the owner.
		Leaseholders	Land for land compensation with plots of equal productivity to the plots lost; or If the land is not available, consider providing compensation reflecting terms of lease and impact.
		Informal users (if any)	Cash compensation, at replacement cost, for the improvements (fence, trees, sheds) on the affected land. Provision of opportunity to lease a plot on state land.

No.	Asset	Affected Person/ Affected Entity	Compensation Entitlements
3	Buildings and structures	All APs losing structures Irrespective legal ownership status, including squatters	Cash compensation at replacement rate for affected structure/other fixed assets calculated at current market prices (without deduction of depreciation, taxes, costs for salvageable materials and other transaction costs). All buildings and structures will be compensated in their entirety. No project affected structure (residential, commercial, auxiliary) will be demolished until AP has fully vacated the structure, collected salvaged materials and signed receive-delivery act with PIURR.
		Renters	Rental allowance in accordance with the conditions of the rental agreement, but not less than cost of rent for 3 months; or Continuation of the rental agreement for an alternative building/structure.
4	Crops	All APs, including squatters	Cash compensation equal to gross income generated on the affected land area for 1 year at market rate.
5	Trees	All APs losing trees, including squatters	<u>Fruit (productive) trees</u> Compensation reflecting income replacement. Cash compensation for fruit-bearing mature trees and saplings at full replacement value calculated based on the net market value of 1 year of income multiplied by the number of years needed to grow a tree to a similar level of productivity, plus purchase of saplings and starting materials. Compensation unit rates as defined in the Valuation Report prepared by the SUE for the given road project. APs will be eligible to collect and dispose logged trees themselves. Construction company ensures free logging.
			<u>Timber (wood) trees</u> For timber trees, compensation will be based on market cost of dry wood volume. APs will be eligible to take cut timber and dispose logged trees themselves. Construction company ensures free logging.
6	Business and employment (Temporary or permanent)	Business owners (including those with no formal rights on the land)	For business owners: <u>If permanent business loss</u> , cash compensation equal to one-year net income (lost profit) plus cost of lost certificates/licenses/patents. Loss of main structure-building used for commercial activities is qualified as permanent impact. <u>If temporary business loss</u> , cash compensation for the period of income loss (between 1 to 3 months). Income is calculated based on the official tax declaration, or (if tax declaration is unavailable) it is

No.	Asset	Affected Person/ Affected Entity	Compensation Entitlements
			<p>accepted as the official monthly average wage defined by GoT.</p> <p>Under this RP 2,759.6621 TJS/month average monthly salary multiplied by number of months of business stoppage as per individual case.</p>
		APs (workers of affected businesses)	<p>Worker's indemnity for lost wages equals 3 months' income. For temporary loss of employment, indemnity for lost wages for the duration of impact if less than 3 months.</p> <p>Cash compensation equals number of months of business stoppage of loss of wages.</p> <p>Under this RP APs losing job will receive cash compensation equal to 3 months of the official monthly average wages of 2,759.66 TJS/m.</p>
7	Relocation	Physically displaced APs regardless of type of impact (household who have assets/belongings to move from the affected land plot, including businesses)	<p>APs/AHs and /or affected businesses in need to transport their movable assets, belongings and /or equipment will receive transportation allowance (cost of labor and vehicle rent to transport materials of the house/business structures to a new location).</p> <p>Communal and site preparation cost for the alternative land plot (including connection to power grid, water supply system, installation of latrine etc.).</p> <p>All APs/AHs subject to physical relocation or economic displacement due to loss of structures and assets are provided with sufficient time (from 3 to 12 months depending on their characteristics and needs) to vacate compensated assets.</p> <p>Prior to commencement of civil works the PIURR will conduct site inspection to confirm site clearance. PIURR will provide all necessary technical assistance to ensure all APs/AHs in need are timely and smoothly relocated (special care will be given to vulnerable and severely affected AHs).</p>
8	Severely affected AHs and AEs households	<p>APs losing more than 10% of income-generating assets,</p> <p>APs needed to physically relocate due to loss of home or business.</p>	Severity/livelihood rehabilitation allowance in the form of cash compensation equal to the official monthly average wage for 3 months.
9	Vulnerable households	APs receiving government assistance for poor (AHs below poverty line); female-headed households with dependents; large families with 5 or more children below 18 years old; elderly households without family support, AHs with disabled member.	<p>To ensure no vulnerable AHs are left out, the PIURR will double check the vulnerability status of AHs during the RP implementation, prior to issuance of compensation. If any AH become vulnerable, they will be provided vulnerability allowance and the results reflected in the RP implementation Compliance Report.</p> <p>Allowance equivalent to official monthly average wage for 3 months.</p> <p>Support with the enrolment in Government social assistance, if not yet enrolled.</p>

²¹ Average monthly salary is calculated based on the official statistical information available at the website of the Agency on Statistics Under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan for the average wages in the Republic of Tajikistan for January - November 2025. <https://www.stat.tj/en/analytical-tables/>

No.	Asset	Affected Person/ Affected Entity	Compensation Entitlements
			<p>Priority in project-related employment for members of vulnerable households (if able and at legal working age).</p> <p>Inclusion in Livelihood Restoration Plan for provision additional livelihood rehabilitation measures.</p>
10	Public / Common assets		Rehabilitation/substitution in kind or in cash at replacement cost of affected items and rehabilitation of their functions. Alternative service supplied, if cut off temporarily.
Temporary Loss			
12	Temporary impacts	All relevant APs	<p>For unforeseen and temporary impacts other than stated above, EBRD ESR5 principles and objectives will be used as the minimum benchmarks, and appropriate impact mitigation measures will be sought to meet them.</p> <p>The payment for rented land during construction will be based on the market price under negotiated agreement. After discontinuation of land use, the land must be restored to the original status, or as per the agreement with the land rights holder.</p>

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 will be included in the Resettlement Plan.

APs or other concerned individuals may contact the following persons at the Projects Implementation Unit for Roads Rehabilitation for inquiries and/or complaints related to land acquisition or other aspects of the project.

<p>Nodirkhonov Shodikhon Resettlement specialist of Project Implementation Unit for Roads Rehabilitation</p> <p>Address: 14 Ayni Street, 4th Floor, Dushanbe, Tajikistan Tel: + 992 37 222 20 78 + 992 93 840 16 00 Email: shodihon@piu.ru</p>	<p>Mirzoev Farhod Environmental specialist of Project Implementation Unit for Roads Rehabilitation</p> <p>Address: 14 Ayni Street, 4th Floor, Dushanbe, Tajikistan Tel: + 992 50 777 71 71 Email: farhodpiu@mail.ru</p>
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Annex C – Minutes of Public Consultation Conducted in 2023

Minutes of the Public Consultation

On

Environment, Social and LAR issues for

Baljuvon - Sari Khosor road Section

Date: August 26, 2023

Time: 10:00

Location: Baljuvon Jamoat

Participants:

1. Local Residents (in total 6 participants)
2. Representatives of Baljuvon district
3. Consultants of Kocks Consult GmbH and Design Institute for Transport Infrastructure (DITI)

Agenda:

- Brief review of Road Network Sustainability Project and description of Baljuvon - Sari Khosor road Section
- Project benefits, expected environmental impact and mitigation measures
- Discussion on expected social and LAR impacts, eligibility and principles of compensation as defined in the LARP in compliance with country legislation and ADB IR guidelines (SPS 2009); essence of cut-off date, Importance of participatory involvement of APs in DMS and all field surveys, brief description of valuation methodology exercised during determination of compensation unit rates.
- Grievance redress mechanism, GRC and rules for GRM application
- Question – Answer session

On August 26, 2023 the official meeting was held in the Hall of Baljuvon district with the representatives of Jamoats within project area.

DITI representative opened the meeting and briefed the audience on the objectives of pending road project and its importance for the local population, road users and future development of country economy.

Ms. Rita Dey, International Social Safeguards Consultant of Kocks Consult GmbH, described major aspects and objectives of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) prepared in compliance with ADB SPS 2009, country legislation and best international practice. She described the activities undertaken during LARP preparation and highlighted their importance to develop fair compensation package for each and every project affected household and legal or physical person.

She also briefly discussed the findings of the Initial Environmental Examination (IEE), technical parameters, road category and cross sections. She explained the importance of environment assessment to identify the project's impact on physical, biological and human environment and develop suitable mitigation and monitoring measures to the technically best degree.



Ms. Dey described major aspects and objectives of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) prepared in compliance with ADB SPS 2009, country legislation and best international practice. She described the activities undertaken during LARP preparation and highlighted their importance to develop fair compensation package for each and every project affected household and legal or physical person.

She continued the presentation of social and LAR impacts and touched upon the method of calculation of compensation unit rates for affected structures, annual crops, perennials and replacement saplings; spoke about additional one-time allowance allocated for vulnerable and severely affected households, etc.

Additionally, she once again explained the importance of the cut-off date, (for draft LARP: June 23, 2023) as defined for the given project; touched on the legislative instruments of country legislation as used in general practice during implementation of land acquisition and resettlement projects.

At the end of each presentation, reference was made to the Grievance Redress Mechanism and Grievance Redress Commission on the district and national levels operating during the entire project cycle and being available for any aggrieved person.

After the completion of presentation, the panel opened a question-answer session. The official Public Meeting was then closed.

Question-Answer Session:

Question 1: Our dehkan land will be affected by road project. Is any cash compensation considered for renovation of land certificate?

Answer: Certainly, all project affected Dehkan farms in addition to compensation for affected assets will receive onetime allowance to cover the costs and pay for the fee required to renew land certificates.

Question 2: In case our residential house is affected by the proposed road project will we be provided with the architectural design drawings for a new house?

Answer: Road project design company is not responsible to provide this service. However, all owners of project affected houses shall apply to local rayon department of Architecture and Urban Planning and review and pick up most suitable design for a new house to meet the requirements established by the Department.

Question 3: How will we receive the cash compensation?

Answer: You will receive cash compensation at the Bank. New individual bank accounts will be opened for you so that each of you will be able to withdraw cash at any time and fully or partially at your preference.

Question 4: We, several households currently live in one residential house, potentially to be affected by the road project. What is going to happen if your house is to be demolished?

Answer: Each and every such case of project affected residential house will be reviewed and considered very carefully to specify the scope of project impact to assets and inhabitants. The decision will be made in agreement with the AHs to ensure livelihood standards of APs and AHs are not deteriorated as a result of pending road project.

Annex D – Minutes of Public Consultation Conducted in 2026

Minutes of Public Consultation in Baljuvon District on April 20, 2026 (*original version*)

Вазорати нақлиёти Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон
Мазкази татбиқи лоиҳаҳои таҷдиди роҳҳо

Лоиҳаи “Барқарорсозии роҳи
автомобилгарди Балчувон – Сари Хосор

ПРОТОКОЛИ МАШВАРАТИ ҶАМЪИЯТӢ

«20» апрели соли 2026

Идораи мақомоти иҷроияи ҳокимияти
давлатии ноҳияи Балчувон, соати 10:30

Иштирокчиён:

1. Шахсони таъсирдида ва сокинони ноҳия;
2. Намояндагони мақомоти иҷроияи ҳокимияти давлатии ноҳияи Балчувон ва ҷамоати шаҳраки Балчувон;
3. Намояндаи Маркази татбиқи лоиҳаҳои таҷдиди роҳҳо ва ширкати машваратии VISTA Environment;
4. Намояндагони идораҳои зертобеи ҳукумати ноҳия;
5. Дигар шахсони хоҳишманд.

Мавзӯ:

1. Маълумоти кӯтоҳ оид ба лоиҳа;
2. Маълумоти кӯтоҳ оид ба Сиёсати экологӣ ва иҷтимоии БАТР;
3. Шиносӣ бо ҳисоботи Арзёбии таъсиррасонӣ ба муҳити зист;
4. Шиносӣ бо талаботи Нақшаи амалиёт оид ба кӯчонидан;
5. Дигар масъалаҳои пешбинӣ нагардида.

Машварати ҷамъиятӣ бо мақсади расонидани маълумот оид ба лоиҳа, Сиёсати Экологӣ ва иҷтимоии Бонки Аврупоии Таҷдид ва Рушд, ҳисоботи Арзёбии таъсиррасонӣ ба муҳити зист ва талаботи Нақшаи амалиёт оид ба кӯчонидан баргузор карда шуд.

Дар машварати ҷамъиятӣ, дар баробари намояндагони мақомоти иҷроияи ҳокимияти давлатии ноҳияи Балчувон ва ҷамоати шаҳраки Балчувон, ҳамзамон намояндагони Маркази татбиқи лоиҳаҳои таҷдиди роҳҳо Саидов К. – ҷамоатсози лоиҳа ва Нодироҳонов Ш. – мутахассис оид ба кӯчонидан, инчунин намояндагони ширкати машваратии VISTA Environment Ник Скиннер – роҳбари гуруҳ ва Абдувоҳидзода Э. – машваратчии маҳаллӣ ширкат намуданд.

Ҳангоми баргузории машварат доир ба масъалаҳои ҳифзи муҳити зист, хусусан ҳисоботи Арзёбии таъсиррасонӣ ба муҳити зист ва талабот оид ба татбиқи Нақшаи амалиёт оид ба кӯчонидан маълумоти муфассал пешниҳод гардид. Ҳамзамон таъкид карда шуд, ки иштироккунандагон метавонанд бо ҳисоботи Арзёбии таъсиррасонӣ ба муҳити зист тариқи сомонӣ расмӣ Вазорати нақлиёт шинос гардида, давоми 30 рӯз пас аз баргузории машварат фикру мулоҳизаҳои худро баён намоянд. Дар машварат ба иштироккунандагон варақаҳои иттилоотӣ тақсим карда шуд.

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Иштирокчиён чихати тасдики иштирок дар машварати ҷамъи тӣ ва гирифтани маълумот онд ба арзёбии таъсирирасонӣ ба муҳити зист, инчунин ҷудо намудани замин ба қўчонидани аҳоли имзои худро гузоштад.

№	Ному насаб	Шугл ва касбу кор	Имзо
1	Далов Некрӯз	муҳри лаборатория	
2	Бучилохзова Осиё	М.И.Ф.Е.З. 1 бахш	
3	Надирова З	М.И.Ф.Е.З. 2 бахш	
4	Бухилохзова Т	Фотомини муҳаббат	
5	Хусейнов С	Директори М.И.Ф.Е.З.	
6	Сабархонозодов Ҷ	Судори Шӯб Н.И.Н.	
7	Ҷоҳил Абдуҷаббор	Раиси маҳалла	
8	Ҷабруллоҳов Ҷ	Сармуҳтамакисси Ҷ	
9	Азизов Икромҷон	Директори судори	
10	Ҷабруллоҳов Ҷ	М.И.Ф.Е.З. 3 бахш	
11	Надирова З	М.И.Ф.Е.З. 2 бахш	
12	Сабархонозодов Ҷ	М.И.Ф.Е.З. 3 бахш	
13	Сабархонозодов Ҷ	М.И.Ф.Е.З. 3 бахш	
14	Сабархонозодов Ҷ	М.И.Ф.Е.З. 3 бахш	
15	Надирова З	М.И.Ф.Е.З. 2 бахш	
16	Ҷабруллоҳов Ҷ	М.И.Ф.Е.З. 3 бахш	
17	Ҷабруллоҳов Ҷ	М.И.Ф.Е.З. 3 бахш	
18	Ҷабруллоҳов Ҷ	М.И.Ф.Е.З. 3 бахш	
19	Ҷабруллоҳов Ҷ	М.И.Ф.Е.З. 3 бахш	
20	Ҷабруллоҳов Ҷ	М.И.Ф.Е.З. 3 бахш	
21	Ҷабруллоҳов Ҷ	М.И.Ф.Е.З. 3 бахш	
22	Ҷабруллоҳов Ҷ	М.И.Ф.Е.З. 3 бахш	
23	Сабархонозодов Ҷ	М.И.Ф.Е.З. 3 бахш	
24	Ҷабруллоҳов Ҷ	М.И.Ф.Е.З. 3 бахш	
25	Ҷабруллоҳов Ҷ	М.И.Ф.Е.З. 3 бахш	
26	Ҷабруллоҳов Ҷ	М.И.Ф.Е.З. 3 бахш	
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29	Ҷабруллоҳов Ҷ	М.И.Ф.Е.З. 3 бахш	
30	Ҷабруллоҳов Ҷ	М.И.Ф.Е.З. 3 бахш	
31	Ҷабруллоҳов Ҷ	М.И.Ф.Е.З. 3 бахш	
32	Ҷабруллоҳов Ҷ	М.И.Ф.Е.З. 3 бахш	



33	Набиев Уайыр	Заммиран Б.М.НБ	В.В.
34	Шеунов Ошма	Бародератиби Б.М.НБ	С.С.
35	Гусева Розмод	Заммиран К.А.С	Д.С.
36	Заммирова Ошма	Заммиран К.А.С	Д.С.
37	Ошмамадова У	Заммиран К.А.С	У.В.В.
38	Гамиева З	Заммиран К.А.С	У.В.В.
39	Гурдакенов А.М.	мурро баши сарматро	С.С.
40	Коринсон М	Коргузор Б.А.С	С.С.
41	Собиринсон О	Заммиран Б.А.С	С.С.
42	Маммаев Ф.	К.А.С. мурро баши	С.С.
43	Ошмамадова У	Бародератиби Б.А.С	С.С.
44	Маммаев У	Коргузор К.Ф	С.С.
45	Маммаев А	Бародератиби Б.А.С	С.С.
46	Коргузор Р.	Коргузор К.Ф	С.С.
47	Маммаев М.	Маммаев С.Н	С.С.
48	Абдухалилова К	Коргузор К.А.С	С.С.
49	Бародератиби	Коргузор К.А.С	С.С.
50	Коргузор Сунатмур	мурро баши мурро баши	С.С.
51	Ушмамадова Ошма	Бародератиби Б.А.С	С.С.
52	Коргузор К.А.С	Бародератиби Б.А.С	С.С.
53	Коргузор К.А.С	Бародератиби Б.А.С	С.С.
54	Маммаев У	Коргузор К.А.С	С.С.
55	Ушмамадова З.У	Бародератиби Б.А.С	С.С.
56	Ушмамадова Р.У	Бародератиби Б.А.С	С.С.
57	Бародератиби Б.А.С	Бародератиби Б.А.С	С.С.
58	Коргузор К.А.С	Бародератиби Б.А.С	С.С.
59	Коргузор К.А.С	Бародератиби Б.А.С	С.С.
60	Коргузор К.А.С	Бародератиби Б.А.С	С.С.
61	Маммаев М.С.	Коргузор К.А.С	С.С.
62	Коргузор М.А	Бародератиби Б.А.С	С.С.
63	Коргузор С	Бародератиби Б.А.С	С.С.
64	Коргузор С	Бародератиби Б.А.С	С.С.
65	Коргузор С	Бародератиби Б.А.С	С.С.
66	Коргузор С	Бародератиби Б.А.С	С.С.
67	Коргузор С	Бародератиби Б.А.С	С.С.
68	Коргузор С	Бародератиби Б.А.С	С.С.

69	Родригесов М	матчада курачу	Гонимба
70	Юсупов С.	Б-В-Р	Васил
71	Тайров М	Сотрибар	Тайров
72	Мирзов. Ф	УСТОЛ МОЛИН	Мотв.Л.
73	Боромов. У.	Фикс	Самуил
74	Туров Ю.	Недрокотуф	Гонимба.З
75	Муродова М.	хонашин	Алиф.
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Minutes of Public Consultation in Baljuvon District on April 20, 2026
Unofficial English Translation

Ministry of Transport of the Republic of Tajikistan
Projects Implementation Unit for Roads Rehabilitation

Reconstruction of Baljuvon – Sari Khosor
Road Project

MINUTES OF
PUBLIC CONSULTATION

April 20, 2026

The office of the Executive body of state
authority of the Baljuvon District, 10:30am

Participants:

1. Affected persons and residents of the district;
2. Representatives of the Executive Authority of Baljuvon District and the Baljuvon town jamoat;
3. Representative of the Project Implementation unit for roads Rehabilitation and Reconstruction the Consulting company VISTA Environment;
4. Representatives of the district's subordinate Government agencies;
5. Other interested persons.

Agenda:

1. Brief information about the project;
2. Brief information on the Environmental and Social Policy of the EBRD;
3. Introduction to the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report;
4. Introduction to the requirements of the Resettlement Action Plan;
5. Other unforeseen issues.

The Public consultation was held with the aim of providing information about the project, the Environmental and Social Policy of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report, and the requirements of the Resettlement Action Plan.

In addition to representatives of the executive Authority of Baljuvon District and the Baljuvon town jamoat, the consultation was attended by representatives of the— Project Implementation unit for roads Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Saidov K., Project Coordinator, and Nodirkhonov Sh., Resettlement Specialist — as well as representatives of the consulting company VISTA Environment — Nick Skinner, Team Leader, and Abduvohidzoda E., Local Consultant.

During the meeting on environmental protection issues, detailed information was presented, particularly regarding the Environmental Impact Assessment report and the requirements for implementing the Resettlement Action Plan. It was also emphasized that participants could review the Environmental Impact Assessment report on the official website of the Ministry of Transport and submit their comments within 30 days after the meeting. Information leaflets were also distributed to the participants during the meeting.

The following questions were raised by the participants to the members of the working group:

Question:

In the event of relocation of residential houses within the framework of the project, what types of compensation and assistance are provided?

Answer:

It should be noted that physical displacement is not anticipated within the framework of the project. However, in the event that such a situation arises, the full value of buildings and structures will be determined and compensated by the project based on market value. In addition, affected households will receive other forms of assistance, such as compensation for severe impact, vulnerability support (if applicable), transportation of belongings, re-documentation (obtaining a land use certificate and technical passport), and preparation of a land plot.

Question:

Are measures for protection against natural hazards included within the framework of the project?

Answer:

The project has been developed taking into account actual site conditions. In particular, during the design stage, natural hazards such as mudflows and landslides were studied, and accordingly, culverts and bridges were designed. In addition, the project has been prepared and will be implemented with consideration of climate change. At the same time, during project implementation, there is also the possibility of introducing adjustments and taking into account other relevant conditions if necessary.

Photographs made during public consultation



The participants signed to confirm their attendance at the public consultation and receipt of information on the Environmental Impact Assessment, as well as land allocation for population resettlement.

No	Name	Occupation and profession	Signature
1	Kholov Nekruz	Laboratory Manager	
2	Abdullozoda Osia	District Sanitary and Epidemiological Surveillance Center (SES), Baljuvon	
3	Gafurova Z.	HR Specialist, SES	
4	Hukmatova G.	Cleaner	
5	Husenov S.	Director of MNMJO (abbreviation)	
6	Safarkhonzoda J.	Head of ASIN Department	
7	Khojaev Abdugaffor	Community Leader	
8	Khairullozoda F.	Fund Chief Specialist	
9	Azimov Ikromiddin	Insurance Director	
10	Vohidov Jamshed	Warehouse Manager (KFD)	
11	Kamolov Qurbon	Cultural Worker	
12	Kamolov Fazliddin	Head of AIDS Center	
13	Salomova N.	Doctor	
14	Sobirov Alisher	Chief Editor	
15	Azizov Khayrandesh	Office Clerk	
16	Saidov Emomali	Head of Social Protection Department	
17	Khojaev Samariddin	Deputy Head of Amonatbank Branch	
18	Ibrohimzoda M.	Director of "BMMG" State Enterprise	
19	Ahadzoda S.	SSU, Baljuvon District	
20	Abdulloev U.	Head of Land Management Committee	
21	Ghaforzoda A.	Chief Architect	
22	Kimyoi N.	Archive Department Head	
23	Safarova Shahnoza	Secretary	
24	Ashurova Rukhshona	Organizational Department Specialist	
25	Tamanna M.	Chief Organizational Specialist	
26	Aminzoda Maftuna	Organizational Department Specialist	
27	Kabulzoda Alifmo	Social Development Department Specialist	
28	Shoirai Fayzali	Leading Specialist	
29	Sharipova Nasiba	Nurse	
30	Rahimzoda Sayyora	Nurse	
31	Akbarzoda Farida	Doctor	
32	Hukmatova Z.	Nurse	
33	Parvina Ubaydullo	Nurse	
34	Yusupov Olim	Medical Assistant (Brother of Medicine)	
35	Gulova Ra'nogul	Nurse	
36	Rashidova Olufta	Nurse	
37	Oimahmadova J.	Nurse	
38	Jalilova Z.	Nurse	
39	Turakhonov A.M.	Head of Investment Department	
40	Khayriniso M.	Office Clerk	
41	Sabrina O.	Nurse	
42	Marshoyev D.	Rural Medical Facility (RMF)	
43	Muhabbatzoda J.	Director of Summer Park	
44	Malohati I.	Office Clerk	
45	Malohat A.	Singer	
46	Fariza R.	Cleaner	
47	Moiri M.	Specialist	
48	Abdulkhayrova K.	Cleaner	
49	Boboeva Sh.	Cleaner	
50	Khojazoda Sunnatullo	Leading Specialist	

51	Isupov Olimjon	District Resident	
52	Bobojoni Kholmahmad	Medical Assistant (Brother of Medicine)	
53	Nusratov Anvar	District Resident	
54	Mahmadaliev I.	Jamoat Secretary, Baljuvon	
55	Jumazoda Z.J.	Head of MDNRA, Baljuvon	
56	Sheralieva R.E.	Gymnasium Director	
57	Faridabonu A.	Statistics Department Specialist	
58	Khojaeva Zarina	District Resident	
59	Kholova Jumagul	Cleaner	
60	Nabotova Idigul	District Resident	
61	Musoeva Sh.S.	Cleaner	
62	Rozikov Sh.A.	Chief Specialist, Culture Department	
63	Haydarzoda S.	Student	
64	Azizullozoda A.	Student	
65	Gulmahmadzoda A.	Ecology Department Head	
66	Gulov D.	Chairman of Baljuvon Jamoat	
67	Khojaev D.	Pensioner	
68	Muqimov B.	Farmer Household Owner	
69	Nodirkhonov Sh.	Resettlement Specialist	
70	Yusupov S.	Unemployed Person	
71	Toirov M.	Entrepreneur	
72	Mirzolev F.	Car Mechanic	
73	Bodomov J.	Farmer	
74	Gulov Y.	Pensioner	
75	Murodova M.	House wife	
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Total: 74 people

Male: 41 p or 55,4%

Female: 33 p or 44,6%

Minutes of Public Consultation in Sari Khosor District on April 20, 2026 (original version)

Вазорати нақлиёти Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон
Мазкази татбиқи лоиҳаҳои таҷдиди роҳҳо

Лоиҳаи “Барқарорсозии роҳи
автомобилгарди Балчувон – Сари Хосор

**ПРОТОКОЛИ
МАШВАРАТИ ҶАМЪИЯТӢ**

«20» апрели соли 2026

Идораи ҷамоати деҳоти
Сари Хосор, соати 14:30

Иштирокчиён:

1. Шахсони таъсирдида ва сокинони ноҳия;
2. Намояндагони мақомоти иҷроияи ҳокимияти давлатии ноҳияи Балчувон ва ҷамоати шаҳраки Балчувон;
3. Намояндаи Маркази татбиқи лоиҳаҳои таҷдиди роҳҳо ва ширкати машваратии VISTA Environment;
4. Намояндагони идораҳои зертобегии ҳукумати ноҳия;
5. Дигар шахсони хоҳишманд.

Мавзӯ:

1. Маълумоти кӯтоҳ оид ба лоиҳа;
2. Маълумоти кӯтоҳ оид ба Сиёсати экологӣ ва иҷтимоии БАТР;
3. Шиносӣ бо ҳисоботи Арзёбии таъсиррасонӣ ба муҳити зист;
4. Шиносӣ бо талаботи Нақшаи амалиёт оид ба кӯчонидан;
5. Дигар масъалаҳои пешбинӣ нагардида.

Машварати ҷамъиятӣ бо мақсади расонидани маълумот оид ба лоиҳа, Сиёсати Экологӣ ва иҷтимоии Бонки Аврупоии Таҷдид ва Рушд, ҳисоботи Арзёбии таъсиррасонӣ ба муҳити зист ва талаботи Нақшаи амалиёт оид ба кӯчонидан баргузор карда шуд.

Дар машварати ҷамъиятӣ, дар баробари намояндагони мақомоти иҷроияи ҳокимияти давлатии ноҳияи Балчувон ва ҷамоати шаҳраки Балчувон, ҳамзамон намояндагони Маркази татбиқи лоиҳаҳои таҷдиди роҳҳо Саидов К. – ҷамоатсози лоиҳа ва Нодирохонов Ш. – мутахассис оид ба кӯчонидан, инчунин намояндагони ширкати машваратии VISTA Environment Ник Скиннер – роҳбари гуруҳ ва Абдувоҳидзода Э. – машваратчии маҳаллӣ ширкат намуданд.

Ҷангоми баргузории машварат доир ба масъалаҳои ҳифзи муҳити зист, хусусан ҳисоботи Арзёбии таъсиррасонӣ ба муҳити зист ва талабот оид ба татбиқи Нақшаи амалиёт оид ба кӯчонидан маълумоти муфассал пешниҳод гардид. Ҷамзамон таъкид карда шуд, ки иштироккунандагон метавонанд бо ҳисоботи Арзёбии таъсиррасонӣ ба муҳити зист тариқи сомонӣ расмӣ Вазорати нақлиёт шинос гардида, давоми 30 рӯз пас аз баргузории машварат фикру мулоҳизаҳои худро баён намоянд. Дар машварат ба иштироккунандагон варақаҳои иттилоотӣ тақсим карда шуд.

Аз ҷониби иштирокчиёни машварат ба аъзоёни гуруҳи корӣ чунин суолҳо пешниҳод гардиданд:

Савол:

Дар доираи лоиҳа насби хати равшанидихӣ пешбинӣ гардидааст?

Ҷавоб:

Бале, дар доираи лоиҳа, танҳо дар маҳалҳои аҳолинишин ва истгоҳҳо насби хати равшанидихӣ пешбинӣ карда шудааст.

Савол:

Дар шафати роҳи мавҷуда хати барқ ҷойгир аст, ки аксари сутунҳои он фарсуда гаштаанд. Оё дар лоиҳа иваз ва кӯчонидани хати барқ пешбинӣ гардидааст?

Ҷавоб:

Тамоми хатҳои коммуникатсионӣ – хати об, хати барқ ва хати алоқа, ки зери таъсири лоиҳа қарор мегиранд, аз ҳисоби лоиҳа кӯчонида мешаванд. Кӯчонидани хатҳои коммуникатсионӣ дар асоси шартҳои техникии аз ҷониби идораҳои истифодабаранда пешниҳодгардида кӯчонида мешаванд.

Савол:

Дар минтақаи мазкур фасли баҳор селҳои калон меояд, сатҳи оби дарё баланд шуда, ҳам ба роҳи мавҷуда ва ҳам ба заминҳои гирду атроф зарари бисёр мерасонад. Дар лоиҳа кадом чораҳои ҳифзкунанда пешбинӣ карда шудаанд?

Ҷавоб:

Масъалаи иқлим, омадани сел ва дигар ҳолатҳои вобаста ба офатҳои табиӣ дар рафти гузаронидани тадқиқот мавриди омӯзиш қарор дода шудаанд. Бо назардошти ҳолатҳои воқеӣ, боришот, омадани сел ва дигар омилҳои лоиҳа таҳия гардида, ҳамзамон тағйирёбии иқлим низ ба инобат гирифта шудааст. Бо назардошти ҳамаи омилҳои дар лоиҳа ҳаҷми зиёди корҳои соҳилмустаҳкамкунӣ ба инобат гирифта шуда, дар рафти иҷрои корҳои сохтмонӣ, дар ҳолати зарурӣ, дигар чораҳои ҳифзкунанда низ андешида мешавад.

Савол:

Дар ҳолати ба миён омадани арзу шикоят ё дархост ба кучо муроҷиат карда метонем?

Ҷавоб:

Бо мақсади баррасии арзу шикоят лоиҳа Механизми баррасии арзу шикоятҳоро роҳандозӣ кардааст, ки махсус барои дар муҳлати кӯтоҳ баррасӣ намудани тамоми муроҷиатҳои шахсони воқеӣ ва ҳуқуқӣ равона гардидааст. Инчунин, дар доираи механизми мазкур Кумитаи баррасии арзу шикоятҳо

[illegible]





Иштирокчиён чихати тасдики иштирок дар машварати ҷамъи тӣ ва гирифтани маълумот онд ба арзёбии таъсиррасонӣ ба муҳити зист, инчунин чудо намудани замин ба кӯчонидани аҳоли имзон худро гузоштанд.

№	Ному насаб	Шугл ва касбу кор	Имзо
1	Ҷаъидов Рабба	кафохури	Рабба
2	Шарифов Н.	Билархонии ПБЭ	Шарифов
3	Самиев З	Партои Таби	Самиев
4	Носиров С.	мтмч ПБЭ	Носиров
5	Зуҳуров С.	кафохури	Зуҳуров
6	Ҷаъидов З.	амузгор	Ҷаъидов
7	Сафаров С.	амузгор	Сафаров
8	Ҷаъидов М.	бонар	Ҷаъидов
9	Савдиев Н.	широки. Дукти.	Савдиев
10	Ҷаъидов М.	сардхури ПБЭ	Ҷаъидов
11	Ҷаъидов Н.	мурфи оғроми	Ҷаъидов
12	Сайдов С.	мурфи хозм ПБЭ	Сайдов
13	Имомов М.	мурфи	Имомов
14	Имомов М.	оғроми	Имомов
15	Набиев М.	оғроми	Набиев
16	Ҷаъидов М.	оғроми	Ҷаъидов
17	Ҷаъидов Н.	оғроми	Ҷаъидов
18	Мамозани С.	оғроми	Мамозани
19	Ҷаъидов Н.	мурфи	Ҷаъидов
20	Сайдов З.	Пароетор	Сайдов
21	Ҷаъидов С.	бонар	Ҷаъидов
22	Ҷаъидов О.	амуз.	Ҷаъидов
23	Самиев О.	амуз.	Самиев
24	Мамозани С.	оғроми	Мамозани
25	Ҷаъидов М.	Пароетор	Ҷаъидов
26	Сайдов Б.	оғроми	Сайдов
27	Сайдов М.	Пароетор	Сайдов
28	Имомов Р.	амуз.	Имомов
29	Сайдов М.	оғроми	Сайдов
30	Мамозани С.	оғроми	Мамозани
31	Ҷаъидов З.	оғроми	Ҷаъидов
32	Сайдов Р.	оғроми	Сайдов



33	Юсупов Р	райси маҳал	Райси
34	Холдов М	Директори иқтис	Директор
35	Шокиров А	хозоти ҳоким	Масъул
36	Аттипов И	райси маҳал	Райси
37	Юсупов С	хозоти ҳоким	Масъул
38	Абдурабобов Р	бартан	Бартан
39	Абдурабобов А	хозоти ҳоким	Масъул
40	Абдурабобов А	бекари	Бекари
41	Сайфидин Т	бекари	Бекари
42	Абдурабобов Н	бартан	Бартан
43	Раҳмонмуродов Б	Сардори маҳал	Сардор
44	Абдурабобов З	хозоти ҳоким	Масъул
45	Раҳмонмуродов Н	нафисхона	Нафисхона
46	Абдурабобов А	амузо	Амузо
47	Абдурабобов С	амузо	Амузо
48	Аттипов С	райси маҳал	Райси
49	Сайфидин Т	нафисхона	Нафисхона
50	Абдурабобов Ф	бартан	Бартан
51	Аттипов О	бекари	Бекари
52	Сайфидин А	бекари	Бекари
53	Абдурабобов М	бекари	Бекари
54	Абдурабобов Ф	амузо	Амузо
55	Сайфидин С	бекари	Бекари
56	Абдурабобов С	соҳибкори	Соҳибкори
57	Сайфидин И	бартан	Бартан
58	Сайфидин А	бекари	Бекари
59	Сайфидин З	соҳибкори	Соҳибкори
60	Сайфидин Ф	бекари	Бекари
61	Абдурабобов А	бекари	Бекари
62	Абдурабобов С	бекари	Бекари
63	Абдурабобов М	бекари	Бекари
64	Сайфидин А	бекари	Бекари
65	Сайфидин Р	хозоти ҳоким	Масъул
66	Абдурабобов Р	бекари	Бекари
67	Сайфидин О	бекари	Бекари
68	Абдурабобов К	соҳибкори	Соҳибкори

69	Комаров Р	хозгн хонгол	Тогт
70	Хонимов З	свадхал	Хонимов
71	Мергенов Д	булагч	Мергенов
72	Тосойнов С	рохборн хонгол	Тосойнов
73	Ослонов Р	саямнар	Ослонов
74	Хонимов И	рохборн хонгол	Хонимов
75	Хонимов М	навахохир	Хонимов
76	Надирханов И	армун хонгол навахохир	Надирханов
77	Холова Л.	олуузор	Холова
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Minutes of Public Consultation in Sari Khosor District on April 20, 2026

Unofficial English Translation

Ministry of Transport of the Republic of Tajikistan
Projects Implementation Unit for Roads Rehabilitation

Reconstruction of Baljuvon – Sari Khosor
Road Project

MINUTES OF
PUBLIC CONSULTATION

April 20, 2026

The office of jamoat of Sari Khosor, 14:30pm

Participants:

6. Affected persons and residents of the district;
7. Representatives of the Executive Authority of Baljuvon District and the Baljuvon town jamoat;
8. Representative of the Project Implementation unit for roads Rehabilitation and Reconstruction the Consulting company VISTA Environment;
9. Representatives of the district's subordinate Government agencies;
10. Other interested persons.

Agenda:

6. Brief information about the project;
7. Brief information on the Environmental and Social Policy of the EBRD;
8. Introduction to the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report;
9. Introduction to the requirements of the Resettlement Action Plan;
10. Other unforeseen issues.

The Public consultation was held with the aim of providing information about the project, the Environmental and Social Policy of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report, and the requirements of the Resettlement Action Plan.

In addition to representatives of the executive Authority of Baljuvon District and the Baljuvon town jamoat, the consultation was attended by representatives of the— Project Implementation unit for roads Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Saidov K., Project Coordinator, and Nodirkhonov Sh., Resettlement Specialist — as well as representatives of the consulting company VISTA Environment — Nick Skinner, Team Leader, and Abduvohidzoda E., Local Consultant.

During the meeting on environmental protection issues, detailed information was presented, particularly regarding the Environmental Impact Assessment report and the requirements for implementing the Resettlement Action Plan. It was also emphasized that participants could review the Environmental Impact Assessment report on the official website of the Ministry of Transport and submit their comments within 30 days after the meeting. Information leaflets were also distributed to the participants during the meeting.

The following questions were raised by the participants to the members of the working group:

Question:

Is the installation of a lighting system planned within the project?

**Answer:**

Yes, within the project, the installation of a lighting system is planned only in populated areas and at bus stops.

Question:

Along the existing road there is a power line, and most of its poles are in poor condition. Does the project include replacement and relocation of the power line?

Answer:

All utility networks — including water supply lines, power lines, and communication lines that are affected by the project — will be relocated at the project's expense. The relocation of utility networks will be carried out based on technical conditions provided by the respective utility service providers.

Question:

In this area, large floods occur in spring, and the river water level rises, causing significant damage both to the existing road and surrounding lands. What protective measures are included in the project?

Answer:

Climate conditions, flooding, and other natural hazards were studied during the survey phase. Based on actual conditions such as rainfall, flooding, and related factors, the project was designed accordingly, with climate change also taken into account. Considering all these factors, substantial riverbank protection works have been included in the project, and additional protective measures will be implemented during construction if necessary.

Answer:

Climate issues, floods, and other natural hazard-related conditions were studied during the survey phase. Based on actual conditions such as rainfall, flooding, and other relevant factors, the project was designed accordingly, and climate change was also taken into account. Considering all these factors, a significant amount of riverbank protection works has been included in the project, and if necessary, additional protective measures will be implemented during construction works.

Question:

Where can we apply in case of complaints or requests?

Answer:

For the purpose of handling complaints, the project has established a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), which is specifically designed to ensure the prompt review of all complaints and requests from individuals and legal entities. In addition, a Grievance Redress Committee has been established, consisting of representatives of neighborhood leaders, the jamoat chairperson, the relevant deputy district head, district sub-division agencies, staff of the Road Rehabilitation Project Implementation Unit, consultants, the project contractor (project management office), and other relevant institutions. At the end of the distributed information leaflets, contact phone numbers and email addresses of responsible project personnel are indicated.

Question:

How long will the construction works take?

Answer:

The duration of the construction works will be determined depending on the scope of the construction activities and other related factors. Using available resources, the implementation of construction works will be accelerated as much as possible.

Photographs made during public consultation



Participants signed to confirm their attendance at the public consultation meeting and to acknowledge receipt of information regarding the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), as well as land allocation for population resettlement.

No	Name	Occupation and Profession	Signature
1	Yatimov Davlat	Pensioner	
2	Sharifov A.	Doctor	
3	Odinayev E.	Nature Park Employee	
4	Nosirov S.	Teacher	
5	Zuhurov S.	Pensioner	
6	Fayzulloev J.	Teacher	
7	Safarzoda S.	Teacher	
8	Yatimov I.	Unemployed	
9	Sadiev A.	Director of "Dusty" Company	
10	Toirov I.	Chief Doctor	
11	Azizova L.	Museum Manager	
12	Saidov S.	Farm Manager	
13	Ismoilova M.	Boarding School Staff	
14	Shokirova Sh.	Cleaner	
15	Nabieva M.	Cleaner	
16	Yatimova M.	Cleaner	
17	Yatimova N.	Cleaner	
18	Mamajoni S.	Cleaner	
19	Ghoibova Kh	Educator	
20	Saidova Z.	Nurse	
21	Qurbonova S	Homemaker	
22	Yunusova O.	Cook	
23	Samadova O.	Laundry Worker (Boarding School)	
24	Mahmadaliyeva S.	Cleaner	
25	Jabborova M.	Nurse	
26	Safiya B.	Cleaner	
27	Sayyora M.	Nurse	
28	Sharipova D. — Cook	Cook	
29	Saidaliyeva M.	Cleaner	
30	Mahmadaliyeva Sh	Cleaner	
31	Qurbonova H	Cleaner	
32	Saidova D.	Cleaner	
33	Yusupov R.	Community Leader	
34	Kholov M.	Boarding School Director	
35	Shokirov A	Forestry Worker	
36	Yusupov I	Community Leader	
37	Yusupov S.	Forestry Worker	
38	Mizrobov D	Electricity Company Worker	
39	Fatoyev A	Forestry Worker	
40	Valiev A.	Unemployed	
41	Saidov T.	Unemployed	
42	Yatimova L	Cleaner	
43	Rahmatulloev B.	Director of Disabled Home	
44	Farshedi J.	Senior Inspector	
45	Rahmatulloev N.	Pensioner	
46	Abrorov A.	Teacher	
47	Fatoyev S	Military Employee	
48	Yatimov S	Community Leader	
49	Saidov P	Pensioner	

50	Mahmudov F.	Electricity Company Worker	
51	Aminov O.	Unemployed	
52	Saidov A.	Unemployed	
53	Rizomov M	Unemployed	
54	Mahmudjoni F.	Teacher	
55	Sayfulloev S	Unemployed	
56	Daminov S.	Entrepreneur	
57	Saidov I.	Electricity Company Worker	
58	Sorboni A.	Unemployed	
59	Sayfulloev J	Entrepreneur	
60	Sayfulloev F.	Unemployed	
61	Daminov A	Unemployed	
62	Khayrulloev S.	Unemployed	
63	Begov M.	Unemployed	
64	Saidov A.	Unemployed	
65	Saidov R	Forestry Worker	
66	Ahmadov R.	Unemployed	
67	Solehov O	Unemployed	
68	Ulfatov Kh.	Entrepreneur	
69	Kamolov D.	Forestry Worker	
70	Hakimov Z.	Cultural Worker	
71	Sheraliev E.	Accountant	
72	Ghafurov S.	Farmer (Head of Farm)	
73	Aslonov R	Entrepreneur	
74	Kamolov I.	Farmer (Head of Farm)	
75	Daminov M.	Pensioner	
76	Nodirkhonov Sh	Resettlement Specialist	
77	Kholova Kh.	Teacher	
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Total: 76 people

Male: 53 p or 69,7%

female: 23 p or 30,3%

Annex E – Grievance Application Form

Application form	
Name of the applicant _____	
Mobile Phone number: _____	
Email / Residence Hukumat _____ Jamoat _____ Village _____	
Language for communication: Tajik Russian Other: _____ (please clarify)	
Date of application _____	Date of acceptance _____
Please explain the reason for your application in detail. Use additional pages if necessary Provide copies of relevant documents, if available.	
Complainant: Full Name _____ Signature _____ Date _____	Accepted: Full Name _____ Signature _____ Date _____

Annex F – Sample Grievance Log

No	Name of Complainant	Submitted to	Location Km	Complaint Submission date	Contact Phone	Content of Complaint	Comment/ Activities to address complaint	Date of Resolution
1								
2								
3								
Etc.								

Annex G – Official Letter on Yield Capacity of Annual Crops and Average Annual Rental Fees for Agricultural and Pasture Lands



ҶУМҲУРИИ ТОҶИКИСТОН
ВИЛОЯТИ ХАТЛОН
МУОВИНИ ЯКУМИ РАИСИ НОҲИЯИ БАЛЧУВОН

№ _____ аз «_____» _____ соли 2026
Ба № 6 «22» апрел соли 2026

деҳаи Балчувон

Ба Маркази татбиқи
лоиҳаҳои таҷдиди роҳҳо

МАЪЛУМОТНОМА

Дода шуд аз ҷониби мақомоти иҷроияи ҳокимияти давлатии ноҳияи Балчувон он, ба ҳосил ва арзиши зироатҳои кишоварзии ноҳия дар соли 2026.

№	Номгӯи зироатҳо	Ҳосилнокӣ аз 1 Га (сентнер/га)	Арзиши 1 кг маҳсулот (бо сомонӣ)
1	Гандуми лалмӣ	20	4

Ҳамзамон, арзиши миёнаи солонаи иҷораи 1 га заминҳои кишоварзӣ ва чарогоҳҳои ҳудуди ноҳияро бо назардошти ҷойгиршавии онҳо чунин муқаррар карда шудааст:

1. Иҷораи заминҳои кишоварзӣ обӣ – 4000 сомонӣ;
2. Иҷораи заминҳои кишоварзӣ лалмӣ – 2000 сомонӣ;
3. Иҷораи заминҳои чарогоҳ – 1400 сомонӣ.

Эзоҳ: Маълумот бо назардошти арзиши миёнаи ҳосил ва иҷораи заминҳои кишоварзӣ ва чарогоҳ пешниҳод карда шудааст.

Муовини якуми раис



А.Қодирзода.

Unofficial English Translation

REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTON
KHATON REGION
FIRST DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF BALJUWAN DISTRICT

№ ____ from “ ____ ” _____ 2026
On № 6 “22” April 2026

Baljuvon District

To Projects Implementation Unit
for Roads Rehabilitation

INFORMATION

Provided by the executive authorities of the state power of the Baljuvon district regarding the yield and value of agricultural crops in the district in 2026.

№	Crop List	Yield per 1 Ha (centners/Ha)	Price of 1 kg of product (in somoni)
1	Dry-fed wheat	20	4

At the same time, the average annual rental value for 1 hectare of agricultural and pasture lands within the district, taking into account their location, is established as follows:

1. Irrigated agricultural land – 4000 somoni;
2. Dryland agricultural land – 2000 somoni;
3. Pasture land – 1400 somoni.

Note: The information is provided based on the average value of crop yields and the rent for agricultural and pasture lands.

First deputy chairman

(Signature and stamp)

A. Kodirzoda



Annex H – Official Fees for Technical Passport and Land Use Certificate



**КОРХОНАИ ВОҲИДИ ДАВЛАТИИ «БАҚАЙДГИРИИ МОЛУ МУЛКИ
ГАЙРИМАНКУЛ»
КОРХОНАИ ДАВЛАТИИ ФАРӢИ «БАҚАЙДГИРИИ МОЛУ МУЛКИ
ГАЙРИМАНКУЛ» ДАР НОҲИЯИ БАЛЧУВОН**

№ 126 аз "22" 06 соли 2026
Ба № 2/128 аз "22" 06 соли 2026

Ба Директори Маркази тадбири
лоиҳаҳои таҷдиди роҳҳо
Мухтарам Арабзода Н.

Корхонаи давлатии фарӢи «Бақайдгирии молу мулки гайриманкул» дар ноҳияи Балчувон ба иттилои Шумо мерасонад, ки мактуби ирсолнамудаи Шуморо аз 22.04.2026, №2/128 оид ба пешниҳод намудани нархномаҳои, омода намудани шиносномаҳои техники ҳавлидори ва Шаҳодатнома дар бораи бақайдгирии давлатии китъаи замини наздихавлиги иншоот ва хоҷагҳои деҳкони мавридӣ барраси қарор дода чунин пешниҳод менамояд.

Тибки нархномаҳои ҚДФ «БММГ» барои омода намудан ва тағйирот даровардани дар як адад шиносномаи техники ҳавлидори дорои 110,80 метри мураббаъ бинои асоси ва 96,0м² бинои ғирасон ҳақи хизматрасони 952,80 сомонӣ ва ду ошёна 291,48м² бинои асоси ва бинои ғирасон 32,8м² ҳақи хизматрасони 1847,28 сомони ва барои шахсони ҳукуки 415,24м² бинои асоси ва бинои ғирасон 178,47м² як ошёна ҳақи хизматрасони 3026,85 сомони ро ташкил медиҳад. Барои омода намудани парвандаи заминсозӣ барои 0,06га 810 сомони, 0,40га 1200 сомони ва барои ташкили хоҷагии деҳкони дар майдони 1га 1801 сомони 50га 4577 сомони ро ташкил медиҳад.

Пардохт барои бақайдгирии давлатӣ хизматрасони шахсони воқеъи 80,68 сомони бақайдгирии замин ва бақайдгирии бино 223,68 сомони барои шахсони ҳукуки бошад бақайдгирии замин 96,68 сомони барои бино 160,68 сомон инчунин барои пардохти хироч ба бучет барои бақайдгирии замин 390 сомони ва барои замину бино 702 сомони ро ташкил медиҳад.

Директор:

Иброҳимзода М.

Unofficial English Translation

State Unitary Enterprise "Real Estate Registration"
State Enterprise "Real Estate Registration" in the Baljuvon District

№ 126 from "22" April 2026
On № 2/128 "22" April 2026

To Mr. Arabzoda
Executive Director
Projects Implementation Unit
for Roads Rehabilitation

The State Enterprise "Registration of Real Estate" in the Baljuvon district informs you that your submitted letter dated April 22, 2026, No. 2/128 regarding the submission of prices for the preparation of a technical passport and a certificate of state registration of a land plot of households and dehkan farms, has been reviewed and we respond as follows.

According to the prices of the State Unitary Enterprise "Real Estate Registration", the cost of services for preparing and making changes to the Technical Passport of a household with a main building of 110.80 m² and an auxiliary building of 96.0 m² is 952.8 somoni, for a two-story main building with an area of 291.48 m² and auxiliary buildings of 32.8 m², the cost of services is 1847.28 somoni, and for legal entities with a main building of 415.24 m² and an auxiliary building of 178.47 m², the cost of services is 3026.85 somoni. For the preparation of land records for 0.06 hectares, the cost of services is 810 somoni, for 0.40 hectares, the cost of services is 1200 somoni, and for the creation of a dehkan farm with an area of 1 hectare - 1801 somoni and an area of 50 hectares - 4577 somoni.

The state registration fee for individuals is 80.68 somoni for land registration and 223.68 somoni for building registration. For legal entities, land registration costs 96.68 somoni and building registration costs 160.68 somoni. Budget fees also amount to 390 somoni for land and 702 somoni for building registration.

Director

(Signature)

Ibrohimzoda M.

Annex I – RP Implementation Tracker for Construction Phase

PAP name / Appl No	RP entitlement(s)	Eligibility	Paid amount (Euro)	Status of livelihood support measures (in-kind)	Remaining amount / pending livelihoods support measure(s)	Entitlements delivery status (expressed in %)